

Underside Maniola jurtina @Helenc Romo

Common Spanish butterflies

Field Guide for butterfly identification

The **European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (eBMS)** aims to promote the monitoring and conservation of this group of insects. This programme is based on thousands of volunteers who systematically count butterflies in accordance with simple, uniform rules for the entire continent. Using all the data collected by volunteers, we can determine the state of the butterfly population and conserve them more effectively.

This Field Guide aims to facilitate the task of field identification of the **105 most common butterfly species seen in Spain**. The guide also serves as a support tool for those involved in the monitoring of butterflies and describes the standardised methodologies used by **eBMS**.

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

Counting butterflies will help to protect them!

Spanish Butterflies

Spain is home to 258 species of butterflies belonging to six families. Our region forms part of two hotspots of diversity, the Iberian Peninsula in the Mediterranean Basin, and the Canary Islands in the Macaronesian zone. Spain therefore has a varied butterfly fauna, which also contains a high number of endemic species (species that occur only in Spain). Our butterfly fauna is especially rich in the mountains.

Butterfly Monitoring

Butterflies can be counted everywhere: in a meadow, in a forest, park, garden, along road verges, 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 "Butterfly Walk", called a **transect**. This is a fixed route where butterflies are counted regularly, 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 a "**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 the butterflies of each species you encounter in an imaginary cube: 2.5m to the left and right, and 5m in front of and above you

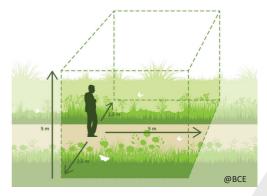
• Walk through the transect/area at a slow, steady pace

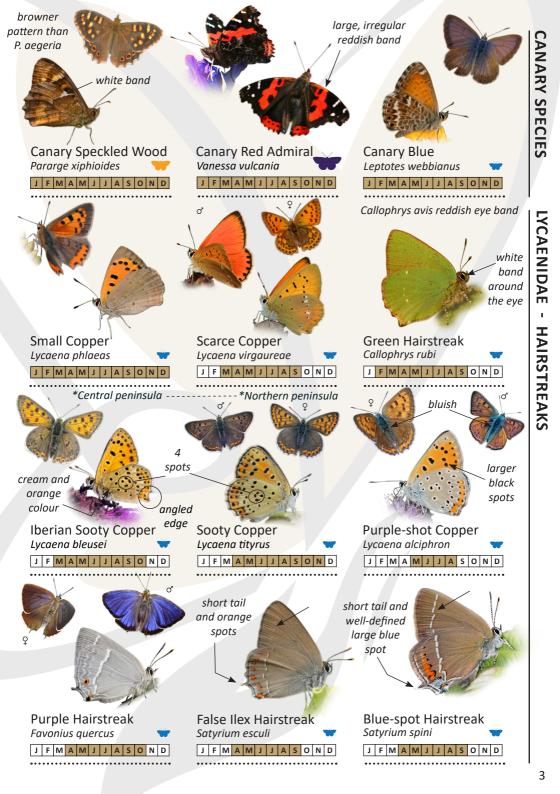
• Make observations with good weather (sunny and warm, no rain and strong wind)

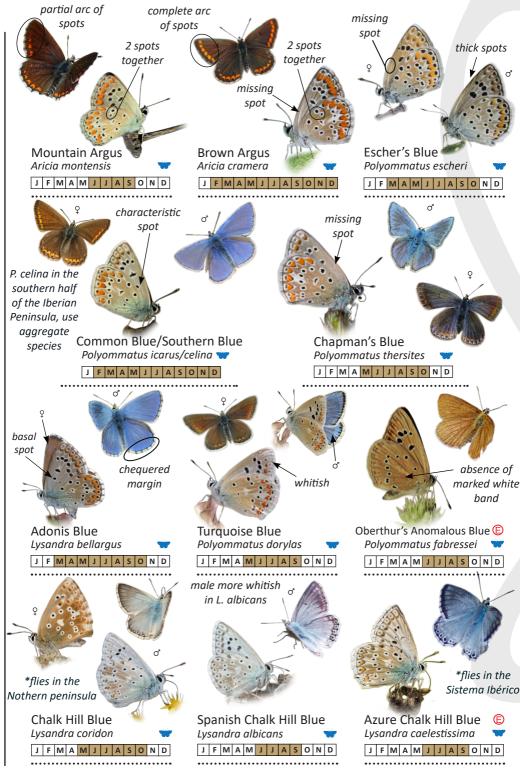
• Submit your data to the eBMS database or to the BMS coordinator

How to use this Field Guide

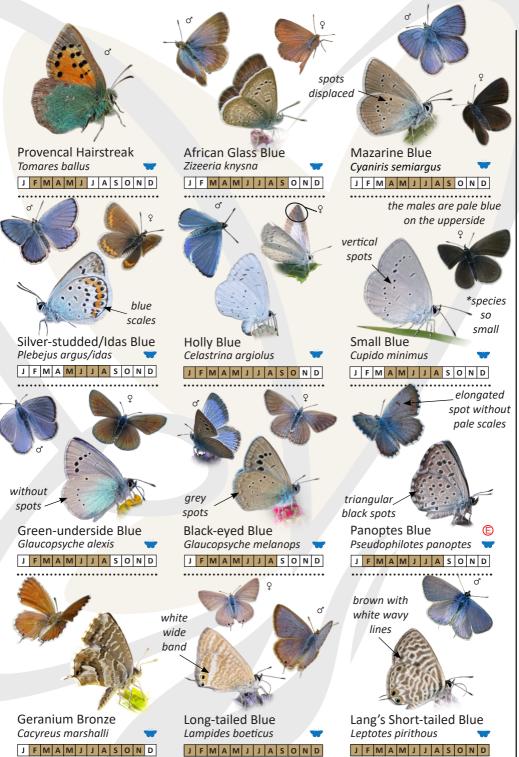
This field guide shows images of the **105 most common butterfly species** currently found in Spain, including the Canary endemic species. The butterflies are organised by family and relationship to similar species. Every butterfly species has both a common English name and a scientific name (written 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. Endangered and vulnerable species are marked with letters (\bigcirc and \bigcirc). 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.

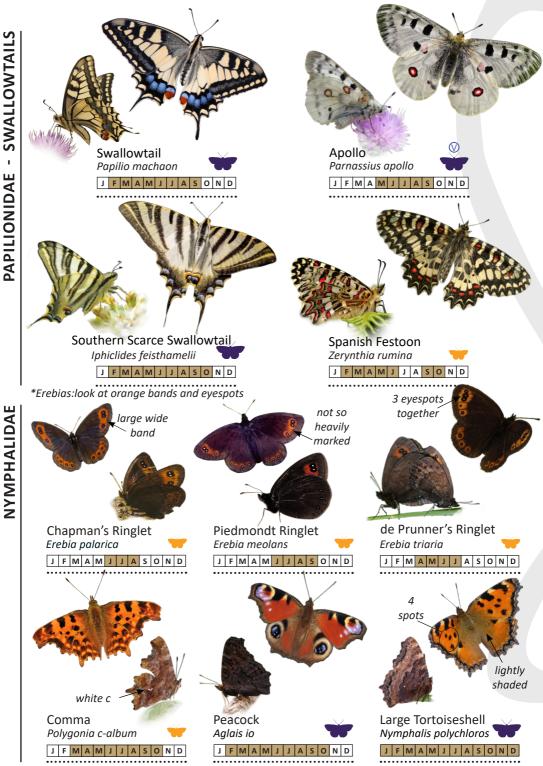


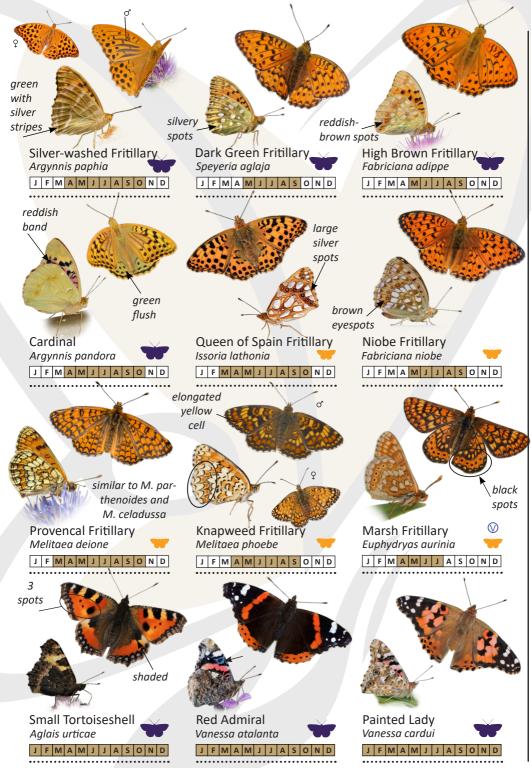


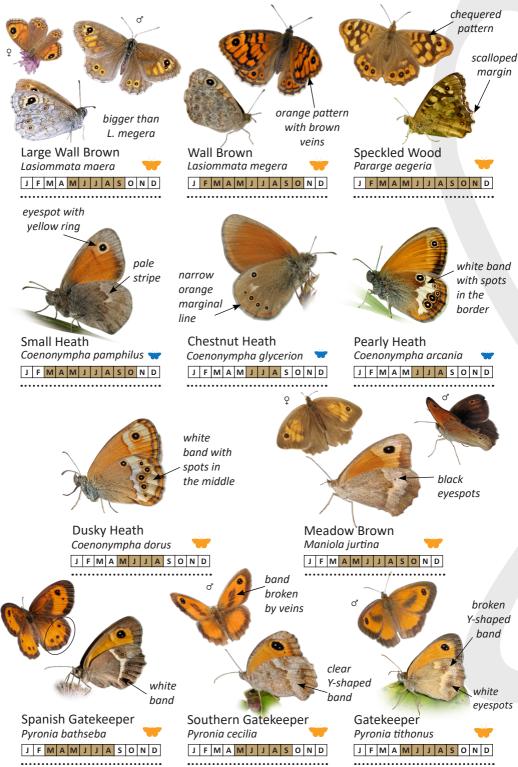




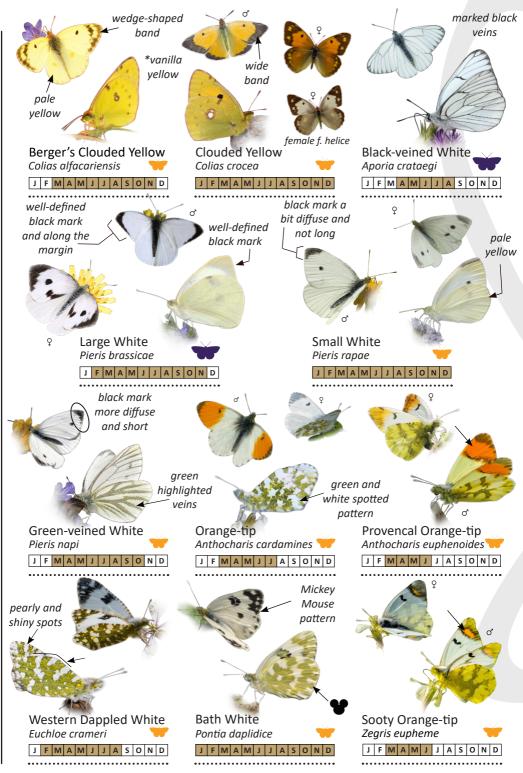


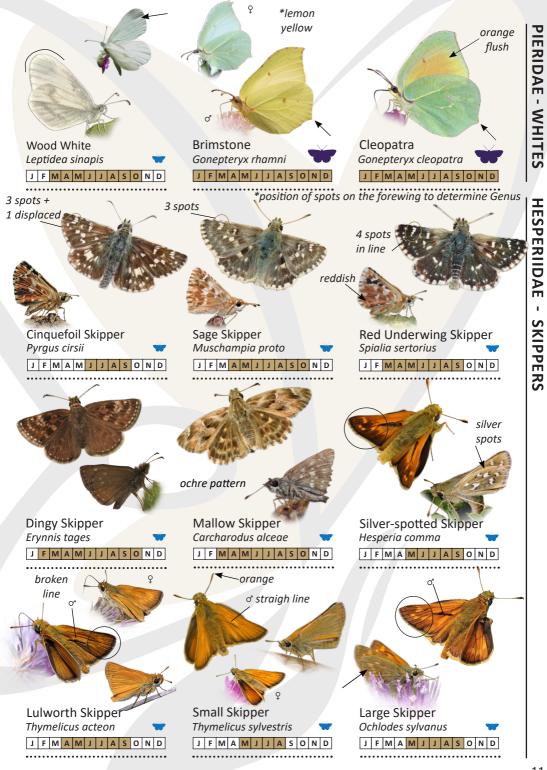












Butterfly Conservation Europe and the UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH) stablished the European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (eBMS) to bring together data from different Butterfly Monitoring Schemes of Europe. All member countries share their data annually to the eBMS database, to analyse and 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.

Spain BMS is the Butterfly Monitoring Scheme of Spain started in 2014 in the vast majority of National Parks together with other monitoring initiatives. At present, several associations and institutions are collaborating. Thanks to the great work of volunteers this great network is possible, monitoring more than 150 transects throughout Spain. To participate in Spain BMS, please contact SOCEME, Society for the Conservation and Study of Butterflies in Spain: info.soceme@gmail.com

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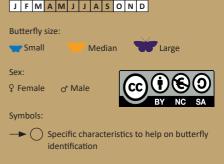
eBMS - European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme SPRING - Strengthening Pollinator Recovery through INdicators and monitorinG

onservation	Status	in	Spain	(Red	List):	
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V Vulnerable (E) Endangered

Flight period: months when butterflies are seen flying,

based on Fauna Ibérica.



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