

FEILEACHAN 2013



Male Gatekeeper

THE DUBLIN NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

FEILEACHAN 2013

This report attempts to summarise butterfly reports for 2013 which have been received up to 1st March 2014. Any outstanding records for past years are welcome at any time. It is disappointing that BirdWatch Ireland's Cape Clear Bird Observatory is no longer functioning, Data collected from Cape Clear was a very useful source of data on the migration of butterflies to and from Ireland. Our thanks to Steve Wing for his reports over many years.

2013 was a season of 'three halves'. The early season March weather was very helpful for the emergence of hibernators and early emerging butterflies. Unfortunately, the weather deteriorated in the latter part of April and continued inhospitable into June. The hot weather in July was followed by a warm but rather overcast August with a shortage of sunshine and the "Indian Summer" in September and October did prolong the season. However, there was a notable absence of nectar sources in many areas in September especially in some drier habitats after the summer drought.

Amongst the Vanessids, the Peacock appears to have done well with the highest numbers for some years but the Small Tortoiseshell numbers having recovered well from the very poor year of 2011 were widespread in autumn. The Comma continues its presence in its Wexford stronghold with more sporadic sightings elsewhere into north Co Dublin. Both Red Admiral and Painted Lady numbers were relatively very modest. But there was an autumn influx of Red Admiral, Small Tortoiseshell and a 'handful' of very late arrivals of Clouded Yellow in September/October.

Meadow Brown and Ringlet numbers have held their own for the past few years and the Small Heath has been quite steady. The Blues had a poor year. Common Blue numbers were lower especially inland and the Holly Blue appears to have plummeted. The latter decline may possibly be due to a combination of high levels of parasitoids in 2012 and the effects of the cold wet April-May weather on the developing larvae. Small Copper numbers appear to be back to 2010 levels.

The Orange Tip appears to have been the main loser in 2013. Numbers were lower still following on a very mediocre season in 2012. Although, it is possible that its numbers have been underestimated during a short flight season which was interrupted but not truncated by the weather. In some areas the Green-veined White was scarcer.

Fritillaries had a mixed year. The Marsh Fritillary did quite well on some coastal and Machair sites but webs were very scarce on many inland sites. Dark Green Fritillary observations were reduced from 2012 but Silver-washed Fritillary counts were comparable to 2010.

DURSEY ISLAND REPORT SUMMARY

Observers: David Cooke, Connor Finch, Kieran Finch, Kieran Grace, Tony Lancaster, Paul Rowe, Derek Scott and Joanna Scott.

Coverage: With a total of only 203 days with some observer activity on the island, coverage in 2013 was again rather poor. This was particularly the case in February, April, August and December. The numbers of days on which there was some coverage on the island were as

follows: January 19, February 2, March 22, April 11, May 26, June 16, July 19, August 11
September 27, October 23, November 21, and December 6.

The first butterfly of the year was not recorded until 3 May: a Green-veined White. This was closely followed by a Red Admiral on 4th. Most of the resident butterflies seem to have done reasonably well, but it was a poor year for Common Blues and Wall Browns. The first brood of Common Blues, in particular, seems to have fared badly. There was only a single record of Peacock and no reports of Small White, Orange-tip or Speckled Wood. It was another poor year for immigrant butterflies, with only one substantial arrival of Red Admirals in early October and one small influx of Painted Lady in mid-October, but a Clouded Yellow on 2 October was nice. The season ended with a very late Red Admiral on 30 November.”

Derek A. Scott

*FIRST AND LAST RECORDS FOR 2013

Species	1 st Rec.	Recorder & County	Last Rec.	Recorder
Small Skipper	5/7	Frank Smyth, Timahoe, Kildare	13/8	Niamh Lennon, Timahoe
Essex Skipper	8/7	Anon., Killinick, Wexford	29/7	James Noonan, Killinick
Dingy Skipper	16/5	Emma Glanville, Gortlecka, Clare 17/5; Ethna Diver, 17/5	6/7	Geoff Hunt, Creeves, Limerick
Wood White	29/4	Mary Cronin, Rathdangan, Wicklow	1/9	Don Rodgers, Port Oriel, Louth
Clouded Yellow	21/8	Frank Smyth, Dollymount, Dublin	23/10	Freddie & Margaret Walshe, Raven, Wexford
Brimstone	12/4	John Fogarty, Horse and Jockey, Tipperary	30/9	IPCC, Lullymore, Kildare
Large White	6/4	Michael Bell, Carrowcroy, Sligo	19/10	Frank Smyth, L Rossnowlagh, Donegal
Small White	19/4	Pat Bell, Royal Canal, Kildare	28/10	Don Rodgers, Rathcor, Louth
GV White	25/3	Lesley Whiteside, Killucan, Westmeath	13/10	Don Rodgers, Rathcor, Louth
Orange Tip	26/4	Paul Cutler, Altamont, Carlow	4/9	Don Rodgers, Owemore River, Dundalk
G Hairstreak	7/5	Richard McCafferty, Glenties, Donegal	13/7	D Scott et al, Dursey, Cork
B Hairstreak	25/7	Ian Rippey, N of Kinvara, Galway	28/8	Ian Rippey, Frenchpark, Galway

P Hairstreak	21/7	Ian Rippey, nr Gort, Galway	30/8	Ian Rippey, The Gearagh, Cork
Small Copper	26/5	John Ryan, Tuitestown, Kilkenny	7/10	Don Hodgers, Greenore, Louth
Small Blue	22/5	Freddie & Margaret Walshe, Raven, Wexford	17/7	Michael Bell, Drumcliffe, Sligo
Common Blue	19/5	Don Hodgers, Braganstown, Dundalk	4/10	Derek Scott et al, Dursey, Cork
Holly Blue	6/4	Michael O'Meara, Waterford	22/9	David Nash, Marlay Park, Dublin
Red Admiral	4/1	Frank Smyth, Howth, Dublin	21/12	Derry O'Donovan, Cobh, Cork
Painted Lady	6/5	Tony Bryant, Newtown Cove, Tramore, Waterford	8/11	Tony Bryant, Newtown Cove
Small Tortoiseshell	5/1	John Fogarty, Horse & Jockey, Tipperary	16/11	Don Hodgers, Dundalk
Peacock	3/4	Aubrey Fennell, Palatine, Carlow	9/12	Niamh Lennon, Ballinkeer, Dublin
Comma	5/4	John Cullen, Mullinderry, Wexford	23/10	Freddie & Margaret Walshe, Raven, Wexford
PB Fritillary	13/5	Sharon Parr, Funshin Beg, Clare	18/6	Ian Rippey, Termon / Fahee North, Clare
DG Fritillary	10/6	Michael Mullett, Brittas Bay, Wicklow	2/9	Ethna Diver, Murvagh Woods, Donegal
SW Fritillary	29/6	Freddie & Margaret Walshe, nr Christendom, Wexford	23/9	Ethna Diver, Ards, Donegal
M Fritillary	25/5	Frank Smyth, Dollymount, Dublin	8/8	Maurice Simms, Sheskinmore, Donegal
Speckled Wood	19/4	Brian Porter, nr Mountmellick, Laois	26/10	Tom Benson, Muckcross, Kerry
Wall Brown	6/5	Richard McMullen, Malahide Island, Dublin	24/9	Derek Scott et al, Dursey, Cork
Grayling	6/7	Geoff Hunt, Creeves, Limerick	15/9	D Scott <i>al.</i> , <u>Dursey, Cork</u>
Gatekeeper	16/7	T Bryant, Ballyscanlan, Waterford	20/8	Tom & Rosaleen Dunbar, The Raven, Wexford
Meadow Brown	24/5	Don Hodgers, Dundalk	28/10	Don Hodgers, Ballyagan, Point, Louth

Ringlet	11/6	John Lovatt, Newbridge House, Dublin	30/8	Michael Gray, Bohanabreena, Dublin
Small Heath	19/5	Michael O'Donovan, Seven Heads, Cork	27/9	Don Hodgers, Ballyagan, Louth
Large Heath	13/6	David Nash, Kilcarren Bog, Tipperary	18/7	Kieran Fahy & Dermot O'Mahony, Timahoe, Kildare

*Please report any errors or omissions

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION (UK) WIDER COUNTRYSIDE SURVEY (WCBS)

This fifth year of the WCBS was the best yet in terms of coverage, with 857 squares sampled representing 11% more than in 2012. For the first time, more than 700 recorders took part in the scheme, walking over 3,500 km of survey line on 1,815 visits and counting 142,217 butterflies of 45 species. This is the highest count of butterflies for the WCBS over the five years of the scheme, with twice as many butterflies counted per square compared with 2012. Coverage stretched the length and breadth of the UK and 15 new 10 km square records were generated for 13 species, including the exciting discovery of a Large Heath colony near Glen Dye in Aberdeenshire.

Survey Background

The WCBS is the most comprehensive UK-wide survey of insect abundance to use a robust random sampling framework and is important in assessing the changing status of butterflies in the wider countryside and in providing an indicator of the health of nature. The scheme is run as a partnership between Butterfly Conservation (BC), the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH), co-funded by a multi-agency consortium led by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. In 2013 the scheme ran at similar staffing levels to 2012, enabling scheme promotion and training events in under-recorded parts of Wales and Scotland.

Butterfly Sightings

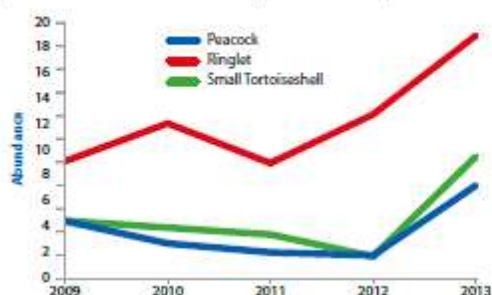
During the 2013 survey season 45 species of butterfly were recorded, one fewer than in 2012. Brown Hairstreak and Wood White were recorded in 2013, but not in 2012, whilst the reverse was true for Purple Emperor, Silver-spotted Skipper and Grizzled Skipper. Twenty-four species were recorded in the target of 30 or more squares considered sufficient for robust national indices to be calculated, with 19 of these species being recorded in more than 100 squares. Meadow Brown, Small White and Large White totalled more than half of butterflies counted (Table 1). A simple analysis of yearly totals indicates that the vast

majority of butterflies fared better than in 2012, whilst 23 of 25 wider countryside species were seen in more squares than last year. Eight species; Small Skipper, Large Skipper, Clouded Yellow, Small White, Small Tortoiseshell, Marbled White, Ringlet and Small Heath were more widespread than in any other year of the survey. Of the resident species, only Holly Blue had a noticeably worse year, being seen in just 12% of squares compared with 20% in 2012.

For the fifth consecutive year Meadow Brown was the most widespread and abundant species over the core July and August period. The butterfly was recorded in more than 90% of squares with 26,935 individuals counted and a maximum day count of 696, near Clothall, Hertfordshire on 22nd July.

Of the other Brown species, it was another excellent year for Ringlet, which was found in 70% of squares, compared with less than 50% in the 2009 base year, whilst Speckled Wood and Gatekeeper also had reasonable years. Even the troubled Wall Brown had a better year, being seen in twice as many squares as 2012 (8% of squares versus 4%).

Chart 1: Abundance (average number of butterflies counted per two visit summer survey) on WCBS squares 2009–2013



Small Tortoiseshell made a great comeback being found in more than twice the number of squares as 2012 (80% of squares versus 40%), with an average of nine counted per square compared with four in the previous best year of 2009 (Chart 1). Another garden favourite, the Peacock, was present in over two-thirds of squares compared to less than half in 2012; this species experienced its best year in the WCBS since the pilot year of 2007. Of less appeal to gardeners, 'Cabbage' Whites were far more abundant than in 2012, with more than twice the number of Large Whites counted per square and five times the number of Small Whites! Clouded Yellow had its best year in the series turning up in 74 squares (10% of the total), compared to just five squares (<1%) in 2012. Of the other regular migrants, Painted Lady had a better year (present in 14% of squares, compared with 3% in 2012), but for the third successive year Red Admiral was less widespread, being seen in little more than a third of squares compared with two-thirds in 2011. There was a welcome increase in Common Blue numbers following an appalling year in 2012, with an average five-fold increase in abundance per square. Given individual species recovery, it is not surprising that on average

recorders counted more than twice the number of butterflies per survey than in 2012, though rather surprisingly and disappointingly saw only one more species per survey.

The most diverse square was near Church Westcote, Gloucestershire with 17 species seen and 1,680 butterflies counted over two summer visits. Despite widespread butterfly recovery, there were 31 visits to 25 squares where no butterflies were seen. Three squares failed to produce butterflies over the two summer visits: one near Tormore in the Highlands, another near to Brough on the Shetland Islands and one near Croydon in Surrey.

Extracted from Butterfly Conservation (UK) Report

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION EUROPE ACTIVITY REPORT 2013

Visit www.bc-europe.eu for the full report



Introduction.....	3
Developing Butterflies as Indicators	4
Developing Butterfly Monitoring in Romania and Spain	4
European Grassland Butterfly indicator.....	5
Conservation Strategy for European butterflies	6
Influencing European policies	7
Mediterranean Red List	9
Conserving endemic butterflies in southern Spain	10
Conservation of the Macedonian Grayling <i>Pseudochazara cingovskii</i>	11
European Interests Group (EIG)	12
Social media	13
Summary of plans for 2014	14
References.....	15

Developing Butterfly Monitoring in Romania and Spain

BC Europe was pleased to provide some financial support to help start a monitoring network in Romania by contributing to their highly successful workshop in Cluj in April. This was followed by monitoring discussions at the annual meeting of the Lepidopterological Society of Romania (LSR) and another training event in Harghita county in May. Transects were established in 7 different localities and

14 walks were conducted by a combination of students, volunteers and researchers. A very successful butterfly camp was also held in Piatra Craiului, organised by Ionut Bordea and the National Park Piatra Craiului. We are very grateful to Jacqueline Loos (Leuphana University) and Paul Kirkland (BC-UK) for their help organising these events with several partners in Romania. A further monitoring workshop is planned for Sighisoara on the 12th and 13th of April 2014. You can sign up for this workshop by sending an email to Jacqueline Loos (loos@leuphana.de).

European Grassland Butterfly Indicator

Our report updating the European Grassland Butterfly Indicator up to 2011 was officially published by the European Environment Agency during 2013 (van Swaay et al., 2013) and was widely covered in the media. There were reports in over 500 papers and websites. The report can be downloaded here <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/the-european-grassland-butterfly-indicator-19902011>

Conservation Strategy for European Butterflies

BC Europe has produced a new strategy to guide our efforts in coming years and show how we can make a serious contribution towards achieving the EU Biodiversity 2020 strategy and [Aichi Targets of the Conservation on Biological Diversity](#). The report lists the official assessments of EU Member States on Habitats Directive species made in 2006 (mostly unfavourable-bad!) as well as their habitats (also mostly bad!).

The overall target for BC Europe is Halt the loss of European butterflies and restore them and their habitats in so far as feasible by 2020. Priorities for action are ranked High, Medium and Low for all species listed on the EU Habitats and Species Directive as well as the new Red List of European Butterflies. We will discuss these priorities at the next Network Partner meeting and identify key actions that can be taken forward by each Network Partner.



Euphydryas maturna is a species considered threatened in the European Red List of Butterflies, and also mentioned on the Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive of the European Union.

Influencing European Policies

BCE has been active in seeking to influence key policy developments relevant to the conservation of butterflies, moths and their habitats during 2014. Most critical has been reform of the EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP). In February, Sue delivered a lecture at the University of Lund entitled, "[The eleventh hour for biodiversity – the need for an ecological reform of the CAP](#)".

Sue also worked with colleagues in the European Habitats Forum (EHF) to encourage EU Nature Directors to engage with the CAP reform process and to highlight in particular the need for better protection and funding of sustainable management of semi natural grassland, where abandonment and intensification are both diminishing the resource and driving invertebrate declines.

Despite the evidence pointing to the need for a radical redirection of CAP spending, towards rewarding the delivery of public goods, the greening of the CAP, as agreed by EU Heads of Government, is weak. Opportunities remain at MS level to secure good agri environment programmes under the Pillar 2 Rural Development Programmes (RDPs).

BCE worked with Friends of the Earth and Birdlife to encourage member states to set a good level of ambition for biodiversity recovery through their RDP Programmes. Action is also needed to reduce threats to Pillar 2 budgets and to secure useful protection for semi natural grasslands under Pillar 1 rules.

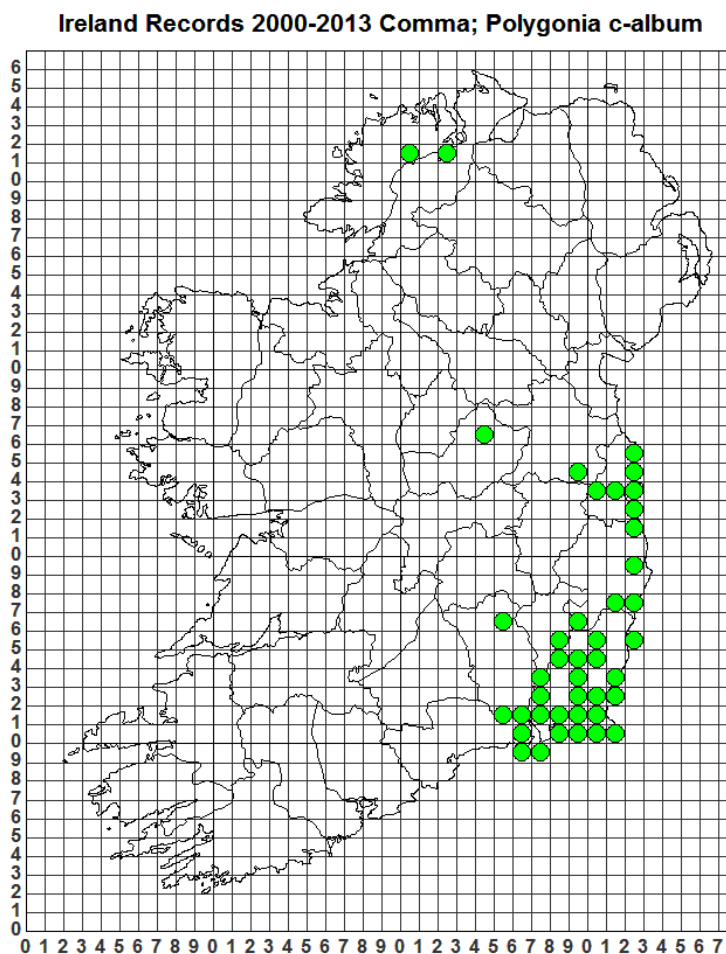
BCE's Report on European grassland conservation, prepared with the European Forum for Nature Conservation and Pastoralism (EFNCP) and thanks to brilliant help from BCE partners and others who provided Case Studies, was submitted to the European Commission. This advocated several measures to incorporate in agriculture policy and practice to benefit biodiversity. These were targeted at supporting the sustainable management and monitoring of semi natural grassland for butterflies and other invertebrates. This paper is available on the [EFNCP website](#), together with several country case studies covering [Ireland, Germany, Sweden and Romania](#), and [Turkey, Italy, Greece and Hungary](#). This report is being updated and will be discussed with the Commission early in 2014.

THE COMMA IN IRELAND

In August 2000 there were three reports from the Raven in Co Wexford the first of which was by Elizabeth Keogh. Since then there were sporadic reports in a number of counties until 2007 with one sighting in Co Meath and five in Co Wexford and from then on the number of sightings has increased and there is very strong evidence to support the view that the Comma is naturalised in Ireland especially in the south-east with Co Wexford being the stronghold. A number of areas such as Castlebride/Crossabeg, Borodale, Mullinderry, Caim and the Raven have been regularly visited so there may be multiple sightings of the same individuals. But given the rather solitary nature of the species and its similarity to a ragged Small Tortoiseshell it is probably very much under-recorded. There have been a number of reports of "vagrant" Commas in Northern Ireland from Cos Antrim and Down but to date no evidence of residency.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sightings	3	1	2	3	0	1	0	6	13	21	16	44	30	36

Counties: Carlow, Dublin, Kilkenny, Meath, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford & Wicklow.



In Britain (Millennium Atlas & 2010 Atlas by Butterfly Conservation) the Comma and other species have been spreading northwards through Scotland. The species suffered a major decline when the widespread growing of Hops ended but made a gradual recovery. The solitary nature of the species e.g. the singularity of egg and caterpillar (unlike the colonial nature of Small Tortoiseshell and Peacock) probably make the larval stage much more vulnerable to cold and wet weather, so it will be interesting to see how colonisation proceeds in Ireland. To date we have no reports of egg or larval sightings in Ireland. Single eggs are very difficult to detect as are single larvae on its foodplant. The earliest sighting in Ireland has been on 10 March (2012) and the latest report on 23 October (2013) as might be expected for a hibernator.

In Britain, the Comma normally has two broods per year (flying in July with a partial brood in late August and September). Adults hibernate on tree trunks and branches and become active again in March/April. Eggs are laid singly on the upperside of foodplants (Nettle, Elms, Currants, Willow and Hop). The larvae initially feed in small webs on the underside of leaves. Some of the adults of the first generation feed and eventually hibernate without maturation. Others quickly mate resulting in a second generation of adults in late summer which feeds to build up reserves and then hibernates. This latter brood has paler upperwings and less scalloped wing edges and this form is called form *hutchinsonii*. The different colour

forms are apparently mainly governed by daylight length at adult and pupal stages and to a lesser degree by temperature and foodplant.

So there is much scope for careful monitoring and study of the Comma in Ireland.

THE SMALL SKIPPER

A considerable number of visits were made to the Timahoe (Drumachon) site of the Small Skipper along the abandoned Bord na Mona railway line in 2013 including a Dublin Naturalists' Field Club meeting. Small Skipper were observed in considerable numbers over several kilometres of railway line along with other species including Large and Small Heath, Common Blue and Vanessids. A substantial number of male and female skippers were examined and all proved to be Small Skipper. No Essex Skipper were reported in 2013 outside Co Wexford. There are many kilometres of similar sites in the Kildare bogs, but how the skipper arrived here is still obscure. *Two papers appeared in print relating to Skippers in the Timahoe area. The Lennon *et al.* paper related to Small Skipper on the site mentioned above and the Harding & Lovatt paper did not specifically pinpoint a site although some elements of the site description appeared rather similar. So the precise location of the Harding site (Harding, J.M. 2008. *Discovering Irish butterflies and their habitats*) continues to be enigmatic.

*Harding, J. & Jacob, M. (2013). Addition of Small Skipper butterfly (*Thymelicus sylvestris*) to the Irish list and notes on the Essex Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*) (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae). *Irish Naturalists' Journal* **32**:142-144).

*Lennon, N., Aldwell, B., Hardiman, B., Nash, D. & Smyth, F. (2013). Confirmation of the presence of the small skipper butterfly *Thymelicus sylvestris* (Poda, 1761) (Lepidoptera: Hesperidae) in Ireland. *Bulletin of the Irish Biogeographical Society* No. **37**:17-19.

THE GATEKEEPER

Is this species seriously declining in Ireland? The Millennium Atlas suggests that it was previously much more widespread along the eastern and southern coast from Greystones to South Kerry but recent records are quite sparse indeed. Was the species previously very much over-recorded or has its numbers contracted considerably? The best guess at the moment is perhaps both explanations are valid. The known distribution in Ireland contrasts very much with the position in Britain where the species appears to be quite plentiful and widespread. Occasional reports from areas such as the Burren have never been substantiated and are completely outside the current or historic range. Some misidentifications are undoubtedly based on the presence of twin white pupils in the ocellus (false eye) on the forewing which however are sometimes also often found in the Meadow Brown. The Gatekeeper is in general significantly smaller than the Meadow Brown, is redder in appearance and the underside patterns are very different and very useful for confirmation of identity. One of the best places to see the Gatekeeper and the Meadow Brown together is on the Raven NR at Curracloe in Co Wexford. Some visitors have only recorded one species from there during the period when flight time overlaps.

So lookout for the Gatekeeper along the south coast of Wicklow (it has also been previously reported inland along the Avoca valley) and Wexford or from Waterford to Kerry.

Photographs, especially of the underwings, will be most welcome for identification / confirmation. Maps and photos can be viewed on ButterflyIreland.



The 2010-2014 SURVEY OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN CONJUNCTION WITH BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION (UK)

This is the final year of the fourth five-year survey of the Butterflies of Britain and Ireland in co-operation with Butterfly Conservation (UK). The first survey for the period 1995-1999 period resulted in publication of the *Millennium Atlas*, by far the most comprehensive survey of the butterflies of these island. Subsequent five year periods have been summarised by the production of smaller Atlas and other publications.

So in the final year of the current survey it is our aim to achieve coverage of as many 10 km squares as possible in order to achieve a coverage approaching 100%. A list of 10 km squares from which we have currently no records are listed by county. Some of the squares are 'shared' between two or more counties. Occasionally the stated county may be incorrect due to imperfections in the boundary map used.

It would be very helpful if recorders, especially where they have achieved good coverage of local sites over the past four years would adopt on or more additional 10 km squares within a reasonable distance of home or when visiting other parts of the country. Keep a copy of the list in your car. If you are in a position to undertake to visit any of these 10 km squares please let us know which ones you have chosen.

COUNTY	10 km SQUARES DEFICIENT IN RECORDS
Carlow	S66, S78, S97
Cavan	N38, N49, N58, N49, H20, H50, H51, H61
Clare	L70(Inishmore), R05 R06,R78
Cork, East	W67, W78, W89, W96, R80, R81
Cork, Mid	W29, W39, W55, W56, R42
Cork, West	W03, W04, W12, W15, W24, W25, W35, W55, V73, V83, R10
Galway, NW	L64, L94, L95, M03, M05
Galway, SE	-

Galway, W	L64, L94, L95, M03, M05
Kerry, N & S	Q30, Q41, Q51, Q91, R10, V29, V37, V39, V48, V49, V57, V67, V75, V77, V78, W09
Kildare	N80, S78
Kilkenny	S36, S46, S52, S56, S66
Laois	N21, S58, S68
Leitrim	G90, G92, H10, H20
Limerick	R33, R42, R43, R53, R54, R63, R73, R74
Longford	N16, N28, N29, N38
Louth	H98, N98
Mayo, East	M26, M36, M37, M38
Mayo, West	F50, F62, F71, F72, F80, F81, F90, F91, F93, G00, G12, G13, L79, L89, M09
Meath	N77, N98, O06
Monaghan	H51, H61, H64, H71, H82
Offaly	N21
Roscommon	M87, M89
Tipperary, North	R73, R76, R78, R88, R91, R97, S05
Tipperary, South	R73, R91, R93, S02, S13, S05, S22, S23, S24
Waterford	S10, S22
Westmeath	N14, N56
Wexford	S83
Wicklwo	O00, S97

Photographs for confirmation of identity or for display on 'Photographer's Gallery' are most welcome. Photos may sometimes be resampled or cropped for publication.

***2014 Records**

Records may be submitted online on ButterflyIreland.com, on paper, by email in message or attached in document or spreadsheet.

A limited number of hardcopies of this report are available on request.

Record sheets can be downloaded from website. Only one side is required for 'casual record sheet'.

David Nash

21 March 2014

*"Seek and ye shall find"