

Coenonympha doru: ©Xavier Houard

STERF e

Mediterranean & Corsica - France

Field Guide for butterfly identification

The French section of the **European butterfly monitoring programme (Sterf-eBMS)** aims to monitor and promote the conservation of these insects. The programme relies on thousands of volunteers who identify and count butterflies using the same simple rules throughout Europe! Thanks to all this information collected by volunteers, we can determine the state of butterfly populations and take action to conserve them.

This Field Guide aims to facilitate the task of field identification of the **98 most common butterfly species seen in Mediterranean area and Corsica** of France.

This Field Guide can be downloaded at the eBMS website www.butterfly-monitoring.net/field-guides



Counting butterflies will help to protect them!

French Butterflies

The aim of this field guide is to present the **98 butterfly species most commonly seen in the mediterranean area and Corsica** of France, and to make it easier to identify them. Beware, that in some cases, the species may require capture or even examination of the genitalia to confirm identification. This mini-guide is designed to help you, but does not cover all the species in the given area. It also describes the Sterf-eBMS protocol for setting up and monitoring transects and counting butterflies.

Butterfly Monitoring

Butterflies can be counted everywhere: in a meadow, in a forest, park, garden, along road verge, in the countryside and in the city. Wherever it is, every count is important. As part of the European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (eBMS), data is most often collected during the "Butterflyt Walk", called a **transect**. This is a fixed route where butterflies are counted regurlarly (species and abundances), preferably once a week or two. It will be most convenient to set up your transect near your home or work so that you can visit it often. Another option is to record butterflies during "**15-min Count**". It consists in counting butterflies for 15 minutes in a given area. It can be a path, a restricted area (e.g. a garden) or just a specific point.

You can use the eBMS mobile application, <u>ButterflyCount</u>, to record "eBMS Transects" or "15-minute counts". For the latter methodology, turn on the GPS and the application will draw your route while counting butterflies. You will need to create an account on the eBMS website and log into the application to record butterflies with the application. More information is available on the eBMS website <u>www.butterfly-monitoring.net/ebms-app</u>.

Basic rules when counting butterflies:

• Count all butterfly species and all individuals your encounter in an imaginary cube: 2.5m to the left and right, and 5m in front of and above you

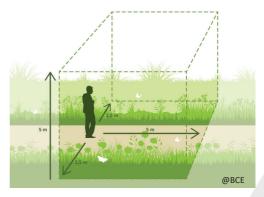
• Walk through the transect/area at a slow, steady pace

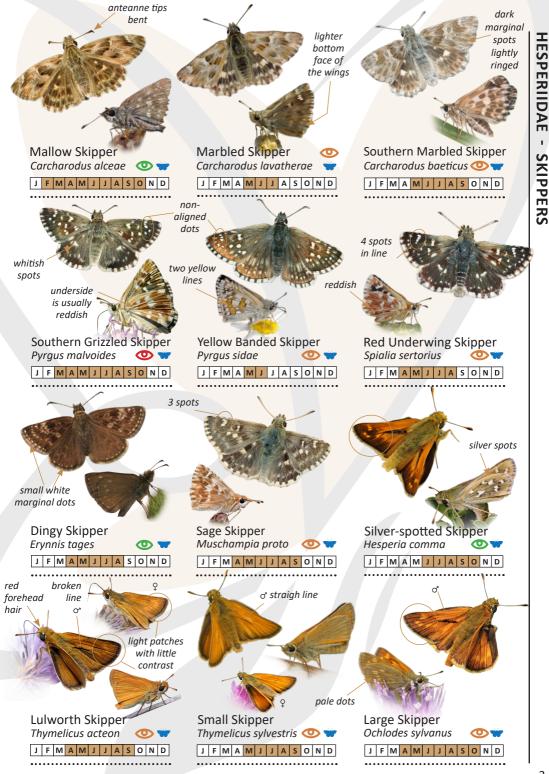
 Make observations with good weather (sunny and warm, no rain and strong wind)
Submit your data to the aDMS database or

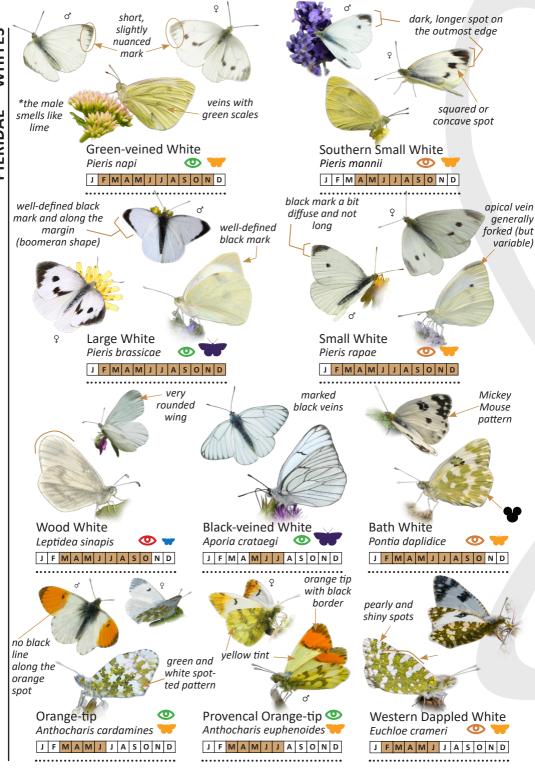
• Submit your data to the eBMS database or to the BMS coordinator

How to use this Field Guide

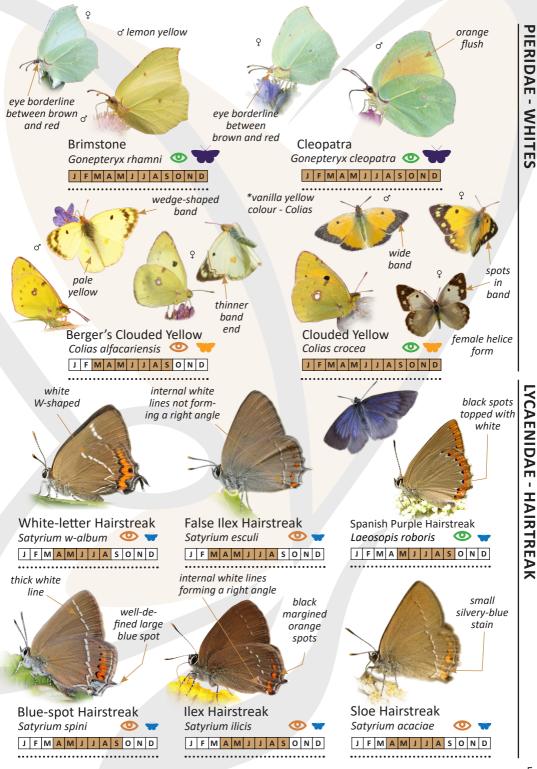
This field guide shows images of the **98 most common butterfly species** currently found in the Mediterranean and Corsica area of France. The butterflies are organised by family and relationship to similar species. Every butterfly species has both a common English name and a scientific name (written in *italics*). For better identification look at the flight periods bar below each species shows the months they fly in brown, and the butterfly symbol on the right which shows the approximate size (small, medium or large). Please note that butterfly sizes are not to scale for better observation of details. The eye symbol indicates whether identification is easy, requires capture or even examination of the genitalia. Check the diagnostic characteristics highlighted in this guide with the arrows or circles and the remarks to help you with the identification. Butterfly identification is often best done using photographs. See also the legend on the back cover of the Field Guide.

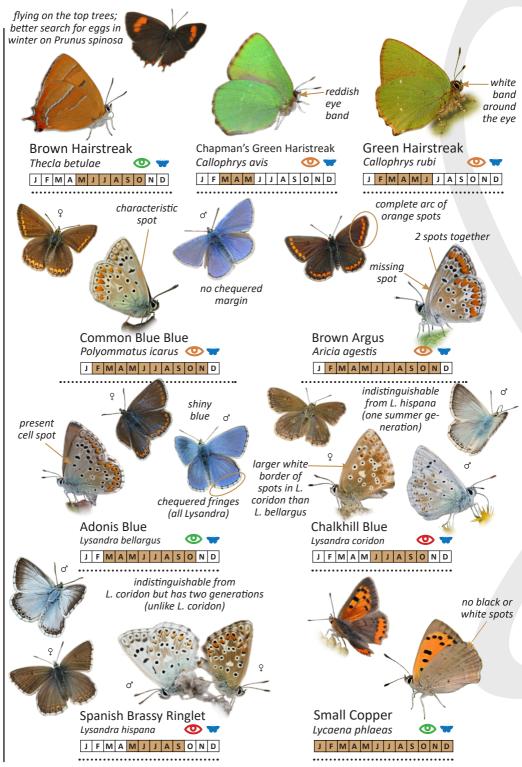


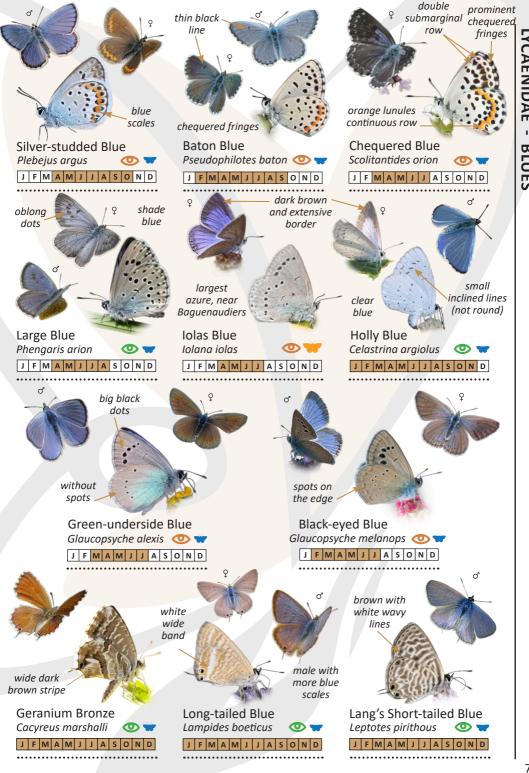




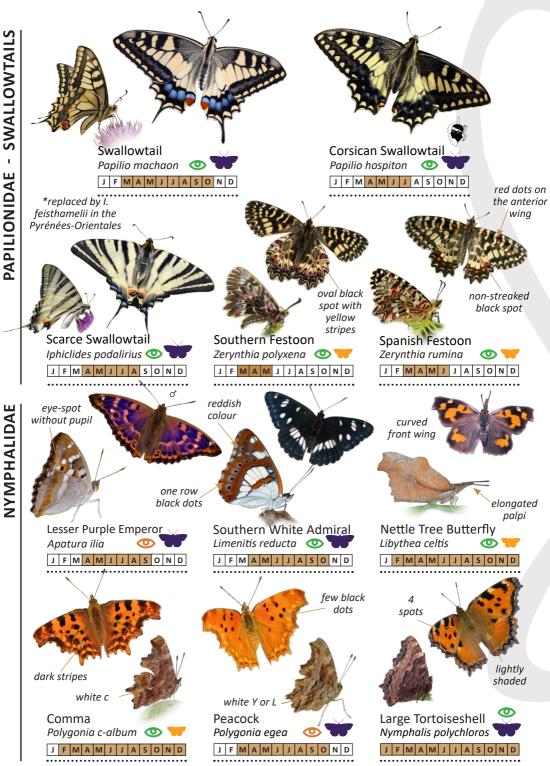
PIERIDAE - WHITE

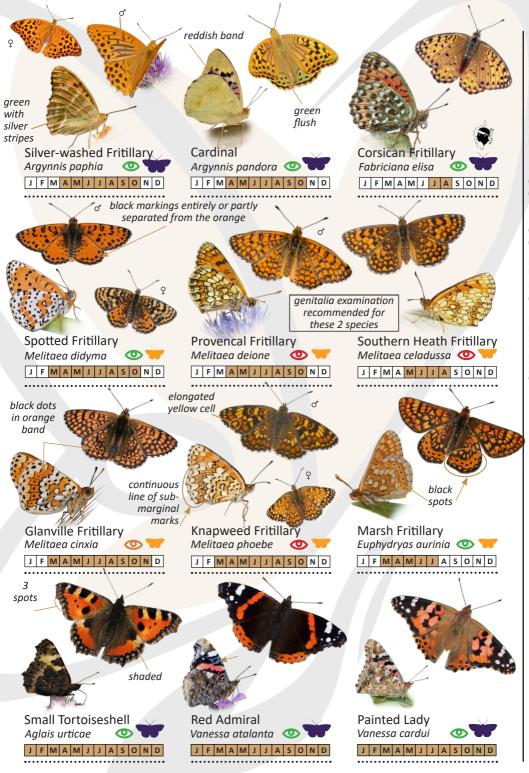






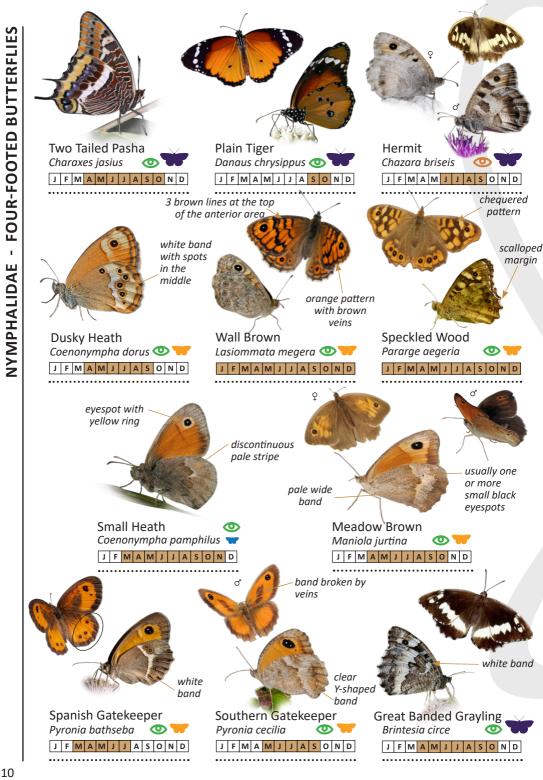
YCAENIDAE - BLUES

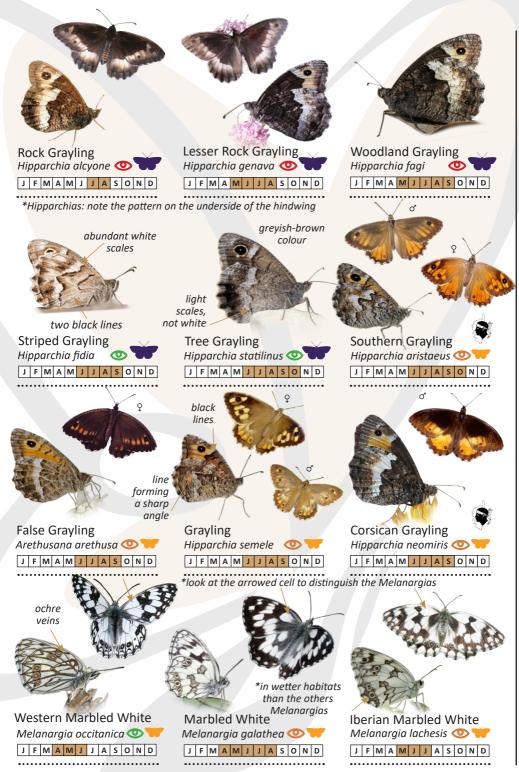




9

NYMPHALIDAE - FOUR-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES





Butterfly Conservation Europe and the UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH) stablished the European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (eBMS) to bring together data from different Butterfly Monitoring Schemes of Europe. All member countries share their data annually to the eBMS database, to analyse and produce the population trends of the European butterfly species and European Butterfly Indicators, which provide an expert basis for further action in the conservation of butterflies and their habitats. Visit the website of eBMS, <u>www.butterfly-monitoring.net</u> to get more information about butterfly monitoring and how to submit your butterfly data.

The **Sterf** (*Suivi temporel des Rhopalocères de France*) is a citizen science project launched in 2005, based on the English name, butterfly monitoring scheme (BMS). It is co-hosted by the National Museum of Natural History of Paris (MNHN), the Office for insects and their Environment (Opie) and the French Office for Biodiversity (OFB), as part of of the National Action Plan in favor of threatened butterflies. Contact email at: mathieu.deflores@insectes.org

This guide was created by Butterfly Conservation Europe, eBMS & OPIE.

Authors: Mathieu de Flores, Benoit Fontaine, Bastien Louboutin, Alexis Borges and Cristina G. Sevilleja.

Photography: Philippe Dauget, Bastien Louboutin, Alexandre Ruffoni; Juan Pablo Cancela, Helena Romo, Saba González, Juan Ignacio Arce, Miguel Carballa, Jose Rodrigo Dapena, Javier Olivares, Alberto and José Ramón Sanchís (Spanish BMS); Paolo Mazzei, Marco Bonifacino, Raniero Panfili and Daniel Morel (www.leps.it); Carlos Viveiros, Christos Zoumides, Mariano Vindel, Juan Manuel Sanchez, Izabella Dziekanska, Martin Wiemers, Albert Vliegenthart, Bert van Rijsewijk and Chris van Swaay.

eBMS - European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme

Graphic design: Cristina G. Sevilleja

December 2024



Identification difficulty: easy capture genitalia needed examination
Flight period: months when butterflies are seen flying.
J F M A M J J A S O N D
Butterfly size: Small Median Large
Sex: Species only
Present present Premale of Male in Corsica:
Symbols:
→ O Specific characteristics to help on butterfly identification















lan national d'action en faveur des papillons de jour

2018 - 2028

