The Importance of Moth Recording in Scotland



Dr Tom Prescott Senior Conservation Officer

ATLAS OF BRITAIN & IRELAND'S LARGER MOTHS



National Moth Recording Scheme



Nearly 900 species 867 species accounts Over 25 million records

Scotland 560 Species 1.2 million records



Zoë Randle, Les J Evans-Hill, Mark S Parsons, Angus Tyner, Nigel A D Bourn, Tony Davis, Emily B Dennis, Michael O'Donnell, Tom Prescott, George M Tordoff & Richard Fox

Green Carpet





Biggest changes in abundance in Scotland

• 16/20 species with greatest increases associated with woodland habitats

Pine Carpet Clo



Dun-bar



>**500%**, 1975-2014

- 13/20 species in greatest decline associated with semi-natural habitats
- 7/20 with broader range of habitats including farmland, plantation and urban
- 8/20 associated with moorland

Pale Eggar







>90% decline





Winners & Losers

Scottish Conservation Strategy



19 Priority Landscapes 106 Priority Species

- HA 23 species
 3 Butts, 12 Micros & 8
 Macros
- HB 37 species
 2 Butts, 19 Micros & 16 Macros
- M 46 species
 5 Butts, 24 Micros & 17 Macros
- Total 106 species
 10 Butts, 55 Micros &
 41 Macros













Choreutis diana







Cairngorms Connect

Coul Links



Learn about Scotland's common moths



Trap Types

(pros 🗸 and cons 🗶)

Robinson Trap

Large, round, plastic container with transparent collar.

- Catches large numbers of moths which tend not to escape.
- Perhaps the most efficient trap.
- X Does not collapse so takes up a lot of room when not in use and to transport.
- × Expensive.



Skinner Trap

Rectangular box, normally collapsible, with slot entrance. Larger than a Heath Trap.

- Can catch close to as many moths as a Robinson.
- Easy to open and observe catch.
- Can be collapsed when not in use and for transport.
- Cheaper than a Robinson.
- x Moths sometimes escape once caught.
- x Can be cumbersome to assemble.



Heath Trap

Collapsible rectangular box with funnel.

- Light and can flat-pack for storage and transport.
- Very portable so ideal if trapping away from habitation.
- Cheapest non-DIY trap.
- Holds fewer moths than previous two models.
- **x** Can be cumbersome to assemble.



Bucket Trap

Medium, round, plastic container – a compromise between a Heath and a Robinson.

- Can catch better than a Heath.
- Cheaper than a Robinson and lends itself to DIY.
- Does not collapse so takes up more room than a Heath trap although smaller than a Robinson.







Tentsmuir 6pm Monday 9th Tuesday 10th



Lunar Yellow Underwing Scotland



Want to know more? Just get in touch

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Species Accounts



IUCN STATUS Least Concern DISTRBUTION TREND the STATUS Common POPULATION TREND the

Resident. Predominantly a northern and western species of moorland, rough pasture and open woodland. Widespread in the Midlands, northern England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Much more localised in the south and east of England. The distribution trend for this species is stable.

RUSHIT FENDE 1970-1979 2000-2016



iocii stutus n/a stutus Immigrant

Resident. Widespread across much of Britain but rare in the uplands. Found in woods, scrub, and in areas of heathland and rough grassland where bracken is present. Many recent records in Ireland are as a result of increased recording effort. Both the longterm distribution trend and abundance

trend for this species show declines.

POPULATION TREND the





Map-winged Swift Korscheltellus fusconebulosa

Gold Swift Phymatopus hecta

