

Dedication

We dedicate 'Butterflies of the Raven' to the memory of Christopher J. Wilson (1946-2015), naturalist, author and broadcaster who promoted the enjoyment of all aspects of natural history and encouraged others to do likewise. Chris established the first butterfly monitoring transect in the Republic of Ireland when in 1992 he joined the National Parks and Wildlife Service as Warden of Wexford Wildfowl Reserve. As part of the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, Chris carefully recorded the butterflies he saw when he walked in the Raven Nature Reserve.

The Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme

Established in 2007 the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme supports and co-ordinates a network of citizen scientists across Ireland to monitor and help conserve butterflies. The scheme now records on average 50,000 butterflies each year from over 120 sites across the country. Sadly, in Ireland we know that 18% of our butterfly species are now under threat of extinction.

To find out more about the Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, or if you would like to get involved, please take a look at:

www.biodiversityireland.ie/record-biodiversity/ surveys/butterfly-monitoring-scheme

We invite you to become a Citizen Scientist at The Rayen

Now more than ever we need to know how our butterfly populations are changing and identify which species require the most help.

Please help us continue Chris's invaluable work and observe, record, and report the butterflies that you see here to: www.wexfordnaturalists.com/recording/records-submission



Butterfly Life Cycle

Butterflies have a curious life cycle, going through four stages: egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, and adult. They lay their eggs on a preferred food plant e.g. nettles, violets or wild grasses on which the hatched caterpillar will then feed. Once fully grown, the caterpillar will attach itself to the underside of a leaf or branch and turn into a chrysalis (pupa) from which the adult butterfly will emerge.





As well as being beautiful creatures that have been studied for over 300 years, butterflies are indicators of a healthy environment and healthy ecosystems. Recording them is easier than you think; butterflies are one of the most colourful, easily observed groups of insects.

At the Raven, 25 of the 34 Irish species have been recorded and images of the most common species appear in the centrefold with a short description to help you identify them.



For more information:









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Butterflies





Delicate appearance with rounded wings and weak flight. Nationally important populations are present in the Raven.

Flight Period: April to July

Small Blue Gormán beag Cupido minimus



Can be overlooked due to its small size. Flies low over the ground. Nationally important populations present here.

Flight Period: May to June

Comma Camóg Polygonia c-album



Scalloped margin to wings and white 'comma' at centre of under hindwing.

Flight Period: March to Oct

Clouded Yellow Buiog chroch Colias croceus



A migratory species, especially to A migratury species, especially to the S.E. of Ireland. Easily recognised by its 'sulphur yellow' colour.

Flight Period: April to Nov commonest in late summer

Common Blue Gormán coiteann Polyommatus icarus



Dark blue colour, orange spots on underwing. Normally flies at eye-level or below.

Flight Period: May to Sept

Silver-washed Fritillary Fritilean geal Argynnis paphia



Large, orange, with dancing flight. Hind underwing washed green and broken by white/silver lines.

Flight Period: June to Sept

Large White Banog mhor Pieris brassicae



Larger than other whites. Dark tips extend down outer edge

Flight Period: April to Oct

Holly Blue Gormán cuilinn Celastrina argiolus



Light blue, occurs in open wooded areas and along hedgerows. Normally flies higher than Common Blue.

Flight Period: April to Oct commonest in May and August

Speckled Wood Breacfhéileacán coille Pararge aegeria



Common species found in woodland clearings and along hedgerows.

Flight Period: April to Oct

Small White Bánóg bheag Pieris rapae



Underwing yellowish. Dark tips do not extend down outer edge of wing.

Flight Period: April to Oct

Red Admiral Aimiréal dearg Vanessa atalanta



Large common migrant from the continent.

Flight Period: April to Nov

Gatekeeper Geatóir Pyronia tithonus



A butterfly of hedgerows and woodland clearings, Always two white spots in the eyespot on forewing.

Flight Period: July to Sept

Green-veined White Bánóg uaine



White butterfly with green venation on underside of hindwing.

Flight Period: March to Sept

Painted Lady

Vanessa cardui



A large migratory species. Pale orange with black markings. Often rests on the ground.

Flight Period: April to Oct

Meadow Brown Donnog fheir Maniola jurtina



Common grassland butterfly. One white spot in the eyespot on forewing.

Flight Period: June to Sept

Orange Tip Barr Bui Anthocharis cardamines



Male has orange patch on forewing Both sexes have green marbling on under hindwing.

Flight Period: April to July

Small Tortoiseshell Ruán beag



A very common and familiar butterfly.

Flight Period: Feb to Nov

Ringlet Fáinneog

Aphantopus hyperantus



Common species found in grassy places. Dark appearance. Small rings around spots on underside of wings.

Flight Period: June to August

Small Copper Coprog bheag Lycaena phlaeas



Attractive fast-flying small butterfly. Easily identified.

Flight Period: April to Oct

Peacock Péacog Inachis io



A large colourful butterfly With prominent blue 'eyes' on each wing.

Flight Period: March to Oct

Small Heath Fraochán beag

Coenonympha pamphilus



The smallest of the brown butterflies. Found in grassy places.

Flight Period: May to Sept

...If you see a butterfly that looks quite different to any listed here, please take a photo and submit it to the Wexford Naturalists' Field Club.