



Butterfly  
Conservation

Saving butterflies, moths and our environment

# The Suffolk Argus

*The Newsletter of the Suffolk Branch of Butterfly Conservation*

Chequered Skipper, Glasdrum Wood, Scotland (See Page 14) photo: Robert Brown



Spring 2016

Volume 65

**Tigers Moths are expanding their range** See page 12



Jersey Tiger female



Scarlet Tiger

Photos: Neil Sherman

**Recording at Purdis Heath** See page 13



Broad-bordered Bee Hawkmoth larva



Silver-studded Blue, unusually marked fem

Photos: David Basham

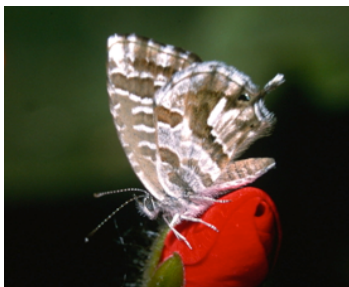
**Robert Brown's journey to see all British Butterflies** See page 14



Pearl-bordered Fritillary  
Rewell Wood, Sussex



Mountain Ringlet, Irton Fell  
Photos: Robert Brown



**The Spread of the Geranium Bronze**

See page 15

*Cacyreus marshalli*,  
June 1996, Menorca.

Photo: E. John.

## Editorial

*Peter Maddison*

I have been sent a photo of what was once a healthy broccoli plant. The plant is covered with a pigeon net but the broccoli is well nibbled. The reason for the plants demise was a mystery until the owner examined carefully the remaining leaves and found a well-grown caterpillar of a Large White butterfly. The photo was taken on the 10th January this year. I was not familiar with the winter larva of the Large White, but Richard Lewington's 'Pocket Guide to the Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland' informed me that 'Occasionally caterpillars are found in the winter months', and Rob Parker confirmed that the extended autumn led to the disruption of normal timings of breeding cycles. In this case it's likely that the frosts of the 11th/12th January might have killed the caterpillar. Bill Stone surprised me by saying that he had been informed of four Large White larvae on winter greens in Ipswich on the 29th December. By mid January he had heard of sightings of Peacock, Red Admiral, Brimstone and Painted Lady. If the mild weather persists it might not be long before the first Orange-tips are seen! On the other hand a twist of the jet stream could bring a bitter Arctic blast through to May. Butterflies, moths and other insects have a lot to put up with! And that's without the consideration of the major effects of habitat loss, and urban and agricultural pollution.

In December 2015 Butterfly Conservation published the report 'The State of the UK's Butterflies 2015'. The report shows both long-term declines in butterfly populations, and also the stemming of declines over the last decade of several threatened species.

An overview is given of this significant report on page 16.

As soon as the weather does warm up we will all want to get outside, notebook or smart phone (see iRecord article) in hand and record butterflies. If you are new to the Branch there are opportunities to learn about butterfly identification and recording at several of our summer events this year. Events in the north of the county at King's Forest and SWT Knettishall Heath, and in Ipswich at Holywell's Park have been chalked up as particularly suitable for novices. All our members, whether expert or beginner, are welcome to all our events and I hope you will be able to join in during the coming season.

Those who haven't seen Trudie Willis' garden at Aldeburgh ought to pencil the day in their diary. If you need a recommendation: members who have visited the 10acre garden keep on returning! The sheltered garden, brimming with plants attractive to butterflies and bees, the Buddleja collection and the heath always provide a good range of species. Mike Swindells will be opening a moth trap there and, as always, will get a good crowd of people to view the previous night's catch.

A new venture for us this year will be to attend the Suffolk Plant Heritage Plant Fair at Helmingham Hall (leaflet enclosed) where plants will be sold by numerous nurseries and the gardens will be open. If you are visiting come over and say 'Hello' to us at our BC stand.

Although we try to spread our events around the county we are always on the lookout for new destinations. If you know of somewhere agricultural, suburban, woodland, meadow, heathland or..... that you think would make an interesting location do get in touch with me.

The Events card is a handy way of keeping in touch with what the Branch is doing. The Events Programme and updates are given on the Branch website [www.suffolkbutterflies.org.uk](http://www.suffolkbutterflies.org.uk) and hard copies of the Events Programme are available at all our events. On the website you will find information about species found in Suffolk and there is a Branch butterfly 'Sightings' page. Keep an eye on the website, there's plenty going on.

In the hope that different members will be encouraged to join us at the AGM we move the location around the county. In 2016 we return to the south-east, with the AGM being held at Waldringfield Village Hall. The event will be a little later in the season and during the afternoon: Saturday 15th October at 3.00pm. Our first Photo Competition, held at the 2015 AGM, was a great success, and we intend to hold the competition again in 2016.

Six years ago Robert Brown set himself the challenge of seeing all the butterfly species of Great Britain and he has achieved his aim. He's travelled a lot! Robert writes about where he ventured in the newsletter.

### **Legacy news**

In the second half of 2015 we heard that Butterfly Conservation was to receive a legacy, bequeathed by the late Susie Mellor, who had requested that the money be spent within Suffolk. We are extremely grateful for Susie's generosity, and now the Committee is exploring ways in which her legacy will benefit our butterflies and moths.

Travelling the length and breadth of Great Britain is one thing, David Basham, Helen Saunders and others have travelled to Purdis Heath on the outskirts of Ipswich and recorded the flora and fauna that they found there. A list of more than 700 species has been produced, and David writes about the value of the findings in the pages of this newsletter.

### **Transect Co-ordinator**

The number of butterfly records that are sent to Bill Stone continues to increase - happily! To help with the administration and processing of Transect records, Twm Wade has taken on the role of Transect Co-ordinator. This is in addition to his role as WCBS Co-ordinator. Thank you, Twm.

### **Treasurer**

Dom Hill has been our Treasurer for the last three years and reluctantly has decided that owing to increasing work commitments he will have to stand down at the AGM. We are seeking a new Treasurer and if you feel that you might be able to help the Branch in this important role please contact Dom for an informal chat. More details are given on page 7

### **Membership Secretary**

We also have a vacancy for the position of Membership Secretary. Sue Sidle has most ably held this post for the last 9 years and we thank her very much for her hard work. Anyone who is interested in taking on this role is asked to contact the Chair.

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## New Members

*Susan Sidle, Branch Membership Secretary*

The following new members are warmly welcomed to the Suffolk Branch

Mr J & Mrs V Armour & Family	Mr C Keyes, Halesworth
Mr A & Mrs J Baird , Beccles	Mrs J King, Woodbridge
Mrs D & Mr D Beardsley , Gillingham	Mr D Larter, Woodbridge
Ms T Beattie, Bury St. Edmunds	Miss K Little & Mr N Duszynski, Stowmarket
Mr M Bignell , Stowmarket	Prof D & Mrs P Newland, Ickleton
Ms G Bridgeman, Harleston	Mrs F Noble & Family, Ipswich
Miss N Brighton, Newmarket	Mrs L Noble, Thurston
Mrs T & Mr G Chaplin & Family, Combs	Mrs L Pace, Witlesham
Mrs M Dickings, Ipswich	Mr G & Mrs J Pettingale , Ipswich
Mrs K & Mr S Evans & Family, Lowestoft	Dr E Petty, Harleston
Mr P Follett, Lowestoft	Ms J Poole, Honington
Mr H & Mrs J Honey , Horham	Mrs C Pooley, Harleston
Miss S Hook & Mr M Cook, Lowestoft	Mrs M & Mr A Quinn & Family, Sudbury
Mrs R Howlett, Beccles	Mrs K & Mr J Tan & Family, Sudbury
Mr B Johnson, Beccles	Mrs D Whiting , Sudbury
Ms D Johnson, Ipswich	Mrs A Wisbey, Eye
Mr R & Mrs A Jones , Woodbridge	Ms A Wright, Ipswich
Mr J Kemp, Hartest	Mrs W Wythe, Hemingstone

In addition to Butterfly Conservation's Welcome Pack all new members should have received a Welcome Letter from me as Membership Secretary either by email or through the post. If you don't think you have received your branch Welcome Letter please let me know.

We extend an especially warm welcome to our six new family members.

Suffolk Branch now has just over 490 household members. This is wonderful news for Suffolk's butterflies and moths so thank you to all our members for your support.

Contact Sue on [susansidle361@gmail.com](mailto:susansidle361@gmail.com) or 01379 643665.

# Suffolk Branch *Contacts*

## *President*

Howard Mendel  
c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell  
Rd, London SW7 5BD  
Tel: 0207 938 8782

## *Chairman and Newsletter Editor*

Peter Maddison  
Barnmead, Fishpond Rd,  
Waldringfield,  
Woodbridge IP12 4QX  
Tel: 01473 736607  
email: prmaddison@yahoo.co.uk

## *Membership Secretary*

Susan Sidle  
Five Gables, The Ling, Wortham, Diss, Norfolk  
IP22 1ST  
Tel: 01379 643665  
email: susansidle361@gmail.com

## *Treasurer*

Dominic Hill  
Tel: 01359 269855  
email: domhill25@icloud.com

## *Secretary*

Julian Dowding  
84, Clapgate Lane,  
Ipswich IP3 0RE  
Tel: 01473 436096  
email: julian.dowding@ntlworld.com

## *County Butterfly Recorder*

Bill Stone  
26, Thomas Crescent, Kesgrave,  
Ipswich IP5 2HN, Tel: 01473 570204  
email: butterflies@sns.org.uk

## *Transect Co-ordinator and WCBS Co-ordinator*

Twm Wade  
email: twm.wade@yahoo.com

## *Conservation Officer (Butterflies)*

Rob Parker  
66, Cornfield Rd.,  
Bury St Edmunds IP33 3BN  
Tel: 01284 705476  
email: robparker@waitrose.com

## *Conservation Officer (Moths)*

Tony Prichard  
3, Powling Rd., Ipswich IP3 9JR  
Tel: 01473 270047  
email: tony.prichard@btinternet.com

## *Butterfly Habitat Conservation Officer*

Matt Berry  
Tel: 07599 243026  
email: matt@greenwings.co

## *Committee Members*

Helen Saunders  
email: helens919@gmail.com  
David Basham  
David Dowding  
Kevin Ling  
Adrian Richards

## *Website*

Richard Perryman  
email: richard.perryman@ntlworld.com

## *Regional Officer, Eastern England*

Sharon Hearle  
Tel: 01638 484145  
email: shearle@butterfly-conservation.org

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Butterfly Conservation

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## Suffolk BC Balance Sheet

	2014/15	2013/14
<b><u>Assets</u></b>		
Cash at Bank	1877.68	1228.34
Petty Cash	-90.5	16.13
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b><u>1787.18</u></b>	<b><u>1244.47</u></b>
<b><u>Liabilities</u></b>		
Creditors	0	50
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>
<b><u>Equity</u></b>		
Branch Equity	1787.18	1194.47
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b><u>1787.18</u></b>	<b><u>1194.47</u></b>
<b>Liabilities + Equity</b>	<b><u>1787.18</u></b>	<b><u>1244.47</u></b>
Statement of Change in Equity	592.71	-793.47
 <b>Assets = Liabilities + Equity</b>		

## Treasurer Required For Suffolk Branch BC

The current treasurer for Suffolk Branch will be standing down from the position at the 2016 AGM in September. The Branch is now looking for a replacement treasurer and the Chair invites applications.

Ideally the new Treasurer will start at the beginning of the 2016/17 financial year, in Apr 16. A period of shadowing with the current Treasurer can then take place until a formal handover at the AGM.

As BCHQ is taking over many of the functional aspects of the accounts in Apr 16, the Treasurer's role will be a relatively simple one. You do not need to be an accountant or bookkeeper and no experience is necessary, though enthusiasm and an understanding of figures would be an advantage.

For an informal chat about the full requirements of the role please contact Dom Hill, the current Treasurer, on 07712133197. Email: domhill25@icloud.com

## **Purdis Heath SSSI update, January 2016.**

*Julian Dowding*

We are now in the final year of the Ipswich Heaths Project (IHP), a landscape-scale project set up by Butterfly Conservation with WREN landfill tax community funding. Its aim is to help the populations of Silver-studded Blues (SSB's) and other Lepidoptera at a suite of heathland sites on the eastern fringe of Ipswich. Purdis Heath is just one of those sites.

The arrival of 2016 brings with it much hope for the year to come, and a chance to reflect upon what's happened since Suffolk Branch started work in Nov 2010 with its Purdis Heath Restoration Project, the precursor to IHP. It's also a chance to think about how we will continue at Purdis, after WREN. First of all though, I would like to acknowledge the work of Suffolk Branch volunteers and our partners (Greenways, Ipswich Wildlife Group, Ipswich Borough Council and Ipswich Golf Course), and thank them for their superb efforts during this 5-year period. In the past 12 months alone, Branch volunteers provided 624 hours of labour at Purdis, often during cold winter months when it might have been more tempting to stay at home with the heating on.

It's therefore pleasing to report that their work has had a positive outcome, with a count of 53 Silver-studded Blues recorded at Purdis in 2015. This is roughly a 12-fold increase on the 4 recorded in 2010 and is also the highest count since 2004. We are therefore cautiously optimistic about the future, since these figures suggest that the population has not only stabilised but is also showing signs of growth.

Silver-studded Blues can exist in small, discrete populations but these are at risk of extinction due to inbreeding and other factors, such as the shading out of their habitat by invasive scrub. This was precisely what we were facing in 2010 when we stepped in. Conversely, populations can measure into the hundreds or even thousands, forming vast meta-populations linked across large areas of suitable habitat. Our current aim is to try and replicate this situation, as more suitable habitat, i.e., pioneer to mid-successional stage heathers, warm micro climates, and patches of bare disturbed ground becomes available through our work.

Darren Flint's 2013 study of the butterfly indicated that the Purdis SSB population had increased its flight area by 930% since 2009, and, that our work was having a positive effect (Flint D., 2013). This reinforced our belief that we were moving in the right direction but even so, whilst flight area and SSB numbers have increased dramatically, we have not yet witnessed the 'explosion' in numbers we are aiming for, hence our slight caution. Several suggestions have been offered to try and explain this. One is that with SSB numbers having crashed to such a low in 2010, there is a chance that in-breeding may be occurring and having a detrimental effect. Another is that the butterflies are suffering from lack of food. Flowers of Bell Heather, the butterfly's primary nectar source, are still quite scarce at Purdis and it follows that a poorly fed butterfly will not reproduce as successfully as a well fed one. Yet another suggestion is that we simply need a little more time



and patience! There may be other limiting factors but there are encouraging signs that some of these issues are being resolved as our work continues and more suitable habitat is created. For example, new ant nests are being found across the site, particularly on the newly created bare patches (scrapes) and foraged areas, and Bell Heather is slowly becoming more widespread.

Our latest winter work program is of a similar nature to the work we've done in the past. It implements some of Dr Neil Ravenscroft's management recommendations in his report to Butterfly Conservation (Ravenscroft D., 2009) and also those of Darren Flint (Flint D., 2013). The major work this year has been the removal of some of the deep litter layer and the creation of 3 new scrapes using a JCB. These were then hand strewn with Bell Heather clippings in Jan 2016 and should show signs of heather germination within 2 years. We've also removed scrub using hand tools, felled 6 trees which were having a negative effect on habitat and reinstated dead hedges. The latter provide shelter for other heathland wildlife and encourage people away from more sensitive SSB areas. Another task has been to protect young heather seedlings using dead bracken fronds on scrapes susceptible to rabbit grazing and frost. We also plan to cut more areas of degenerate heather and to install protective temporary fencing on the central scrape which has suffered from trampling. As to the future, we hope that the benefits reaped from the project at Purdis should last well beyond the period of funding. This will be invaluable because successional changes in heathland can quickly obliterate any work that's been done. A large part of this longevity should come from our

scrape habitats. Whilst it's hard to predict how long it will take for these to come into condition suitable for both butterfly and ant, we estimate a minimum of 7 years. Once in condition, such areas should remain suitable for another 5-10 years, gradually producing more flowers and nectar as they mature, until the point at which they become degenerate. Thereafter they will require cutting on a rotational basis to encourage heather regeneration. Thus, scrapes created in 2016, should come into condition no sooner than 2023 and go on providing habitat until c. 2028-2033.

It's worth illustrating how slow this process is, by considering the first scrape we made at Purdis 5 years ago. The heathers growing upon it are still generally small (4-8 inches across) but some have already produced flowers. Ants have been recorded there for two years but as yet, no SSB's have been seen nectaring at the flowers, even though our transect walkers have noted butterflies close by. Our hope is that these heathers should begin to attract butterflies in about 2 to 3 years, as the plants grow larger and more flowers are produced.

The other main method of habitat conditioning that we use, the cutting (forage harvesting) of mature heathers with machinery to create areas of short heathers in between stands of taller ones, takes far fewer years to produce butterfly habitat, because young heathers in these areas grow more quickly (presumably due to the fact that some nutrients are already in the soil) and also because old heather rootstocks regenerate vigorously. This method has been adopted in certain areas across the length and breadth of the heath and has

already been successful in attracting SSB's. It is probably one of the main reasons that the flight area at Purdis has increased so dramatically. Foraged areas have a shorter 'life span' than scrapes, since the regrowth matures to the point at which it becomes unsuitable more quickly but both methods help the butterfly by providing a mosaic of different types of suitable habitat across the site.

With less than a year's WREN funding remaining, we've been thinking about how we can support the Purdis SSB population as we move beyond this period. Even though the privately owned heath has statutory legal protection as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, we know that left to its own devices it will quickly 'scrub over' and eventually revert to woodland. More concerning, is the possibility that new housing will be built at some stage, on adjacent land to the south and east. Any associated increase in human footfall upon the heath would almost certainly have a negative impact on the Lepidoptera and other wildlife at Purdis. That said, with much of the major work such as the removal of large trees from the centre of the site, the encouragement for members of the public to keep away from sensitive areas, and with a mosaic of different types of habitat already completed, we believe that a lot can be achieved by continued volunteer effort alone. In the very least, we should be able to implement a simple annual maintenance programme and with a little funding, we could go even further and build yet more longevity into the habitat by creating a new scrape every 5 years or so. Whatever we are able to do, we believe that we should be able to safeguard the growing population of SSB's for the foreseeable future.

If you are interested in finding out more about our work at Purdis, please get in touch with us. Our details can be found on the contacts page.

### References

Flint D., 2013. Silver-studded Blue (*Plebejus argus*) butterfly abundance, distribution and behavioural patterns, and associations with habitat condition. Dept. of Geography, UCL (University College London).

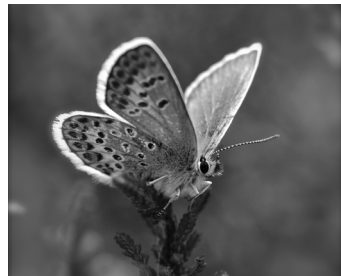
Ravenscroft N., 2009. The Silver-studded Blue butterfly on the Sandlings 2009. Report to Butterfly Conservation (Suffolk Branch).

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Work parties at Purdis Heath are held on the first Saturday of each month starting at 10.00am.

You are very welcome to join the group of volunteers for a couple of hours or longer at work sessions. For details contact Helen Saunders [helens919@gmail.com](mailto:helens919@gmail.com)

Work parties at Martlesham Heath are held on the second Sunday of each month starting at 10.00am. If you would like to join these sessions contact Phil Smith on 01473 625630



Silver-studded Blue

Photo PRM

## WCBS - How was 2015?

*Twm Wade*

It is around this time of year that people start to look at the records received as regards butterfly and moth sightings. My interest is the Wider Countryside Butterfly Survey (WCBS) in Suffolk.

For those who do not know, the WCBS is a scientifically based nationwide system for recording butterflies and moths. The system has many mentions in the report "State of UK's Butterflies 2015" as it is UK wide and areas are randomly selected. In 2015, 802 OS 1km squares were surveyed at least once by BC and BTO. Suffolk had 27 (out of 38) squares surveyed and some were done three or more times which means we get the likes of Orange-tips. Nationwide, there was a high proportion of a single survey as the weather made it difficult to visit once in July, once in August and 10 days apart. Let us be honest, it is more enjoyable in calm, warm, sunny days than in wind with cloud cover.

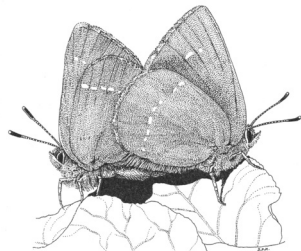
The target for the WCBS are those widespread and abundant species. I have been provided the Suffolk returns (as at 14 January) and can let you know how it worked out. The most abundant butterfly was the Meadow Brown with 1083 recorded. This was followed by the Gatekeeper (or Hedge Brown) with 719, then the Large White, 502, and Small White, 404. The least abundant was the White Admiral with one recorded. Then we have White-letter Hairstreak, 3, Purple Hairstreak, 4, Green Hairstreak, 9, followed by 17 Painted Ladies. The maximum in any one square was again topped by Meadow Brown with 285. The same square had 169 Large Skippers; it must have been

exhausting to count so many.

There is a difference when it comes to how widespread species are. The most widespread were the Small White in 31 OS squares very closely followed by the Large White in 30 squares. We then have Meadow Brown in 28 squares and Gatekeeper in 25. Looking at the least abundant we have Painted Ladies seen in 10, Purple and White-letter Hairstreaks in 3 and Green Hairstreak and White Admiral in one. In all 27 species were recorded. I am particularly pleased to see records of Green Hairstreak and Orange Tip (47 in 7 squares).

It will be interesting to see if Large and Small Whites are less abundant or widespread next year with the return of neonicotinoids. This will be an example where UK/Suffolk citizen science can provide evidence to a key international concern. If you wish to be involved in the WCBS scheme please contact me.

Twm Wade ([twm.wade@yahoo.com](mailto:twm.wade@yahoo.com))



Green Hairstreak pair  
Illustration Douglas Hammersley

## Look out for Suffolk Tigers

*Tony Prichard*

Not the feline kind but tiger moths of which Suffolk has three resident species; the small but common Ruby Tiger, the Cream-spot Tiger restricted to coastal and Breckland areas and the Garden Tiger, which was once widespread and common but now appears to have largely retreated to the fenland areas.

There have been a couple of other tiger moths that have been sighted in the county in recent years that could easily turn up again and both of them are brightly coloured day-flying species. The first is Jersey Tiger, a moth that has been expanding its range rapidly from its stronghold in the south-west and is now well established in the London area. The moth also has a known tendency to appear in odd places as a migrant and the four records I have in the database are all from the coastal areas - Bawdsey, Hollesley and Westleton. This probably suggests that the Suffolk records so far are of migrant origin but I don't think it will be too long before we start seeing more of this very pretty moth. The adult moth is mainly seen from July to September with all the Suffolk records being found in August.

The Scarlet Tiger is another stunning looking moth and mainly restricted to the south-west of the country including south Wales. It too has been expanding its range and although this has been predominantly a northwards extension of range it has also been consolidating its presence in the more easterly areas of its core distribution. In the 1800s the moth was known from the Brecks in Suffolk, with an odd record at Kesgrave, but even then appeared to be in decline. The last two county records were from Barton Mills in 1896 and Brandon in 1937 until last year when one was sighted at Ixworth on 22nd June by Lucy Burbridge. The origin of this record is a bit uncertain but we may well see more of this species in years to come. June and July are the months when you could expect to see adults of this moth.

I would be interested to hear of any further sightings of these two species in Suffolk.

Tony Prichard, County Moth Recorder and Moth Conservation Officer  
[tony.prichard@btinternet.com](mailto:tony.prichard@btinternet.com)

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## National Moth Recording Scheme

The number of macro-moth records in the National Moth Recording Scheme (NMRS) database has breached the 20 million mark and it now holds 20.3 million macro-moth records. Over the past year the National Moth Recording Scheme has added 1.9 million records to the database and there are more to be processed and imported.

We are at the start of the final year of fieldwork for moth records to be collected for inclusion in

the forthcoming Atlas of Britain and Ireland's Larger Moths. It is likely to be a busy year for the moth recording community, what with targeting under-recorded areas, capturing data from old diaries and notebooks and gathering historical records. Organizers of the NMRS are keen to ensure that as many verified records as possible are incorporated into the Atlas, which will include records up to 31st December 2016.

## Recording – And not just Butterflies.

David Basham

As part of the volunteer team at Purdis Heath, to the East of Ipswich, Helen Saunders and I have taken up the challenge of recording as many species as we can that live on and forage across the Heath. At the moment the site's SSSI designation is based on its Heathland specialist plants including Bell Heather and Ling and on its acid grassland species including Fescue grasses, Sheep's Sorrel and Mouse-ear Hawkweed. By compiling a list of site species it is hoped that any future designations may be able to include some other rare or declining groups such as Bees and Wasps and Birds for example, as well as our beloved Silver-studded Blue Butterflies.

We have been recording all site species for about two years now and at the time of writing we are above 700 species from Spiders to Liverworts. On the subject of Spiders we are indebted to Ray Ruffell who has done some sterling work on the Heath during 2015 and recorded over 40 species of Arachnid, as well as many Hemipteran Bugs. Also mentioned in dispatches should be Anne Cooper and Stephen Clarkson who have done excellent work for us on Flowering Plants and Mosses respectively.

Whilst most of our species seen so far are reasonably common, we have already recorded some nationally important ones. As of January 2016 we have found around ten Nationally Notable or Scarce species including the Blue Rove Beetle, *Ocypus ophthalmicus*, the Small Velvet Ant, *Smicromyrme rufipes* and the Golden-tabbed Robberfly, *Eutolmus rufibarbis*.

Red Data Book designations are a mark of the most endangered UK species and we have so far found Five RDB Bees and Wasps including the very rare RDB1, and confined to a small area around Ipswich, Ashy Furrow-

bee, *Lasioglossum sexnotatum*. Another RDB1 species to turn up on Purdis Heath is the Cuckoo Bee, *Nomada ferruginata* which was found by Hawk Honey, having not been seen in Suffolk since 1987! It is a cleptoparasite of a couple of possible *Andrena* bee species, neither of which have been seen at Purdis Heath yet, so our eyes will be open for them in 2016.

The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) designation was implemented in 1994 as a way of identifying species and habitats under threat. On the Heath we have three BAP species of Bat and two BAP species of Reptile recorded currently. Of the fifty birds seen so far we have 9 BAP species, and 11 on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern. Of particular note are Cuckoo and Linnet which are seen or heard pretty regularly and up to 5 singing Nightingale males around the Heath during April and May.

BAP Lepidoptera include the Silver-studded Blue, for which the site is managed by Butterfly Conservation, and also Grayling, Small Heath and White-letter Hairstreak. Lunar Yellow Underwing is our only BAP Moth so far although we do have 9 BAP Research species which are common but sharply declining. Species in this latter group include the Cinnabar, Oak Hook-tip and Autumnal Rustic. Compiling and adding to the list has been a fun and very worthwhile thing to be involved in and encourages you to keep your eyes and ears open whilst out on the Heath!

I have set up a Purdis Heath recording group on the Suffolk Biological Records Centre (SBRC) website – [www.suffolksbrc.org.uk](http://www.suffolksbrc.org.uk) . If you would like to be involved in this project contact me and I will advise about adding your records to the database.

## My journey to see all species of British butterflies

*Robert Brown*

When I retired six years ago, I was given a camera as a present. I have always loved wildlife and my children have been known to call me nature boy! I decided to join Butterfly Conservation, Suffolk Branch to learn something new. Seeing some of Julian Dowding and Matt Berry's photos of butterflies, encouraged me to get more involved and gave me the opportunity of working on Purdis Heath, Ipswich to help protect the habitat for the Silver-studded Blues. From that moment on, how could I resist the opportunity of booking our holidays around the emergence of British butterflies and using my new camera to take photos of these lovely lepidoptera!

I have visited various sites to see our British butterflies and list below where we have visited:

- Hampshire: Noar Hill for the Duke of Burgundy, Cotley Hill for the Marsh Fritillary, Bentley Wood for the Small Pearl Bordered, Bentley Station Meadow, various species and Martin Down for the Small Blue and Adonis Blues.
- Wheelers Bay on the Isle of Wight was a good place to see the Glanville Fritillary, where we met the recorder for the Isle of Wight Branch of Butterfly Conservation, who was a great help in providing us with information about this species.
- Somerset next with a trip to Collard Hill to see the Large Blue and Giants Hill, Cerne Abbas to see the species at this site.
- Next a visit to Durlleston Head and Bindon Hill specifically to see the Lulworth Skipper but was surprised to see a large colony of Marbled Whites.
- Rewell Wood in Sussex to see the Pearl Bordered Fritillary. Chantry Hill to see the Grizzled Skippers, Green Hairstreaks and other varieties. Heyshott to see the Duke of Burgundy, Pearl Bordered Fritillary and Orange-tips. Box Hill, Sussex to see the Silver-spotted Skipper.

After looking through our album, I discovered that there were only five more British butterflies to see and take photos of. These were the High Brown Fritillary, Chequered Skipper, Mountain Ringlet, Northern Brown Argus and Scotch Argus.

- Our search for the High Brown Fritillary took us to the Two Moors Project on Plumsgate, Dartmoor. We went on a walk with the Project Co-ordinator but this was a wash out. So we then went to Exmoor and the famous Hunters Inn, in the Heddon Valley. The sun came out here and there were lots of thistles and bracken to watch over. Under the warmth of the sun, the butterflies came out to play...but they were mainly Dark Green Fritillaries. Out of the hundred photos we took, only two were High Browns.
- Cumbria next, Arnside Knott and Gait Barrow to see more High Brown Fritillaries. One landed within feet of us. It was the worst camera shake I have ever had and a big tick off my "species to see" list.
- Our next butterfly trip was to Scotland. I had never been there before so this trip took lots of maps, planning and contact with the warden to find Glasdrum Wood near Fort William. The first day was sunny and then rain, rain and more rain!

Our holidays in 2015 was to see the last three species of British butterfly.

- In June 2015 we went to Irton Fell, Cumbria armed with lots of maps, directions and planning. We stayed at Barrow in Furness. Irton Fell is one of the earliest emergence sites for the Mountain Ringlet and finally on day three we had sunshine and...two sightings of this elusive butterfly – it was worth the nine hours of searching!
- In July we thought we would combine butterflies and a family wedding. And so our epic journey began...

- Firstly...Burnmouth and St Abbs Head first for the Northern Brown Argus and onto Ben Lawes for the Mountain Ringlet.
  - Travelled back to Sheffield for the family wedding and then,
  - Back to Arnside Knott, Cumbria for the Scotch Argus.
- 1,500 miles in two weeks and ticked all species of British butterflies.....

I would recommend researching the sightings pages of the different Branches of Butterfly Conservation. I made contact with various wardens, project managers and recorders etc and found them all very willing to share their local knowledge, advice, provide directions and maps for sites which were most likely to provide sightings of these wonderful lepidoptera.

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## The Spread of the Geranium Bronze, and an unexpected sighting from Suffolk.

*Rob Parker*

### Background

*Cacyreus marshalli*, generally known as the Geranium Bronze, an attractive lycaenid butterfly, was somehow exported from its native South Africa in the 1970s and was found flying free on the island of Mallorca in 1987. It soon settled there as a breeding resident (Thomas & Lewington, 2010). Its larval host plant is pelargonium, or “geranium” in common parlance, and it rapidly spread through the nursery trade, arriving on potted plants in Mediterranean countries where it could survive, and to Britain, where the winters were too harsh for it. By 2011, the butterfly distribution maps of “MEB-2” recorded its presence in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Croatia and Sardinia. Its progress eastwards continued, and in 2015 I found it on the island of Skiathos and on the Greek mainland on the Halkidiki peninsula. The host plant — geranium/pelargonium — is not used by any other species of lycaenid butterfly in Europe, so if a small brown butterfly is seen fluttering around or egg-laying on flower buds of these plants it is worth a close look. Its undersides are distinctive (see illustration page 2) enabling the species to be readily identifiable by means of a photograph.

### And one Suffolk Sighting.

*C. marshalli* made its first appearance in the UK as long ago as 1997 at Lewes, and it has turned up randomly since then. Nonetheless, it came as a surprise to receive a photograph of a Geranium Bronze taken by Martin Beacon in his kitchen in Lindsey, on 19 Nov 2015. A brisk interrogation revealed that Martin had recently returned from holiday in Italy, bringing with him a couple of geranium cuttings, which were being grown on in the kitchen. This was a classic inadvertent import of eggs, larvae or pupae on geranium plants. Martin did not find any signs of larval feeding on his cuttings. His specimen survived indoors for a week. Doubtless similar accidental imports will continue, but it will take quite a lot of climate change before UK winters will be mild enough for this multivoltine visitor to survive in Suffolk.

*The above article is a greatly abbreviated version of an article that Eddie John and Rob Parker are co-authoring, for publication in the AES Bulletin. [Parker, R., & John, E., 2016, The Spread of the Geranium Bronze, Cacyreus marshalli: a summary of recent extensions of its range around the Mediterranean, two new records and a UK sighting. In press.]*

## Conservationists are optimists - they have to be!

*Peter Maddison*

The alternative title for this article might have been the stark '40 year slump for UK butterflies', which sums up the findings of '**The State of the UK's Butterflies 2015**' report, published at the end of last year.

For this piece I prefer my own title. After all, if we were not optimists we probably wouldn't be bothering to read a BC newsletter.

Intensive conservation work - such as the winter work that is done on heathlands, woodlands, embankments and meadows - is paying off and the decline of some of the UK's most endangered butterflies species has been halted. However, population levels and distributions are much smaller than they once were, and much conservation work will be needed in the future. These successes which stem and reverse the decline provide a good reason to be optimistic.

It is more difficult to be optimistic, however, when farmland species, which were once common, are considered. Declines have been dramatic: the Wall has declined in abundance by 87% since 1976 and by 77% in its occurrence. Now it is seen in fewer numbers and in fewer places.

Wider countryside species such as Essex Skipper and Small Heath rank amongst the most severely declining butterflies in the UK. Their numbers are down by 88% and 54% respectively since 1976. The Gatekeeper has suffered a 44% decline in the last decade.

The White Admiral and the Grayling have declined nationally by 59% and 58% respectively since 1976, although recording in Suffolk during the last few years would indicate that both species are more stable.

More than three-quarters of Britain's 59 species have declined over the last 40 years. We know

that habitat loss, whether it be the loss of flower-rich meadows, inappropriate cutting of hedges, scrub encroachment on heathlands and the excessive 'tidying-up' of wilder places all lead to fewer suitable locations for butterflies to survive.

The use of insidious pesticides and herbicides might be making a difference to butterfly numbers. Neonicotinoid pesticides have been implicated in the death of bees, and pesticide residues have been identified in the vegetation of field edges. If our butterflies and moths are being harmed what of other insects: beetles, grasshoppers and bumblebees that share the same habitat.

Scientists must be funded to examine the problem and come up with answers.

Perhaps climate change is making a difference. The report reveals a north – south split among butterflies of the wider countryside, with species in England declining and those in Scotland showing no long-term trend. Less severe habitat damage and the geographical effect of climate change are thought to be reasons for the split. In the south, the migrant Clouded Yellow, Red Admiral and Painted Lady have increased in abundance. The Long-tailed Blue and European Swallowtail, which are usually found in hotter countries, have arrived in the south. In East Anglia in the last decade the Silver-washed Fritillary has increased in occurrence by 55%.

'**The State of the UK's Butterflies 2015**' has been made possible by the work of thousands of volunteers and professionals who count and record butterflies. For us to ascertain how butterfly trends develop in the future and where conservation work may be best placed, the recording of butterflies is hugely important. I am sure that we in Suffolk Branch will continue to play our part in the recording butterflies.



## Are Neonics Destroying our Butterflies?

Sue Davies

The first scientific study to examine the effects of this controversial group of pesticides on British butterflies suggests that they may be contributing to their decline. Researchers found that 15 of 17 farmland species such as the Small Tortoiseshell, Wall Brown and Small Skipper, show declines associated with increasing neonic use. **ref: <https://peerj.com/articles/1402/>**

Neonics are a new type of highly toxic chemical which acts as a nerve agent for insects. They were first introduced in 1994 and are now widely used on crops such as cereals, sugar beet and oil seed rape. They are also sold for use in gardens, so many gardeners may be unwittingly adding to the problem.

Population data from 1985 to 2012 gathered from more than 1,000 sites across the country was studied by scientists at the universities of Stirling and Sussex, in partnership with Butterfly Conservation and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology. They found that neonicotinoid use better explained steep population declines than other factors.

Although the study cannot definitively identify the cause of the population drops, Martin Warren, Chief Executive of Butterfly Conservation, said that the correlation revealed by the research required urgent further investigation. “The debate up until now has been focused on bees. If neonicotinoids are affecting a lot of other insects, we should be even more worried.” “What we really want is more research. It’s crazy that we’re using a potentially dangerous-to-wildlife chemical and nobody has done those studies.” “If we’re going to get smart about using chemicals in the countryside we need to test them better before they get out there.”

Dr Andre Gilburn, of the University of Stirling, who led the butterfly study, said: “Our study not only identifies a worrying link between the use of neonicotinoids and declines in butterflies but also suggests that the strength of their impact on many

species could be huge.”

Neonics usage increased at its fastest rate during the first decade of the 21st century, when farmland butterflies also experienced a precipitous decline, despite a doubling in conservation spending and predictions that climate change would benefit most species.

The Small Skipper declined by 62% and the Essex Skipper by 67% between 2000 and 2009. Both species’ caterpillars live on grasses found on field margins. In the same period the Large Skipper declined by 35%, the Wall Brown by 37% and the Small Tortoiseshell by 64%.

According to the study, published in the journal PeerJ, these declines have largely occurred in England, where neonic usage is at its highest. By contrast in Scotland, where spraying of the pesticide is comparatively low, butterfly numbers are stable.

A US study published earlier this year found that dust emitted when seeds treated with neonicotinoids are planted causes sub-lethal effects in caterpillars of the Monarch butterfly. Another study identified mobile dust containing a high concentration of neonicotinoids on the surface of fields, suggesting the pesticide could spread to effect insect populations which don’t live adjacent to arable fields. **<http://bioscienceresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Pecenka-and-Lundgren-2015-Early-On-line.pdf>**

Matt Shardlow, chief executive of the charity Buglife, said: “Clearly the use of neonicotinoid seed treatments has been an unmitigated ecological disaster. It is such a shame that the government continues to support their use when the time has clearly come to extend the ban on seed treatments to cover all crops, not just oilseed rape.”

In 2013, the EU introduced a temporary ban on certain types of neonics for flowering crops such as Oilseed Rape to allow scientists to better determine the insecticides' impact on bees. But neonics continue to be widely and legally used on other crops, particularly Wheat.

Scientific studies have shown how neonics stay in the soil for years, leak into water and can be absorbed by wildflowers and grasses growing in field margins, which provide nectar for butterflies and food for their caterpillars.

Researchers in the Netherlands have linked neonicotinoids found in surface water to declines in insectivorous birds and there is widespread scientific evidence that neonicotinoids harm bees, reducing their ability to pollinate plants. However scientists judge that there is still not enough data to say whether this harm ultimately leads to a decline in bee populations.

Dave Goulson, professor of biology at the University of Sussex, said: "Many of us can remember a time when our meadows and hedgerows had far more butterflies, bees and other insects than today. This study adds

to the growing mountain of evidence that neonicotinoids are one of the causes of these declines." [http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Dave\\_Goulson/publication/264056414\\_Ecology\\_Pesticides\\_linked\\_to\\_bird\\_declines/links/540cb99f0cf2d8daaacaeb2a.pdf](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Dave_Goulson/publication/264056414_Ecology_Pesticides_linked_to_bird_declines/links/540cb99f0cf2d8daaacaeb2a.pdf)

Butterfly Conservation launched a crowd-funding appeal to support a more detailed scientific assessment of the potential impact of neonicotinoids on farmland butterflies. The charity also wants scientists to test butterflies and their caterpillars to see if they have neonics in their bodies. <http://www.crowdfunder.co.uk/are-pesticides-killing-our-butterflies>

There are many scholarly articles related to this issue. I have included a few salient references but there are many others readily accessible on the internet for anyone wishing to read further on this extremely important subject.

*Published with the kind permission of Sue Davies, Editor of The Arion, the newsletter of the Somerset and Bristol Branch.*

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## Hummingbird Hawkmoth – Choice of larval host plant.

*Rob Parker*

Mike Dean's observations (Suffolk Argus, Autumn 2015, p.9) of a Hummingbird Hawkmoth laying an egg on Valerian led me to pull a few volumes off my bookshelf. The following extracts might be of interest.

"Gravid females search for patches of *Gallium* (bedstraw) growing in sunny locations. While hovering, each patch is carefully examined, sprig by sprig, before a single ovum is placed amongst the flower-buds. Up to 200 eggs may be deposited by each female, therefore egg-laying can take a considerable time" (from The Hawkmoths of the Western Palearctic by Tony Pittaway).

"Foodplants: Lady's Bedstraw, Hedge Bedstraw and Wild Madder. Has once (1947) been raised from an egg on Red Valerian." (from P.B.M. Allan's Larval Foodplants – a Vade-Mecum for the field lepidopterist (1949)).

A more recent publication lists Valerians (*Valeriana & Centranthus* spp.) as host plant to 11 species, including the Hummingbird Hawkmoth and the Small Blue (Foodplant List for the Caterpillars of Britain's Butterflies and Larger Moths 2005, by Tim Crafter (a member of the Norfolk Branch of BC).

I was pleased to find they all support the reminiscence of a mere lad.

## Summer Nectar Sources in an Ipswich Garden

Richard Stewart

Following on from the 22 spring garden nectar plants in our north Ipswich garden, described in Suffolk Argus, Autumn 2015, p 10, these are the essentially summer flowering nectar sources present. They are in reverse order of numbers of butterfly species they have attracted.

3 or fewer species: summer jasmine, mint, yellow wallflower, curry plant, osteospermum, poached egg plant, meadow cranesbill, lantana, scabious, thrift, plumbago, lobelia, campanula and corncockle.

4: Valerian - Large White, Red Admiral, Painted Lady and Small Tortoiseshell. It has a long flowering period, also attracting moths including migratory Silver Y and Hummingbird Hawkmoths.

5: Strawberry flowers - Small White, Orange-tip, Holly Blue, Painted Lady and Peacock.

6: Golden Rod - Small Copper, Common Blue, Red Admiral, Small Tortoiseshell, Comma and Speckled Wood.

7: Thyme - Essex Skipper, Green-veined White, Common Blue, Small Tortoiseshell, Comma, Gatekeeper and Meadow Brown. This is definitely more important for visiting bees than for butterflies.

8: Lavender - 3 whites, Common Blue, Holly Blue, Painted Lady, Gatekeeper, Meadow Brown.

10: Bowles' Mauve Wallflower - Brimstone, 3 whites, Orange-tip, Common Blue, Red

Admiral, Painted Lady, Small Tortoiseshell and Comma. This is long flowering and has also attracted Hummingbird Hawkmoths.

11: *Verbena bonariensis* - 3 whites, Common Blue, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Small Tortoiseshell, Peacock, Comma, Speckled Wood and Gatekeeper. Its thin and tall shape permits planting at the front of a border and it also attracts Silver Y and Hummingbird Hawkmoths.



Small Tortoiseshell  
Illustration by Beryl Johnson

16: Marjoram (native species) - Large Skipper, 3 whites, Small Copper, Brown Argus, Holly Blue, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Small Tortoiseshell, Peacock, Comma, Speckled Wood, Gatekeeper, Meadow Brown and Ringlet. Of interest is the fact that Ringlets appear almost every year but have only been recorded nectaring on this one plant. Like Thyme, it also attracts many species of bees.

18: *Buddleia davidii* - Large Skipper, Brimstone, 3 whites, Orange-tip, Purple Hairstreak, Holly Blue, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Small Tortoiseshell, Peacock, Comma, Silver-washed Fritillary, Speckled Wood, Grayling, Gatekeeper and Meadow Brown. Regular deadheading extends the flowering period and it has also attracted Silver Y and Hummingbird Hawkmoths.

Many of the best summer plants are in sunny clumps close to each other and are clearly visible, just a few yards away, from our kitchen window.

## Gardening for Butterflies at Flatford. A joint event with the RSPB at Flatford Butterfly Garden, Sunday 19th July.

*Richard Stewart*

A three page feature in the RSPB's 'Nature's Home' magazine, Summer 2015, gave a detailed history of the garden, featuring manager Shirley Boyle. Margaret and Sylvia Richardson, living nearby, bequeathed it to the RSPB on the condition it be used to benefit wildlife. The garden, almost an acre and well sheltered by surrounding tall trees, was started in 2011 and in 2015 opened seven days a week from late March to early November.

Marie and I worked, until early afternoon, with Shirley, Sue Sidle, Ros Kelsey and Kevin Ling. The weather was a mix of blustery wind, clouds and intermittent sunshine. In these circumstances Kevin was particularly good at finding other wildlife, including both chrysalis and adult Six-spot Burnet plus Emerald Dragonfly. Other wildlife seen included a distant soaring Buzzard and a much nearer charm of Goldfinches. Families were taken around individually. The activities table was well used and the new equipment and publicity boards looked good, though having to be tied down against sudden gusts of wind.

The activity of leaf-cutter bees in their 'insect homes' was another close attraction and we also added Blue-tailed Damselfly, Common Darter and Southern Hawker to the dragonfly list. The garden has an abundance of nectar sources and also a good area of long grasses for egg-laying. The colourful sheets of butterflies and day-flying moths were well used and we managed to record the three whites, Peacock, Red Admiral, Small Tortoiseshell, Comma, Meadow Brown, Gatekeeper and Large Skipper. My reservation about the garden layout was that species were difficult to detect on the large buddleia, which was high up and some distance away.

Peter Maddison came later and Jean Baxter was very helpful in handing out leaflets to passers-by. We then went, with Alan and Beryl Johnson, on a circular footpath near the garden and added Emperor Dragonfly, Small and Essex Skipper plus Painted Lady to the list. This garden is now well established and in a good position, being close to the main car park and Flatford Mill. However, volunteers are still needed and if you are interested find details on: [rspb.org.uk/flatford](http://rspb.org.uk/flatford).



Finding Orange-tip larvae

Photo: Helen Saunders

### Editorial copy date

Contributions for the next edition of our newsletter are very welcome and should be sent to the Editor, Peter Maddison, no later than **29th May 2016**.

Any piece of writing considered to be of interest will be published and we also welcome line drawings, prints and photographs.

Contributions (preferably electronic) can be sent to the address on the Contacts page or by email to: [prmaddison@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:prmaddison@yahoo.co.uk)

## iRecord Butterflies

How often do you visit the BC website? If your answer is, 'Not often,' you might have missed *iRecord Butterflies*, the completely free smartphone app for iOS and Android devices.

iRecord Butterflies is a free app that will guide you through the identification of any butterfly that you see in the UK and allow you to add your sighting to millions of other valuable records that inform the work of Butterfly Conservation.

Get *iRecord Butterflies* from [iTunes](#)  
Get *iRecord Butterflies* from [Google Store](#)

### 1) Identify your sighting

You can compare your own photo with those from the app's extensive image library, filter species by colour, pattern and size, and see distribution maps and identification tips for each butterfly.

### 2) Tell us what you've seen

Add your butterfly sightings to Butterfly Conservation's long-running national recording scheme. Such sightings (termed 'records') provide the essential foundation for much-needed conservation work to help the UK's declining butterflies.

Records show how butterflies are faring so conservation effort can be targeted at those most at risk of extinction. They can help reveal the impact of climate change and other environmental issues on our butterfly populations. The data you send via *iRecord Butterflies* will be used to underpin the management of important butterfly sites, help protect habitats through the planning system and enable Butterfly Conservation to produce regular State of the UK's Butterflies reports, local and national atlases and Red Lists of priority species.

Simply by sending in some basic information about the butterflies that you enjoy watching, even if just from your garden, you can make a real contribution to their conservation.

The *iRecord Butterflies* app makes submitting your sightings really easy. Once you've identified the butterfly, enter a few simple pieces of information, such as the number that you saw and a place name (important so that the sightings can be checked on maps) and submit. The app will automatically calculate where you are (using the GPS in the Smartphone) and provide a grid reference for your sighting.

Every sighting counts in the struggle to save our butterflies.

The iRecord Butterflies app was developed by Natural Aptitude thanks to funding and support from the [Biological Records Centre](#) at the [NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology](#).

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## Big Butterfly Count 2015

Big Butterfly Count 2015 was the biggest yet! A record-breaking 52,000 people took part, carrying out over 50,000 Counts, in spite of the cool, wet summer weather. Over 100,000 people visited the Big Butterfly Count website during the year and 35,000 downloaded the species identification chart.

All the results are available on the Big Butterfly Count website at <http://www.bigbutterflycount.org/2015mainresults>

This year's Big Butterfly Count will take place from Friday 15 July – Sunday 7 August 2016

## Basking on Bark

'Basking on Bark' is a quilt designed and made by Marie Stewart, who is one of our Branch members.

Measuring 30cms x 30cms the quilt is one of sixteen chosen to represent Britain, forming a travelling

exhibition in Europe for three years.

In *The Suffolk Argus*, Spring 2011, Vol 50 Marie's quilt 'Balancing the Scales' was featured.

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## BC Members Holiday Offer!

Greenwings Wildlife Holidays would like to invite BC members on a specially discounted tour of Tzoumerka, Peristeri and Arachthos Gorge National Park, in northwest Greece (Epirus region). The holiday will run between 2nd – 9th July 2016.

### About Greenwings

Greenwings was founded by Matt Berry & Julian Dowding. Matt has worked in nature conservation for over 17 years, trying to protect, promote and enhance the natural world in Suffolk. Similarly Julian has been involved in conservation as a volunteer for various organisations during the past 20 years and is currently warden for Purdis Heath SSSI in Ipswich and secretary for the Suffolk Branch of Butterfly Conservation.

They both believe that one of the best ways to protect the natural world is by inspiring people to care for it and that a good way to inspire people is by showing them the wonders that the natural world has to offer and letting them experience it for themselves. In other words, helping people to observe & conserve wildlife - and so Greenwings was born!

Enjoy a week of wildlife watching and surveying in one of the lesser visited corners of Greece. Discover a place of magnificent and unspoilt landscapes; steep mountains, gorges, rivers crossed by stone arches and forests of natural and pristine beauty. This land, rich in wildlife, adorned by many traditional stone built villages, transports you to a more authentic Greece of old.

Overall the scenery of the Tzoumerka National Park is stunning and there is a great diversity of habitat to explore. It is also an under recorded area, in fact for many taxa it is virtually unrecorded, so there are

opportunities to make new discoveries.

Michael de Courcy Williams, a naturalist living in northeast Greece, will lead the group with the assistance of the National Parks staff. We hope to build on valuable survey work done during 2014 & 2015 by Greenwings, European Interests Group of Butterfly Conservation (EIG) & Greek butterfly expert Lazaros Pamperis. Over 100 butterfly species have been recorded so far, several of which had not previously been known in the area.

In 2016 we will focus largely on butterflies and moths again, however we are keen to record as much of the areas flora and fauna as possible, so if you have skills that could help we'd be delighted to have you join our group.

To encourage members to participate we're offering a special price of just £850 per person. This includes all your accommodation, food, ground transport, services of the guides and a printed & bound report of the trip. Not included are flights, travel insurance, alcoholic drinks and items of a personal nature.

During the week we'll stay at two different locations. Firstly, we'll start in Metsovo, a picturesque mountainous town sitting at 1,200m in the Pindus Mountains. We'll spend 3 nights there before relocating further south to the charming stone village of Syrrako, in the heart of the National Park. We'll stay there for the remainder of the week. All accommodation is good quality with private facilities and serving traditional Greek food.

To find out more please contact us on 01473 254658 or email us at [enquiries@greenwings.co](mailto:enquiries@greenwings.co). Our website can be found at [www.greenwings.co](http://www.greenwings.co)

'Basking on Bark' Marie Stewart Details page 22



BC Members Holiday Offer Greece 2016 page 22 Photos: Matt Berry





**AGM  
Photographic Competition  
2015**

Class 2  
Photographed Abroad

1st  
Purple Emperor  
Ed Hutchings

2nd  
Queen of Spain  
Ed Hutchings

