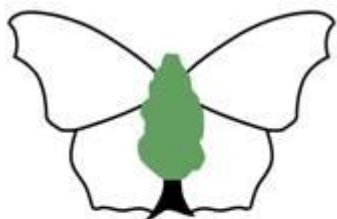
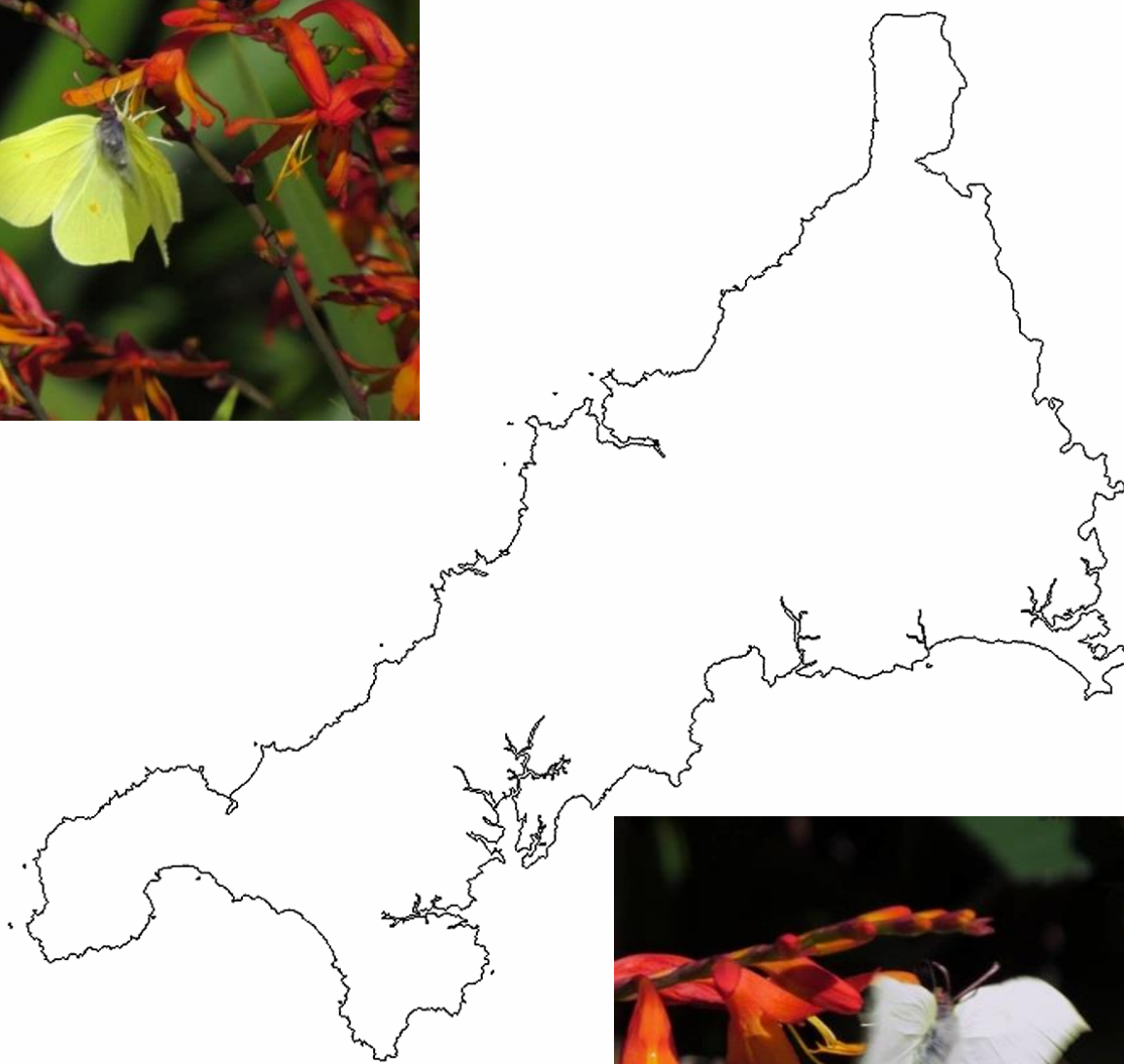
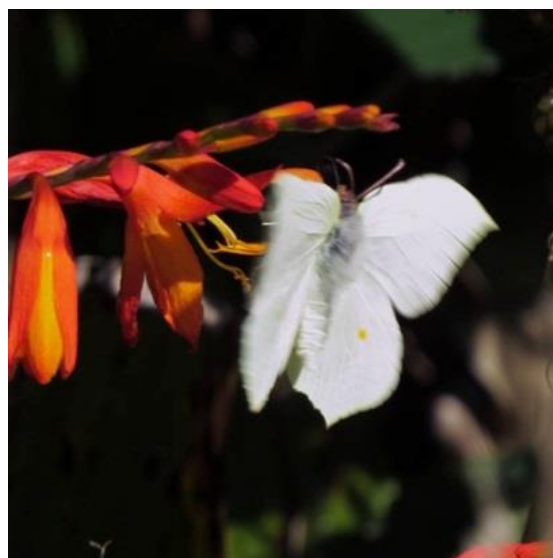


The Butterfly Observer

Cornwall Butterfly Conservation Newsletter No.56



**Butterfly
Conservation**



Summer 2014

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To all members of Cornwall Butterfly Conservation,

I hope you are all enjoying this [so far] wonderful summer weather which has resulted in a fantastic start for the "butterfly season". I am hoping that numbers will far exceed the last few years [although 2013 was really good following a very wet start!].

I am aware that many of you have been missing our online forum where your butterfly experiences may be shared with other enthusiasts, together with some fantastic photographs. We have not been able to chat online about some of the wonderful field trips which I know are much enjoyed by so many CBC members and, indeed, lots of BC members from up in England who may be holidaying here.

We unfortunately had to suspend our forum due to some inappropriate comments which were being posted. I now hope that the forum will be reinstated before very long. This seems a good time to remind everyone that the forums are constantly monitored, and our webmaster has instructions to remove any inapt comments and suspend that member from the forum indefinitely.

This brief newsletter is to keep you up to speed with our activities and make you aware of progress with the projects proposed for the Cornwall Branch by Head Office. An updated Field trip list is also included and we hope that many of you will support these for the remainder of the summer months.

We have had a number of Committee member changes in the last few months, and I must thank all retiring members for their hard work over the years in support of the Branch. None more so than Lee Slaughter, who was a founder member of CBC back in 1993 and has been Field trip organiser every year since. His comprehensive knowledge of the Butterfly World will be sorely missed, and we thank him sincerely for all his efforts and time.

In the meantime please send in any interesting butterfly sightings, any interesting photos, butterflies and moths, any comments from field events, etc. to cbcrecords@cornwall-butterfly-conservation.org.uk so that they can be displayed on the website.

Kind regards,

Philip Hambly
Chairman, Cornwall Butterfly Conservation

Report on the Cornwall Branch AGM

The formal AGM was followed by two excellent talks, one by Cheryl Marriott, Conservation Manager of the Cornwall Wildlife Trust, the other by BC's Chief Executive, Dr Martin Warren.

Cheryl Marriott described an innovative project being run by CWT to support catchment sensitive farming along the East Looe river valley in south-east Cornwall. The catchment is important for wildlife, linking habitats on the south coast with the Glynn Valley and Bodmin Moor. The area is intensively farmed, but valuable woodland and flower-rich grasslands remain situated along water courses and steep valley side.

A major aim was to improve water quality by helping farmers avoid run-off of pollutants from their farms. She described some simple solutions such as channels to prevent silage overflow from running straight into water courses and making sure gutter water does not cause silage clamps to overflow. While talking to farmers, CWT has also given advice on how to help wildlife around the farm. Surveys have revealed the unexpected presence of flower-rich meadows alive with an amazing diversity of invertebrates, including the rare long-horned mining bee (*Eucera longicornis*). The woodlands are also home to several species of bats, while on the river otters and brown trout have been recorded.

Martin Warren then gave a fascinating talk about major breakthroughs from the last 50 years that have marked a step change in our ability to conserve butterflies and moths. To our surprise, a chain of events was started with Silent Spring, the pivotal book published in 1962 by Rachel Carson, which alerted the world to the impact of long lived insecticides such as DDT on wildlife.

The response by the British government was to establish Monks Wood Experimental Station in 1964 to bring together ecologists to examine the problem. They included pioneering researchers such as Ernie Pollard who started the Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, and Jeremy Thomas, who made several breakthroughs in butterfly ecology, notably the discovery that the Large Blue can only survive in the nest of a single red ant species. He found that this ant *Myrmica*

AGM/CONFERENCE 2014

"Working in Partnership"



Featuring Butterfly Conservation CEO Dr Martin Warren who will be giving a talk along with Cheryl Marriott of Cornwall Wildlife Trust

sabuleti needs warm conditions and short vegetation, so the right grazing by livestock was essential to enable the butterflies survival. Armed with this knowledge it has been possible to re-introduce the Large Blue successfully to several areas of England.

We now take for granted that the right form of habitat management is essential for butterfly survival, but Martin explained that its importance was not recognised until the 1970s. A significant breakthrough was the discovery that different butterflies thrive in different heights of grassland vegetation. Short grass is hotter and more suitable for species like the Adonis Blue, while tall grass is needed by skippers.

Other breakthroughs were the establishment of the Butterflies for the New Millennium project in 1993, which harnesses the records from volunteers such as us to map butterfly distributions, and the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, which assesses butterfly population trends. The Moths Count project and National Moth Recording Scheme, started in 2006, have revolutionised our understanding of moths and enabled their conservation.

More recently, the theory of metapopulations has helped us understand how nearby butterfly populations are linked together, providing the rationale for BC's landscape scale approach to conservation. This is now successfully reversing the decline of several threatened species, for example on Dartmoor, where Marsh Fritillary is now thriving after decades of decline.



Martin closed by thanking everyone in the Branch for submitting their records and contributing to some of the biggest “citizen science” projects on insects anywhere in the world. BC now has amassed 8 million records of butterflies and 15 million records of moths. An impressive total that helps us understand the rapidly changing fortunes of these wonderful and important insects.

Martin Warren explained how the breakthrough of metapopulation theory in the 1990s provided the rationale for BCs landscape scale approach to conserving threatened species. As a result of the Two Moors project the Marsh Fritillary is now thriving on Dartmoor.

New Cornwall butterfly and moth projects

While Martin Warren was down for the AGM, he met the Committee to ask for priorities for conservation in Cornwall. After a good debate, we came up with several vital projects to conserve key species and localities in the county. Martin is now helping us to raise funds to implement some of them. Here is a short summary.

West Penwith

This region has large areas of heathland and coastal grassland that are important for Marsh Fritillary and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary. Natural England is targeting the area for agri-environment grants and wants to know where these species are and how best to conserve them. The Cornwall Wildlife Trust also has a Living Landscape project in the area and is looking for our help. As a



result, the Cornwall Branch has agreed to fund a contract to train local volunteers in monitoring techniques, including surveying for Marsh Fritillary larval nests which are quite conspicuous in autumn (if you know what you are looking for!). We hope to appoint a contractor in early August, so if you want to help, please contact Dick Goodere (see contact list at end of newsletter).

Bodmin Moor

The moor is a key region for Marsh Fritillary and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary. However, since the marvellous project with Natural England to divert the road across Goss Moor, there has been little activity. We are delighted that Bodmin will now be included in a bid to HLF led Head Office staff for a major project that will include Dartmoor and Exmoor. The project will involve working with farmers as well as raising awareness of the importance of butterflies and moths amongst local communities. You will have been sent details in a recent funding appeal that was circulated to all BC members in the south-west.

Cornwall mine sites

Cornwall is famous for its mines, most of which have long since been abandoned. They are an important part of our cultural heritage but are also vital refuges for several rare butterflies such as the Dingy Skipper and Silver-studded Blue. Abandoned sites are equally important for other insects such as solitary bees and

wasps. We are now looking for partners and possible funders for an exciting project to raise awareness of their importance for wildlife and carry out target conservation work where habitats are deteriorating.



Other projects

We have lots of other ideas for other, smaller projects, some of which have already been implemented. These include a survey of potential fritillary habitats in Cardinham Woods, a large Forestry

Commission wood south of Bodmin. With the help of Caroline Kelly from Head Office and funding from FC, a contractor has carried out this survey during the spring. Caroline is also leading on work with the Duchy of Cornwall to save the Heath Fritillary on its sites near Lockett in the Tamar Valley. This work has been going very well and good numbers were seen there this spring.

If you want to get involved with any of these projects, please contact the chairman, Philip Hambly.

The Heath Fritillary has had a good season at Greenscombe Wood thanks to new management by the Duchy of Cornwall following advice from BC experts.



What does ERCCIS mean to you?

By Jim Barker, CBC Transect Coordinator and Branch Contact

If someone came into my pharmacy and said they had “erccis” I would probably think they meant “urticaria” and suggest some hydrocortisone cream. It isn’t a medical condition, the acronym stands for Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall & the Isles of Scilly and it is situated on the Cornwall Wildlife Trust site at Allet. This is where the butterfly sightings that we all send to Dick Goodere (our county recorder) eventually end up. Transect results and Wider Countryside squares as well as the Big Butterfly Count records also get there; all of these via ERICA. This is a computer program written by Dr Colin French and used, on their own computers, by 70 or so wildlife recorders. Colin keeps the full records by extracting each recorders’ sightings at least once a year and then updating the recorders’ own computers. Every month or so he then uploads ERICA records to the records centre.

Sue Scott from ERCCIS runs a series of recorder workshops each year covering everything from marine fish to butterflies which is where we come in. In 2013 I had enrolled for a Bumblebee ID course and we were talking about the various workshops and I suggested a transect workshop. Sue agreed and so in April this year I ran a workshop at Allet. About a dozen attended, some transect walkers who walk on National Trust land, a warden from NT, Duchy College students and a couple of volunteers from ERCCIS itself.



How to plan the day? Sue had asked me to include butterfly ID and also to help set up a mini transect at Allet. So we decided to start with the slideshow, then a coffee break and explain transects before lunch. After lunch we would walk around the Allet sight and set up the various details for the new transect. We would also visit Allet bog at the bottom of the valley. This now belongs to the trust and has had at least one record of Marsh Fritillary. Sue & I met up for a preliminary walk the week before the course and discovered this plant in the stream that runs around the bog!

“Who put that there?” she asked accusingly; “Not me” I replied. “Well no of course not. We don’t allow any introductions here”. We decided it had probably seeded from the stream. Since I had a camera I took a couple of photos so that Sue could identify it. The ID is a Skunk Cabbage. An attractive plant with an unattractive name

For the powerpoint presentation I decided to use at least one photo for each of the Cornish species. Most of these were covered by photos in my own collection but Brimstone among others was missing. Hilary Phillips came to my rescue with a few marvellous pictures even showing the open wings of both male & female. Thanks Hilary.



To get photos of some of the missing species (e.g. the red letter list: Essex Skipper, White-letter & Brown Hairstreaks, High Brown Fritillary & Wood White) I raided the Butterfly Conservation website. Species included in the red letter list *have* been recorded in Cornwall but so rarely that seeing one would give any recorder a red letter day! Please get a photo if you possibly can and record it as soon as possible.

On the day of the workshop the weather was a bit questionable; this didn’t affect the presentation but we didn’t want to walk around in the rain. However we decided to keep to the original running order. The slide show went well with some questions and also the presentation about the UKBMS, until I tried the Wi-Fi. Nothing. While we had lunch, a bit earlier than planned, Sue plugged my laptop into the router and managed to get onto the UKBMS online recording site but it wouldn’t log in. Apparently they haven’t got broadband at Allet so the internet moves slowly. We left the computer on and walked the new Allet transect. The weather co-operated and we saw a few butterflies: Orange Tip, Peacock & Green-veined White. We had a chat about the species we might find on the bog. Not a good site for a transect since the bog could be very treacherous in wet weather. Very odd that the two specimens of Skunk Cabbage had disappeared completely...

Back in the meeting room we had finally logged in so I explained how to enter records of transect walks onto the online system, this works so much better than the previous method because your records can be available to BC the same day that you walk your transect. Using the Transect Walker program no records would get to BC before September. There was time for some questions before we finished for the day. Apart from the new transect at Allet, Laura (an ERCCIS volunteer) decided to set up a new transect on her uncle’s land at Lower

Condurrow near Camborne. Some of the Duchy students are involved in the Stithian's lake bio project and have been planting Devil's Bit Scabious in the hope of attracting Marsh Fritillary to the site. They would also be interested in setting up a transect so the day proved productive as well as interesting. There are plenty of transects available which have been walked in the past eg: Cubert, Dodman point, Gaverigan (near St Denis) DeLank quarry, Bodmin Beacon.

Anyone interested in attending one of the ERCCIS workshops can look at the website: www.erccis.org.uk

If you would like to walk a transect then please contact me:
Jim Barker Tel 01736 794134 email: jimfrances@talktalk.net

If you would like a copy of the presentation you can email me.

Remember to send your records to Dick Goodere email: gooderes@talktalk.net

In the Depths of Winter By Phil Boggis

In issue 45 (Winter 2010) of the Butterfly Observer, there is an article also entitled 'In the Depths of Winter' which describes several moth species that the careful observer may find during the winter months. Here another moth is described, the **Angle Shades** [*Phlogophora meticulosa* (Linnaeus 1758)]. It can be seen in every



month of the year, particularly in mild winters. It is a strange looking moth since it has a habit of furling its wings longitudinally when at rest in order to make them look like a withered leaf. Fresh specimens are olive green and pinkish brown – much like the one illustrated below. The moth is a resident species of these islands and the native population is further augmented by arrivals from the Continent during the autumn. Those from abroad are often paler and much faded and nowhere near as handsome as fresh specimens from this country.

The caterpillar of this moth is illustrated on the left and was found on the 26th November 2013 amongst Begonias which formed part of an annual border in my front garden. This year my annuals were removed rather later than

usual, since they had lasted well into November. The plants were infested with many of these translucent green caterpillars which were at different stages of development. Judging from their size, I would say they were from about the third to the fifth (final) instar. Approximately 16 of them were retrieved and collected in a jar. After saving a re-potted Begonia, every caterpillar was placed on it and after taking some photographs, were left in the basement overnight. This was a big mistake since the plant was not covered with netting. The next day the plant was inspected to see how the caterpillars were fairing, but surprisingly, not a single one was left. Several were seen beating a quick retreat across the workbench, presumably to find pastures new – not that there were any!



A well marked specimen of the Angle Shades caterpillar, 26th November 2013. Photo © P. H. Boggis.

I didn't bother to retrieve them but left them to their own devices knowing that the final instar caterpillars would soon pupate in some dark corner particularly as they can pupate in loose mortar in a wall if no suitable ground can be found – *Waring & Townsend, A Field Guide to Moths of Great Britain & Ireland et al.* They were forgotten about but I was soon reminded when, in early January, an adult moth was found resting on some kitchen-ware. The door of the kitchen opens into the basement so the conclusion was that the moth had emerged from one of the pupae resulting from the many escapees. This assumption was soon to prove correct because a few weeks later another specimen was again found at rest in the kitchen. I'm now wondering how many more adults will be found in the future!

The caterpillars will eat a wide variety of wild and cultivated herbaceous and woody plants including Nettle, Bramble, Hazel, birches, Barberry and Oak. They can be quite variable in colour and pattern, some being a pale brown but most are green. To illustrate how variable they are, a particularly well marked specimen is shown above.



Angle Shades (*Phlogophora meticulosa*) found indoors, 19th January 2014.
Ex larva, 26th November 2013.
Photo © P. H. Boggis.

The moth pictured below was found on the 19th January 2014 and looked freshly emerged. The weather then turned much colder and so it was with much reluctance that I put the specimen out on some early flowering primroses.

Pearls in the Park

One of the UK's rarest moths has taken up residence at a country park in Cornwall, Butterfly Conservation has revealed.

The Beautiful Pearl (*Agrotera nemoralis*), previously found only in Kent, has established a breeding colony in the woodlands at Mount Edgcumbe, near Cremyll, Torpoint.

Volunteers from the Cornwall Branch of Butterfly Conservation found several caterpillars at the site last summer, but had to wait until this spring for them to mature into adults to confirm that the moth was breeding at the site.



Mark Parsons, Head of Moth Conservation from Butterfly Conservation said: "This is really exciting as until now, the species has been restricted in Britain to Blean Woods in Kent.

He added: "We're also aware of further sightings in coastal areas from Cornwall right up to Suffolk and searches at some of these sites could locate further populations."

The night-flying adult feeds on the leaves of the Hornbeam trees and is on the wing from May to June.

Nick Butcher, Deputy Park Manager at Mount Edgcumbe Country Park, said: "All the staff were excited after several caterpillars were found last August.

"Over the winter months we waited like expectant parents for the colony to be confirmed. Now that it has, we will work with Butterfly Conservation to try and enhance the habitat so this population can flourish."

Moths and butterflies are key indicator species for assessing the health of the environment.

Four species of butterfly and over 60 moth species became extinct last century, with the numbers of moths in Southern England declining faster than in any other part of the country.

County Recorder's Report on the State of Butterflies in Cornwall 2013

As everyone knows, last year was an excellent year for butterflies despite the very cold start. The report from Gary Pilkington who is the reserve manager at Marsland LNR states that this has been his best year for 25 years. It just shows what a good summer can do!

Head office reported that they had received the best ever number of butterfly records from Cornwall but, as always, there should be a health warning attached to these figures as the totals do not just reflect the state of butterflies but are dependent on variable recording. In some ways transects are a better indication of the changes which occur from year to year as they compare like with like. However, the number of records more than doubled from the previous year as did the total numbers of butterflies seen which is in line with national findings.

Records and total number of all butterflies counted over the past three years

Year	Records	Number of Butterflies	No. of Species seen
2013	13435	56863	36
2012	6377	21804	36
2011	11069	39179	36

Non-resident migrants

This was a very good year for Clouded Yellows. The majority of sightings were along the South West Coast from Godrevy to St Just and on the Lizard with relatively few inland. This contrasts with 2006 when there was the last mass influx and numbers were dispersed throughout Cornwall. There was a considerable increase in Painted Ladies but nothing compares with the 2009 influx!

BAP Species are species which have been identified as threatened and are subject of a Biological Action Plan. The following four BAP species have been causing particular concern in recent years:

Marsh Fritillary: Marsh Fritillary is the only butterfly in the UK to receive special protection under the EU Habitats and Species directive. Evidence from our data base showed a worrying decline in the number of sites where they had been seen over the past 5yrs in Cornwall, particularly from Mid-Cornwall and Bodmin although overall numbers are boosted by increased discoveries in the Lizard. There have been no records of adults or webs in Stithians or West Penwith since 2010.

Pearl-bordered Fritillary: This is a very threatened species. Although the number of records has remained static at around 30, four-fifths of the total number of butterflies come from Hard Hills/Marsland. Apart from this site, Fellover and

Murrayton are the only sites where more than one or two butterflies have been seen per visit this year.

Dingy Skipper: The number of records in 2013 (24) show that the Dingy Skipper is just about holding on in Cornwall although the number of sites has declined from 14 to 7. One new location came up this year which was the Great Flat Lode.

Grizzled Skipper: 12 records were received in 2013 All the records are from the Penhale area with the exception of a sighting on Hard Hills. The last sightings on Goss Moor were in 2011 when 6 records were received.

OTHER BAP SPECIES

Silver-studded blue: The two main areas which are flooded with this butterfly annually continue to be Penhale and Upton Towans with very high numbers recorded consistently over the past 20 years. They are however seen in quite a wide variety of locations. Colonies appear to be very stable at the present time.

Small Pearl-bordered: There were 133 records received in 2013. This is the highest number for quite a few years with even more sites identified.

Heath Fritillary: 12 records were received, all from Greenscombe. The butterfly still appears to be doing well!

Grayling: There were 58 records for 2013 which was a significant increase from 2012 when there were only 19 records.

Wall and Small Heath: Both butterflies showed a significant recovery in 2013.

Non- BAP Species which have recently given cause for concern

Records show that in recent years there have been relatively few sightings of *Brown Argus*. 2009 was a particularly worrying year with only two sightings. This butterfly appears to be affected by wet summers. The main colonies are still in Penhale/Gear and Upton/Gwithian. 32 records were received in 2013 which was good news. There was concern a few years ago that the *Small Tortoiseshell* had been rapidly decreasing in numbers and various explanations as to why this was happening. However, the records for this year are very impressive and the species seems to have made a full recovery!

I would like to thank everyone who has submitted records. They are so important both locally and nationally as an indicator of trends. They can help us focus attention on species which give rise to concern and provide evidence for research into the effects of climate change and countryside management. Please keep them coming!

Field Trips Summer 2014

Saturday 26th July – 1:00pm St Newlyn Downs, St Newlyn East

A repeat of last year's successful inaugural visit to this interesting locality where we hope to make new discoveries and record plenty of Summer butterflies, day-flying moths & Dragonflies. This 286 acre site is a SSSI and a Special Area of Conservation located in the Parish of St Newlyn East near the wind turbines. It is an old mining area with East Wheal Rose and Wheal Constance mines close by. Species we will be looking out for include the Grayling butterfly, the Bog Bush-cricket and the Dorset Heath (a type of heather). You will need stout footwear, a packed lunch & drink. Parking is very limited so sharing a vehicle would be recommended if you can. Some space is available in the entrance to the old golf club opposite. The following link shows the entrance on the right and parking ahead on the left <http://goo.gl/maps/bTUQc>.

Leaders – Jo & Shaun Poland. Meet at SW836551. For details/directions phone Jo & Shaun Poland on 01872 540371 or 07800 548832.

Sunday 27th July – 11:00am - Braunton Burrows nature reserve, North Devon

****Kindly arranged by Devon Branch of Butterfly Conservation with Cornwall branch members welcome****

Devon branch of Butterfly Conservation have kindly assisted in sharing this arranged fieldtrip to include anyone from Cornwall Butterfly Conservation who wishes to attend. Small Blues in their 2nd brood should hopefully be seen which is a species sadly absent from Cornwall. This appears to be the closest colony to visit for those in Cornwall wishing to see this, Britain's smallest resident species. We will explore the area in the company of John Breeds who has been studying the Burrows for over 30 years. Target species Small Blue and Brown Argus plus interesting flora.

Leader John Breeds. Meet at 11:00 am in the Sandy Lane car park (SS463351). Plenty of space but there is a car park charge. For full details & directions phone John Breeds on 01271 817349 or 07773085984.

Saturday 9th August – 1:30pm Branscombe near Seaton, South-east Devon

****Kindly arranged by Devon Branch with Cornwall branch members welcome****

Devon branch of Butterfly Conservation have kindly assisted in sharing this arranged fieldtrip to include anyone from Cornwall Butterfly Conservation who wishes to attend. Wood Whites are not recorded currently in Cornwall but here they are usually to be seen with comparative ease and can often be photographed. The coast here is magnificent but does entail strenuous walking in places. Sturdy footwear Essential. Target species 2nd brood Wood White and Dingy Skipper.

Leader – Barry Henwood. Meet at 1:30 pm in the Branscombe Mouth car park (SY207882). There is a car park charge. Any of the several minor roads south off the A3052 road between Sidmouth and Seaton will get you to Branscombe. From the village centre follow the signed road to the beach. For full details & directions phone Barry Henwood on 01626 364080 or 07731649861.

Sunday 10th August – 11:00am Kynance Cove, nr. The Lizard

Be prepared for a beautiful walk at this famous locality for Lepidoptera. We hope to see most of the following species: Grayling, Dark Green Fritillary, Clouded Yellow (including 'Helice'), Small Heath, 2nd brood Small Pearl-Bordered Fritillary, Common Blue, Wall Brown, Painted Lady and Red Admiral. Please bring a packed lunch, drink, sun cream and good walking boots. Park in main Kynance Cove car park (car park fee payable to N.T.) and meet near the toilet block at the Southern end of the car park.

Leader – Jim Barker. Meet at SW688132 in main Kynance Cove Car park. For details/directions phone Jim Barker on 01736 794134.

Sunday 17th August – 10:30am Gwennap Head and Porthgwarra

This locality is situated within 4 miles of Lands End, the most South-Westerly point on the English mainland and should produce an abundance of butterflies. We should see Grayling, Dark Green Fritillary, Clouded Yellow (including 'Helice'), Small Heath, 2nd brood Small Pearl-Bordered Fritillary, Common Blue, Wall Brown, Gatekeeper, Painted Lady and Red Admiral. This has been a transect here since 2010 and the land is being partly managed by the RSPB for the Chough. Packed lunch, drink, sun cream & walkingboots needed. Park in Porthgwarra car park where there is a cafe & toilets. Pay & display car park in operation.

Leader – Jim Barker. Meet at SW372218 in main Porthgwarra car park. For full details and directions phone Jim Barker on 01736 794134.

Sunday 31st August – 1:30pm Preston Down, Paignton, South Devon

****Kindly arranged by Devon Branch of Butterfly Conservation with Cornwall branch members welcome****

Devon branch of Butterfly Conservation have kindly assisted in sharing this arranged fieldtrip to include anyone from Cornwall Butterfly Conservation who wishes to attend. Brown Hairstreaks are not recorded currently in Cornwall but here they are usually to be seen with comparative ease and can often be photographed. Target species: Brown Hairstreak. Small Copper, Common Blue and Clouded Yellows are also to be seen here.

Leader – Amanda Hunter. Meet at 1:30 pm on Preston Down Road (SX890624). Exit the A380 Torbay ring road at the Preston Down roundabout (the roundabouts on this section of the road are all named), signposted Preston, into Preston Down road. After 1.2 miles the road bends sharply right then left and immediately on your right; there is a low stone wall and you get a view of the sea. Park at the roadside here. Access to the site is through a gap in the stone wall. For full details & directions phone Amanda Hunter on 01803 325424.

Saturday 6th September – 1:00pm Lantic Bay, Nr. Polruan

A fantastic afternoon to be had with a highly scenic walk around Lantic Bay east of Polruan where we would hope to see many late summer butterflies & day-flying moths. This may be the best opportunity to see Clouded Yellow butterflies this year if any migrating butterflies came across the English Channel this season. Painted Ladies, Red Admiral, Wall Brown, Speckled Wood and possibly rarer species may be seen if we are lucky! Walking boots & packed lunch will be needed.

Leader - Paddy Saunders. Meet at SX173517 in Frogmore car park. For full details and directions phone Paddy Saunders on 01503 262567.

Saturday 13th September – 1:00pm Dean Quarries, nr. Trethance, St Keverne, East Lizard Peninsula

A great way to round off the butterfly season in Cornwall in 2014 with a new locality on the Lizard peninsula which could hold lots of migratory butterflies & day-flying moths where they can find nectar on the flowers to be found in these abandoned quarries. Our previous chairman, Phil Harris, will guide us into these disused quarries to find what butterflies await us. We are hoping to find Red Admiral, Painted Ladies, Clouded Yellows, Peacocks, Humming-Bird Hawk-Moths & maybe some rarer species with some luck!

Leader – Phil Harris. Meet at SW800205 limited parking at end of lane at Trethance, S-East of St.Keverne. For full details and directions phone Phil Harris on 07754 583101.