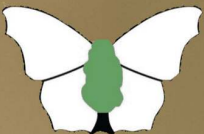


Hairstreak

No 102

Summer 2018



Butterfly
Conservation



Upper Thames
Branch



The group of members at Holtspur who had just been clearing scrub, refreshing the information boards, clearing the footpath of obstructions, removing seedling shrubs from the 'wrong place' and planted them into the central hedge and the windbreak on Lower Field, clearing dogwood from Triangle Bank, making a small scallop into the top hedge, checking wobbly posts and making repairs to the fencing.

Nick Bowles



Planting disease resistant elms in the Lye Valley, Oxon - in the rain!

Peter Cuss



Planting disease resistant elms in Bottom Wood, Bucks.

Peter Cuss

*Articles and photographs for inclusion in this newsletter are welcome.
Photographs should be sent as jpg (or similar) files and not embedded in
a document or album.*

Copy dates are: 1st January for Spring Issue
1st April for Summer Issue
1st August for Autumn Issue

Contact details are:

David Ferguson
21 Amersham Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks, HP9 2HA
davidm.ferguson@tiscali.co.uk

Contents

Chairman's notes.....	4
Wood White appeal.....	5
Silver-studded Blue help.....	8
Chiltern Rangers.....	9
Duke of Burgundy help.....	12
Surveys.....	13
Moth mania.....	15
Garden survey report.....	16
Churchard report.....	19
Transects report.....	21
New members.....	25
Butterfly wings response.....	26
Field meetings.....	27

Cover photo: Adonis Blue by Nigel Kiteley

Background: Burnham Beeches, Bucks

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE, registered in England & Wales (2206468)

Registered Office: Manor Yard, East Lulworth, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 5QP

Charity registered in England (254937) and in Scotland (SCO39268)

I will be pleased to see the spring (which seems very slow to arrive this year) for a variety of reasons.

One, is to relax after the large number of work parties. I haven't kept a list of the number of the tasks we attended in previous winters but this year we advertised and we had members working at 46 conservation tasks.

As a group of people that love butterflies and moths (and therefore cherish the places in which they live) we can take pride and feel relief, that our expertise has positively influenced the management of those places. Our volunteers have acted to halt, and hopefully reverse, the decline in numbers and their efforts have been magnificent.

Our Facebook page

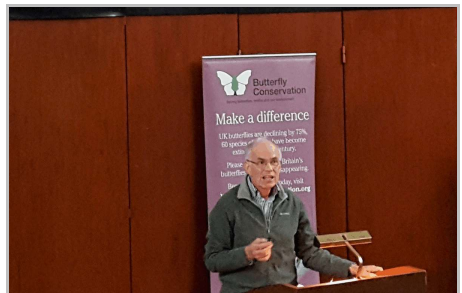
<https://www.facebook.com/Butterflies.Berkshire.Buckinghamshire.Oxfordshire/> bears witness to the large numbers of members involved. Furthermore, I haven't included events such as Elm tree planting (by small groups of members), the nurturing of seedlings by many members, the preparation of display board information for our reserve and a number of other largely individual acts which took place during the same winter season.

Two, because our winter conservation work doesn't just happen at random locations, but at those sites which our recording effort has informed us need assistance. So, I welcome the chance to start recording afresh, knowing how useful all the recording has proven to be. Various Butterfly Conservation Recorders' meetings have taken place recently in various parts of the UK for both butterfly and moth recorders; and the message at each was that our recording effort is both phenomenally impressive and massively useful for many reasons.

There is the straightforward way that it informs our decisions about where to focus our attention and on which species, and it informs the benefit of our winter work, but also the fact that our records are the basis of scientific papers and, most impressively, that all the data influences governmental decisions about environmental policies.

Three, because naturally, when spring finally arrives, we shall rejoice in the uplifting and life affirming sight of so many living things busily getting on with their lives all around. For me the evident promise of better times ahead that spring asserts makes it the best time of year.

So, I hope you are planning to get out into the outdoors even more often this year. We have an incredibly exciting field trip programme with visits to all parts of the three counties (Berks, Bucks and Oxon) and beyond. Please join any that take your fancy. All are free and provided by the kind



UTB member and National Chair, Jim Asher, addressing the English Butterfly Recorders' meeting in Birmingham

donation of time and experience of our members. Please think about the extra effort they are making to help you enjoy your walk. And if you see anyone who seems to be alone, or less certain about the species they are seeing, help them to enjoy their experience even more with a friendly word.

All field trip details are listed along with all other events at <http://upperthames-butterflies.org.uk/events.html> .

This newsletter details those of the mid-late season; the earliest were already listed in the previous edition.

Remember that our website is a great place to list your own sightings and to read about those of others. Our Twitter feed is very helpful in featuring both new species emergence within the UTB but also other breaking news. Our Instagram site flags up the species that are likely to be seen immediately ahead of each walk. The web addresses can be found on the back cover.

So, it's time to reap the benefits of all that winter toil in making our countryside better for butterflies and moths. Hurry out and enjoy them!



A guided field trip at our Holtspur reserve between Holtspur and High Wycombe.

Wood White urgently needs your help

Nick Board

We are making a determined effort to raise the awareness of the impact of the decline of the Wood White in our area and to promote a greater involvement within the local community.

So far, the response has been fantastic with a number of volunteers committing their time to search not only those woods where previous sightings have been recorded but also to keep a look out for new localities. We must not assume that just because recent recorded sightings in our area are sparse, that the Wood White is not present where we may have thought it had disappeared - we just don't know!

At the recent Training Day in Milton Keynes, hosted by Nick Bowles, we took the opportunity to highlight the plight of the Wood White and were delighted with the response from those who were present who wanted to get involved with the search this year. To help them with their searching and recording we have designed and produced a leaflet which includes information of likely locations, types of habitat, foodplants, flight times and identification features. An A3 poster has also been

produced to provide information about how volunteers can help with surveying ideal for displaying in schools, colleges, village halls etc.

The Wood White was often seen in the woods of north Bucks, but has suffered major declines nationally both in distribution (89% between 1976 and 2014) and abundance (88% between 1976 and 2014).

One of the UK's most threatened butterflies, mounting concern about its demise led to a plan for a National Recovery Project. Monitoring the impact of management on both habitat conditions and butterflies forms a very important part of the project.

Thanks to a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Woodland Wings Project has been launched to help inspire the wider community to care for and protect butterflies like the Wood White. The project will run until November 2020 under the

guidance of Northants branch of Butterfly Conservation and will focus on a selected number of woods bordering the southern edge of the county where it is believed changes to traditional woodland management and lack of open sunny woodland rides has resulted in fewer sightings being recorded in recent years.

Upper Thames Branch has already embarked on its programme of public talks and training days and would like to encourage as many members as possible to get involved and look for this butterfly from mid May through to July.

Wood White sightings can be reported by email to Nick Board at (Woodw@talktalk.net) and to provide a more realistic picture of its presence in North Bucks. Nil sightings should also be reported.

The valuable information gained will be used as a basis to talk to landowners and to assist them with conservation work to maintain, enhance or create suitable Wood White habitats and to support the valuable work being undertaken by our neighbours in Northants as part of the Woodland Wings Project.

A field trip is scheduled for Sunday May 27th at Wicken Wood for those hoping to see the Wood White. Details can be found on p27.



Wood White identification

The Wood White is a fragile looking butterfly. Its **feeble flight** and relatively **long, narrow but rounded forewings**, separates the species from other 'white' butterflies in flight; but to be 100% certain note the following features on a resting individual.

Wood Whites **always** rest with wings **closed**. If you can see the butterfly's upper-side, it is another species.

Wood Whites fly between May-June and then again mid July- mid August.



Wood White note the long forewings and the way that grey smudges **cross** the wing veins.

The wing margins are unmarked, as is the central portion of the forewing. The forewings of both Small and Green veined White have central black spots.



Green veined White note the more rounded wings and the grey markings **along** the forewing veins.

Additionally, the forewing edge usually has tiny dark triangles at the vein's ends, to approx. halfway down the length. This image shows a very light individual. The dark triangles are more obvious in most.



Small White note the very slightly pointy forewing tip, and the yellow colour there. There are **no** dark triangles.

None of the **forewing veins** have any grey smudges and the yellow colour on the tip extends only a quarter of the way down.

Can you help with the search for Silver-studded Blues? Grahame Hawker and Des Sussex

In the Upper Thames Branch area the Silver-studded Blue is confined to the heaths that lie along the southern Berkshire boundary. The few remaining Silver-studded Blues in Berkshire form part of a metapopulation with larger populations in north-east Hampshire and north-west Surrey. Due to habitat loss and unsuitable management many of the colonies in south-east Berkshire and all of the sites in west Berkshire have been lost. The Silver-studded Blue is now only known from very few sites - namely MoD land at Wishmoor and Broadmoor Bottom, and the BBOWT reserves at Wildmoor Heath and Broadmoor Bottom. There is still a reasonable colony at **Silchester Common just across the border in Hampshire.**

Although this is a rare and beautiful butterfly we get very few records each year and they are submitted from just a handful of members and other recorders. We want to encourage more surveys and recording for this species. Working with Steve Wheatley (BC Senior Regional Officer - South East England) we are trying to ensure that the branch has re-surveyed all potential 'SSB' sites, and that all sites with colonies have appropriate habitat management plans in place. We will contribute to the development of a regional SSB site dossier to help to secure the future of this little butterfly which is a national conservation priority.



This summer we hope that UTB members can help by visiting heathland sites during the main flight season (mid-June to early August) to search for Silver-studded Blues. The butterfly can be seen on dry and damp heathland, usually favouring areas where the vegetation is between about ankle and shin height.

If you have never seen a Silver-studded Blue in the UTB area, then the MoD training area at Wishmoor Bottom is the best place to take a visit. The site has permissive public access, and straddles the Berks/Surrey border just north of Camberley. Parts of the adjacent MoD 'Danger Area' (with no public access) also has valuable heathland habitat which supports the butterfly, although we do not yet know the population size due to limited opportunity to do counts.

The two BBOWT nature reserves are usually monitored by BBOWT transect walkers but additional records are always welcomed as it is unlikely that all SSB are detected by the transect surveys, and there is the expectation that the species will colonise new parts of the sites as habitat becomes suitable.

There are many small heathland habitat patches within the forestry areas at Swinley Forest and Crowthorne Woods that are worth checking – such as Caesar's Camp, a heathland corridor south from Upper Star Post, along the Devil's Highway,

and other sunny heather verges in the forest. Some of these areas connect to the heathlands on the MoD Ranges, so there is always a chance that Silver-studded Blues could colonise or disperse along them, but we suspect that not many people do targeted surveys. Other species to look out for in these forested areas include Green Hairstreak, Grayling, Small Heath, Common Blue, Silver-washed Fritillary and Purple Emperor.

Exciting news was received in 2017 when a single Silver-studded Blue was recorded on the edge of a private golf course between Bracknell and Ascot. It is hoped to get permission to do a survey on the heathland 'roughs' of some golf courses in 2018. A lot of the golf courses in east Berkshire have heathy habitats beside the fairways, so if you are a keen golfer and play at any courses in SE Berkshire please do keep an eye out for Silver-studded Blues when you are playing this (or any) summer, and let us and the green keeper know if you find any.

If you are able to help with the survey this year and would be willing to be allocated a site to visit we would be glad to hear from you. We should be able to provide survey forms and maps to help you target your surveys. Equally if you wish to visit sites under your own initiative that is great, but please do submit any records using iRecord or the usual recording forms for UTB surveys. If you have visited what looks like a suitable site, but do not see any Silver-studded Blue it is helpful to let us know so that we are aware of the sites that have been visited.

Contact: grahamehawker@hotmail.com

Chiltern Rangers and UTB - what we've been up to together

Leila Ashraf-Carr

2017 has been a year of many achievements for the Chiltern Rangers. Between being a finalist in the Social Enterprise awards, to winning the Queen's Award for Voluntary Service, to the myriad projects we have been able to be a part of, it has been a busy and full year of conservation and community engagement. Part of this has included meeting new friends and developing relationships further with organisations that we can work together with to promote a better environment for us and invertebrates alike, of course, including butterflies and Butterfly Conservation themselves (otherwise I'd probably be writing this for a different publication!).

We have been extremely proud of what we've been able to achieve here at the Chiltern Rangers, with both our dedicated staff and our committed volunteers who are so kindly able to give us so much of their time. Amongst these have been many spectacular group sessions with Butterfly Conservation, Upper Thames Branch who kindly funded our Rangers' time, enabling us to come out with a group of volunteers to do this important work. We are both delighted with and proud of what we have

been able to achieve with them over the last year, including but not limited to work at Prestwood Nature Reserve for the Duke of Burgundy, (of course, a priority species due to its drastic decline), Common Blue, Green Hairstreak, Brown Argus and Dingy Skipper butterflies and their caterpillars. We also worked at a site in Bledlow Ridge, planting cowslips and primroses for the Duke of Burgundy, continued work at Bicester MOD, as well as an ongoing project at Buttler's Hangings, - a SSSI for its invertebrates - where we took to the land to ensure its suitability, via a scrub-bash, for many species including the Dark Green Fritillary, Silver-spotted Skipper and Chalkhill Blue. We have also spent a day at Sands Bank Nature Reserve, again managing the scrub to return it to chalk grassland, as our chalk grassland butterflies prefer!



A Small Tortoiseshell that landed on a volunteer's hand at Castlefield Local Nature Reserve, a site managed by the Chiltern Rangers.

It isn't just chalk grassland sites in slightly more rural pockets that we look after, however. We dedicate our time to many urban nature sites as well and are happy to report that we've found butterflies living there too! Despite the urbanity of High Wycombe as a town, we have discovered many species at Castlefield and Rowliff Wood, which was in fact named a Local Wildlife site for its wildlife, despite its proximity to housing estates and the sprawl of humanity. To date and within the last two years, we have found Brimstone butterflies, Common Blues, Peacocks, Speckled Woods, Marbled Whites, Small Tortoiseshells and Meadow Browns. Going back just a touch further, there have also been sightings of Orange-tips, and even those long-distance migrators, the Painted Ladies. Ringlets, Skippers, Holly Blues, Gatekeepers, Red Admirals and Small Coppers have been seen here too, along with the Silver-washed Fritillary which we have also since found at other sites we manage



A before and after shot of the work carried out by BC UTB and Chiltern Rangers volunteers at Sands Bank Nature Reserve.

across Wycombe – proving that if woodland and grassland can be managed the butterflies will come and hopefully establish further colonies.

It isn't just this site that we are finding such species either, we have had other sightings of butterflies, such as a Green Hairstreak at Gomme's Wood, further proving the point above. Get the management right and the butterflies will come and the butterfly numbers will grow. As part of a project by us here at the Chiltern Rangers to understand exactly what we have living on our sites we will be conducting a BioBlitz, on the 9th and 10th of June 2018. Should you wish to come along and get involved or simply want more information, please drop Steph Rodgers an email on Steph@ChilternRangers.co.uk



Butterfly Conservation Upper Thames Branch and Chiltern Rangers volunteers scrub clearing at Buttler's Hangings.

Volunteers are needed to help on our Duke of Burgundy project this season.

The efforts this season will build upon all the hard work put in over the winter to improve Duke of Burgundy habitat. The Chiltern Rangers and Upper Thames Branch volunteers have done a superb job of breaking up dense scrub at a number of important sites in the Bradenham area including Buttlers Hangings and Prestwood Local Nature Reserve. Valuable funding from the Veolia Environmental Trust has also enabled us to hire local contractor Dan Green Countryside & Forestry to open up more areas for the butterfly on the National Trust estate, creating a mosaic of light scrub with species-rich grassland below. National Trust volunteers, led by Ranger Matt Shrimpton, have planted 350m of hedge plants along the bottom of a field at Small Dean Lane that we hope will be colonised by the Duke.

It's been a very busy winter and it will be exciting to see how these areas develop over the spring and summer. We'd also like to identify new sites on the Chilterns chalk where the habitat exists or is developing.

The survival of the Duke of Burgundy in the Chilterns remains precarious but this project should give the butterfly some much needed help. The challenge (and fun) now is to get out into the Chilterns and look for the butterfly. Key to this is spotting the habitat – chalk grassland with scattered scrub for shelter and plenty of Cowslips for the caterpillars. The butterfly will lay eggs on the Cowslips tucked under the scrub. The caterpillars will emerge and feed on the Cowslip leaves and then they will pupate amongst thick mosses (another essential component). Sometimes Dukes can also be found in clearings on ancient woodland sites where abundant Primrose grows.



Contractors clearing scrub at Bradenham
Steve Wheatley



Duke of Burgundy caterpillar feeding on
Cowslip

Dan Hoare

The nursery at Lindengate has been busy over the winter, growing Cowslips for us from seed we collected last year from the Chilterns. This season we'll be planting out these Cowslips and we need to collect lots more seed for Lindengate to grow even more.

We'd love more people to get involved. If you can us with surveys, searches, seed collection or planting, please contact me swheatley@butterfly-conservation.org.



Volunteers clearing scrub
Steve Wheatley

Surveys and Recording within the Upper Thames Branch

Nick Bowles

We run a number of surveys because we need to know where our butterflies and moths live (and how they are faring), if we are to conserve them effectively.

Although we already collect hundreds of thousands of records each year, we still need many, many more. So, please record every single butterfly, moth, egg, caterpillar and pupa that you see. For some, the simplest method is to write it down and pass on the paper records. For many more, the preferred way is either by filling in Excel spreadsheets (downloadable here:

<http://upperthames-butterflies.org.uk/recording.html>), or using online recording systems (visit <https://butterfly-conservation.org/110/recording-and-monitoring.html>); and for a rapidly growing number of butterfly recorders, the simplest and fastest method is to use the free smart phone app iRecord Butterflies (<https://butterfly-conservation.org/8803/irecord-butterflies.html>).



Moth records can be entered online
(see below)

In addition to members recording on their own (using the recording methods above) we have a number of schemes whereby members can work as part of a team. Some of these teams meet only once a year and others up to six times. No-one must attend every meeting, but working as part of a team helps those with less confidence check their identification skills and to learn.

Starting in the north of the three counties and moving clockwise, we run surveys

- on MOD land near Arcnott (Oxon.) for all species of butterfly and moth
- for Black Hairstreak pupae at BBOWT's Finemere Wood (Bucks.), on 29th May
- at NT land, Pitstone Hill (Bucks.) for Duke of Burgundy larvae, on 7th June
- at NT land, Bradenham (Bucks.) for all flora and fauna, first meeting 11th May
- at various Thames Water sites in central Bucks and eastern Oxon for all species of butterfly and moth repeatedly through the summer
- on our own reserve at Holtspur, near Beaconsfield (Bucks), for Striped Lychnis larvae in July (dates tba)
- at various sites in SE Berks, for Silver Studded Blue
- in Windsor Great Park (Berks) for Heart Moth
- at various sites in SW Oxon for Pale Shining Brown in June and July
- on National Grid land at Sandford Brakes, south Oxford, for all species of butterfly and moth, first meeting 17th May
- on MOD land at Otmoor (Oxon), for all species of butterfly and moth, first meeting 23rd April
- and throughout northern Oxon and northern Bucks, for Brown Hairstreak eggs – see the events page of our website for precise details.

Most of these surveys and some of the Transects and Wider Countryside Butterfly



Surveying for Duke of Burgundy larval damage helps us keep track of the type of plant that female Dukes prefer to lay eggs on.

Surveys need additional help, as do some of our members who adopted 10km squares but can't cover the entire area alone. To check if you can help the 10km square co-ordinator who records around your home, visit

<http://upperthames-butterflies.org.uk/specieschamps.html#SquareChamps>

To join a team, survey and help us to conserve butterflies and moths, please contact Nick Bowles

(nick.bowles@ntlworld.com). He will put you in touch with the relevant survey team organiser.

Please be aware that two of these survey teams (Arcnott and Windsor Great Park) are already full. So, while you could join other teams this year, you would only be able to join in with those two surveys in 2019. But, please express your interest now so that we know how much interest there is well before the surveys are arranged.

In the early spring last year I was fortunate to be lent a moth trap by fellow member Vicki Rose, our moth officer: a Heath trap which runs from a rechargeable 12V battery and emits a mere 6 watts of light. This is the baby of the moth trap world as the more powerful traps run on mains electric or generator and can produce up to 170 watts – enough for a hockey team to play under. Do not think power is everything, some moths have a predilection for the lower power Heath trap over the more powerful alternatives, namely the family of Geometrids.

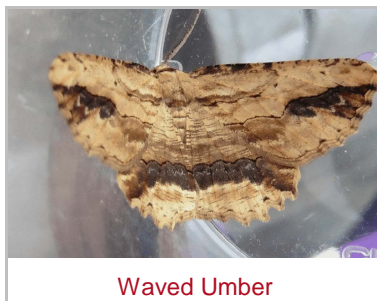
It was used very frequently between April to October in my smallish suburban garden which is about half a mile from the countryside. It attracted about 140 different species of mainly macro – the larger – and some of the smaller – micro – moths. Of these about 110 are so far identified. When showing the photographs of the array of species to people not familiar with the shapes, sizes, colours and patterns of moths they remain truly surprised that these moths are to be found in our gardens at night.

As I write this, Christmas has just passed and I am reminded of the excitement of opening the trap in the morning with the anticipation children have with their presents at Christmas. It is always good to see what is flying in our gardens during the early hours, and unsurprisingly with such an array of species it is noticeable how into October different species arrived in the trap not seen at the height of summer. A comparison of the numbers of species is surprising between moths and butterflies, namely about 2500 moths and about 60 butterflies are indigenous. This alleviates the requirement to go out in search of moths which of course is necessary very often when looking for butterflies. To this end I think it is an achievable hobby for those interested in nature but due to mobility or health issues are unable to access easily the wider countryside.

I obtained two hand magnifying lenses X20 and X30 to add to my X10 so I could enjoy the magnified views of their lovely detail. At X30 the facets of the compound eye, the assemblage of scales giving rise to the wing patterns, and detail of the proboscis and feathery antennae can be revealed and marvelled at in greater clarity.

Finally, can your catches make a contribution to the scientific community? Most certainly yes. Records submitted through the national moth recording scheme provide details of abundance and distribution so enabling a fuller understanding of how well the species is established and helping to identify conservation objectives.

If you take up mothing, I wish you a magical moth mania experience.



Waved Umber



Muslin

Garden Survey Report

Emma Turnbull

2017 started with cold weather in January and February. March arrived with temperatures well above the norm and dry weather continued into May. June became hot with some of the highest temperatures recorded for 40 years. After July the summer became average, if not cool.

A year like 2017 and the seasons seem confused, spring months are more like summer, and August becomes more like autumn. In fact wandering through the woods in August I saw more fungi than butterflies on occasion. Overall, 2017 was an average year, neither spectacular nor terrible on the butterfly front. Thirty-three species were recorded by garden surveyors, a good number, with 93% of recorders seeing Red Admirals and Commas.

The best weeks for recording were April and July, some species appearing much earlier than normal. The first Meadow Brown was recorded on 13th April; previous years would not see them putting in an appearance until the end of May or beginning of June.

Ringlet, Holly Blue and Common Blue were all early, although last sightings were on a par with previous years. Sunny days in October and November saw late records for the hibernators, many recorders adding columns or notes to their forms.

When I took on the role of coordinator I met with Margaret Price who had coordinated the garden records for fourteen years and she kindly gave me Upper Thames Branch newsletters going back to the early nineties.

Looking at the tables it is interesting to note that many of the percentages of sightings have little changed. 1987 saw similar numbers for the hibernators; whites and browns. The list of species has changed, notably 18% of recorders seeing Wall butterflies in 1987, now it is not even on the list. Others are faring better. Ringlet records have doubled in 30 years as has Silver-washed Fritillary. I wonder how the lists will look in another 30 years.

If you don't already do a garden survey then please consider it this year. These surveys really do give such a valuable insight into how our butterfly populations are doing.

Gardening for butterflies doesn't have to be complicated or difficult, just small changes can make a big difference. Providing caterpillar food plants as well as nectar rich flowers for adults does increase butterfly sightings. If you only have a small plot and can't accommodate a flourishing wild flower meadow, how about some wild flowers in pots – even stinging nettles in pots may attract Red Admirals, Peacocks, Commas or Small Tortoiseshells to lay eggs, surely a good talking point for family and friends!

Whatever your gardening ability or budget, try growing Candytuft in a sunny spot, a butterfly favourite and easy to grow. Just a pinch of seed in a pot alongside other bedding plants and they look after themselves. Even if you are not green fingered some seeds are really easy to grow. Packets of seeds make useful presents

too – everyone I know gets seeds with their birthday cards!

When you are at the garden centre perusing the aisles for bedding plants keep an eye out for the flowers attracting bees and other insects – It's surprising how many flowers don't. Then you can rest assured your plants will attract pollinators, they have already chosen them for you.

At the time of writing this, the season still has to get going. What will 2018 bring? Let's hope for a good summer after a pretty harsh start to the year. If you need any help or advice please do get in touch, also any photos or observations are most welcome.

Thank you in advance for your time and effort recording your garden butterflies, however many or few you see.

Flight Periods 2017

Class	Species	Earliest record	Latest record week beginning
Hibernators	Brimstone	7 February	4 November
	Red Admiral	7 February	25 November
	Small Tortoiseshell	7 February	27 October
	Peacock	5 March	25 October
	Comma	4 March	19 November
New Generation	Small Skipper	28 May	8 August
	Essex Skipper	18 June	10 August
	Large Skipper	11 June	2 August
	Large White	26 March	22 October
	Small White	9 March	15 October
	Green-veined White	14 March	15 October
	Orange-tip	5 March	26 August
	Small Copper	1 May	1 October
	Common Blue	9 April	24 September
	Holly Blue	5 March	15 October
	Speckled Wood	23 March	15 October
	Marbled White	2 June	1 August
	Gatekeeper	25 May	10 September
	Meadow Brown	13 April	24 September
	Ringlet	25 May	10 September
Small Heath	7 May	28 August	
Migrants	Clouded Yellow	1 August	1 August
	Painted Lady	19 May	24 September

Garden survey data - percentage of recorders reporting species

Species	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Red Admiral	93	99	87	97	84	98	97	86	93	94
Comma	93	79	85	85	91	93	85	84	94	88
Orange-tip	90	95	87	96	93	93	96	87	86	80
Brimstone	89	93	95	92	98	99	96	89	97	87
Small Tortoiseshell	88	88	91	97	94	84	78	81	93	61
Small White	86	95	86	96	96	92	94	86	96	94
Meadow Brown	85	82	87	93	92	87	76	79	81	80
Large White	85	92	90	93	94	93	93	87	94	97
Gatekeeper	84	91	91	84	84	81	79	86	89	87
Peacock	84	84	90	100	98	96	85	89	100	96
Holly Blue	82	96	91	63	88	87	96	81	81	96
Speckled Wood	71	74	76	86	77	71	84	74	84	77
Green-veined White	61	74	69	71	79	62	75	74	73	64
Ringlet	61	58	66	67	69	62	61	61	66	46
Painted Lady	48	71	65	49	44	24	31	40	100	28
Common Blue	36	40	55	48	53	33	55	73	54	39
Marbled White	34	31	33	41	38	25	36	24	33	26
Small Skipper	33	29	48	48	44	26	25	31	31	20
Large Skipper	24	28	42	33	37	36	46	39	33	25
Small Copper	24	22	24	36	38	16	31	50	33	19
Silver-wash Fritillary	19	12	21	21	24	12	9	23	10	4
Brown Argus	13	8	16	14	13	8	18	30	20	7
Small Heath	11	7	9	12	17	15	19	10	7	12
Essex Skipper	10	12	20	15	10	8	6	9	4	9
White Admiral	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	0	0
White-ltr Hairstreak	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
Small Blue	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	0	1
Dark Green Fritillary	2	2	3	5	4	0	0	0	3	0
Purple Emperor	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Purple Hairstreak	1	0	2	0	4	1	4	4	1	1
Chalkhill Blue	1	0	2	2	5	1	1	4	3	0
Clouded Yellow	1	2	2	5	7	0	0	0	6	0
Dingy Skipper	1	0	0	3	3	1	4	3	1	1
Green Hairstreak	0	2	5	3	1	2	4	0	3	1
Brown Hairstreak	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Grizzled Skipper	0	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Wall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grayling	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Silver Sp Skipper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

100 - 90%		89 - 70%		69 - 50%	
-----------	--	----------	--	----------	--

In my first year as churchyard coordinator 33 churchyards were surveyed, mainly in Berkshire and Oxfordshire with three in Buckinghamshire.

Any recording of butterflies is obviously weather dependent and being able to time survey visits with ideal weather conditions can be difficult, although some surveyors commented on good weather yet still very few butterflies.

The number of butterflies and species vary with each site; Stone and Chosley were joint leaders for the number of species, each having 18. Next were Whitchurch Hill with 17 and Stanford in the Vale with 15. The majority of sites recorded 7 – 9 different species.

Management of churchyards is often commented on with large areas of grass being closely mown throughout the season which impacts on the number of butterflies seen. With all surveying, blank boxes on a sheet are equally important as those filled with high numbers. Perhaps the data collected can help in discussing management strategies. If I can help in any way please let me know.

A few people have been in touch from local conservation groups that are involved with their local churchyards management; as always new surveyors and sites are most welcome. If you would like any extra help or advice please do get in touch.

The table showing percentages of churchyards where species are seen is self-explanatory. The clear winner for 2017 was the Small White which was seen in 75% of churchyards visited, closely followed by the Meadow Brown, both up on the last couple of years.

If you are interested in conducting churchyard surveys please do get in touch, forms and further advice are available on the Upper Thames Branch website. If you don't have access to a computer and or printer please drop me a line and I can post a form to you.

Emma Turnbull, 1 Manor Hill Cottages, Windsor Great Park, Ascot, Berkshire, SL5 7RY.

A big thank you to everyone who contributed to the 2017 surveys, your time and efforts are much appreciated and every record is invaluable. I shall look forward to seeing the records for 2018 from existing and hopefully new contributors.



Ellesborough Church, Buckinghamshire

**Percentage of churchyards where species were seen in 2017,
and comparison with previous years**

Year	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
No. of Sites	33	67	59	69	68	50	54	45	36	36
Small White	75	57	68	65	87	60	74	76	75	69
Meadow Brown	72	57	63	78	81	66	56	56	78	81
Orange-tip	57	42	37	39	37	32	52	33	42	22
Speckled Wood	57	33	44	62	54	26	46	47	72	69
Large White	54	39	58	45	81	32	67	60	89	75
Gatekeeper	51	22	47	58	54	42	39	36	36	44
Holly Blue	45	49	51	17	34	32	67	33	33	42
Ringlet	39	27	42	42	44	50	28	40	53	31
Red Admiral	36	28	27	43	22	36	52	36	28	42
Brimstone	33	31	39	42	34	22	30	29	33	22
Small Tortoiseshell	30	27	41	61	47	14	22	29	44	11
Green-veined White	24	27	41	46	35	28	46	42	58	28
Comma	24	10	24	42	40	22	20	27	44	42
Common Blue	24	7	20	20	22	4	22	36	31	17
Marbled White	18	13	19	16	16	10	13	13	8	14
Peacock	15	24	41	42	43	12	19	24	44	36
Small Skipper	9	10	17	23	18	10	6	9	22	25
Painted Lady	9	6	2	4	4	2	0	9	56	3
Small Copper	9	1	12	12	13	12	19	18	17	11
Brown Argus	9	1	10	6	4	2	17	2	8	3
Large Skipper	6	9	14	12	15	6	9	16	14	6
Essex Skipper	6	4	14	12	4	2	4	2	0	3
Small Heath	6	1	5	3	4	4	0	2	0	0
Silver-washed Fritillary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Purple Hairstreak	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	0
Chalkhill Blue	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Small Blue	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	8	0

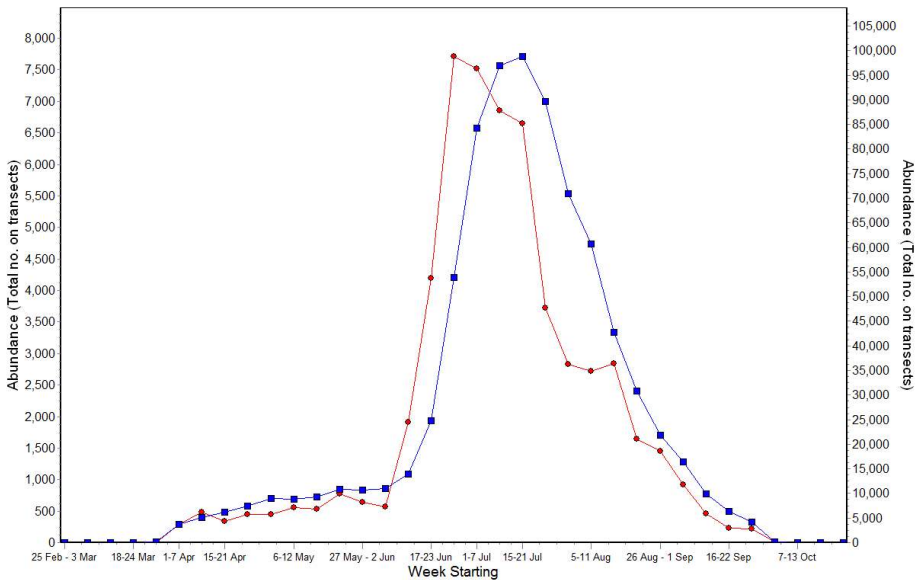


Butterfly population trends in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, analysed from transect data

Mike Wilkins

Late March was mild and dry followed by a very dry, sunny and mild April giving the season a good start. May was again warmer but wetter than average with the rain concentrated in the middle. There was plenty of sun in June and the only significant rain was a downpour on 5th. The first half of July was fine but the weather from 11th August was mixed, with sunny periods with some rain, mostly overnight but dry and warmer for the last third. The season finished with a cool wet September, cutting short the usual autumn peak, although the last few days improved.

The season overall was 1–2 weeks earlier than average. The peak counts fell sharply during July but there was a secondary peak in August when the weather improved.

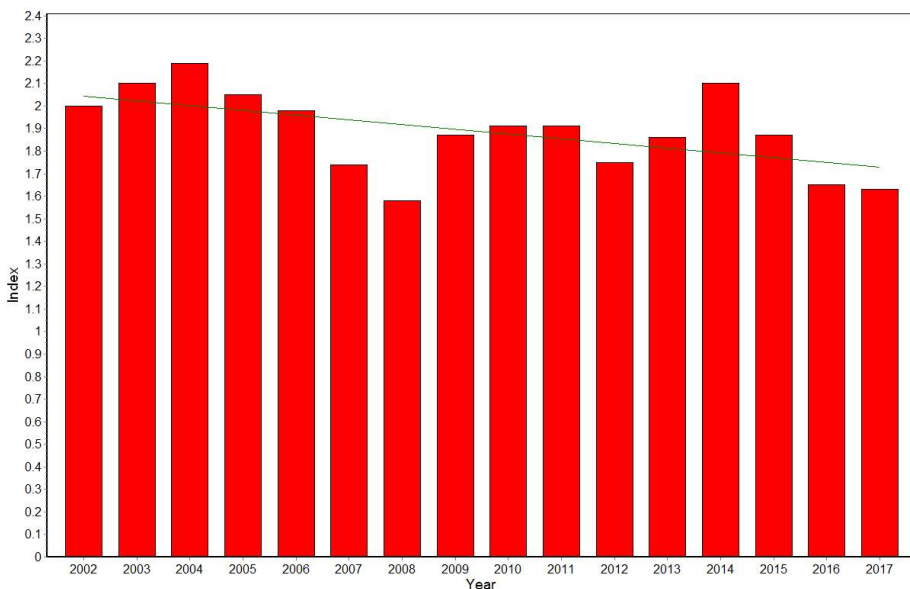


Regional flight period for all species. Red: 2017, Blue: all years

Of the 43 transects analysed for this report, 39 recorded an increase and three a decrease in overall index from 2016. Indices were calculated for the period 2002–2017. An index was produced for 28 species in both 2016 and 2017 so a comparison can be made between those years. Of these species, eight recorded a decrease, 19 an increase and one no change.

Taking each species in turn: Small Skipper, Essex Skipper and the combined

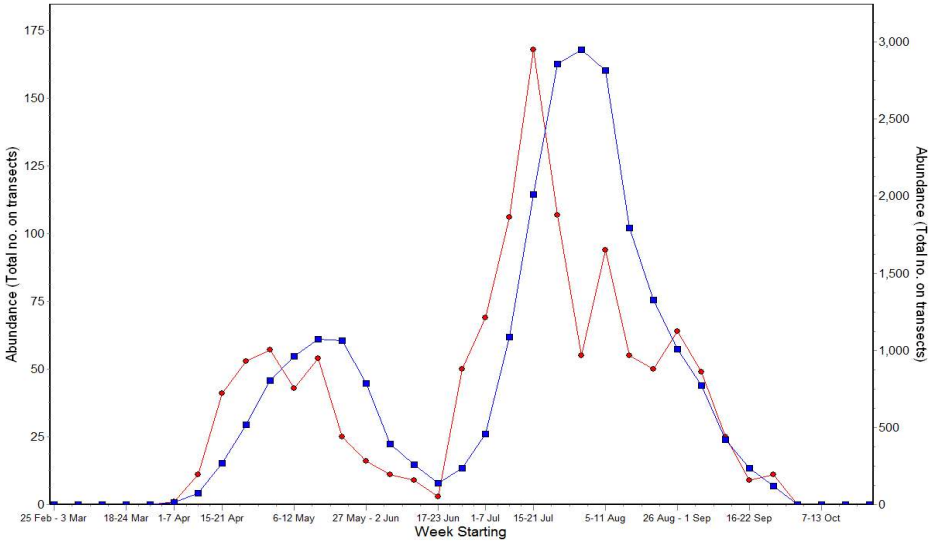
pair all recorded an increase. Small Skipper had its best year since 2014 and came 5th of 13 years with an index. Essex Skipper equalled 2015 and the pair had their best since 2015. Almost as many sites recorded the combined pair as the individual species together, indicating the difficulty of distinguishing them while walking a transect. Large Skippers suffered their third decrease in successive years with just a 4.5% decrease to an index second lowest of 16 years. Only 2008 was lower.



Collated Indices for Large Skipper, 2002-2017

Dingy Skipper also had its third decline in succession, this time of 35.4%. Only 2008 was lower in the last 10 years. Grizzled Skipper failed to produce an index at all although the total count was up slightly. The wet period in mid-May could have been at least partly responsible.

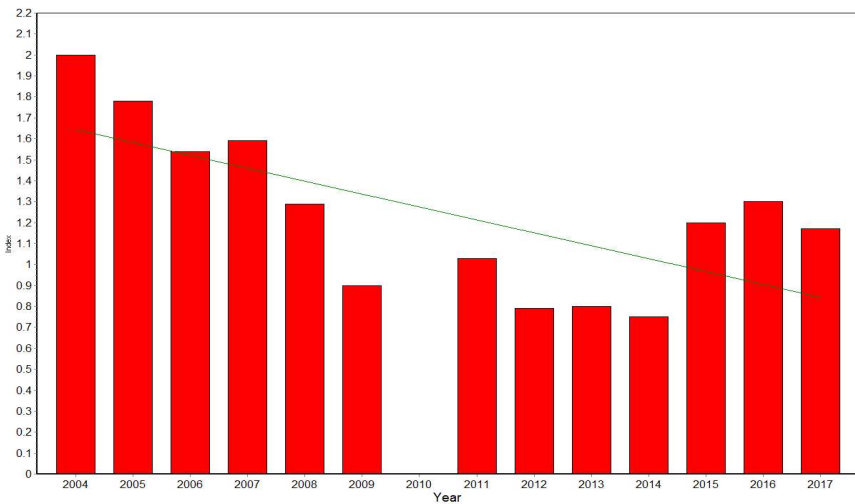
The whites had mixed fortunes. Brimstone decreased by just 4.5% but still came 6th of the last 16 years. Small Whites came 12th with a decrease of 24.1% and Green-veined Whites decreased by 14.9% to 11th, both over 16 years. There was no change in the index for Large White. Only 2007 & 2012 had a lower index. They all declined rapidly through August compared with previous years. However, the Orange-tip, an early species, increased by 25.9% to come 3rd of 15 years. It was about a week earlier than average.



Flight period for Green-veined White. Red: 2017, Blue: all years

The Small Copper had a very good season, increasing by 124%, to its best year since 2013, coming 5th of 15 years.

The Holly Blue, suffered a 25.9% decrease to come 8th of 13 years but still better than the period 2009-2014. None of the last ten years has matched the first four years 2004-2007. It had a relatively poor second brood.

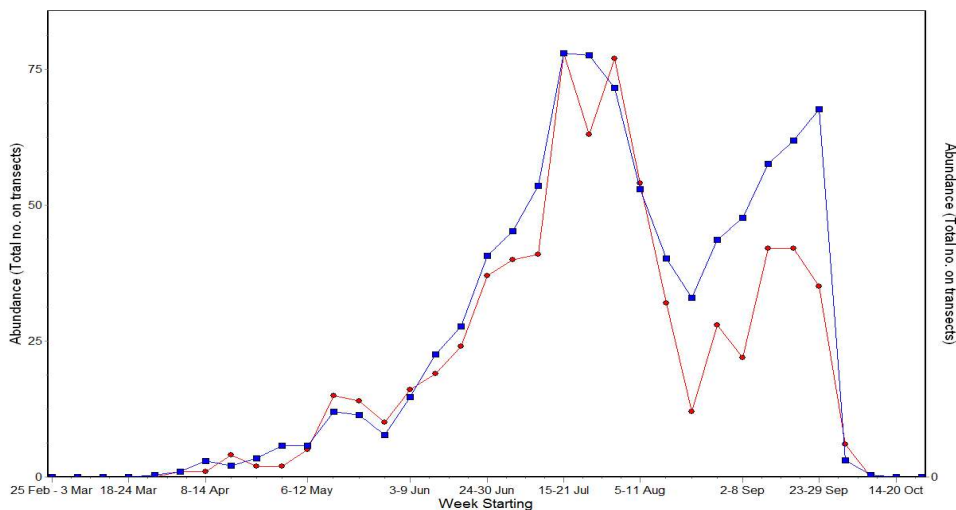


Collated index for Holly Blue, 2004-2017

The rest of the blues with an index increased, the Common Blue by 124% but it still came 11th of 16 years. It fluctuates widely but shows no overall trend over the past 16 years. The first brood peaked about two weeks earlier than average but was short lived. In contrast, Brown Argus is trending downwards but made a 41.3% recovery over 2016 to come 9th of 14 years. It also had a poor first brood. There seem to be insufficient data for the Chalkhill Blue to produce an index every year but it increased by 31.8% to come 3rd of seven years in the last eleven.

Apart from the Painted Lady, of which only 37 were recorded in 2017, the vanessids had a good season compared with 2016.

With a 47.9% increase, Red Admirals had their best year of the past 16 although the autumn showing was relatively poor.



Flight period for Red Admiral. Red: 2017, Blue: all years

The Comma also had a very good season, with an increase of 114% to its second best year of 16, although it also had a reduced September peak. Only 2009 was better. Small Tortoiseshells kept up to 7th of 16 years with a 17.5% increase although they were concentrated over a short period in mid-summer. Peacocks made a slight recovery of just 7.2% but still only came 14th of 16 years. The overwintering total was poor and short-lived.

Not many Dark Green Fritillaries are recorded so there are only indices for the last five years and there was a recovery of 41.3% to bring it 4th. In contrast, the Silver-washed Fritillary continues to expand, beating the past ten years with a 114% increase over 2016.

The Speckled Wood was the only brown to decrease, by just 4.5% to come 9th of 16 years but it is still well within its year to year variation over the period.

Marbled Whites increased by 14.8% to an average year, the best since 2014. They peaked about 10 days earlier than average. The Gatekeeper also had an

average year, 8th of 16 years with an increase of 73.8% over 2016. Similarly, Meadow Brown increased by 77.8% to bring it 5th of 16 years, the best showing since 2006. The Ringlet had a more modest increase, of 17.5%, with its best since 2014 and 6th of 16 years. But the Small Heath showed the biggest recovery of 109% to 7th of 14 years after three successive decreases.

Other species present in the area were recorded in insufficient numbers on the transects analysed to give meaningful results.

I would like to thank all those who walked the transects and the organisers who collated the records in 2017 and which are used in this analysis. As usual a special mention must go to Colin Williams for collating and forwarding all of the BBOWT records, which form the bulk of those used.

New Members

Brenda Mobbs

Since the last newsletter 47 new members have joined and the membership is now over 1657. The more members we have the more we can achieve as a branch. Please encourage your friends to join Butterfly Conservation either on the website or by leaflet. Please let me know if you would like any membership leaflets to pass on.

A warm welcome to all new members who have joined since the last newsletter was published.

16 from Berkshire
16 from Buckinghamshire
15 from Oxfordshire

All of you are welcome to join field meetings, work parties and attend Members' Day and New Members' Day.

Details of events are found in this newsletter or on our website:

www.upperthames-butterflies.org.uk

Butterfly wings - a response

An email from John Thacker in response to my query about the purpose of the tiny stripes on a Small Tortoiseshell's wings (Issue 99) quoted a passage from *Seeing Butterflies* by Philip Howse that gives an explanation.

“Look at the bands on the edges of the forewings. You will see feather-shaped markings with black bands separated by yellow and white bands. Banding like this is typical of the black and yellow combination of wasps and hornets. The addition of a white band at the tip of the forewing of the Small Tortoiseshell produces exactly the same banding as many European bees including the buff-tailed bumblebee, one of our commonest bees. The narrow strip of the forewings is rather like a striped road barrier or cordon warning of possible unpleasant consequences if it is ignored: for a small bird those consequences might be a painful sting followed by a shock reaction. Watch a tortoiseshell nectaring on flowers with multiple florets and you will see it moving its wings slowly up and down, which simulates the movement of a bumblebee abdomen as the bee moves from one floret to another.”

These stripes are present on Peacock, Camberwell Beauty, Large Tortoiseshell, Painted Lady (underside only), Red Admiral (underside only) and Comma (much reduced) and have presumably evolved from a common ancestor.



Small Tortoiseshell



Peacock



Comma



Painted Lady



Red Admiral



Camberwell Beauty

Field Meetings

For all field trips, even though it is early in the season, it is recommended that arms and legs are covered to protect from insect bites.

Sunday 27th May at 10.00 am

Wicken Wood, Bucks/Northants

A walk to see the Wood White. Most of the walk is along a public footpath for easy walking, however, some 'off path' rides are likely to be more overgrown with uneven footing in places. Meet at the car park at the entrance to the wood. OS map 152, grid ref SP730413.

[Leader and contact: Nick Board 07811255453](#)

Saturday 30th June at 10.30 am

Iver, Bucks

A level walk from the centre of the village along a track and footpaths. We will walk through a variety of habitats, including Swan Meadow where some disease resistant Elms have been planted. White-letter hairstreak are seen regularly, together with a wide range of summer butterflies, which should appeal to experts as well as family groups and complete beginners. Meet in Swan Road (a cul-de-sac with parking bays) next to the Swan pub (SL0 9NG), opposite the parish in Iver. Please do not use the pub car park unless you intend to eat there! OS map 176, grid ref TQ39812.

[Leader and contact: Tess and Peter Ogden 07596 495007](#)

Saturday 30th June at 11.00 am

Silchester Common, Hants

A good site for the Silver-studded Blue. The ground is uneven so please wear suitable footwear. There is also a lot of gorse so long trousers are advisable. Meet in the car park on the west side of Pamber Road in Silchester. OS map 175, grid ref SU625622.

[Leader and contact: Bryan Williams 0118 9792177, mobile 07919 921910](#)

Saturday 30th June at 10.30 am

Sharpenhoe Clappers, Beds

A walk organised by Beds branch to see Dark Green Fritillary and Marbled White and a chance to see early Chalkhill Blue. Steep chalk slopes. Meet at the National Trust car park - Sharpenhoe Clappers Car Park is located on Sharpenhoe Road, Streatley. Grid Ref TL065295

[Leader and contact: David Chandler email \[david@mvirtual.net\]\(mailto:david@mvirtual.net\)](#)

Sunday 1st July at 10.30 am

Hackpen Hill also known as Crowhole Bottom and Devil's Punchbowl, Oxon

A walk in search of various butterflies and day-flying moths. There are steep slopes requiring suitable footwear. Meet at Sparsholt Firs on the Ridgeway by the B4001, OS 174, grid ref SU344850

[Leader and contact: Mike and Gillian Taylor 01235 751646](#)

Tuesday 3rd July at 2.00 pm**Maidenhead Thicket, Berks**

Target species is the White-letter Hairstreak but hopefully also a good selection of woodland butterflies. Silver Washed Fritillary, Purple Hairstreak, White Admiral are all seen here as well as the occasional Purple Emperor. Bring binoculars if you have some!

Meet at the ' Butterfly trail car park' OS map 175, grid ref SU857 809

Leader and contact [Peter Cuss 07938 577944](#)

Thursday 5th July at 11.00 am**Ivinghoe Beacon, Bucks**

A walk to see the Dark Green Fritillary at one of the best sites in the Upper Thames Branch region. There are some very steep slopes and rabbit holes so please wear suitable footwear.

Meet in the car park OS map 165, grid ref SP963160

Leader and contact: [Paul Bowyer 01628 526225](#)

Sunday 7th July at 10.30 am**Bernwood Forest Bucks/Oxon**

Weather permitting, good numbers of summer butterflies should be seen, the main attraction being the Purple Emperor.

Meet in the main Oakley Wood car park. OS map 164, grid ref SP611117.

Leader and Contact: [Paul Huckle](#) email: paul.huckle@btinternet.com

Saturday 7th July 2018 at 2.00 pm**Tring Park, Herts**

Butterfly walk to see a range of summer grassland and woodland butterflies.

Part of the Big 50th Birthday and Beningfield Celebrations Weekend.

Programme of events being organised by Butterfly Conservation and the Natural History Museum. Please wear sturdy footwear as the route will include steep slopes. More details about the weekend's events can be found here:

www.nhm.ac.uk/tring

Meet at Quadrangle (Tring) Natural History Museum, Akeman Street, Tring, HP23 6AP. Walk to last approx. 1 ½ to 2 hours.

OS map 165, grid ref SP925111 or postcode HP23 6AP

Leader and contact: [Nick Bowles 01442 382276](#) or email: nick.bowles@ntlworld.com

Sunday 8th July at 10.45 am**Millhoppers Pasture Reserve, Herts**

Butterfly Walk organised by Herts and Middx branch to visit Butterfly Conservation's only reserve in the Herts & Middx area and see a range of summer butterflies on a site where 20 different species have been recorded. Part of the Big 50th Birthday and Beningfield Celebrations Weekend programme of events being organised by Butterfly Conservation and the Natural History Museum. Meet at Wilstone Village Hall for a short walk across the fields to the Reserve. Walk to last approx. 2 hours.

OS map 165, grid ref SP903142 or postcode HP23 4PE. (Please note this is the grid reference of the meeting place not the reserve)

PLEASE CONFIRM THAT YOU ARE COMING ~ CONTACT DETAILS BELOW

Suitable for children and an ideal opportunity to develop butterfly identification skills. More details about the weekend's events can be found here:

www.nhm.ac.uk/tring

Leader and contact: Paula Reid 07962 874455 or email:

reidpaulaj@yahoo.co.uk

Saturday 14th July at 10.30 am**North Bucks Way and Oakhill Wood, Milton Keynes, Bucks**

A walk of 2.5 miles (approximately) along the North Bucks Way to look for White Admiral, various hairstreaks, and other summer species. Purple Emperor has also been spotted on previous walks.

Meet at Shenley Wood car park OS map 152, grid ref: SP824356.

Leader and contact: Martin Kincaid 01908 235632 mobile 07768 146232

Saturday 28th July at 10.30 am**West Wycombe Hill and Buttler's Hangings, Bucks**

A walk to see summer butterflies and hopefully some of the rarer species on Buttler's Hangings including Chalkhill Blue and Silver-spotted Skipper.

After meeting at the south end of the National Trust car park on the top of West Wycombe Hill, OS maps 165/175, grid ref SU827950, we will walk through the woods, along the top of the ridge, until we arrive at Buttler's Hangings. A walk of about 4 kilometres in total with very steep slopes, so please wear suitable footwear. Please note that it is not possible to park on the road directly below Buttler's Hangings. **Leader and contact: Tess and Peter Ogden 07596 495007**

Saturday 28th July at 10.00 am**Paices Wood, Aldermaston, Berks**

A look at the varied habitats of this country parkland which supports a variety of species. Entrance is south of Youngs Industrial Estate between Aldermaston and Tadley off A340. Parking at OS map 174, grid ref: SU587639, on the west side of A340 (best sat nav post code is RG7 4PG). Follow the brown signs!

Leader and contact: John Lerpiniere 0118 375 1756

Sunday 29th July at 10.30 am	Oven Bottom, Oxon
<p>A trip to see some butterflies of high summer! From the A417, a mile east of Blewbury, turn south along the narrow lane opposite the turning to Aston Upthorpe village. Park and meet by the grain drier, half a mile along the lane. There are steep chalk slopes and the walk will proceed to the near end of 'Juniper Valley'. Then bear right up the hill, turn right onto Grim's Ditch by the dew pond, then on to Oven Bottom. We will return by descending 'Juniper Valley'. OS map 174, grid ref SU550844. Leader and contact: Malcolm Brownsword</p>	
Thursday 2nd August at 11.00 am	Greenham Common, Berks
<p>Lots of butterfly species to see, our main target is the Grayling. Meet at the car park near the control tower. OS map 174, grid ref SU501652, off Bury's Bank Road. Leader and contact: Paul Bowyer 01628 526225</p>	
Friday 10th August at 11.00 am	Shirburn Hill, Oxon
<p>Target species includes the Silver-spotted Skipper and other mid-summer chalk downland species. The site has steep slopes and rabbit holes. Meet at the southern end of Cowleaze Wood car park, off the road from Christmas Common to Stokenchurch. OS map 165, grid ref SU725955. Leader and contact: Paul Bowyer 01628 526225</p>	
Sunday 12th August at 10.30 am	Kimble Rifle Range near Monks Risborough, Bucks
<p>Summer butterflies (including Chalkhill Blue and hopefully Silver-spotted Skipper) and day-flying moths at this BBOWT reserve. This is a 3 kilometre walk and includes some slopes, but is possible with grippy shoes and the exercising of caution about rabbit holes and ant hills. Parking: OS map 165, grid ref SP832045, on Longdown Hill near HP27 0NB. Leader and contact: Nick Bowles 01442 382276</p>	
Wednesday 15th August at 10.30 am	Whitecross Green Wood, Bucks/Oxon (BBOWT reserve)
<p>Target species is the Brown Hairstreak. Binoculars and lots of patience are essential! Meet at car park at the entrance of the wood OS maps 164/165, grid ref SP600150. Leader and contact: Tony Croft 07808 289588</p>	
Saturday 18th August at 10.30 am	Hundred Acre Piece, Mortimer
<p>The wide flowery rides through the conifer plantation on the Berks/Hants border are one of the local hotspots for the Grayling butterfly. Park in the quiet cul-de-sac of Stephen's Firs, Mortimer. OS map 175, grid ref SU644647 Leader and contact: Jan Haseler 0118 9414750 / 07464 603236</p>	

Summer Moths



Bordered Straw
Dave Wilton



Brindled Beauty
Mark Griffiths



Green Silver-lines
Dave Morris



Light-feathered Rustic
Dave Wilton



Mocha
Dave Wilton



Scarce Silver-lines
David Ferguson



Pretty Chalk Carpet
Dave Wilton



Striped Hawkmoth
Mick Jones



Violet Cosmet
Pancalia leuwenhoekella
Andy King

In Buckinghamshire, the Bucks Invertebrate Group organise a lot of field trips which include studying butterflies and especially moths. Their list of field trips is available on their web site. <https://sites.google.com/site/bucksinvertebrategroup/Home>

In Berkshire, the Berkshire Moth Group holds regular meetings on the second Thursday of every month. They organise other events as well. Refer to their web site for details. <https://sites.google.com/site/berksmoths/Home>

Upper Thames Branch Website

www.upperthames-butterflies.org.uk

<http://butterfly-conservation.org/288/upper-thames-branch.html>

Have your butterfly sightings and photos posted on the website by sending them to: sightings@upperthames-butterflies.org.uk

Upper Thames Branch Moth Sightings Blog

<http://upperthamesmoths.blogspot.co.uk>

Follow us on Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/Butterflies.Berkshire.Buckinghamshire.Oxfordshire>

and Twitter - @UpperThamesBC

and Instagram - [utb_butterfly_conservation](https://www.instagram.com/utb_butterfly_conservation)

Holtspur Bottom Reserve

<http://www.holtspurbottom.info>

Upper Thames Branch Officers

Chairman Nick Bowles

01442 382276 nick.bowles@ntlworld.com

Vice-chairman & Conservation & Recording Chairman Grahame Hawker

Well Cottage, 22 Brimpton Common, Reading RG7 4RZ

0118 9814405 grahamehawker@hotmail.com

Hon Secretary & Branch Contact Dave Wilton

25 Burnham Road, Westcott, Aylesbury HP18 0PL

01296 658701 wilton@burnhamlodge.plus.com

Hon Treasurer Chris Woodrow

39 Old London Road, Benson, Wallingford OX10 6RR

01491 838637 lepidoptera@mybtinternet.com

Membership Secretary Brenda Mobbs

01494 712486 bc.upperthames@gmail.com