



Borders Newsletter

Issue 17 Autumn 2016

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Welcome to the latest issue of our newsletter for Butterfly Conservation members and many other people living in the Scottish Borders and further afield. Please forward it to others who have an interest in butterflies & moths and might like to read it and be kept in touch with our activities.

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

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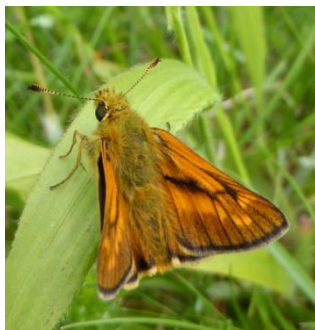
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[All photos are by Barry Prater unless otherwise stated]

Please write in with your articles and views. The next issue will go out in spring 2017. Email to me at the above address or by post to:
12 Barefoots Crescent
Eyemouth, Berwickshire
TD14 5BA



Large Skipper (Allan Barron)

Butterfly Conservation in the Borders

You may have seen the results from this year's Big Butterfly Count which achieved some wide publicity for a short while in early October. They showed that for many of our commoner species this summer was very poor with low numbers of butterflies being reported for most. On the one hand we can shrug our shoulders and just accept that there are annual ups and downs for butterflies caused by the weather, parasites and other factors - they've always had to deal with these so why worry? Alternatively, we might accept that this is so but remind ourselves that short-term fluctuations are set against a background of serious and on-going decline for both habitat specialists and widespread species so complacency is not appropriate.

Butterfly Conservation has always had the conservation of threatened species as its top priority and in this respect it is acting in line with many other similar organisations. Increasingly, and mostly based on survey data, other species are now having more attention and this is important for several reasons. Many people, including lots of our supporters, are unlikely to get the chance to see rare butterflies but do relate strongly to those seen in their gardens and are concerned when fewer are around. And if the focus is only on threatened species then declines in the commoner ones can happen unnoticed so we should see the Big Butterfly Count as another wake-up call and realise that conservation should embrace **all** species and their habitats. Resources in BC are limited and so challenging developments which don't harm threatened species rarely have priority, but we - all of us - can be alert to threats to butterflies at our own local level and through the planning process can object where we think damage is likely. Remember, as with most wildlife - when it's gone . . . it's gone.

I've written the above in the context of butterflies, but the same thinking is true for moths - the difficulty here is our relative lack of knowledge of the status and requirements of moths. You'll read later on about the great progress being made in the Borders to define moth distributions and this will help raise their profile and improve our understanding of where conservation priorities lie. One of the ironies of the upsurge in moth recording (and to a lesser extent with butterflies) is that we are realising that some species thought to be very rare are in fact more widespread. So while we are heartened by this, should it influence our thinking on which moths are 'important' for conservation? Our new data won't in itself alter the rarity of a species, it will just confirm that some remain much less common than others.

Many thanks to all the contributors to this issue.

Barry Prater

Butterfly Highlights 2016

Iain Cowe, Chirnside

Small Blue in Berwickshire 2016

2016 was a tremendously challenging year for both recorder and butterfly alike with very low spring temperatures and during the peak flight season extremely brief periods of sunshine. Things picked up through June only slightly and began to look a little better beyond a normal flight period into July.



Small Blue on Kidney Vetch (Iain Cowe)



suitable coastal habitat

The first of the Small Blue were spotted whilst I checked the main site at Catcairn Bushes on the 15th of May. A few days later I counted 12 more. So things up and running...you would think. The weather worsened and things began to take a downward turn from then on. The Kings Garden site north of Burnmouth was almost Small Blue free bar a few scattered singles. The Blaikie Heugh site was very late indeed. I was desperate to find out how the inland site at Causewaybank was faring, however, I unfortunately injured my back and spent a very frustrating few days imagining what might be. By early June I was back on the road, gingerly it must be said, yet determined to catch up. I visited Causewaybank, and to my delight I found 5 adults. From then on through June it was all about taking every available opportunity to get out among the Little Blues. Even on the soggiest and sorriest of days it could be guaranteed to find at least a few at all the known sites. To give some idea of how late things were, I was shocked to find 3 adults at the Blaikie Heugh site on the 26th of July.

No new sites were discovered, though I was so glad to hear from Danny and Emma Spring who, during a walk along the Eyemouth coast, came across a single Small Blue where there were no previous records. This sighting was topped perhaps by Jim Montana from Burnmouth who photographed a few Small Blue that were part of a reasonably sized group along the cliff tops by the Eyemouth Golf course where Barry Prater had spotted a single in the previous year.

All in all, this may well have been a challenging year, but nonetheless rewarding. There will be a report with plenty more details coming soon and available from the BC East Scotland website as a PDF for you to download.

Other Butterflies in 2016

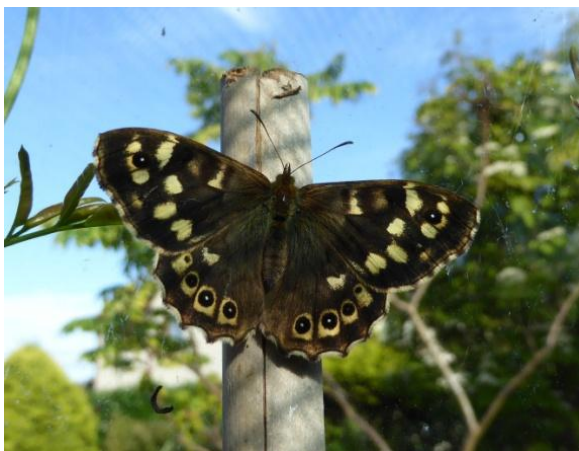
So many highlights, even the lowlights are highlights. Generally, **Northern Brown Argus** were hit very hard on the east coast, yet faring well inland away from the haar. With excellent co-ordination by Sarah Eno, survey work by a small team of volunteers in the Yarrow Valley has provided data on this species and Rock-rose its foodplant as preparation for putting together a landscape scale project proposal to enhance habitats and increase the number of colonies in this area. **Small Blue** proves to be tougher than the Northern Brown Argus with much higher than expected counts at all sites coastal. **Small Skipper** continues to defy belief with huge numbers at coastal and inland sites. One particularly eye catching number were reported by David Long near Westruther. I observed the site myself and there could easily have been upwards of 500 butterflies concentrated in a forest clearing. **Large Skipper** expansion is much slower yet 1 was spotted at Melrose late in the season proving that they are there or thereabouts.

Reuben Singleton reported sightings of **Large Heath** at Scarce Rig and East Loch Moss near Leadburn in Peeblesshire on 23 July; this area on the western edge of the Moorfoot Hills now has several known sites for his rather under-recorded butterfly



Small Skipper at a new site near Swinside in Roxburghshire

A drift from the North-east in Spring brought low cloud and miserable conditions on the coast yet **Painted Lady** and **Red Admiral** pushed across the North Sea and settled in very high numbers moving inland quickly. Later in the summer the fruits of this migration could be seen with Buddleias boasting terrific numbers of both species. The **Small Tortoiseshell** and **Peacock** suffered the spring and early summer as caterpillars, and as a result failed to materialise on time, and staggered their way onto the Buddleias in smaller numbers with brief bursts from time to time. **Speckled Wood** did very well with new sites aplenty, popping up in quite unusual places well away from their woodland haunts. More details of the Scottish Borders recording season will be available in the Spring of 2017 once the records have been collated.



Speckled Wood



Small Tortoiseshell and Peacock on Buddleia

Moth Highlights 2016

[compiled from contributions from Malcolm Lindsay and many other local observers]

With the gradual increase in the number of keen moth recorders across the Borders, coverage of this very large area has improved enormously over the past decade. Many moth recorders, having the forthcoming moths atlas in mind, have been working hard to try and fill some of the gaps in our survey work which often means going to relatively remote parts.



Grey Birch (Philip Hutton)

Philip Hutton has been doing excellent trapping work at the southern tip of Roxburghshire greatly increasing the species counts in two remote and so far neglected 10km squares (NY49 and NY58). During the course of this he recorded **Grey Birch**, the first Borders record of this western species. He also trapped **Crescent** on several occasions, the first Borders records since 2007. And Barry Prater has had a focus on NT71 lying on the western edge of the Cheviots. All three of these squares now have a respectable species count of over 100. Teyl de Bordes has also been busy studying a remote Selkirkshire square (NT22) based on the Douglas Burn area. **Northern Deep-brown Dart** was found on two occasions, new to Selkirkshire and the first Borders record of this declining species for 10 years.



Northern Deep-brown Dart (Teyl de Bordes)



Crescent (Philip Hutton)



Suspected (Reuben Singleton)

Reuben Singleton and John Woolliams have worked on under-recorded parts of Peeblesshire and one outcome from this was the discovery of **Suspected** at Whim Bog in NT25. This is a very scarce moth in the Borders with only a handful of records since 2000 and it was a first for the Vice County.

The Tweedsmuir hill-top site of the **Northern Dart**, a rare arctic-alpine moth was revisited in July. It had been discovered there in 2014, so expectations were high that we could find it again this year (it emerges synchronously every 2nd year). Unfortunately calm warmish nights were thin on the ground this year and the night of July 14th was no exception. Teyl de Bordes and David Long risked hypothermia on a cold and very windy summit, trapping only 3 moths in their three actinic traps. To their delight, however, one worn Northern Dart was taken. A few days later four moth-ers led by Malcolm Lindsay visited the hilltop on a fine warm afternoon to see if we could find Northern Dart by day. After three fruitless hours of hot tramping over peat hags we concluded that this was not a very profitable way of detecting the species.

Other notable macromoths were:

- **Buff Ermine** and **Yellow-barred Brindle** at Chesters - the former showing a continued spread of this moth in our area, the latter a scarce Borders resident (David & Annabelle Skinner)
- **Manchester Treble-bar** at Whim Bog, Peeblesshire - very scarce (Reuben Singleton)
- **Maple Pug** - a very worn individual appeared at the annual Harestanes moth evening in August - only the fourth Borders record (Michael Scott & Barry Prater)
- **Convolvulus Hawk-moth** - one came very briefly to a small group of *Nicotiana* flowers in Eyemouth (Barry Prater)
- **Marsh Oblique-barred** - the fifth for the Borders was at Denholm (Nick Cook)



Buff Ermine



Yellow-barred Brindle (David Skinner)



Manchester Treble-bar (Reuben Singleton)

There is a gradual but significant rise in interest in the micromoths - not least because they are now included in the overall National Moth Recording Scheme - and this has resulted in several new Vice County records:

- Roxburghshire - **Blastobasis adustella** and **Cnephasia longana** (Nisbet - Charlotte Cavey-Wilcox); **Mompha ochraceella** (Denholm - Nick Cook)
- Peeblesshire - **Amblyptylia punctidactyla** - the Brindled Plume (Peebles - Ruth Robertson); **Carpatolechia proximella** (Whim Bog SSSI - Reuben Singleton & John Woolliams)
- Berwickshire - **Bryotropha domestica** - Eyemouth; **Zeiraphera isertana** - New Horndean; **Apotomis betuletana** - Upper Eye Water; **Elachista maculicerusella** - Piper's Knowe Quarry (all Barry Prater).



Mompha ochraceella (Nick Cook)



Zeiraphera isertana



Apotomis betuletana

Malcolm Lindsay spent some time successfully rearing larvae of two ermine micro-moths. Larvae taken from a garden spindleberry bush in Clovenfords yielded the lovely *Yponomeuta cagnanella* (Spindle Ermine) while those from a defoliated roadside hawthorn hedge near Innerleithen produced very smart *Yponomeuta padella* (Orchard Ermine) - both are apparently newly recorded species for Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire, respectively.



Spindle Ermine (Malcolm Lindsay)



Orchard Ermine (Malcolm Lindsay)

Berwickshire Arable Wildlife Project

Michael Scott, Blakelaw

After tramping over two hectads-worth of Borders farmland through six survey seasons in support of the UK Bird Atlas and the (soon-to-be-published) SE Scotland Bird Atlas, by spring 2013 I'd had my fill of Timed Tetrad Visits, electric fences and boisterous livestock. I had atlased-out. I needed to cleanse my palate and start contributing to a new survey.



Nisbet Hill farm - wide field margin in winter

Despite having hit the wall when it came to atlas work I had, however, joined the RSPB's Volunteer Farm Alliance in 2011 so that I could contribute bird records from my neighbour's farm at Blakelaw, near Kelso. When the scheme focus moved to Berwickshire a couple of years later I continued the early morning farm bird surveys but was encouraged to help with a RSPB/Butterfly Conservation survey on a separate farm. As my bird ID had improved from undertaking atlas work I grabbed the opportunity to have a go at a much smaller group of flying beasties where my knowledge was poor.

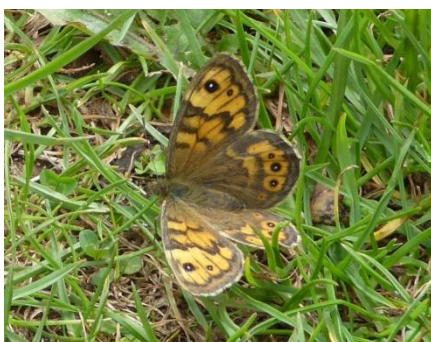
As a newbie to butterfly surveys, local BC volunteer organiser Barry Prater joined me on my first site visit and talked me through the process including the excellent identification materials that he has produced for Berwickshire surveyors. I don't remember seeing many butterflies but we had a good blether as we walked the field headlands, scanning for flight activity.

This year has been my third butterfly survey season; the first year saw me make monthly visits to my designated farm from April to September; the second wasn't so successful as good weather never seemed to coincide with my availability and I returned a nil result. In 2016 I managed three visits but frustratingly didn't get on site during perfect weather in early September due to work commitments.

For me, weather is the both the positive and negative aspect of butterfly surveys; walking around any patch of farmland in warm, sunny, calm conditions is always going to be a pleasure. It's just that we don't get enough days meeting those criteria.

My most startling discovery from surveying butterflies is their amazing turn of speed when you most need them to be still. I now always carry a short-handled butterfly net and walk my route with an alert and predatory air. There are only a few species that I can identify in flight with any confidence, so for the whites especially I pursue them with vigour as they seem reluctant to settle and give up their secrets. Netting needs no second thoughts or the target will be off. Always carry plenty of water – it's thirsty work chasing butterflies in warm weather and dehydration doesn't help your ID skills.

I carry binoculars and a camera phone and they have both helped on occasion with identification. Magnification is useful when a butterfly has settled after being disturbed and for scanning beds of thistles and other nectar plants. A small camera is handy for specimens that are less familiar, even when they're in the net and you've checked them against the ID sheets. Always bring several pencils and a sharpener, it's easy to drop your writing implement in long grass and then spend too much time trying to locate it.



Wall

From just two seasons of butterfly surveys constituting only a handful of visits I have had great pleasure from seeing my first Speckled Wood and my first Wall. But most satisfaction has come from untangling the Whites and enjoying their beauty in close-up. There's also the satisfaction of being a 'citizen scientist' and making a contribution to biodiversity projects. And I shouldn't forget the farmer who is invariably keen to know what butterflies are present.



Large White
(bold black on wing-tip
extending along edge)



Small White
(smaller with much less obvious
black on wing-tip)



Green-veined White
(veining on underside of wing very obvious
and sometimes shows well from above)

These farm surveys are aimed at trying to determine whether some of the agri-environment schemes in place are helping wildlife and the butterfly surveys are just part of a larger project run by the RSPB which, unsurprisingly, has birds as the main focus. If you want to widen your wildlife horizons whilst adding to our knowledge of butterflies and to top it all, enjoy sunny afternoons walking the Berwickshire countryside, then get in touch with Barry Prater this winter and become a survey volunteer for 2017.

Plant Communities for Butterflies and Moths Part 5: Hedgerows

Roger Manning, Sprouston

Massive swathes of the Scottish Borders are criss-crossed by mile after mile of hedgerows and they combine to form one of the most important habitats in our area. Much has been written concerning the content of trees and shrubs in relation to the age of a hedge but as a rough guide those stretches which harbour a very large number of species are more likely to be of ancient origin. One word of warning, however: with the environmental benefits now well known, some newly planted hedges also contain a good mix of plant types. Hedgerows can vary greatly in shape and size and typically shelter a wealth of ferns, flowering plants and more, although occasionally (especially when sprayed) near-sterile plant communities remain. Emergent trees may or may not be present but where they do occur then the potential value of a site is likely to be enhanced as studies have shown that greater numbers of moths are found where hedgerow trees are present. In this article I will restrict my comments to the main constituents of a rural hedge.



In almost all cases Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) will form by far the biggest component after which some localised variations will occur. It is a species which not only offers shelter and protection but is the foodplant of a large number of different moths. Amongst these are the Chinese Character - easily overlooked as it is cleverly camouflaged to look very much like a bird-dropping. Geometrid moths are particularly well represented with the well known Winter Moth emerging to flutter in the glare of car headlights from late October until the New Year.



Chinese Character

Other moths often associated with Hawthorn include the Common Pug, Magpie, Brimstone Moth and Early Moth. The male of this last species flies during the coldest months of the year (January and February) but like several moths around at this time he has a flightless mate. The caterpillars of the unrelated Common Footman, which has spread throughout much of Berwickshire and some other parts of the Borders in recent years will feed on Hawthorn but are more conspicuous when they graze algae or lichens on fenceposts in May and June.



Common Footman larva



Magpie Moth

It is only when Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) comes into flower that we see just how much is present in many hedges with the blossom gleaming snow-white. Caterpillars from several of the moths I have already touched upon also feed on Blackthorn but to them I must add the Northern Eggar, November Moth and the Peppered Moth. Common Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*) will often be amongst the local hedges and its leaves are consumed by the larvae of the Shoulder Stripe, Streamer and Barred Yellow moths - all very boldly patterned species.



Shoulder Stripe



Streamer



Barred Yellow

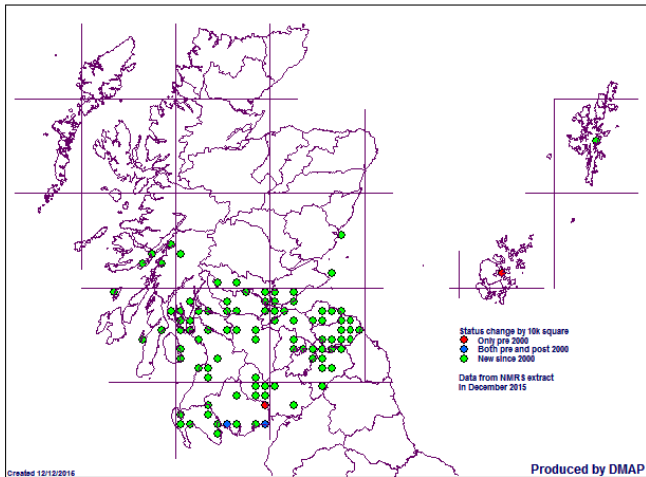
Another very important shrub - likely to be present in most hedgerows - is Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). Its leaves can form all or part of the diet for many species such as the large-sized and hairy caterpillars of the Fox Moth, Northern Eggar, Emperor Moth and Common Marbled Carpet. The tiny larvae of the micromoth *Stigmella aurella* mine their way through Bramble leaves and as a result leave evidence in the form of white scribbles.



***Stigmella aurella* (Ian Kimber) and its leafmine in a Bramble leaf (Rob Edmunds)**

Over-ripe blackberries attract feeding butterflies and moths with the Red Admiral, Comma, Speckled Wood and Pale Pinion amongst those which exploit this rich food source. The Pale Pinion is one of our moths which first appears on the wing in the autumn, then overwinters as the adult and mates in the spring when it is recorded much more frequently. It has also undergone an extraordinary range expansion in recent years; virtually unknown in Scotland until this century and first recorded in the Borders in 2005; it is now widely reported - often from wooded areas.

Pale Pinion



Distribution of Pale Pinion in Scotland - green dots indicate first records since 2000 (Mark Cubitt)



Red Admiral on wine rope

Our hedgerows contain Apple (*Malus domestica*), Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*) and hybrids between the two - all being important for the Chinese Character, November Moth, Pale Pinion and Grey Dagger. Elms (*Ulmus sp.*) are also found in hedges and these could have helped the spread of the Comma through the Borders; in the past the caterpillars of this butterfly have been strongly associated in southern Britain with Hop (*Humulus lupulus*) and Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) although Elm has also been used. The ability to use a variety of foodplants has counteracted the decline in Hop growing. Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) is locally common in parts of Berwickshire with Hummingbird Hawkmoths possibly visiting its blooms in spring.

Elephant Hawkmoths often seek out the flowers of Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) where they feed at dusk and on into the night. This same woody climber also acts as the foodplant for the Twenty-plume Moth (*Alucita hexadactyla*), Buff Ermine, Plain Golden Y and Gold Spangle. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) is instantly recognisable and I must include it as a regularly occurring hedgerow shrub which surprisingly is a larval foodplant for very few moths one of which is the very attractive Swallow-tailed Moth which lays its eggs on the leaves.



Elephant Hawk-moth



Swallow-tailed Moth



Twenty-plume Moth

For those with an interest in Lepidoptera my suggested hedgerow site would be one where the growth is well established - preferably tall, wide and rambling. Those in a fairly sheltered location with a good mix of components together with wildflower-rich margins would be likely to offer additional benefits.

The Novice Moth Recorder

Charlotte Cavey-Wilcox, Nisbet

Growing up in suburban Birmingham in the 70s and 80s I have very fond and vivid memories of an abundance of insects in my Mom's garden. I mostly recall the obvious, showy bugs like butterflies, ladybirds, spiders, and bumblebees. Our Silver Birch tree

dripping with what we thought were caterpillars but which I now know were sawfly larvae, for example, and watching garden cross spiders capturing the doomed crane fly. This abundance and diversity sparked a love of the natural world and helped to shape many key decisions in my life; leading me to the Scottish Borders some 30-40 years later, living in the countryside and working in a rural industry. But, where is that richness and variety of wildlife I remember from my childhood?

I moved to my current home 4.5 years ago, mostly for the size of garden and the desire to recreate the beautifully tended gardens of my youth and to create my own little insect Eden. The garden was pretty bleak and had been unloved; just lawn, a little pond, some hedges and a few hardy shrubs, but it had bags of potential. Over the years I have added a tremendous amount of plants that attract pollinators, I have wild patches, I leave sections of the lawn long and filled with clover, and I allow nettles to grow at the back of flower beds. Over the last two years I have really seen insects move into my garden; rhinoceros beetle, scorpion flies, potter wasps, ruby-tailed wasps and BUTTERFLIES to name a few!

At this point you are probably wondering what the heck this has to do with moths, I wouldn't blame you, I have a propensity to ramble. As the insects returned to my garden I started submitting sightings of the more unusual ones online but only on an ad-hoc basis and when I thought about it. I have always wanted to work in conservation but didn't think recording insects in my own garden would be of any use.

However, I stumbled across a Moth Trapping event being hosted very locally to me at Woodside Walled Garden over the road from Harestanes with an expert from Butterfly Conservation. I took the plunge and bought a ticket, I didn't know too much about moths and to be frank I wasn't expecting much from the evening, other than a tasty dinner which was included. I was wrong, who knew there was such a diversity of moths! Not just brown, drab, and dull ones either. Flashy pinks, yellows, greens and a large haul! That event sowed a seed; I had to get my own moth trap.



(photo: Charlotte Osmaston Dobie)

It took me 9 months to get my trap, a little second hand 15W Actinic Trap. In the interim I had started reporting my everyday butterfly sightings to the Borders Butterfly Recorder and the feedback from pretty mundane sightings of Orange-tips and Green-veined Whites was so encouraging and inspiring! It really spurred me on.

My initial attempts at moth trapping were quite discouraging, only small numbers in the trap and certainly nowhere near the quantity trapped during the event I attended. I lost heart though continued to report my butterfly sightings. The low numbers in my initial traps could have been for any number of reasons: the wrong weather conditions, poor placement of the trap or simply not many moths on the wing at that time of year. My inexperience was showing and I went six weeks without setting a trap. On the 21st July I set my trap expecting to find just a handful of moths the following morning. I woke to find 21 different species in the trap, 60 individuals! This was more like it. Garden Tiger, Light Emerald, Barred Red, Brimstone and Plain Golden Y, what wonders. I spent a fantastic few hours poring over my identification book and the internet trying to identify them all. I had finally found my way of contributing to conservation at my leisure. Since that special day I have set a trap once a week and I have learnt much from the regional coordinators at Butterfly Conservation, all of who have been so generous with their time helping me with difficult identifications and guiding me in the correct way to record. Capturing the images of these, often beautiful, beasts is an ongoing challenge but one I fully expect to rise to.

For now, you cannot beat the excitement felt when going to bed the night that the trap is set, the anticipation of that 'new to my garden' species. It's a little like being a child again on the night before Christmas.



Barred Red



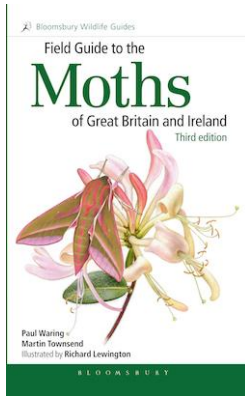
Light Emerald



Garden Tiger (Charlotte Cavey-Wilcox)

Books

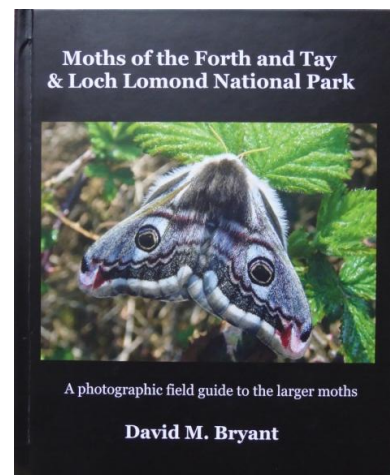
Field Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland



This, the undisputed most helpful Field Guide for our larger moths, will see its third edition published early in 2017. It has been thoroughly revised and updated and has the latest distribution maps which will be much appreciated by all. Could be a delayed Christmas present for many folk perhaps?

Moths of the Forth and Tay & Loch Lomond National Park

This is a really useful guide to the larger moths of quite an extensive area of Scotland. Although only Berwickshire is included from the Borders, most of species covered are relevant to us. Alongside hundreds of photos (often a valuable supplement to the drawn illustrations of many field guides) there are sections covering the ID of 'difficult' groups such as the pugs and November moths. Contact the author David Bryant dmbryant@btinternet.com if you'd like to acquire a copy.



If you've seen it, report it

Below are the people to whom you should send your sightings of moths or butterflies during 2016. 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. **Increasingly, observers are recording their sightings using online systems such as iRecord or posting them on website or Facebook pages; none of these records will automatically get through to the County Recorders listed below. To guarantee that your sightings get noted you should continue to send them in to the County Recorders.**

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 County 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: 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 Borders Butterfly Recorder:

Iain Cowe, 6 Lammerview, Chirside, Berwickshire TD11 3UW
bordersbutterflies@eastscotland-butterflies.org.uk Tel: 01890 818314 or 07775 747838

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.