



No. 53

NEWSLETTER

Autumn 2002

WEST MIDLANDS BRANCH, BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION

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Chairman's Notes Autumn 2002

Butterfly Recording

It is hard to believe that it is September again and another butterfly season is almost over. At least this year, a number of butterflies seem to have done quite well, particularly the spring species and especially the **Pearl-bordered Fritillary** and the **Grizzled Skipper**.

I have just returned from the 4th Butterfly Conservation International Symposium in Lancaster -a very enjoyable and stimulating few days. See 'Conservation Corner'. There were a number of interesting papers on the response of Lepidoptera to global warming which has highlighted the need to keep up the level of recording in 1995-99 to closely monitor the changes which are occurring remarkably quickly. Butterfly Conservation would like to publish an update on the status of our butterflies in 2005 so

do please send in all your records for 2001 and 2002 to Jim Chance, the Branch Recorder (by early December).

Transects

While on the subject of records, please could all transect walkers send their data for this season to Neil Gregory as soon as possible after the end of September and no later than November 30. This will allow us to publish the annual review with the Spring Newsletter. Please can all members also send their first and last dates and nominations for the butterfly of the year. I would like to thank Neil and Corinna very much for the great effort that they have put in over the last year to input ALL the historical transect data onto the Transect Walker Software. This represents over 60,000 records plus all the site and habitat data. We are now able to provide much better feedback to recorders and

site owners on the results of our surveys.

Moth Atlas

We are now proceeding with compiling the data for the micromoths atlas (by Tony Simpson and Michael Harper). This is an enormous task with over 900 species involved. As the micros are much less well known than the macros the authors are including more information to assist with their conservation.

As a result, it has been decided to publish the Micro. Atlas in two parts. Part 1, the Micropterigidae to Scythrididae and Part 2, the Tortricidae to Pterophoridae. We hope to publish Part 1 early next year and Part 2 in 2004. By the way, fingers crossed, part 1 should have a colour photograph of **T. acroxantha**, which will be rather rare – see article on page 11

AGM

We are continuing our policy of moving the venue for the AGM around the region. This year we will be at the Innovations Centre at Brownhills in Staffordshire on Saturday November 16. We would really like to meet more of our members in Staffs. so I do hope you will be able to attend. We have an excellent speaker in David Smith, who

will be talking on the butterflies of Costa Rica and I promise to get the business over in my usual record time.

Well Done Mike

I am delighted to report that Mike Williams has been awarded the Worcestershire Wildlife Medal by the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust in recognition of his major contribution to nature conservation in the county. Congratulations Mike on behalf of the Branch - a much deserved award.

Regional Development Officer

The West Midlands post was advertised in the summer and unfortunately it has not been possible to make an appointment. The post will be re-advertised in the autumn.

Committee change

I am very pleased to welcome James Hill to the Committee as our north Staffordshire representative. James is hoping to increase our profile in Staffs, which is very under-recorded for butterflies and moths

• Ian Duncan

Coming Events

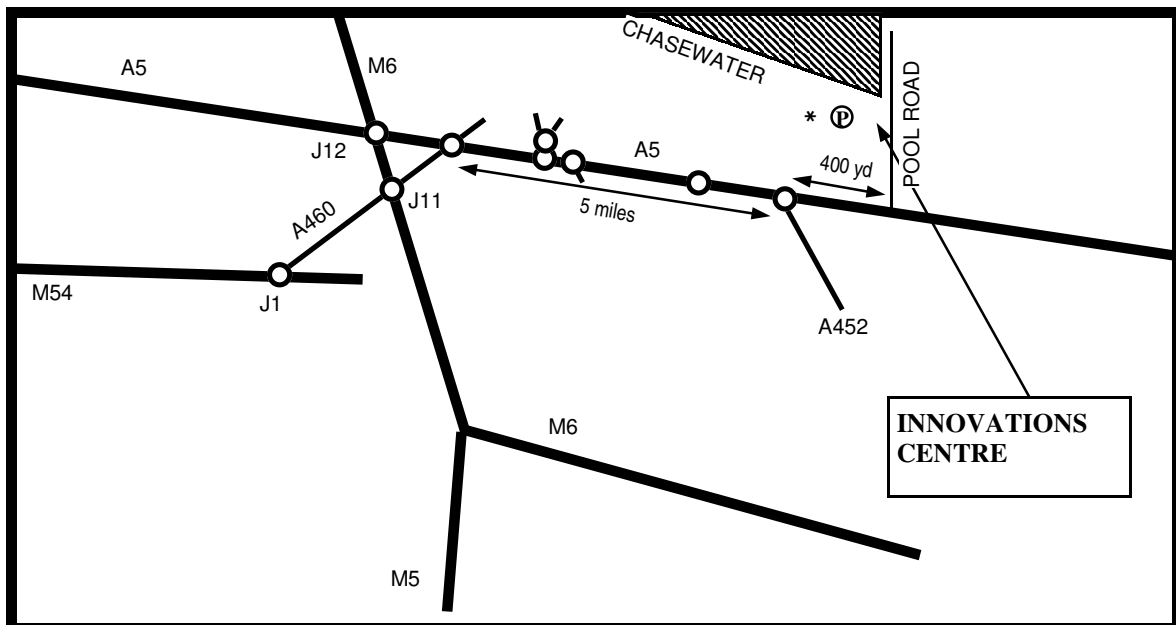
Branch A.G.M. Saturday 16 November

The venue for the A.G.M. on November 16 will be in Staffordshire at the new Innovations Centre, Pool Road, Brownhills. Please see map below. The building is distinguished by its turf roof and very large windows looking out over Chasewater.

There is a large car park.

The subject of the talk will be “The butterflies of Costa Rica” the guest is David Smith reputed to be an excellent and entertaining speaker.

AGM Agenda: 14.00 AGM
14.45 Coffee (free)
15.15 David Smith Butterflies of Costa Rica
16.30 End



National Moth Night 2003: 12 April 2003

The following recently appeared on the Atropos Website:

“Once again we hope that as many people as possible will record moths on the night of Saturday 12 April 2003. Ways in which you can take part include recording moths in your garden, visiting a new site, targeting a specific species or holding a public event. This year's target species are Orange Upperwing, *Jodia croceago* and Sword-grass *Xylena exsoleta*. Oak woodland is required for the former species, which generally is the most productive type of habitat at this time of year

The aims of the event are as follows:

- To encourage widespread moth recording and to gather useful data.
- To stimulate wider interest in moths and

raise their profile amongst the public.

- To raise funds for moth conservation projects.”

As usual, we will be organising various events around the region for National Moth Night and we hope to see many of you there. More details about such events will appear in the next newsletter, but since this is an early event in the year please contact the county moth event organiser for details (see back page). Even if you can't make it to an organised event there is nothing to stop you noting what's in your garden, or what comes to your front porch light. We would be grateful if you could then send your records for this night to me directly so that I can compile a regional list to send to Atropos.

- Neil Gregory

Moth-ers Meeting for Birmingham and the Black Country

Following the success of our first two moth meetings (1 July Barr Beacon and 10 August at Saltwells Wood) - we've arranged another one!

Monday 28 October, 7.30pm, at Beacon Lodge, Barr Beacon

So, come along - everyone's welcome, beginner and expert. We will run some moth-traps during the evening, though moths will be thin on the ground, as it's late in the season!

But, it's also a chance for us to get to know each other and chat about moths! We'll chat about events and back-garden trapping that we've done in 2002 and look forward to trapping for 2003. We'll also talk about sending in records and getting them checked and about moth

Biodiversity Action Plan species. You can also let us know when and where you would like to meet - field meetings, council offices like Beacon Lodge, people's houses, pubs or elsewhere? Do you want more or less meetings or even a newsletter? (as one person suggested). We want to raise the profile of moths and moth-trapping in the West Midlands - have you any ideas? If you can't make this date then let us know which days of the week are better for you - if you can't get to Barr Beacon then let us know where would be a better place to meet next time.

Please get in touch to let me know whether you are coming or not or if you don't know how to find Beacon Lodge; I can send details.

- Dave Grundy

Reports on Trips

Field Trip Report – Baggeridge Country Park – Saturday 13 July 2002

A combined group, totalling fifteen persons, from the Branch plus Wolverhampton R.S.P.B. members, spent five and a half hours on site, on a super hot, very sunny day. Just before we started off, a Buzzard was spotted overhead, riding the thermals and sufficiently vocal to attract our attention – things were looking good!

Amongst our number were specialists in: flora, birds, dragonflies and moths - which made for a very full appreciation of all wildlife that presented itself to us on the day. Our special thanks are extended to Paul Wilkinson an ex-ranger at Baggeridge, who shared his time and country

park knowledge for our edification – particularly the location of Bee orchids!

Summary of the day's sightings:

Flora: Pyramidal/Southern Marsh/Common, Spotted and Bee orchids, Hairy and Smooth Tare, Lesser Burdock and Yellow Loosestrife
Birds: Buzzard, Green Woodpecker, Heron and Kingfisher
Dragonflies: Brown Hawker, Emperor and Broad-Bodied Chaser
Moths: **Six-spot Burnet, Burnet, Lime Hawkmoth, Yellow Underwing, Shaded Broad**

Bar

Butterflies: (Two) **White-letter Hairstreak** (target species),

Gatekeeper, (just beginning to emerge), **Ringlet** (most numerous species), **Marbled White**, plus seven other species.

Thanks are due to David Jackson for organising and leading this trip.

- Philip Hopson

Field Trip Report – Highgate Common Sunday 30 June 2002

A breezy, very cool and overcast day marred our expectations of seeing our target species: **White Admiral**.

Anita Ferguson was able to observe Four-Spotted Chaser dragonflies, but butterfly species were limited to just four: **Small Heath**, **Meadow Brown**, **Large Skipper** and **Ringlet**.

Professor Ian Trueman, of Wolverhampton University, was our guide today and our numbers were swelled by members of the Staffordshire Wildlife Trust. Ian's knowledge and very keen eye were well demonstrated by his locating and identification of typical habitat grasses. We were

also able to see ongoing heathland restoration work at this important heathland site. Considerable inroads have been made to peripheral fringe woodland - perhaps eventually beneficial to typical heathland species, like the **Small Heath** but conversely, perhaps, the corruption of suitable habitat for what has become a good site for the damp, woodland preferring **Ringlet**, time will tell.

Our grateful thanks are extended to Ian Trueman for making the most out of a rather disappointing day weatherwise.

- Philip Hopson

Field Trip Report - Cannock Chase – Saturday 22 June 2002

This trip was led by David Jackson and we were accompanied by members of the Wolverhampton group of the R.S.P.B. It was fairly warm, but breezy and overcast as we explored the Oldacre Valley on the Chase.

I almost trod on a coiled, basking Adder whilst seeking out the target species - **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary**. This wet flush site produced three moth species: **Brown Silverline**, **Common Wave** and **Longhorn**.

Most butterfly species had to be disturbed to be seen owing to the overcast prevailing conditions. A solitary male **Orange Tip** was our initial observation, soon followed by several specimens of recently emerged **Meadow Browns** and the odd **Large Skipper** and male **Common Blue**.

The three examples of the target species were mainly observed clinging to the rank grasses; however, our star lepidopterist for the day turned out to be seven year old James Griffiths, son of Gerry, who persuaded a newly emerged **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary** to pose for photographers, as it perched, unconcerned on one of his outstretched - fingers - well done James!!

On to Strawberry Hill, another part of the Chase that comprises woodland fringe and heathland. The target species here was the Woodlark, (regrettably not seen). Just two butterfly species seen: **Speckled Wood** and **Meadow Brown**.

- Philip Hopson

Field Trip Report - Chartley Moss - Sunday 16 June 2002

Myself, plus Branch committee members: David Jackson, Anita Ferguson, Richard Southwell (and family), met up with trip leader, Tim Beynon, President of the British Dragonfly Society and former Head Warden at Saltwells Nature Reserve, in Staffordshire. Although this field trip was, primarily, for dragonflies, there was much else to see and enjoy.

Tim provided us with his own commentary on the historical topography of Chartley Moss, together with his own fact sheet. The site is leased to

English Nature and visits are only permissible via permit. It is worth emphasising that the Moss is potentially very dangerous to the casual visitor, due to the terrain - trampolining on this rare, floating bog is not recommended! The day turned out to be very warm and sunny and we were able to spend three hours observing flora and fauna. Certainly Common Cotton Sedge and Hare's Tail Cotton Sedge were seen on the moss itself - the site being a former haunt of the *davus* form of the **Large Heath**. Tim indicated that there may be a possibility of a re-introduction programme here for

the **Large Heath**, (not sure if this was conjecture on Tim's part ?). Cranberry, Roundleaved Sundew and Bog Rosemary also thrive here.

White-Faced Darter Dragonflies were seen in double figures, (target species) and Four-Spotted Chasers also produced good numbers.

Moths seen: **Large Yellow Underwing, Silver-Y, Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing, Clouded Buff, Broad-bordered Bee Hawkmoth** and **Small Magpie**.

Butterflies seen: **Green-veined White, Speckled Wood, Peacock, Large White**, several **Green Hairstreak, Small White** and both sexes of **Brimstone**. Tim was able to pinpoint **Brimstone** larvae on moss fringe woodland Alder Buckthorn, (undetected to the non-trained eye!).

Our special thanks go to Tim for guiding us and making the day both enjoyable and informative.

• Philip Hopson

Then there was light – 20 September moth night

The preceding nights had been superb for moths but the heavens decided to open up for us. Ten of us were mad enough to meet the ever-optimistic Rosemary Winnall at the Wyre Forest visitor centre prior to being directed to a new recording site in a nature-friendly private garden, belonging to Sue Limbrey, by Far Forest. At Sue's house Dave Grundy got his car wedged in the gate while the electricity supply company decided to have a blackout for the next two hours.

Rosemary then brought a portable lamp into the kitchen a showed us a range of superb photos of moths from her garden, probably the only ones we would see that night. Dave meantime had set up two traps and after a while Alan Prior and I went out with our nets and were surprised to net some moths. Then the rain abated to a drizzle. Glow Worms were spotted but the one that really caught the eye was on top of the house's chimney. This is definitely not its natural habitat but a telescope confirmed its identity.

It was remarkable that 79 species were recorded by the close of play and even those that had departed early notched up 40 species, including a **Garden Tiger**. Four types of **Prominent** came out near the end plus two national notables, **Bilberry & Lead Pug**.

In conclusion, and speaking as an infrequent moth-er, these live insects are far more colourful and striking than the pictures in Skinner. This was particularly true for a fresh **V Pug**. Our thanks go to Sue for her hospitality.

I therefore encourage new moth-ers to "give it a go" initially at an organised event and then join the queue for the free Branch Moth Trap. This night taught me that in spite of adverse weather conditions it is still possible to record a large number of species and you might just have a friendly glow worm lighting up the storm clouds.

• Richard Southwell

Iris observed -but not ilia Trip to the Pyrenees 2002

Two years ago a party from the West Midlands branch of Butterfly Conservation visited the Picos Mountains in Spain and the French and Spanish Pyrenees at the end of June to early July. We were so taken with the area that it was decided to do another trip to the Pyrenees but a month later so that different species might be encountered.

Eleven of us left on July 21st and travelled to Arriege via Toulouse where we were joined by Graham Hart, the local vet, and expert on lepidoptera, and by three other members who accompanied us for three days. For the first five days we were based in a hotel in Ussat les Bains lying at the base of a rising valley and over-hung by a massive cliff inhabited by Alpine Swifts and Choughs. This time our equipment had swelled to seven nets and numerous "pots", improving our catching power. Eager to get down to business we

immediately set off on a walk up the valley and in spite of the late hour many species were still on the wing including **Berger's Clouded Yellow, Baton and Escherds Blue, Woodland Grayling, Dryad, Weaver's Fritillary** and **Dingy Skipper**, an encouraging start.

The following day we visited Col de Puymorens, a windy upland site with bedstraw, mountain dianthus and scabious and a clump of vanilla orchid. This was a good area for fritillaries, **Marsh, Pearl-bordered, Lesser Marbled** and **Meadow** all present in good numbers and the predominant **Skipper** was the **Essex**. Here we attracted the concern of some other visitors but we hastened to assure them that we were not collecting and that the butterflies were unharmed; perhaps we may have recruited some new members. The windy conditions did not deter **Black-veined White** and

Mountain Clouded Yellow together with **Tufted Marbled** and **Olive Skippers**. A short walk down a more sheltered damp gully and the terrain changed completely to a more lush vegetation and a boggy area where we found **Scarce** and **Purple-edged Coppers** and **Ida'** sand **Mazarine Blue**.

Moving on to a more rocky area by a mountain stream the bedstraw, thyme and viper' s bugloss were an attraction to many species and, as on our previous visit, we were surprised to find **Moroccan** and **European Orange-tips** on the wing together. There were **Large Marbled, Spotted, Queen of Spain** and **Dark Green Fritillaries**, but the **Ringlets** proved to be a challenge as they did throughout the trip. After much poring over our books we decided that **Bright-eyed, Piedmont** and **Brassy** were all present.

That night we ran two moth-traps in the grounds of the hotel and attracted fifty-seven species amongst which were **Common, Scarce, Rosy** and **Four-spotted Footman**, the **Beautiful Peach Blossom, Poplar** and **Small Elephant Hawk** and **Oak Eggar**. Many were entirely mainland European species having no English names and there were also numbers of micros which were difficult to identify.

After a dull start to the next day, the weather slowly improved and when we arrived at Caussou we found so many butterflies in the adjacent meadow that we did not move out of sight of the cars for the first hour. **Long-tailed, Short-tailed, Large** and **Mountain Alcon Blue** were all flying and we found eggs of the latter on Gentian, also found at another site later although at that site we did not see adults. **Lulworth Skipper, White Admiral, Dark Green** and **High Brown Fritillaries** were all seen here and an example of the second brood of the **Map Butterfly**. Unfortunately the uncertain weather gave way to heavy rain in the afternoon so our activities were abruptly curtailed. It did however give us an excuse for a short shopping trip into nearby Tarascon. The dull weather persisted but at Tour de Montorgueil, a romantic ruined tower perched on a rocky hill, the **Large Chequered Skipper** (nick-named the boing-boing) characteristically bobbed around in company with the **Brown Hairstreak**, and the orange form of the **Speckled Wood** made its first appearance.

One of the advantages of this area is that there are good roads that are not unduly busy so it is possible to travel considerable distances in a short time to "chase the sun". This we did in the hope of finding the **Lesser Purple Emperor** in the region of Montsegur, but as on our previous visit we were once again disappointed. We were

however treated to the brilliant colours in flight of the **Scarlet Tiger** as several males danced attendance on a newly emerged female.

The following day also started unpromisingly but then rapidly improved and at Angoustrine, a flat windy area with rocky outcrops and clumps of eryngium, dozens of **Great-banded Grayling** flitted over the abundant flowers only to disappear amongst the rocks. There were also numerous **Swallowtails** and a specimen of the **Spanish Purple Hairstreak**. This species, like so many others, is reluctant to open its wings after capture but can easily be recognised by the orange spots along the margin of the undersides of the hindwings. Clouds of **Gatekeepers** seemed to be particularly attracted to the eryngium while **Esper'** sand **Iberian Marbled Whites** were more attracted to the scabious. On our return journey we climbed to an altitude of 2001m where we were scraping the cloud base and where we were surprised to find some lowland species such as the **Wood White** flying.

At Ussat we ate our meals in a large marquee erected at the rear of the hotel, obviously in anticipation of fine weather, but sometimes the evenings were cool and damp and some rearrangement of the seating was necessary to avoid the drips. However we ate well and did justice to the wine-cellars. Another evening of nothing was less successful as the temperature dropped and we had only a modest haul, but this was compensated by hearing the night jars, one of which came to take a closer look at us, and seeing glow-worms, winking seductively from the depths of the long grass.

Our second location was Gedre in the High Pyrenees. The hotel was on the only road through the town and as there was a festival on there was a great deal of traffic coming past our front door at night. But the view up the valley from the front of the hotel was impressive as we watched the early morning sunshine tip the distant peaks and gradually creep down the mountain-sides, eventually to flood the valley in full sunlight. We took a quiet pathway up from the very busy little town of Gavarnie to the Cirque de Gavarnie, a steep path threading its way through rocky outcrops making it dangerous to chase anything that did not readily submit to being captured. Alongside the lower parts of the path were clumps of the Pyrenean iris and though we didn' t find some of the upland species we were hoping for we found **Turquoise Blue, Red Underwing** and **Oberthur' s Grizzled Skipper, Blue-spot Hairstreak, Pearly** and **Chestnut Heath** and a host of large and small **Fritillaries, Marbled Whites** and assorted **Blues**. We took our picnic lunch in the Vallee d' ossue, seeking the cool shade beside a stream where clouds of blues,

skippers and some of the larger species came down to the muddy shores to suck up the moisture, the patches of knapweed and scabious abounded with the smaller **Fritillaries**, **Bath White**, and the **Brilliant Scarce** and **Purple-shot Copper**. Higher up the valley we had good views of the Marmots that played on the slopes below us and at the head of the valley near the dam **Silver-studded Blue** and **Apollo** flew to the somewhat mournful background of cow-bells.

The following day, after some manoeuvring of the vehicles through the narrow streets of St. Justin, where they too were holding a festival, we parked in the Ser Valley. The day was dull and heavy at first and we saw only those insects which we could rouse from the depths of the long grass. As we swept the flower meadows, mostly **Marbled Whites**, crickets and ant-lions. However as we lunched at the thoughtfully provided crêperie at the summit of the hill the weather brightened and gave us new heart. The meadows came alive again and as usual the long legs of Rob Willims carried him far ahead of the main party to return shortly bearing our first **Large Tortoiseshell** and an **Ilex Hairstreak**. We had been keeping an eye open for the **Purple Emperor** but it was only after our descent that one was observed sitting up in a willow bush only yards - or metres - from the cars. It was successfully netted and found to be a female who had torn hind wings but was otherwise quite fresh. After being photographed and admired she was released but to our delight she returned ten minutes later and proceeded to flit casually from willow to willow entering the very centre of the bush and each time depositing a single egg on the upper surface of a leaf. We were privileged to watch this unhurried birth of the next generation. To end the day as we clambered up the steep slopes of the Col de Tourmalet chasing the **Small Mountain** and **Gavarnie Ringlets** and the **Mountain Clouded Yellow** through the wickedly spiky grass. We were treated to flight of a different order as the colourful and soundless hang-gliders took off and circled above us like great birds of prey.

Leaving Gebre, we headed for Spain. On our journey we were reminded that wild-life cares little for aesthetics - we encountered the **False Grayling** in company with ten other species on a neglected and untidy strip of land next to a petrol station and a **Humming-bird Hawk** larva on Bedstraw on the edge of a rough gravel lay-by. Those of us on the 2000 trip were looking forward eagerly to a return visit to Casa Guilla at Santa Engracia. The excellence of the table and the position perched high up on a rocky bluff overlooking the surrounding hills had given us a taste for truly high living. We were not disappointed as we relaxed over after-dinner

coffee and liqueurs on the balcony serenaded by frogs, night jars and a Scop' s owl. On our first morning we walked barely 200 yards from base and spent the whole morning there identifying no less than ten species for the first time on this visit including **Southern** and **Spanish Gatekeeper**, **Mallow Skipper**, **Hermit**, and **Ripart' s Ajenjo' s Anomalous**, **Panoptes** and **Furry Blues** amongst others. The absence of the expected hairstreaks we attributed to some agricultural works which had destroyed part of their habitat. Our first **Cleopatra** led our younger members on a 200 yard chase along a dry river bed before it was captured for firm identification and adulation. Likewise wherever we went all the **Clouded Yellows** made us wish we had had some fitness training with our compatriots taking part in the Commonwealth Games and Wimbledon! The following day at Abella de la Conca brought the delicately coloured **Mother-of-Pearl Blue** and later in the day the very striking **Jersey Tiger**.

At several sites there was a variety of habitats all within a small area, as at Norris where bleak rock faces provided perfect concealment for the **Great Sooty** and **Black Satyrs**; at the foot of the rock was a large clump of thistles teeming with **Silver-washed** and **Dark Green Fritillaries** while on the other side of the road **Esper' s Marbled White** kept to the lower part of a flowery meadow and **Iberian** to the upper part. The road from here led into the Tor Valley where there were small areas of meadow alongside the stream thickly packed with knapweed and scabious and a haven for large **Apollons**, **Ringlets**, numerous blues and **Scarce** and **Sooty Coppers**. The summit of the valley was disappointing but as we descended a **Camberwell Beauty** floated across the path to settle high up on a rock face. A heroic and risky attempt to capture her succeeded in dislodging her and she fluttered down to the undergrowth at the side of the pathway and was finally detained more easily than we had expected.

Our first moth-trapping session at Casa Guilla was not a great success as the temperature dropped with the onset of light rain but two nights later conditions were perfect we attracted large numbers including a **Convolvulus Hawk** and two **Striped Hawks**. Although wild boar were said to be in the vicinity a search after dark yielded only a hare, two bats and a toad - just as well, a butterfly net is no match for a wild boar.

Leaving Santa Engracia for the start of our homeward journey was not the end the hunt. We travelled through magnificent mountain scenery - majestic peaks, sheer rock slopes and knife-edge ridges and wave upon wave of mountains receding into the distance. Pausing at two floral oases along the way we added two more species

to our list, the **Cardinal** and **Meleager's Blue** - our 140th species.

Searching once again for the **Lesser Purple Emperor** we had two possible sightings but we were unable to catch them for positive identification so that one finally eluded us. After a somewhat uncomfortable night in a "motel" we started on our journey back to Toulouse, but even then we made one last stop at Col de Calzan and in spite of overcast conditions we were rewarded with a **Glanville Fritillary** and a **Broad-bordered Bee Hawk**.

The success of the trip, identifying 142 butterflies and 419 moths at over 30 sites, was entirely due

to the careful planning, leadership and inspiration of our leader Mike Williams to whom we are all grateful.

As we flew back over the neat patchwork of fields and woods below us it was easy to think that all is well with the countryside. But from that distance you cannot see the insects which pollinate our crops and form one level of the food-chain, or are simply there for our delight. The contrast between the plethora of butterflies on the Continent and the sparseness of our own was striking and we must continue to do all we can in our small way to prevent them from disappearing altogether.

• Brian Kesby

Report on Butterfly Conservation's 4th International Symposium

The latest BC Symposium at Lancaster University proved another excellent opportunity to hear at first hand about some of the exciting work being undertaken worldwide in our efforts to conserve butterflies and moths. Ian Duncan and myself were unfortunately, because of work commitments, only able to be present over the weekend so we missed the Friday session. The content of the Symposium was again extremely varied with keynote addresses from eminent speakers like Mark Avery from RSPB and Baroness Barbara Young, now Chief Executive of the Environment Agency, mixed with shorter 20 minute presentations and also workshop sessions. I felt that this proved a very successful format although there was not always time to ask questions after each speaker. Less popular were the parallel sessions as it often meant making difficult choices between competing topics. At least the fact that West Midlands Branch was quite well represented with Jenny Joy, Richard Lamb, Simon Barker, and John Wills also present meant that we could spread ourselves around. A marked contrast to previous Symposia was the greater emphasis placed on moths and it was very encouraging to hear of the increasing amount of research being undertaken on a whole range of species such as the **Belted Beauty** moth in north Wales, **Dark Bordered Beauty** in Scotland and, the increasingly scarce (certainly in the Midlands), **Garden Tiger**. A number of speakers focussed on the impact of climate change and it was interesting to note that, while with some species there was clear evidence of range expansion, with others, changes in weather appeared to be having a detrimental effect. It was also very striking how important the publication of the Millennium Atlas is proving in enabling scientists to examine the wealth of data it contains and produce new ideas to explain changing trends. It was very satisfying to see how all our individual efforts in collecting the original data had resulted in such a useful

working document and made further pleas to maintain our recording efforts from other speakers seem more meaningful.

Contributions were drawn from many parts of Europe and the rest of the world and it was also very encouraging to hear presentations from many studying Lepidoptera at British universities rather than the same old (increasingly!) faces. This has to be good news as far as the future of Butterfly Conservation in the UK is concerned. Interestingly, many of the messages being delivered from young and old had a familiar ring. In other parts of Europe especially, butterflies and moths are coming under the same kind of pressures from intensification of agriculture and changes in land use that we have seen in the UK. In France, for example, as one speaker pointed out, an examination of the distribution maps in the new Lafranchis book (reviewed in the Spring Branch Newsletter) shows that as many as 46 departments show a 10% decline in the number of species since 1970 with 25 departments showing a 25% decline. All good reason for taking an increasingly pan-European perspective in our approach to butterflies and moths. A lot of good work in this area is already going on with the publication of a Red Data book on European butterflies by the Council of Europe and the recent production of the first European Atlas by Otakar Kudrna. Better knowledge of the distribution and status of our butterflies throughout Europe is obviously key and one of Saturday's workshops looked at the monitoring and recording situation. A very useful discussion resulted in a recommendation that Butterfly Conservation take the lead in establishing a facility on their web page whereby those of us who have collected records from Europe can make others aware of this, and those running existing recording and monitoring schemes can highlight particular species and/or geographical areas they are wanting to target.

Last but not least, one of the really positive things about attending such an event, of course, is the meeting up with other enthusiasts and the exchanging of information outside the formal sessions (OK, in the bar!). These were the occasions for less serious but important conversations to take place, to find out more about

topics and issues raised by speakers or simply to renew old and make new acquaintances. The facilities offered at Lancaster University were excellent, the organisation was first rate and it was definitely worth the long trip. The next Symposium is in two years time – book your place now.

• Mike Williams

High Brown Fritillary on the Malvern Hills - 2002

One of the characteristics of the **High Brown** is that it only flies when the sun is shining. No sun, no visible **High Browns**. One of the characteristics of this summer, particularly late June, was the way the sun clouded over during the mornings after a bright start and as the journey time from home to the part of the transect where **High Browns** may be seen is around 45 minutes, it can easily result in a fruitless journey.

The flight period started off slightly late, a single **High Brown** being seen in strong sunshine on 23 June, and the main emergence could be expected the following week. Thus on 28 June with a good forecast and bright sunshine, it was decided to do the transect even although the temperature was still low at 16 deg. After a 15 minute drive, the transect started at 11 am and the first 2 sections were completed in sunshine, but then the clouds began to thicken and by the time the **High Brown** site was reached it was solid, glowering cloud and the temperature remained down at 16 deg. A slow walk down through the bracken covered track disturbed a **High Brown** which staggered away across the bracken, and soon after there was a second disturbed. Further on the track, and off the official transect, a third was spotted on top of the bracken desperately seeking some warmth from the totally obscured sun. Three sightings under these conditions was very surprising and suggested that there had been a good emergence and that it would be well worth while to await the return of the sun. An hour and a half later with the cloud still solid, hope was finally abandoned.

Returning to the car park, the friendly face of a Branch Member appeared in the car parked next to mine and Phil (Sorry I've forgotten his surname) listened sympathetically to the tale of woe. Later that night Phil phoned to say that the sun had reappeared mid-afternoon and that he had spent an enjoyable hour or two photographing **High Browns** and that at one time there were no less than four nectaring together on a single clump of Marsh Thistles! It was his considered opinion that there were a minimum of 10 **High Browns** on the site. This would appear to be very similar to the number that emerged last year and that the improvement noted then had

been maintained. However, over the next 3 or 4 days there were several very heavy rain storms followed by a whole night's heavy rain and only small numbers were recorded over the rest of the flight period.

Because of the sub-standard conditions encountered on 23 June, it is necessary to make an estimate of the number likely to have been seen under good conditions. So, bearing in mind the numbers reported later on that day, the observed number of 2 has been increased to 4, giving a provisional annual count of 7. Thus the comparison with previous years is:

Year	Transect Total
97	34
98	9
99	2
00	2
01	12
02	7

It seems very probable that, had it not been for the spell of bad weather in Week 13, last year's improvement would have been maintained.

It would be very helpful in coming to a final conclusion on the state of the **High Brown** in 2002 if Members would let me have details of their own sightings this summer. Would you please ring me (01905 830391) giving details of dates, locations and numbers seen, it would be of great help.

At the annual "Threatened Fritillaries Group" meeting, at Croft Castle, Herefordshire this year, the Branch was asked if we would check to see if **High Browns** were still persisting in any of the wider range of sites identified by Matthew Oates in his survey of 1983. This would involve visiting a number of sites around the Malvern Hills in late June to early July (on warm, sunny days, of course!) I don't feel physically able to take this on myself and would be very grateful to hear from anyone who would like to help. I can promise some interesting days out in stunning scenery.

LATE NEWS: We have just been told by the

AONB office in Malvern that the Heritage Lottery Fund has awarded £963,000 for their "High Brown Hills Project". You may recall that an application was filed some 2 years ago for money to allow the re-introduction of grazing two parts of the Malvern Hills, which formed the traditional habitat of the **High Brown Fritillary**. The initial step was the introduction of some 200 Cheviot sheep and this has already been done using funding from English Nature. Now the full plan can be implemented, involving the construction of cattle grids on all the

access roads, which will enable the Commoners to make use of their traditional grazing rights without the constant problem of cattle straying onto the highway.

The funding also covers the cost of land management to prevent damage to archeological sites and the restoration of a number of well heads that had fallen into disrepair.

- Digby Wood



Holly Seedlings

I have about 100 Holly plants left over from an abandoned project. They are about 6 inches to 12 inches high and should transplant well at this time of the year. They would form an excellent evergreen hedge, even on the north side of a fence.

They are available free on a first come first served basis to anyone who can collect them from the Worcester area.

Ring me on 01905-830391

- Digby Wood

So you want to see moths in your back garden!?

The new branch "Beginner's Moth Kit" has been an amazing success, from its arrival in July thanks to generous donation of moth trap and field guide (from Anglian Lepidopterist's Supplies and Atropos Bookshop). Since its arrival in the branch, it has been used by different Butterfly Conservation members in two week blocks and is booked up till the end of the moth season in October.

It has a moth trap and field guide included in the bag - all you need to find moths in your own back garden, just plug it in and away you go! No previous knowledge of moths is needed, now's your chance of seeing the 20 or 30 species of moths that will be flying round your garden every night from April to September (and every month is different!).

We are taking bookings now for the 2003 season starting in March / April on a first come first served

basis, with each member borrowing it for 2 weeks until it passes on to the next member. All we ask in return, is that you note down all the moths that you see and send them in to your county moth-recorder, or failing that to Dave Grundy (address at back of newsletter).

To apply you have to:-

1. Be a Butterfly Conservation West Midlands member
2. Not already own a moth trap
3. Preferably be a beginner at moths (priority will be given to beginners)

So what are you waiting for? - phone or write to Dave Grundy at the address at back of this newsletter or email him on dave@dgcountyside.freereserve.co.uk

• Dave Grundy

First Ruddy Streak for Staffs & Worcs?

As complete moth novices, we were first encouraged to buy a moth trap to play with in the garden by Ian Duncan's inspiring article in the Winter 1998 Newsletter: just a small 6 watt Heath trap, not the whopping mercury vapour machine mentioned above. For about 3 years, we have photographed most of the moths that have appeared in our garden in Harborne, Birmingham and Michael Harper and Tony Simpson (moth recorders for Herefordshire and Worcestershire) have been kind enough to identify many of them. We have learned so much from all this - you really could not imagine.....

On the morning of 30 July 2002, We saw a little fellow in the trap - greyish-brown with striking orange borders (cilia) to the wings:

J to C : " I don't think that I will photograph him because he looks very untidy"

C to J: "He is beautiful - I will take a photo"

J to C: "Yes you are quite right and we have not seen anything like it before, I will also take a picture"

So we had two photographs, one of which landed on Michael Harper's in-tray. He was kind enough to telephone to say that this grey/brown moth with the orange borders would be a first sighting for the counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire

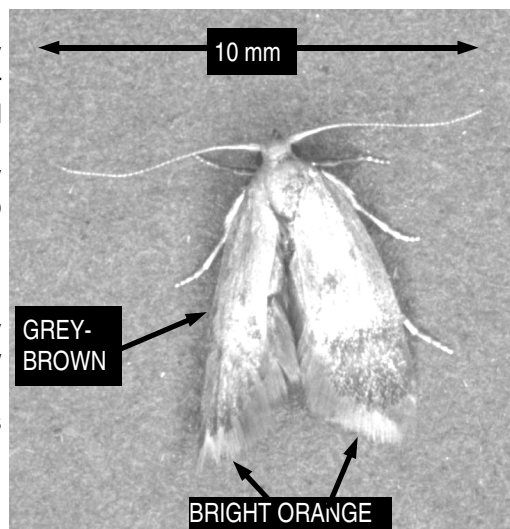
anyway. It was *Tachystola [Parocystola]* acroxantha*, otherwise known as the "**Ruddy Streak**". (*acroxantha* means something like 'orange tip'). It seems that our garden is in the vice-county of Staffordshire (just) and our discovery (almost certainly a first county record) has been reported to Dave Grundy, who was over the moon. It seems that *T. acroxantha* lives on leaf litter, originally came from Australia and has been known around the south coast of England for many years. Perhaps with global warming it is spreading north.

You may think that this is a boring first sighting of a rarely seen moth - but just wait until it happens to you!

• Jim and Christine Chance

POSTSCRIPT: The day after we wrote this, Tony Simpson rang to say that he had identified one of Dave Grundy's moths as *T. acroxantha* in Balsall Heath (Birmingham), which is in VC Worcestershire: "so now we have one too". What excitement, we seem to have been lucky enough to bear witness to a significant moth event!

**Tachystola* seems to be the modern name e.g. Moths of GB and Ireland vol. 4 pt. 1 2002. *Parocystola* is the name given in vol. 7 pt. 2 1992.



Conservation Corner

Autumn is now fast approaching and, although we are still seeing some butterflies, they are perhaps in smaller numbers than I would have predicted given the recent temperatures. This weekend the family and I spent Saturday in the garden where we saw **Green-veined White**, **Small Tortoiseshell**, **Comma** and **Red Admiral** (and my son Oliver spent many happy hours next to our sedum flowers waiting for more to land!), and Sunday on the beach at Barmouth, where we saw plenty of **Red Admirals** flying rapidly along the beach with only the odd one pausing long enough for us to get a good look although one was decent enough to land on our yellow bucket!

Two weeks ago I spent the weekend at Butterfly Conservation's 4th International Symposium at Lancaster University which I very much enjoyed and I would like to encourage more West Midland Branch members to attend in the future. There was a very full timetable of talks on Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning with the overall theme being on 'Landscape and Lepidoptera Conservation' and sessions on theory and implications, practical aspects, implementing action plans, ecological studies, conserving Lepidoptera in Europe and Lepidoptera and climate change. Most of the talks were really interesting and gave a fascinating insight into some of the research which is currently being carried out. There were several presentations on the theme of butterfly meta-populations with some disagreement about the role of patch size and quality, isolation and connectivity, some discussion about the extent to which the various agri-environmental schemes such as Countryside Stewardship are beneficial to butterflies and moths and many cases of the efforts being undertaken to conserve particular species. For example, the **Belted Beauty moth** (*Lycia zonaria britannica*) in North Wales, the **Small Blue** butterfly (*Cupido minimus*) in Surrey, and the **Large heath** butterfly (*Coenonympha tullia*) in The Netherlands. But just as important as listening to these presentations is being able to have the chance to talk to people who are involved in similar conservation work to that being undertaken in the West Midlands region and to hear of experiences in the rest of Britain, Europe and elsewhere in the world including Australia and Japan. Having Lancaster University as the setting really brought back distant memories of my University days and the benefits and disadvantages of community living. Trying to listen to what people are saying in the crowded student bar with loud background music and lots of other people talking is no easier now than it was twenty years ago! The Symposium was rounded off with

at visit to Arnside Knott to look at the conservation management programme currently being carried out by the National Trust. Although I was unable to stay for this event I gather it was a really good trip blessed with good weather and everybody could have stayed there talking for much longer.

Autumn is also the time for getting down to writing up all the results from the summer survey work. As the preliminary results from the 2002 survey of the Wyre Forest for the **Pearl-bordered Fritillary** and **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary** were given in the last conservation corner, there is not yet much more to add. I would however like to take this opportunity to thank all the following people for their records: John Brown, Trevor Bucknall, Caroline Bulman, Ruth Edwards, John Deakin, Dean Fenton, Neil and Corinna Gregory, Dave Grundy, Colin Hill, Frank and Pat Lancaster, Adrian Miles, Phil Rudlin, Sylvia Sheldon, Richard Southwell, John and Miriam Tilt, Mike Williams, Rosemary Winnall and four members from the Buckinghamshire Branch of Butterfly Conservation. If anybody reading this article still has some records which have not yet been included please do still send them to me as it is not too late. The aim is to complete the report of this survey by the end of November and have a copy of the results available at the Wyre Forest visitor Centre for anybody to look at from January 2003.

In 2002 we have also tried to target Staffordshire and Shropshire sites for the **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary**. Timed counts were also carried out during many site visits and characteristics of the violet foodplants noted. While details of this project are not yet available as field work is still currently being undertaken to assess habitat types using the national vegetation communities (NVC), this species still appears to be doing well in Shropshire and is still present in at least three areas of Staffordshire. One of the key areas in Shropshire for the **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary** is the Stiperstones area where it is present on a number of wet flushes which run along the eastern side of this upland. One of the main colonies in this area is centred on a damp field owned by the Monastery of St Antony and St Cuthbert with timed counts of 70 and 63 adults being obtained during 2002 as part of the above survey. In recognition of the importance of this site for the **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary**, West Midlands BC gave the Monastery a donation of £200 earlier this year. This was to encourage continued sympathetic management for the **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary** and to help to pay for additional fencing

that is required before the main field can be grazed by cattle. We hope that cattle grazing will commence here shortly and are very grateful to the Monastery for making us so welcome during our visits.

One of the ways that is being used nationally to help to conserve Lepidoptera species under the greatest threat is by the formation of action groups. In this region we now have the West Midlands Threatened Fritillary Action Group which held its annual co-ordination meeting at Croft Castle in July. The meeting was arranged for those with a common interest in conserving threatened fritillaries and the aims of the meeting were to plan future recording, monitoring and management work. At this meeting Digby Wood presented a review of **High Brown Fritillary** monitoring on key sites, Ian Duncan described the current status of the **Pearl-bordered**

Fritillary, David Whitehorne (Malvern Hills Conservators) outlined progress with the High Brown Hills Project (see Digby's separate article) and Helen Stace (English Nature) discussed the Herefordshire Commons Initiative and its aim of encouraging more communities to apply collectively for grants to improve habitats which are declining in quality due to a general reduction in grazing levels. One of the most important outcomes from this meeting was allowing people the opportunity to discuss habitat management, to learn about the bracken management options that have been used on other sites and to look at the timing of management work and the type of grazing animal that should preferably be used. If anybody is interested in receiving a copy of the notes of this meeting (which were written by Caroline Bulman) please get in touch.

• Jenny Joy

Moth Identification Guide:

Poplar Hawk Moth (*Laothoe populi*)



The **Poplar Hawk Moth** is a large moth and one that is regularly seen at light traps from May to July and occasionally in August and September. It has ash grey to pinkish brown wings and when disturbed it will flash its orange spot on hind wing, which unusually protrudes in front of the forewing. The adult does not feed, but the large blue/green larva, which has a small tail and diagonal yellow lines interspersed with red spots, feeds from July to September on poplar, aspen, willow and sallow. It is generally distributed and often common, found in most parts of the region.

Bibliography:

Collins Pocket Guide: Insects, Michael Chinery (1983)

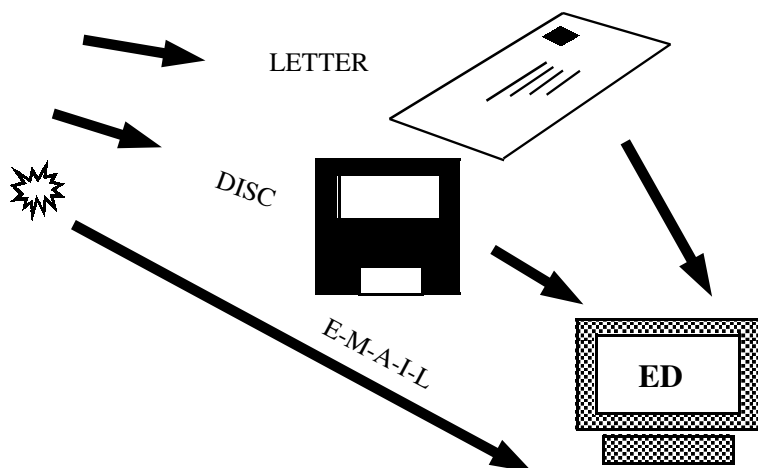
Colour Identification to Moths of the British Isles, Bernard Skinner (1984)

Larger moths and butterflies of Herefordshire and Worcestershire: An Atlas, Michael Harper and Tony Simpson (2001)

• Neil and Corinna Gregory

Instructions for Contributors

**Deadline for
Spring Newsletter
contributions is
Monday
27 January 2003**



Hand-written articles will be transcribed and returned for checking. Printed documents are less prone to transcription errors and can often be scanned in. Laser printed 14 point copy usually scans perfectly, 12 point is OK but 10 point is hopeless. **Text on 3.5" disc is best of all but please send or attach to your email as plain text (e.g. "save as" a ".txt" or ".rtf" file under MS Word, not as a ".doc" file) as some formatted texts received recently, especially by email, have proved to be totally unreadable and, unlike a .txt or .rtf file, could contain viruses**, which frighten me to death. Newer software often produces files which are incompatible with older software even of the same name.

Pictures will normally be scanned in and should be black and white. (The final reprographic

process for printing off the newsletter does not do justice to 'grey scale' or colour). Note that, unlike text, pictures cannot be modified by me (except for size adjustment).

Copyright: Pictures for publication must of course be free of copyright restrictions.

Spelling: I will try to correct obvious spelling mistakes unless this affects the writer's style but, in the cause of achieving a consistent format, will use the Word UK dictionary spelling where there are several options.

v Christine Chance
harbornchristine@aol.com

Health and Safety

Guidelines for health and safety during activities organised by Butterfly Conservation will be received from Head Office in due course - in the meantime we reproduce those adopted by the Devon Branch:-

"There are important responsibilities laid upon us to do what we can to ensure your safety at events organised by Butterfly Conservation. Please take a little time to read, consider and act upon the following points at any of our events:

- Wear appropriate foot wear for the conditions expected underfoot.
- Wear appropriate clothing for the conditions to be expected. Protect yourself against Cold, Heat, Sun, Rain, Wind and Thorns.
- Consider what precautions you should take to prevent being bitten or stung by insect, plants, snakes or animals.
- Children must be adequately supervised by

an adult.

- Dogs must be kept on a lead. Seek permission from the leader before bringing your dog.
- Listen carefully to instructions given by the leader at the beginning of the event.
- Beware of branches swinging back onto you after being passed by the person in front.
- Beware of carefully dug rabbit holes, dug to twist your ankle.
- Inform the leader if you intend to leave early.
- Keep up with the party.
- Carry a drink - you may be away from your car for several hours.
- Observe the country code at all times.
- Enjoy yourself.

Site specific hazards will be outlined by the leader at the start of the field trip."

Dates for your Diary

Winter work days and other events

OCTOBER

12 **October (Saturday) Monkwood a Fungal Foray with Diane and Tim Bateman.** Meet in the car park 10.30 am (probably lasting until about 1.00 pm) OS map 150 GR SO804606

12 **October (Saturday) Wyre Forest 10.00 am. Leaf Miners** daytime practical session in conjunction with the Wyre Forest Study Group. Meet in car park for Wyre Forest Visitor Centre off A4117. West of Bewdley. OS map 138, SO749740. Leader Tony Simpson

13 **October (Sunday) Conservation Task, Grafton Wood.** Meet 10.00 am at Three Parishes Hall, Grafton Flyford (next to church). Just off the A422 the Worcester—Stratford Rd. OS map 150 GR SO963557.

27 **October (Sunday) Conservation Task Trench Wood.** Meet 10.00 am at reserve entrance on Sale Green—Dunhampstead road. OS map 150 GR SO929588.

NOVEMBER

3 **November (Sunday) Conservation Task – Monkwood** Meet 10.00 am in the reserve car park just off the Sinton Green—Monkwood Green road. OS map 150 GR SO803603

10 **November (Sunday) Conservation Task - Grafton Wood** Meet 10.00 am Details as 13 October. Brash clearing.

24 **November (Sunday) Conservation Task - Trench Wood NR** - meet 10.00 am Details as 27 October.

30 **November (Saturday) Conservation Task - Haugh Woods** - meet 10.30 am at main car park GR SO593365

DECEMBER

1 **December (Sunday) Conservation Task - Monkwood NR** - details as 3 November.

8 **December (Sunday) Conservation Task Grafton Wood** Details as 13 October.

22 **December (Sunday) Conservation Task - Trench Wood** Details as 27 October.

28 **December (Saturday) Conservation Task - Haugh Woods** - meet 10.30 am at main car park GR SO593365

29 **December (Sunday) Grafton Wood** join us for our annual **Brown Hair Streak egg hunt (full training will be given !!!)** . Meet 10.30 am Details as 13 October

JANUARY 2003

5 **January (Sunday) Monkwood Conservation Task — Whitbread Action Earth Event.** Meet 10.00 am. Soup and mince pies on offer. Management for the Wood White. Details as 3 November

12 **January (Sunday) Grafton Wood—Whitbread Action Earth Event.** Details as 13 October.

25 **January (Saturday) Conservation Task - Haugh Woods** - meet 10.30 am at main car park GR SO593365

26 **January (Sunday) Conservation Task - Trench Wood.** Details as on 27 October.

FEBRUARY

2 **February (Sunday) Conservation Task - Monkwood**—details as 3 November.

9 **February (Sunday) Conservation Task - Grafton.** Details as 13 October. Ride and glade management.

16 **February (Sunday) Conservation Task - Prees Heath** Meet 11.00 am (note later start time) at parking area east of A49. OS Map 126 GR. SJ558367. Heather management for the **Silver-studded Blue**. Travel expenses can be paid.

22 **February (Saturday) Conservation Task - Haugh Woods** - meet 10.30 am at main car park GR SO593365

23 **February (Sunday) Conservation Task - Trench Wood** Details as 27 October.

MARCH

2 **March (Sunday) Conservation Task – Monkwood** Details as 3 November. Glade management.

9 **March (Sunday) Conservation Task - Grafton Wood** Details as 13 October.

15 **March (Saturday) Conservation Task - Wigmore Rolls.** Meet 10.30 am at the edge

of the southern end of the woods, turn left opposite school in Wigmore if coming from Hereford. GR SO397688

**23 March (Sunday) Conservation Task
Trench Wood.** Details as 27 October

New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members of the West Midlands Branch of Butterfly Conservation and apologise if anybody has been inadvertently omitted.

Mr R Newton	Sutton Coldfield
Mr & Mrs C Pugh	Stoke-on-Trent
Mr & Mrs Skidmore	Kingswinford
Mr A Smart	Burton-on-Trent
Mr R Smith	Leominster
Mr & Mrs A Watson	Bromsgrove
Dr & Mrs P Matthews	Hereford
Mr M Done	Worcester
Mr & Mrs Moore	Telford
Dr A G R Owen	Ledbury
Mr & Mrs W Steele	Solihull
Ms Adams	Leominster
Nr M Blythe	Stourport on Severn
Miss W Brookes	Solihull
Mr D Fletcher	Birmingham

Mr & Mrs Knight	Redditch
Mr N Neal	Wolverhampton
Ms Z Porterhill	Bishops Castle
Mr & Mrs Stokes	Birmingham
Mr D Turner	Birmingham
Mr J West	Birmingham
Mr I Wilkinson	Birmingham
Mr Youens	Shrewsbury
Mr J Barrett	Solihull
Miss C Davies	Wolverhampton
Mr S Lewis	Shrewsbury
Mr M Needham	Kidderminster
Mrs M Stockdale	Lichfield
Mr C Teale	Shrewsbury

Butterfly Records for 2002

Once again we have pretty well come to the end of the Butterfly season. As West Midlands Branch Recorder can I remind you to please send me your records for the year. Please see back cover for the address. I really need them by early December as they have to be entered into the computer and sent to Head Office in January. Also could everybody please USE THE STANDARD RECORDING FORMS. It really is not practical with the quantity of data involved to interpret letters and maps and other strange

systems that some people seem to come up with. A copy of the standard form will be enclosed with the Spring Newsletter. In addition, during December, Christine and I expect to be very busy completing Tony Simpson and Michael Harper's Atlas of "Smaller Moths of Herefordshire and Worcestershire"

• Jim Chance
(Branch Recorder)



SAVING BUTTERFLIES AND THEIR HABITATS

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

REGIONAL OFFICER POSTS

(2-3 year contracts, with possibility of renewal, job-share will be considered)

Salary c£17K plus benefits

Can you help us in our efforts to conserve butterflies and moths and their habitats? Two new Regional Officer posts are being created in the West Midlands and East of England (RDA regions) to lead and co-ordinate our work in conjunction with our local branches.

Duties include taking action to conserve threatened species, organising surveys and monitoring, liaison with partner organisations and training of volunteers. Good knowledge of nature conservation, excellent communication skills and experience of working with volunteers are essential.

These posts have been part funded by DEFRA.

Further details and an application form (please specify post) from: Butterfly Conservation, Manor Yard, Lulworth, Dorset BH20 5QP (01929-400209) or visit our web site www.butterfly-conservation.org.

Registered Charity No.254937

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BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION



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**Please see overleaf
for more Committee members and Conservation Reserve Wardens**



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