

**BUTTERFLY
CONSERVATION**
East Scotland Branch

Borders Newsletter

www.eastscotland-butterflies.org.uk/
<http://www.facebook.com/EastScotlandButterflyConservation>



Brindled Pug

Issue 10

Spring 2013

Welcome to the latest issue of the local Butterfly Conservation newsletter for people living in the Scottish Borders. Please pass it on to others and let me know of anyone who you think would like to be added to its circulation.

Barry Prater
Tel 018907 52037
email barry@prater.myzen.co.uk

Butterfly & Moth Conservation in the Borders

A recent report based on Butterfly Conservation's work in various areas across the country ('Landscape-scale Conservation for Butterflies and Moths: lessons from the UK') has demonstrated the positive achievements which can come from habitat management across a linked network of sites when this is supplemented with detailed site actions for target species. This looks like a good model for future conservation projects. The report can be found here <http://butterfly-conservation.org/3045/landscape-scale-conservation-for-butterflies-and-moths-report.html>.

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[All photos are by the authors (except where otherwise noted) but not necessarily in their own articles]

However, new approaches to halting biodiversity loss are being developed by policy makers which could divert funds (for example from agri-environment schemes) away from any species-focused actions. Here, Scottish Borders Council has been invited to develop a pilot regional framework to inform its Land Use Strategy, adopting an Ecosystem Services Approach. The essence of this approach is to consider the value of ecosystems (and associated biodiversity) for sustaining livelihoods, economies and human well-being, which all seems a long way from conserving habitats and species. One of the attractions of the ecosystem services approach is that it includes benefits which are easily understood and have a wide appeal, such as flood relief, pollution reduction and climate regulation. While these are laudable aims, it's difficult to see how any resultant programmes will get down to the detail needed to help our wildlife, including butterflies and moths. I think the assumption (hope?) is that by taking care of the big things across the environment the smaller benefits will naturally follow. SBC will be working on the project in partnership with the Tweed Forum and other stakeholders - which will include Butterfly Conservation.

There are lots of outdoor field trips, moth evenings, etc planned for the summer - try and come along to some. Opportunities to contribute to survey and monitoring work are numerous - and help is always welcome. Details of all these activities are given further on.

Please write in with your articles and views. The next issue will go out in autumn 2013. Email to me at the above address or by post to:

12 Barefoots Crescent
Eyemouth, Berwickshire
TD14 5BA

Thanks to all the contributors to this issue.

Barry Prater

Butterfly Conservation outdoor events in the Borders & Lothians during 2013

Once again, there is a great programme of butterfly field trips, moth evenings and other events spread out across the Borders and the Lothians this year. Everyone is welcome to come along - you don't have to be a BC member, but hopefully you'll be encouraged to join. Note that booking is needed for some and there may be a charge too. These events provide excellent opportunities to see some of our best sites as well as the special butterflies and moths which they hold. If you're unsure because you don't feel your identification skills are very good, don't worry - you'll be in good company! Everyone, including the experts, learn a great deal from these outings which are always very friendly affairs. Check the branch website for events in others areas.

You can have any questions answered by the contact person and we hope to see you on some of the days (or nights). Remember to have sensible clothing and to bring some refreshments.

Date	Event	Details	Contact
Saturday 18 May 2013	Moth evening at Gordon Community Woodland; <i>Borders Biodiversity Month</i> event jointly with <i>SWT Berwickshire Group</i>	Meet at the Woodland chalet (NT665443) at 9.30 pm. From the A6105 take the side road at East Gordon Farm Cottages; after a short distance there is a car park and walkway to chalet where shelter is available. Wear warm clothing and bring a torch.	Ron McBeath 01289 308515 Ron@LambertonNursery.co.uk Barry Prater 018907 52037 barry@prater.myzen.co.uk
Saturday 18 May 2013	Moth-trapping evening at Plora Wood. The largest area of ancient woodland in the Western Borders promises an interesting catch. Part of <i>Borders Biodiversity Month</i> .	Meet at 9.00 pm in the layby at the entrance to Plora Wood on the back road between Walkerburn and Innerleithen (NT355367). Wear warm clothing and bring waterproofs and torch.	Reuben Singleton 01721 723858 reuben@tweedecology.co.uk
Saturday 25 May 2013	Murder Moss Mystery Tour; a <i>Borders Biodiversity Month</i> event organised by the <i>SWT Central Borders Members' Centre</i>	Meet Lindean Reservoir car park NT505293, on Lindean minor road off A7 2.5 miles south of Galashiels at 11 am. Bring picnic lunch and stout footwear. Finish about 3.30pm. No dogs. Led by Sarah Eno, a walk around this important National Nature Reserve to study its botanical riches, birds, insects and other wildlife. If conditions permit the contents of an overnight moth-trap will be demonstrated.	Malcolm Lindsay 01896 753425 or 07563 515854 malcandles46@talktalk.net
Sunday 16 June 2013	Coastal walk south from Eyemouth for Northern Brown Argus, Common Blue, Wall and day-flying moths including the rare Dew Moth. A <i>Borders Biodiversity Month</i> event.	Meet at NT947643 in the car park of Gunsgreen House, which is signposted off the A1107 in Eyemouth, at 10.30 am. A 2.5 km walk S along the sometimes steep and uneven coastal path to Blaikie Heugh with the option of continuing to Burnmouth where a return bus can be picked up. Sturdy footwear needed plus a packed lunch.	Barry Prater 018907 52037 barry@prater.myzen.co.uk
Sunday 30 June 2013	Another visit to Tailend Moss SWT Reserve, Livingston to see if Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries are still there	The site is best reached from the M8. Turn off at junction 3A. Meet at the lay-by just off the large roundabout at the south-eastern corner of the reserve (NT002675) at 10.30 am.	Richard Buckland 0131-332 0615 r.buckland@blueonder.co.uk
Sunday 14 July 2013	To the Lammermuir Hills to see Northern Brown Argus.	The site is off the A1 at Thurston just before Torness Power Station. Follow the road/track up to Aikengall Farm. Once over Aikengall Water, the burn meets the track again near some trees and sheep pens. Meet here (NT709714) at 10.30 am.	Richard Buckland 0131-332 0615 r.buckland@blueonder.co.uk
Sunday 28 July 2013	A walk in the wilder parts of Midlothian with a chance of seeing the first Small Skippers that have been recorded in the Lothians ever.	The site is in Gore Glen along the river South Esk and is reached by taking the A7 from Edinburgh to the intersection with the B704. Shortly after this there is a new Persimon housing development called Kirkmill View. Carry on past this and round a new roundabout. Shortly past this, there is a right-hand turn to Gore Glen.	Richard Buckland 0131-332 0615 r.buckland@blueonder.co.uk

		Here there is an official car park. Meet here (NT335618) at 10.30am.	
Sunday 28 July 2013	St Abbs National Nature Reserve for Grayling, Dark Green Fritillary, Northern Brown Argus and other butterflies.	Meet at the main car park by Northfield Farm (NT913673) at 10.30 am. There'll be a 3 km walk through the reserve to Pettico Wick, finish around 2.30 pm. Terrain is steep in places and can be muddy when wet, so sensible footwear needed plus a packed lunch. If conditions permit the contents of an overnight moth-trap will also be examined.	Iain Cowe 01890 818314 07760 387631 orb@lammer.orangehome.co.uk
Friday 2 August 2013 and Saturday 3 August 2013	Moth trapping event at Kailzie Wildlife Festival. Moth traps will be set in the parkland on Friday evening along with wine ropes and sugar to attract those moths with a sweet tooth! Moth traps will be opened on Saturday morning.	Event run as part of the Kailzie Wildlife Festival. Meet on evening of Friday 2 nd August at Kailzie Gardens Car Park (NT281386) at 9.00 p.m. Duration will be 2-3 hours depending on the weather. Wear warm clothing and bring waterproofs and torch. Moth traps will be opened at 10.15 a.m. on the morning of Saturday 3 rd August as part of the Kailzie Wildlife Festival programme. There will be a charge for this event - please check Friends of Kailzie Wildlife Group website (www.kailziewildlife.org) for details.	Reuben Singleton 01721 723858 reuben@tweedecology.co.uk Rachel McAleese kailzieofficer@gmail.com
Wednesday 7 August 2013	Bats and moths at Harestanes. Discover the secret and surprising world of these animals! See what comes to the moth trap with a local expert and enjoy a short twilight walk to view and hear bats.	Harestanes (NT641244) is just off the A68, 6km N of Jedburgh. Start 8.15 pm, finish 10.30 pm. Warm clothing essential. Under-16s must be with an adult. Adult £6, child £3. No dogs. Booking is essential. www.scotborders.gov.uk/harestanes	Harestanes Countryside Visitor Centre 01835 830306
Friday 9 & Saturday 10 August 2013	Marvellous Moths National Moth Night event at Woodside Walled Garden	From the A68, at the turning almost opposite the road to Ancrum, take the B6400 (signposted to Nisbet) and we are on the left after about 800m (NT645252). On Friday 5.30-7.30pm - presentation by Nick Cook who will show us how to set up a moth trap and will tell us all about the different moths to be found in the Scottish Borders. £15 each, including a delicious supper. Booking required and children welcome. Saturday August 10th at 10 am - Moth Night Results. Join Nick as he checks the traps from the previous night. See live moths close up - FREE - and the cafe will be open!	To book a place contact Emma Emmerson 01835 830315 emma@woodsidegarden.co.uk
Friday 9 (or Sat 10) August 2013	National Moth Night Event at Glenlude (John Muir Trust property)	Meet at Volunteer Shelter at Glenlude NT313285 (2.8miles north of the Gordon Arms Hotel on the B709) at 9.30 pm. After a short introduction, light-trapping will take place for 2-3 hours from about 10 pm. Bring a torch. Refreshments and warm, dry shelter will be available.	Karen Purvis (John Muir Trust) 07811 354957 Karen.Purvis@jmt.org or Malcolm Lindsay (Butterfly Conservation) 07563 515854 malcandles46@talktalk.net <i>NB On August 9th please confirm the event with one of the above before travelling.</i>

Butterflies (and moths)

Arthur Still, Hadden

A couple of years ago I wrote in this Newsletter of my childhood passion for butterflies. Recently the passion has revived, and I wrote happily about my sighting of a colony of Northern Brown Argus in the Halterburn Valley (just east of Kirk Yetholm). Soon after I had an email from Peter Summers in Yorkshire. He had lived in the Borders for some years and knows its butterflies and their sites very well indeed. He was surprised to hear about the Northern Brown Argus in the Halterburn Valley, and I began to have doubts. It had been a windy day there and I had only seen them in flight. I had never identified one before, and relied on my memory to check them against the photos in the butterfly book I had at home. I decided, on grounds that seemed good at the time, that they were not Small Blues or female Common Blues, so had to be Northern Brown Argus.

I told Peter that I would visit the site again in July and let him know. He replied he would come up from Yorkshire if it turned out they were there. I wondered if this was a polite way of saying he would eat his hat.



Chimney Sweeper

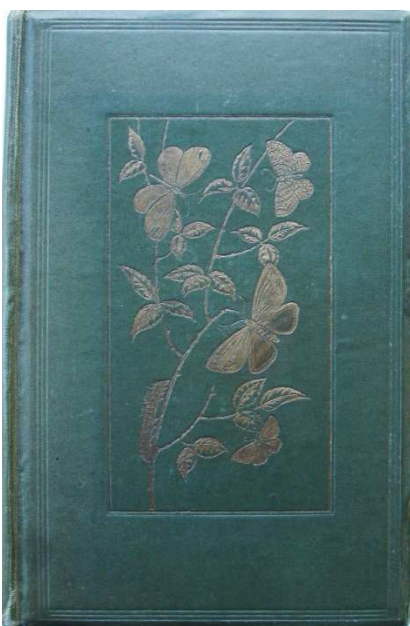


Northern Brown Argus

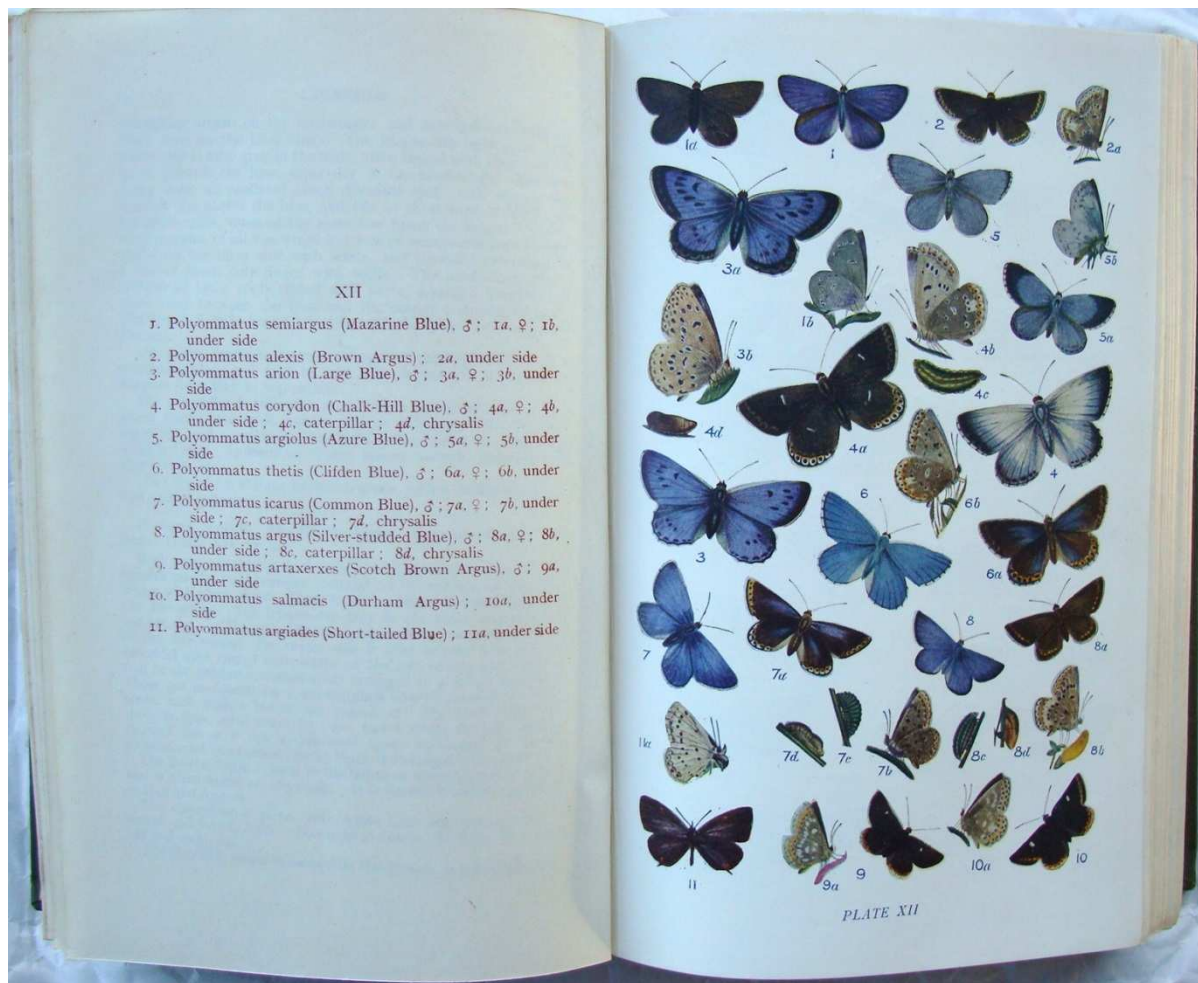


Small Blue

He had no need to worry. When I went back to the site it was sunny and less windy, and they were there in abundance. But it was soon obvious, when I saw one settled, that they were not Northern Brown Argus. In fact they were not butterflies at all but moths, Chimney Sweepers!



Chastened, I went back to email Peter, and sought solace in the butterfly book of my childhood, the 4th edition of W. Egmont Kirby's "Butterflies and Moths of the United Kingdom", published in 1940. The copy is now virtually unusable, having been chewed up by a large dog, but many of the plates are still intact. There are enough to see that there was no name "Northern Brown Argus" in 1940. There was Durham Argus (*salmacis*) and Scotch Brown Argus (*artaxerxes*) and it was only 30 years later that they were regarded as the same species, and Northern Brown Argus came into being. The plates are cold and beautiful. With little hand-painted pictures laid out in rows and columns, they represent the butterflies of collectors, to be found in museums, or in the elegant cabinets of wealthy enthusiasts, or in little air tight boxes used by children. I had such a box myself, containing a dead male and female representative of every species of British butterfly, bought as a present from L. Hugh Newman's butterfly farm. I was pleased with it at the time, and used it as a guide to identification, but was glad to throw it away around 30 years later, after the brittle contents had broken or turned to dust. And I was relieved that I had never taken to collecting myself.



Why was I glad? I had become Buddhist and vegetarian, but that wasn't the real reason. Attitudes to nature had changed, starting, it is often said, after the publication of Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" in 1962. Collecting became frowned upon as we recognised the vulnerability of butterfly populations. The amateur might still focus on the search for rare species, but the goal now was to record, and record not just the individual insect, but also its habitat. Reflecting this new attitude, butterfly and moth books no longer had the old clinical plates, but photographs of each individual settled on flowers and surrounded by foliage. Museums followed suit, and academic Entomologists became Ecologists, trying to understand what made for the expansion or depletion of a population, with a new urgency dictated by the use of potent chemicals on the land and the threat of global climate change. They needed to count populations accurately, and used the well-tried method of CMR (capture-mark-recapture, in which the proportion of marked individuals in the recaptured sample gives a reliable estimate of the population size). This is time consuming and anyhow what was most urgently needed was not the absolute size of a population, but how it varies over space and time. For this the great hordes of amateur enthusiasts provided the perfect labour force. We love to watch butterflies and record what we see, so why not use this as data, by bringing it all together? During the 1970s Ernie Pollard and others provided the academic scaffolding for this monitoring to take place on a large scale. They showed that the two methods, monitoring and CMR, give much the same result when used as measures of change, and described systematic ways of recording, such as Pollard's walk, a repeated zigzagging across a marked area of land! In 1976 the UK butterfly monitoring scheme was instituted, and this was followed by many local initiatives, like our own in the Borders.

So the active world of the butterfly lover has changed, and I am a reformed character. I can look on butterflies and moths in a new way, not as a predating wolf, but as a shepherd, part of a cooperative endeavour in which everyone can participate. Provided of course they are able to identify the butterfly whose ecology is being examined, and not mistake moths for butterflies!

“Observations” on Dotted Border honeymoon rituals

Teyl de Bordes, Selkirk

On the morning of the third of March 2013 I walked into birch woodland on Whitmuir Farm to check on my actinic, battery-operated moth trap. I noticed there were several Pale Brindled Beauties on the outside of the trap. Once I'd counted them and checked the surrounding grass for other moths, I opened the trap.

It is always an exciting moment when you first glance in, to see if it has been worth getting out of bed before the crack of dawn. I saw one or two larger moths along the side and poking from amongst the egg boxes. But on the edge of one egg box I saw what I thought was a micro moth due to its small size. I have lost many micro moths at this stage, as one look at me usually makes them take off at great speed. For this eventuality I normally have a medium sized pill pot ready, this wee one was in the pill pot before it could wake up. Once I had a closer look I noticed that the wings were not fully formed and realised it must be a “wingless” female of one of the macro-moths. During the winter months there are a range of species that have wingless females. The obvious candidate was a female Pale Brindled Beauty.

By a freaky coincidence I had a photograph of one of these in my mobile phone. Two days earlier I had visited Andy Buckham's comprehensive moth collection at Nick Cook's house in Denholm. The one moth I had taken a picture of with my phone was a PBB female as it looked different from what I imagined from book illustrations. I quickly worked out it was not a PBB so that narrowed it down fairly quickly to a Dotted Border. There were 3 male Dotted Borders in the trap, two nicely marked specimens and a darker less clearly marked character. A quick look in my field guide confirmed this identification.



Pale Brindled Beauty (male)

I assumed it had climbed onto (and into) my trap after hatching from its underground pupal stage. I imagined it would just climb the first vertical object it came to thinking it was a tree. But my mentor, Malcolm Lindsay suggested it might have flown in attached to a male. I thought this was unlikely as the aerodynamics of this might prove quite a task for the male. When discussing this article with the editor he also made noises about passionate aerial acrobatics.

So some vigorous research followed into the bedroom shenanigans of Dotted Borders. These days that means Google-ing on the internet. First I had to try and find a picture of “the act”. The internet came up trumps, a picture showed clearly how male and female were tail to tail like a Dr Doolittle push-me-pull-you. So facing opposite directions, this would minimise drag. Next bit of research was to see if there were any instances of females being found in traps where no male was present. I did not find any, but this does not mean there are not lots of these records. All the records mentioned I came across all seemed to have a male present in the trap.

A bolt of lightning suddenly struck me; I had always wondered how a species with small wingless females could spread across the countryside on short legs. On the farm we have a network of newish hedges that seem to be populated by other wingless females such as the Winter Moths. A honeymoon flight attached to a male would explain how they could spread to new territories. So further research followed (What would Darwin have done if he had had the internet?) I came across a good discussion on this very subject on the Scottish Moths Yahoo group. There seemed to be advocates for both sides of the debate. Some favoured the dispersal of caterpillars over the honeymoon flight theory. Someone on this discussion forum seemed to remember having read about this in a publication and after spending hours looking for this source failed to find it. Does anyone know where to find this?



Dotted Border, male & female (photo: Malcolm Lindsay)

I asked Malcolm if he could take a picture or two of both the male and female. He has a better camera and far more patience than me! You can see the stunning results of his efforts. He did mention that when the female wants she can fairly shift on her wee legs. Something I can vouch for. When I returned them to a tree in the wood I put the males on a birch tree before placing the female beside them. The proverbial rat up a drainpipe would be a good description for her ascent up the tree. The males did not even see her move. So could she cover the distance to new territories whilst out jogging?

Next year I might have to get a sleeping bag beside the trap to see if I can catch them at it. Has anyone seen Dotted Borders on honeymoon? I would love to hear about it even if only to email my mate Charles on C.Darwin@theBeagle.ac.uk.

Butterflies South of the Border

Roger Norman, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Having ventured north of Berwick and just over the border to join an excellent field trip to see Small Blue last year during Whit Week, it seems only fair to provide something in return. And so your editor has asked me to give a run-down of the state of play south of the border and comment on what may cross it in the future.

Since I became Butterfly Recorder for Northumberland in the early 2000s, there has been a modest change in the number of butterfly species in the region. We have effectively acquired two species in Northumberland which we hope are permanent acquisitions and a further one in County Durham. In addition there has been a general spread northwards of a few others.

The most obvious newcomer to the region is Speckled Wood. When I first became interested in butterflies, around 2000, the only records of Speckled Wood were from a few woodland sites along the River Tees. Records then started to come in from Castle Eden Dene on the Durham coast and from elsewhere in County Durham. From being an unknown butterfly north of the River Tyne, it started to be seen in Northumberland Park in Tynemouth and along the Tyne Valley. A slow spread north took place and then in June 2007, Geoff Dobbins of Northumberland Wildlife Trust made the remarkable discovery of two at Detchant, north of Belford. This was a big leap north from previous records which had been in the south of the county. The numbers round Detchant started to increase and it was in 2007 that it crossed the Tweed into Roxburghshire. Today, it can be the commonest butterfly around in Northumberland in September - a truly remarkable expansion.



Holly Blue

The other species that has shown a noticeable increase, but much less dramatically, is Holly Blue. Apart from some sporadic and very infrequent sightings and breeding in the 1990s, numbers started to increase north of the Tyne in 2003 and it appeared that it was well on course to match the spread of the Speckled Wood. In 2007 there were 284 individuals reported from 184 records and 57 tetrads. However, 2008 saw the number of records almost halved and presumably due to the wet summer that year, there was a disastrous fall in the population and in 2009, there were only 7 records for the entire north-east! Since then there has been a slow recovery and surprisingly, despite the rain, 2012 was quite a good year with 128 records. However, there were no sightings north of Morpeth so it remains to be seen when it will become firmly established north of the border.

Going a little further back, our records show one tetrad for Small Skipper in the north of Northumberland, following its introduction to Kyoel Quarry as part of an academic exercise in 2000. Since then there has been a general increase in the north of the county, although much of this is probably natural colonisation rather than from the introduction. It has now spread throughout much of the Borders and further afield. Comma has also definitely strengthened its position in the north of the county in the last decade. A look at the distribution map for the Wall in 2002 shows it to have been present in only 7 tetrads north of Alnwick. In contrast, in 2012 it was recorded all along the coast and in many inland tetrads although it's still absent, unsurprisingly, from the uplands of the Cheviot Hills. We must hope that the current losses in the south of England do not spread northwards.

There is one species for which so far you have been spared the problem of identification. However, the Brown Argus has started to be recorded in the southern half of County Durham. Distinguishing it from the resident race of Northern Brown Argus along the coast and in the limestone quarries, even with photographs, is currently an interesting exercise. How much hybridisation is going on?

However, all is not sweetness and light south of the border and our Grayling numbers appear to be declining severely. If you do visit the dune systems south of Berwick and on Holy Island and Ross Back Sands, or explore the Kyoels or Cheviots, please keep your eyes open for Grayling, (and of course for all other species), and send in your records by 30th November each year. Our observers are quite thin on the ground in the north of the county. The contact details are on the website: <http://www.northeast-butterflies.org.uk/>



Grayling

Surveys and Monitoring in 2013

There are lots of ways to contribute to our knowledge of local butterflies and moths and help is always welcome. Here are some suggestions:

Small Blue Butterfly Survey - this will continue along the Berwickshire and North Northumberland coast and may extend further north. Contact is Iain Cowe orb@lammer.orangehome.co.uk

Survey Work for Other Priority Species - details will be available later. Contact is Barry Prater barry@prater.myzen.co.uk

Wider Countryside Butterfly Survey - there are still some 1km squares in the Borders which have not been taken - see table. Most are in less accessible places which have been little studied. Contact is Richard Buckland r.buckland@blueyonder.co.uk

1km OS square	location	comments
NT1925	Greenside Law, Peeblesshire	2km N of Megget reservoir; remote, hilly country rising to 643m.
NT2607	Quickningair Hill, Selkirkshire	NW-sloping hillside near Loch Tima on the B709. Mostly conifer plantation.
NT2628	Douglas Burn, Selkirkshire	5km N of the E end of St Mary's Loch. Mixed open hillside and conifer plantation.
NT2823	White Law, Selkirkshire	Open hillside by the A708 just E of the E end of St Mary's Loch.
NT3808	Lodge Hill, Selkirkshire	On the E side of Craik Forest and S of a minor road along the Borthwick Water. Sheep-grazed hills.
NT4221	Fanns, Selkirkshire	Between Akermoor and Essenside Lochs. Part sheepwalk, part conifer plantation.

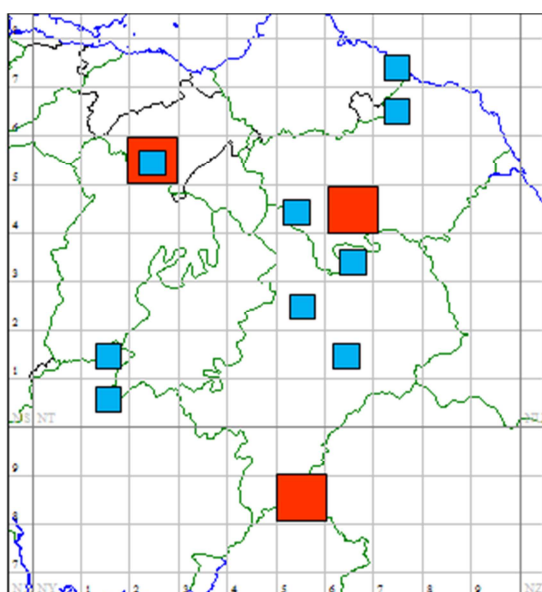


Burnet Companion (photo: Mark Parsons, BC)

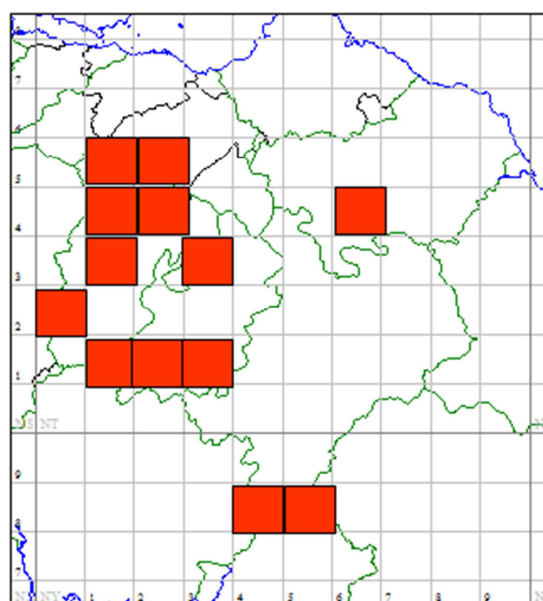
Searches for Day-flying Moths - such as this Burnet Companion, which has a Scottish distribution apparently confined to unimproved grasslands in an area of the central Borders. Contact is Malcolm Lindsay malcandles46@talktalk.net

There may also be opportunities to try and rediscover the fabulously rare Dark Bordered Beauty moth at former sites in the Borders and Northumberland.

If you're not convinced of the value of survey work, look at just one example - the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary which, although still a very scarce species, has been shown to occupy far more 10km squares than was thought at the time of the Millennium Atlas of Butterflies:



1995-1999 occupied 10km squares from Millennium Atlas with older records in blue



2000-2012 occupied 10km squares from targeted local survey work

MSPs become Species Champions

Butterfly Conservation is a member of Scottish Environment LINK, which brings together a range of environmental and conservation organisations to speak with a single voice to the Scottish government on matters of policy and legislation. This year LINK has initiated an exciting project to get our MSPs to sponsor some of the country's threatened or iconic wildlife by becoming Species Champions. The long list of 93 species happily includes 10 butterflies and moths. Three of these are of interest here:

- Small Blue - Species Champion Richard Simpson MSP
- Northern Brown Argus - Species Champion John Lamont MSP
- Large Heath - Species Champion Aileen Campbell MSP

The scheme provides us with opportunities to promote Butterfly Conservation and to publicise what we do. Hopefully this will bring further benefits down the line when development or conservation issues arise - our MSPs will be armed with good quality and even first-hand knowledge of some of the key species.

Moths on stamps

How often do you see a picture of a Transparent Burnet on a stamp - or anywhere for that matter? This one's part of a nature set issued in Denmark in 2009. It's not a Borders species, but currently limited to Mull and a few other areas nearby. Interestingly, my 1869 'Illustrated Natural History of British Moths' by Edward Newman states that it "occurs both on the east and west coasts of Scotland" but none of my later reference books mentions the east coast connection.



If you've seen it, report it.....

Below are the people to whom you should send your sightings of moths or butterflies during 2012. If you come across something which you think is unusual or interesting then do get in touch quickly as others will like to hear about it, but you still need to send in records to the various people listed to make sure they get logged. You can also publicise your sightings through the forums on the branch website

www.eastscotland-butterflies.org.uk/

or on our Facebook page <http://www.facebook.com/EastScotlandButterflyConservation>

The work of recorders is made a little easier if records are sent in from time to time during the year rather than all together at the end.

The Borders County Moth Recorders

Peeblesshire: Reuben Singleton, 5 Frankscroft, Peebles, Scottish Borders EH45 9DX
reuben@dukehaugh.free-online.co.uk Tel: 01721 723858

Selkirkshire: Malcolm Lindsay, Burn House, Mossilee Road, Galashiels TD1 1NF
malcandles46@talktalk.net Tel: 01896 753425

Roxburghshire: Andy Fitchett, 1 The Croft, Nether Blainslie, Galashiels TD1 2QF
andy.fitchett@virgin.net Tel: 01896 860643

& Jeff Waddell, 33 Eildon View, Dingleton, Melrose, Roxburghshire TD6 9RH
jeffwaddell11@yahoo.co.uk Tel: 01896 822089

Berwickshire: Barry Prater, 12 Barefoots Crescent, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5BA
barry@prater.myzen.co.uk Tel: 018907 52037

& the East Scotland Butterfly Recorder

Duncan Davidson, 140 Pitcorthie Drive, Dunfermline KY11 1HG
duncan@dwwd.freereserve.co.uk Tel: 01383 730446

There is guidance on submitting your butterfly and moth records on the branch website and also some recording forms which you can use - these help enormously when collating all the records.
