

## Moths

Q1. Tracking trends (not species lists) to track changes- Discuss

- Land-use: habitat loss
  - fragmentation
  - degradation
  - lighting.
- Atmospheric nitrogen
- Climate: phenology and emergence pattern
- Tracking predator-prey interactions eg. Faecal analysis of bats
- Local weather and climate factors and site specific

Q2. What are the next steps required to track changes

- Identify suitable sites- control
  - baseline
  - even in urban areas not seen as “any good” etc.
- Monitoring (pre + post)
  - methodology
  - consistent across the board.
- Representative sampling (at sensitive and tolerant habitats)
- Identify suitable monitoring personnel.

Q3. How do we mobilise action over the next 5 years to ensure we have good coverage of data by 2030?

- Network of citizen science outside of the 40 already existing sites.
- Citizen science standardise
  - targeted on spp groups
  - targeted at community sectors
- Setting up
  - workshops
  - training videos with follow up support
- Centralised repository of information
- Collaboration btw. ETB's, NWPC, NBDC with community to train more people.
- Mobilise kids and families, free native wild seeds by county specific to regional schools
- As per butterflies – local events to demonstrate moth traps, and recommendation on moth trap model and maybe organise bulk purchase.
- WhatsApp group for people involved in moth monitoring.
- When to look for different species time of year.
- Demystifying methods of monitoring
- Local expert in every county
- Practical saplings seeds
- Create network between other monitors
- Targeting groups : Tidy Towns, Etbs, Environmental groups

## Butterflies

Q1. Tracking trends (not species lists) to track changes- Discuss

- Land use
  - habitat loss
  - fragmentation
  - degradation
- Climate
  - phenology and emergence pattern
- Local weather and climatic factors and site specific
- Atmospheric nitrogen
- Tracking predator- prey interactions (faecal analysis)
- Tracking trends will demand more researchers to build capacity if we are identifying the species level.
- Tracking trends- track damage to fill research gaps to understand the links between trends and causes of change- more research required.

Q2. What are the next steps required to track changes

- Identify suitable monitoring personnel
- Identify suitable sites
  - Control
  - Baseline etc.
- Representative sampling at sensitive and tolerant habitats.
- Monitoring pre and post consistent.
- Updated Atlas by 2030- butterflies.
- Specific sites visited for rare species (30 species min)
- Identify the rare species to be monitored.

Q3. How do we mobilise action over the next 5 years to ensure we have good coverage of data by 2030?

- Citizen science standardize
- Setting up workshops, tracking videos with follow up support
- Centralized repository of information
- Network of citizen science outside of the 40 already existing sites.
- Purpose for recorders- Atlas outcome and conservational restoration outcome.
- Training needed for four groups.
- Collaboration btw. ETB's NPWS, MBDC with community groups to train more people.
- Mobilising action – more support required for grassroots volunteer network – local opportunities to learn. Community award (TT) for either moths or butterflies.
- Creating network of local educators for monitoring.
- Use local groups such as TT or schools.
- An event like this in every county, with a field work session to show people and demystify/remove the fear of getting involved in NBDC monitoring schemes.
- Events organised by county biodiversity officers in co-op with NBDC, inviting local groups eg, TT, environmental groups, local branches of farming organisations.
- WhatsApp group for people involved in NBDC butterfly monitoring schemes.

