Butterfly monitoring

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Butterfly monitoring by transect counts
Butterfly Transect Counts
Manual to Monitor Butterflies
Butterfly Monitoring

5,086,884 counts
913,821 visits
  - 5,239 in 1990
  - 66,267 in 2018
10,816 transects
  - 266 in 1990
  - 4,816 in 2018
17,333 km of transect *
  - 527 km in 1990
  - 7,673 km in 2018
312 species monitored
25 schemes across 22 Countries
From counts to indicators

- Counts per transect per date
- Combine to site-index (a number per species per site)
- Combine to trends per region (BMS/BGR)
- Combine to EU27/European trend
- Produce indicators
Wall (*Lasiommata megera*)
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Species increasing

Argynnis paphia

![Graph showing species increasing over time with data points and a trend line.](image_url)
Species declining

Aglais urticae

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Year

1990  2000  2010  2020

100  200  300
Mixed trends

Issoria lathonia

![Graph showing trends over time for Issoria lathonia](image)
Mixed trends

Lysandra bellargus

![Graph showing mixed trends with data points and a trend line from 1990 to 2020.](image)

A butterfly is also shown on a leaf.
Trends for 167 species, esp. widespread.
Local field guides
A Photographic Guide

BUTTERFLIES

of Central Europe & Britain
Uppersides of males of all species are blue; C. argiades has the longest tail, the other display a very short tail or the wing is pointed (white mark). The identification of C. alcetas and C. decolorata is difficult. The colour of C. alcetas is blue or purplish blue, that of C. decolorata is light blue or greyish blue, sometimes smoky, with a thin discoidal line (yellow mark). The dark margin on the fore-wing on C. decolorata is usually wider (red mark).

The males of C. minimus and C. osiris are easily distinguishable by their upperside: C. osiris is bright violet-blue with narrow black margins, C. minimus is grey-brown with silvery blue scales near to the base.

C. argiades female is dark, almost black with some blue suffusion (some specimens have 1-2 red spots near to the tail), females of C. alcetas and C. decolorata are sooty-brown, their tail is very short. The latters cannot be distinguished (only by their genitals).

C. minimus female is sooty-brown with white fringes, C. osiris female is even darker with some blue scales at the bases – similar to a C. minimus male, though larger.