

#### ACCESSING THE INTERFACE

Accessible from most, if not all browsers, from Windows, Mac, Android, iOS devices.

Depending on your preferred device, the website can accommodate you, but if not on a standard Windows or Mac desktop, the pages present themselves in a slightly different way – obviously, to accommodate smaller screens and resolutions the layout has to be flexible, which it is. The standard desktop view is as below, with standard menu and left and right columns:



The standard menus are just dropdowns, like other websites – and are self-explanatory....

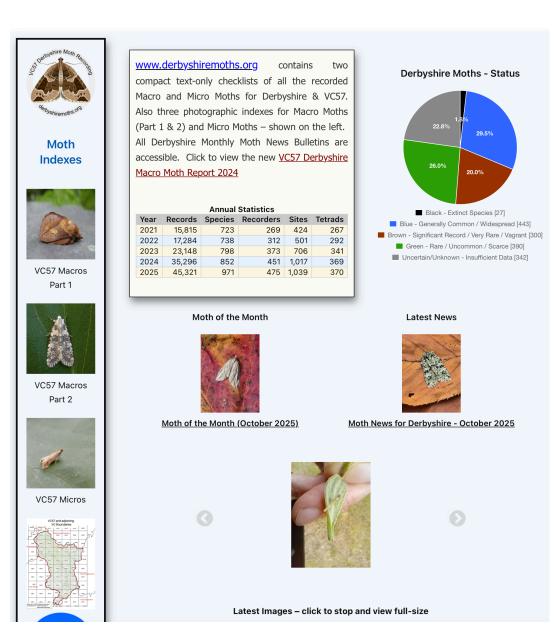




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For a tablet or Mobile Phone view, the layout automatically changes and you have a 'Hamburger Stack' menu this time and a slightly different layout, but everything is still there.







The 'Hamburger stack' menu looks slightly different.....but again, everything is there on the screen.





#### **MOTH INDEXES**

On the left-hand side of the home page there are 3 Indexes, each accessed by a link.

#### **Moth Indexes**

VC57 Macros Part1, allows access to a definitive moth list of macros, from **Hepialidae to Erebidae**.



Here, information is given on how the 3 main indexes came about and also summary information on statistics for numbers of species recorded and also latest images list and those photographers who supplied them.

VC57 Macros Part 1

Also, the nomenclature and guide references used throughout the website are described in each of these indexes.



VC57 Macros Part 2

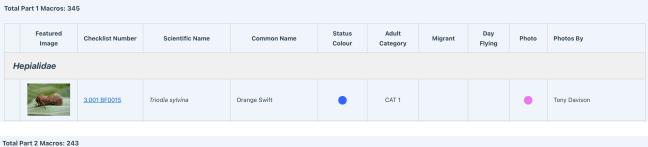
You are presented with a very rich list of moths, ordered by their Checklist Number and with a decent-sized thumbnail image, so in terms of finding moths in the database, this can be a way in for the more experienced moth'er who knows what they want.



VC57 Micros

For those who are new to this or do not have confidence of finding a moth this way, then the next section shows how to find a moth using the built-in search indexing systems and methods.

Examples of the rich moth indexes are shown below.





otari	Featured	Checklist Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Colour	Adult Category	Migrant	Leaf Miner	Leaf Miner Grade	Larval Case Grade	Day Flying	Photo	Photos By
Mi	icropterigida				Colour	Category		Miner	Grade	Grade	Flying		
	MAGE NOT AVAILABLE	1.001 BF1	Micropterix tunbergella	Red-barred Pollen-moth	•	CAT 1							



# **MOTH MENU LISTINGS**

From the main menu, if you know which family your moth is in, you can go straight to that family and view all the moths in it.

There is a separate menu for both Macro and Micro moths.

Macro Moth Status	Micro Moth Status						
Macro – Website Statistics	Micro – Website Statistics						
Macro Moth Anatomy	Micro Moth Anatomy						
Macro – Status Lists >	Micro Status Lists – In Progress						
Day-Flying – [Yellow]	Day-Flying – [Yellow]						
Hawk Moths	Tortrix Moths						
Pug Moths	Leaf Miners						
Hepialidae	Plume Moths						
Cossidae	Micropterigidae						
Sesiidae	Eriocraniidae						
Zygaenidae	Nepticulidae						
Drepanidae	Opostegidae						
Lasiocampidae	Heliozelidae						
Saturniidae	Adelidae						
Sphingidae	Incurvariidae						
Geometridae	Prodoxidae						
Notodontidae	Tischeriidae						
Erebidae	Psychidae						
Noctuidae	Tineidae						
Nolidae	Roeslerstammiidae						
•							

The families for Micros are considerable in number, so the menu above right is only an example – the actual menu lists all of the Micro moth families found in VC57.



#### 2. LET'S FIND SOME MOTHS!!

The website has many ways to locate moths, these are shown here.

#### a. Search for a moth

Let's say you know the moth common name, or scientific name, or part of it – just click in the search box and type. You will notice that as you type, the website looks for and finds matches based on your text – in this case, all instances of the word 'Noctua'. It will show all Master Moth Pages or Datasheets first, highlighting the chosen text in red for you.



Below that if you scroll up, it starts to look within the pages and posts on the website, looking again for instances of your chosen text.

Notice that this is all automatic and no need to click anything just yet.

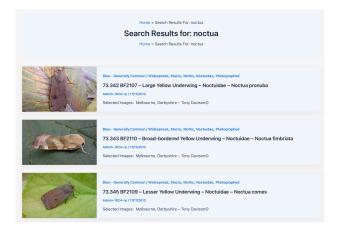
Scroll up and down the presented list and when you find what you want, then just click on the blue title/name shown and it will automatically open the page or post of your choice.



If you prefer, you can click the Enter or Return key and it will load the list of search results for you to choose from...

At any point, to return to where you were before, just click on the

'www.derbyshiremoths.org' logo at the top left of the website – it will always take you to the Home Page.



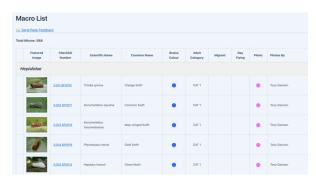


#### b. FIND A MOTH BY MENU



CLICK ON THE 'MOTHS' MENU – you will see that you will also have a menu for both 'Macros' and 'Micros' – if you know your desired moth is one or the other, then click either to show a full list of your choice. This list is a rich list of all [micro or macro] moths, with an image, it's referencing number, it's names, it's Derbyshire status, it's category, determining how easy it is to identify, if it is a migrant, day-flying, or a leaf-

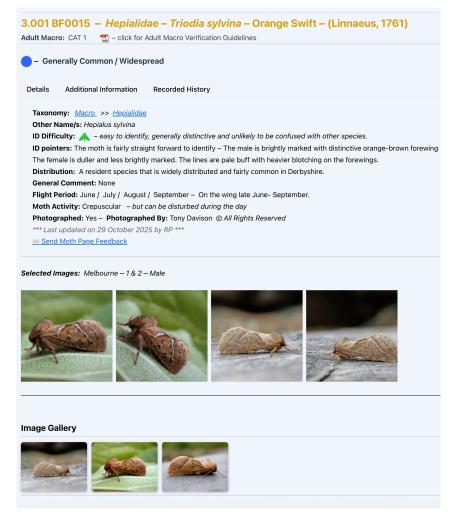
miner.



Also, if it has been photographed and by whom.

Each moth listed has a link both on its small thumbnail image and also in blue, over its Checklist Number.

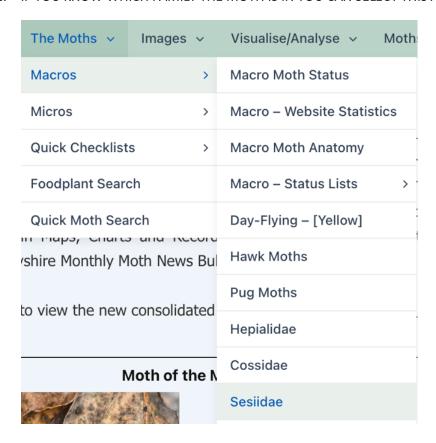
Clicking either one will take you straight to the master moth page/data-sheet, where all the information can be seen relating to it, including population maps, charts, data, etc.



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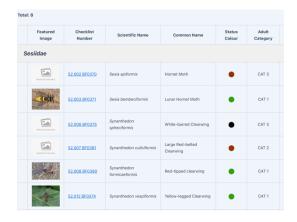
Remember, to get back to the main menu, close this window, then click the derbyshiremoths.org logo top left.

#### c. IF YOU KNOW WHICH FAMILY THE MOTH IS IN YOU CAN SELECT THIS AND FIND IT THAT WAY



For example, you can choose the **Sesiidae** family, then click this link to show a list of all moths in that family.

Again, to get to the moth's master record, click the image or the Checklist Number link.





# d. PERFORM A DEEPER SEARCH FOR AN UNKNOWN MOTH



Again, using the 'Search' box, type in something you think is unique about the moth and the website will endeavour to find it, or similar moths. It is worth noting here that this is not a specialised 'find-amoth' system, but will allow you to type in such things as a colour, texture, location, recorder, date, food plant, etc and the search will do it's best to find something for you.

Of course, searching for something like the colour 'brown' is going to give you lots of hits, but this is just an example.

The first items on the list are where the word 'brown' is in the title of the moth page, or its name, or both.

If you scroll down further you will get matches subtler...where the colour may be mentioned, by moth, in a post of a trap record, or in the text narrative. In these cases, the word 'brown' will not show in red, as if in the title, but it will still be somewhere to be found on the linked/found page.



Clicking this will give you a page, where 'brown' is mentioned somewhere....

In this Epiphyas postvittana (Light Brown Apple Moth)
example -



Other deeper search examples could be e.g. 'striking', which will give you this result as one option... you get the idea hopefully.

You should see the word 'striking' in the main text about the moth 'Catoptria pinella.

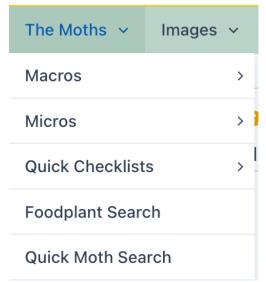
Feel free to explore the menus and you can find you can locate moths from large simple lists, status, from an image you recognise, from a flying and mining calendar, if you want to know what is about.

[ see later for this].



There are a couple of specialised pages go a bit further to help you find your moth.

#### e. FOODPLANT SEARCHES

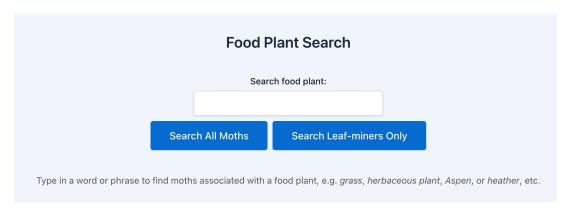


Click on the menu item here to go to the Food-plant search screen

From here you can narrow down your search for a moth, if you know, or suspect there is a specific Food-plant it feeds on.

Note – you will only find the moth, if the master datasheet has an entry for that particular food plant, but most are covered already.

This search facility has been recently improved, to allow you to filter down to look at Leaf-miner moths only, if you are only interested in their food plants.



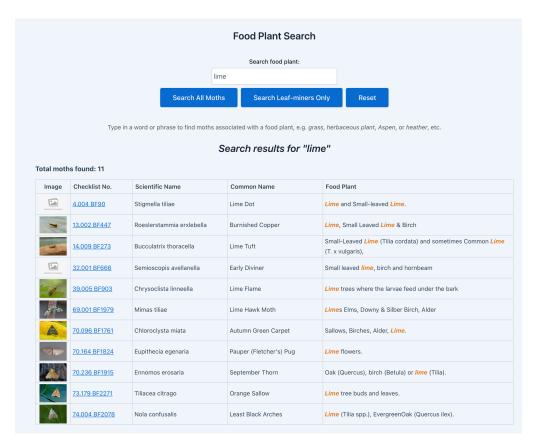
Type in a word, for example 'beech' and then click 'Search' button.

A screen showing all matches of your suggested food plant 'beech' and which moths have this food plant listed against their record – for either ALL moths, or if you clicked 'Search Leaf-miners Only', for leaf-miners.

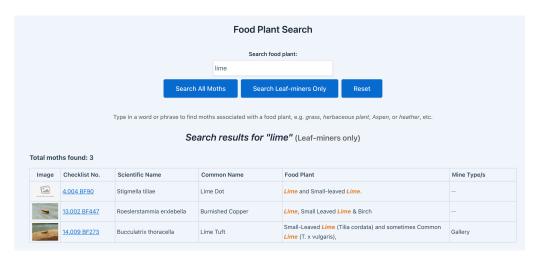
NOTE – the search is NOT Case-Sensitive.

See overleaf for details.

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And for a Leaf-miner-only search, showing the Mine Type/s for the moths, where given.



You will see the moths listed, by their special Checklist Number order, showing their names and the Food Plants associated with them.

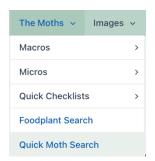
All 'hits' for your word 'beech' will be highlighted in orange and bold.

Again, click either the image, or the Checklist Number link to be taken straight to your possible moth.....

To try another Food Plant search, click the 'Reset' button, enter a new value and click Search again.....



# f. QUICK MOTH SEARCH FACILITY



Click this menu to access the quick-moth search facility.

You should be getting the hang of this by now and starting to notice that the website is intentionally organised into 'functional' areas, to allow you to search and find specific things, like moths, maps, chart, and also information and resources available on the website.

In addition to opportunities to feedback on web content, make contact with the Moth Recording Team and also to submit your own shared knowledge,

or expertise and also upload some of your images of moths, to share with us on the website – note – full credit is always given and copyright/s respected.



This is a really useful screen and allows you to search and find moths, where you may not be sure of the name [common or scientific], or, that you maybe just want to access a known moth, to view its records on the database.

Simply start to type in EITHER, a scientific [ latin ] name, OR, a common [ English ] name.

You will notice, that as you type, the names will appear, that match ANY part of the text you are entering, for either a scientific OR common name.

For example, start to type in 'hawk' and you will see some examples pop up...similarly, if you type in say, 'Noctua', you will see all the moths in the website, relating to that text search.

See below..





NOTE – to enter either Common OR Scientific name text, one of the text boxes has to be empty – to easily do this, just click the 'Reset' button to reload the page to its defaults.



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Highlight the moth you want, then click or select it in the list

#### Scientific Name:

Noctua janthe

Noctua janthe [73.348 BF2111] - Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing

Click 'Load Moth Data' then the website will then load up the master page/data-sheet for the moth chosen...



Noctua janthe (Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing)

Checklist Number	73.348 BF2111 (Click link to view the Master Moth page and information)				
Scientific Name	Noctua janthe				
Common Name	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing				
Taxonomy - Type	Масто				
Taxonomy - Family Text	Noctuidae				
Sub-Family	Noctuinae				
ID Difficulty	Amber				
Confusion Species	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing, Langmaid's Yellow Underwing				
Authority	(Borkhausen, 1792)				
Status	Blue - Generally Common / Widespread				

Also, all the maps, charts and records are populated, so you can now browse all kept details of your chosen moth.



#### 3. IMAGE COLLECTIONS

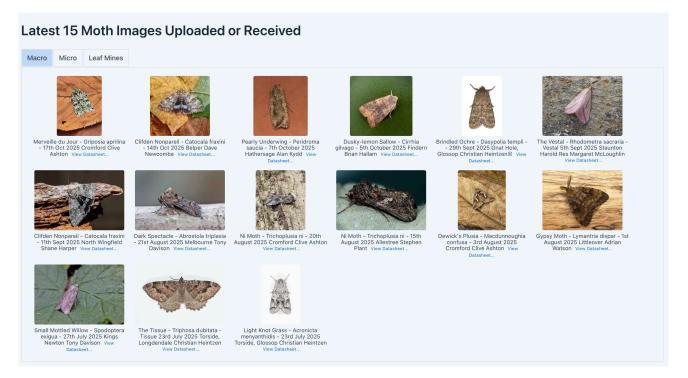
The website has a rapidly-growing collection of moth images and diagrams, collected from willing contributors. These are presented in a variety of ways.

#### Accessed from here



### a. Latest Images

This is a collection of the most recent **15** images sent in or collected from moth'ers, collated into Macro moths, Micro moths and now also Leaf-mines.



Clicking an image will open it up to full available size on the screen and display the metadata behind the image – name, date, contributor, etc.

The images can then be scrolled through full size using the arrows to the left and right of the image.

In the main page list, clicking the blue link 'View Data-sheet.' will load up the master moth page data-sheet, where you can see the moth record and also any other images presented on its record.



#### b. IMAGE GALLERIES

Click this menu to see the full moth image gallery for all moths, both macro and micro, sorted in order of Family name, then by Checklist Number...



Depending on whether you select Macro or Micro, you will be taken to the respective image gallery.

Feel free to scroll down to find your moth and click to see its record, as required.





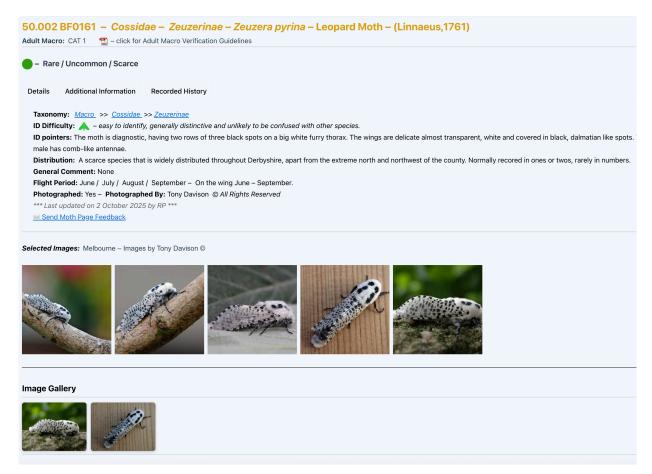




# c. Master Moth Page/Data-sheet Gallery

From any master page, you can see a sub-collection of images and diagrams, relating specifically to individual moths.

For example,



The 'Selected Images' are specifically chosen to be the best images for the moth or, possibly the most diagnostic images, representing it's features.

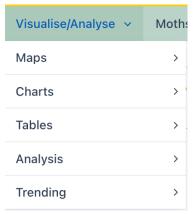
The 'Image Gallery', is another sub-set of images, chosen to be viewable from the master moth gallery. The images are limited to a few, so as not to take up too much page space and to allow you to browse the moth record without hinderance of too many images.

NOTE - ALL images of the moth are visible from the main moth Gallery, discussed in b. above.

NOTE – ALL images remain the copyright of their owner at all times.



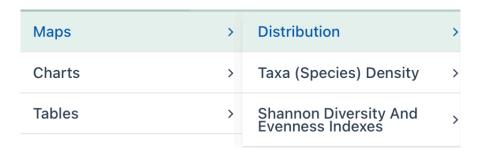
#### 4. VISUALISING MOTH DATA



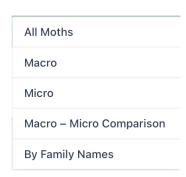
This menu cluster allows you to access the visual world of moths and their data.

- Maps look into where moths have been trapped and when.
- Charts view recorded finds, numbers, trends, moth family presence and gaps in data as well as finds.
- Tables showing lists of moths, their families and data showing when they have been recorded
- Analysis this is currently being reviewed
- Trending a series of charts and graphs to show top recorders, top taxons, etc.

#### a. Maps



# i. Distribution



From this menu you can view the whole map of Derbyshire/VC57, showing both County and VC57 boundaries, along with thematic layers showing Bedrock Geology, which has an impact on vegetation, which in turn has an impact of moth food plants, so is an important indicator for many moth species.

There is also a land-use layer, showing type of land-cover, e.g. Woodland, water, industrial, housing, etc.

All moths – view every [ratified] moth record we have in our database.

Macro - View only Macro moths

Micro – View only Micro Moths

**Macro/Micro Comparison** – Look side by side to see the distribution of both taxonomy types.

By Family Names – View distribution by selected moth Family - Noctuidae

The following pages will show a series of maps from the menu selection and try to explain what data is available and to try and interpret what we are trying to show for you.



Please note that the records are presented to our best ability and that your latest moth 'dot' may not show, as the uploads are only done on a monthly basis and even then, verification is a time-consuming and voluntary process, so it all takes time. Also, individual dots may not always show as there may be many records over the same area, so interpretation is required – this also protects trapping areas, which are usually gardens – in this respect, the max zoom of the maps has been limited to not allow too detailed a view of addresses.

The top section of every map shows the number of moth records found within the category you are viewing, so for ALL moths, you will see a count of records across the board, as the latest update shows. It also shows the Tetrad coverage for the respective data sets being viewed, so you can see this as a real value [%], in conjunction with the visual fill and gap of the map.

### **Distribution Map for ALL Moths**

#### From 514,343 records

Coverage: 675 of 752 tetrads with records (89.8%)

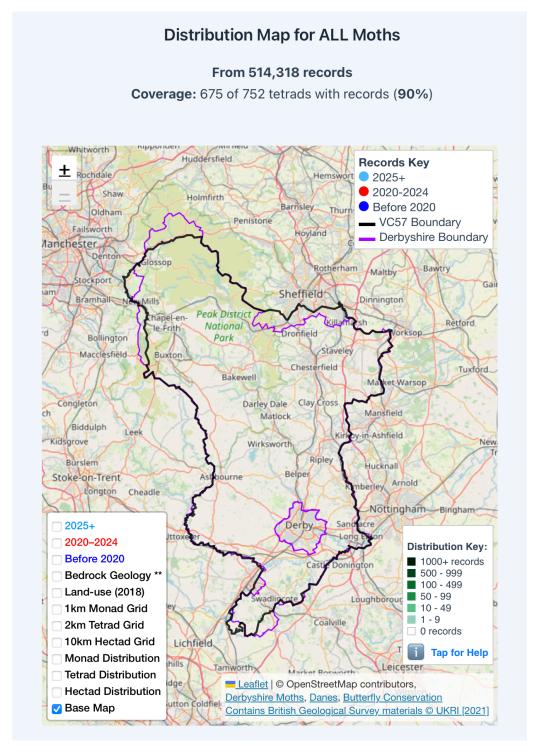
Underneath each map, there is also another series of riders, that give help to those viewing the maps and also try to explain what is being seen, any issues and how best to use the layering functionality – hopefully it is self-explanatory.

If the Map Layers function fails, just refresh the page and it should be OK after. Use the +- zoom on the top left, or on a tablet, use two fingers to zoom. Remember, the last layer you ticked is the one which displays the popup information - they sit on top of each other - deselect then re-select, to see the popup values.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Choose ONLY one at a time, of either Monad, Tetrad or Hectad Distribution - each has it's own set of data. Also, the distribution maps cover ALL recorded data. \*\*\*\*\*\*

**Bedrock Geology** \*\* indirectly affects moth distribution by influencing the type of habitat and food plants available in an area. In turn, this may affect the types of moths that can thrive, or where they can most likely be found.





The default view just shows the map, the copyright attributions and the various boundaries – VC57 and Derbyshire Political boundary, including the Derby City Boundary. Initially NO data is shown here, so you, the user, can make your own selections, as required. NOTE – the Base Map can be hidden, if you want extra clarity, or for reporting purposes.

The following pages will show the various layers and datasets in action, with explanations.



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2025+
2020-2024
Before 2020
Bedrock Geology \*\*
Land-use (2018)
1km Monad Grid
2km Tetrad Grid
10km Hectad Grid
Monad Distribution
Tetrad Distribution
Hectad Distribution

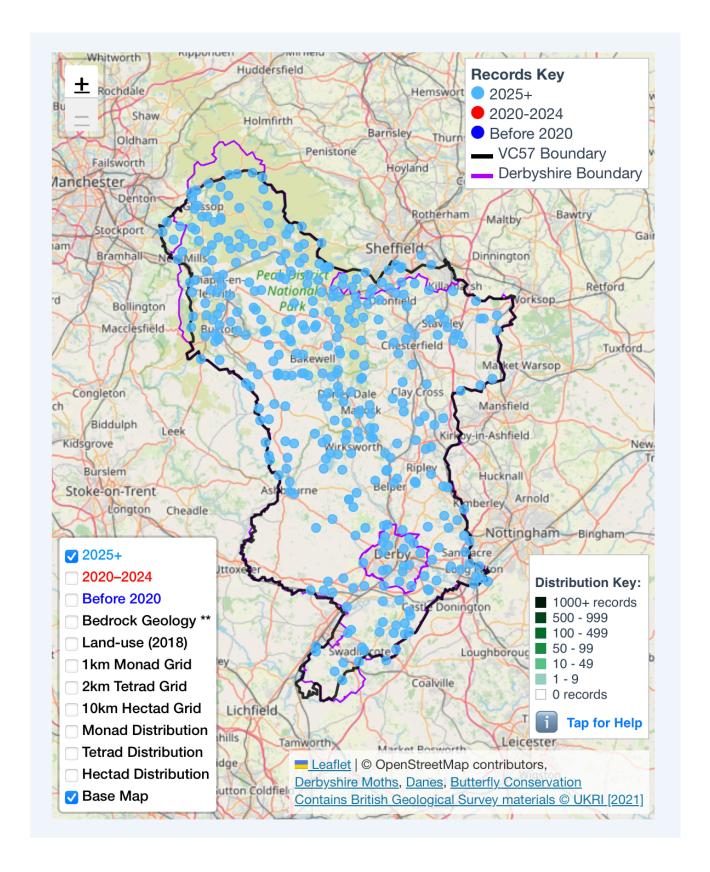
Base Map

By clicking your mouse/pointer on the various/all dataset buttons on the bottom left key, you can 'switch-on' various year-range data.

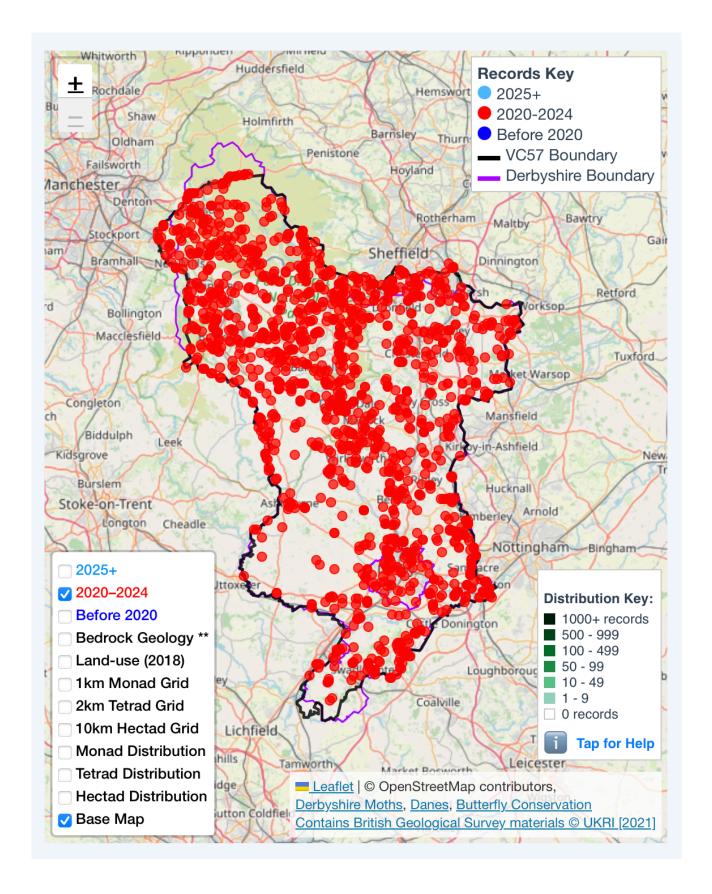
- 2025+ will show only those records in the database where moths have been identified on or after that year.
- 2020-2024 will show on identified moth records from 2020 to 2024 inclusive.
- Before 2020 will show only moth records identified before 2020. It is worth noting here that some of these records for various moths go back to 1800.
- Bedrock Geology will show a thematic data layer, showing the bedrock geology across the map, as a map, based on the 1:625k BGS Geology Polygon layer which is free. The overlay is a vector layer, meaning that it will scale up and down as you zoom in and out of the map it has a low opacity, so will allow the base map to be visual underneath at the same time. It also has themes, which are coloured, representing the various bedrock geology layers for the areas you are looking at.
- Land-use based on the EU CORINE Copernicus project land-type survey data.
- 1km Monad Grid- You can select to view a 1kmx1km annotated grid of the VC57 area
- 2km Tetrad Grid you can select to view a 2kmx2km annotated grid of the VC57 area.
- 10km Hectad Grid you can select to view a 10kmx10km annotated grid of the VC57 area.
- Monad Distribution selecting this will display a colour-shaded thematic layer of 1kmx1km squares, which show the number of moth records [ records not moth counts] in each square clicking on a grid square brings up the total value and also shows the relative square reference. The Distribution Key on the right of the map space shows the value of each grid square, in a colour-shaded way darker for higher, lighter for lower.
- **Tetrad Distribution** selecting this will show a similar colour-shaded thematic layer, based on moth record counts in the respective 2kmx2km squares uses the same shading key. NOTE it is always best to de-select a layer, before selecting another, otherwise they may sit on top of each other and may not show clearly.
- **Hectad Distribution** selecting this will show a similar colour-shaded grid for each of the 10kmx10km squares for the Hectad.
- Note each Monad, Tetrad and Hectad will be shown, together with the year-record-counts as per the key.



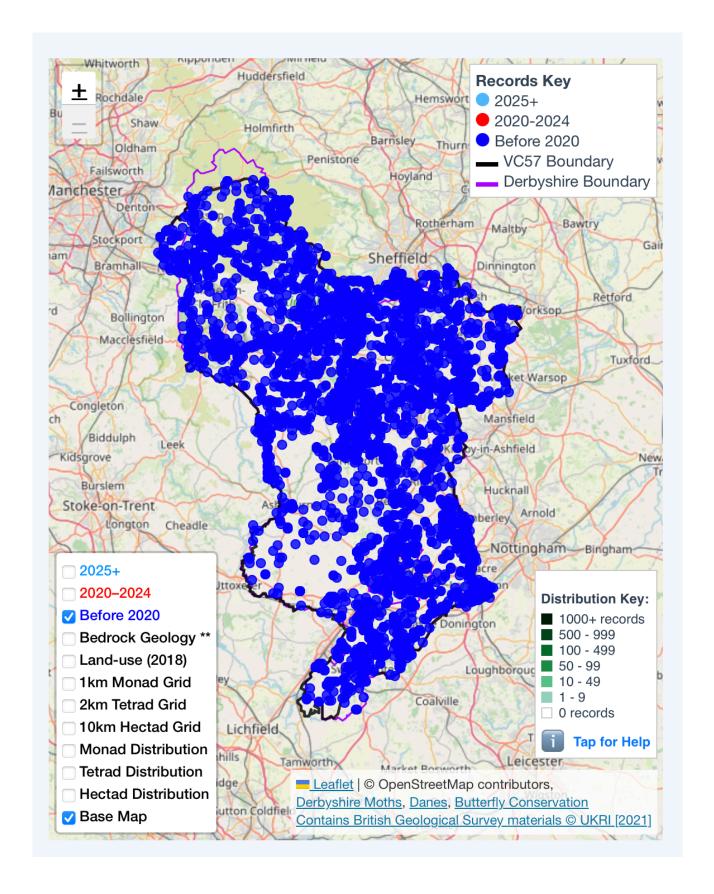






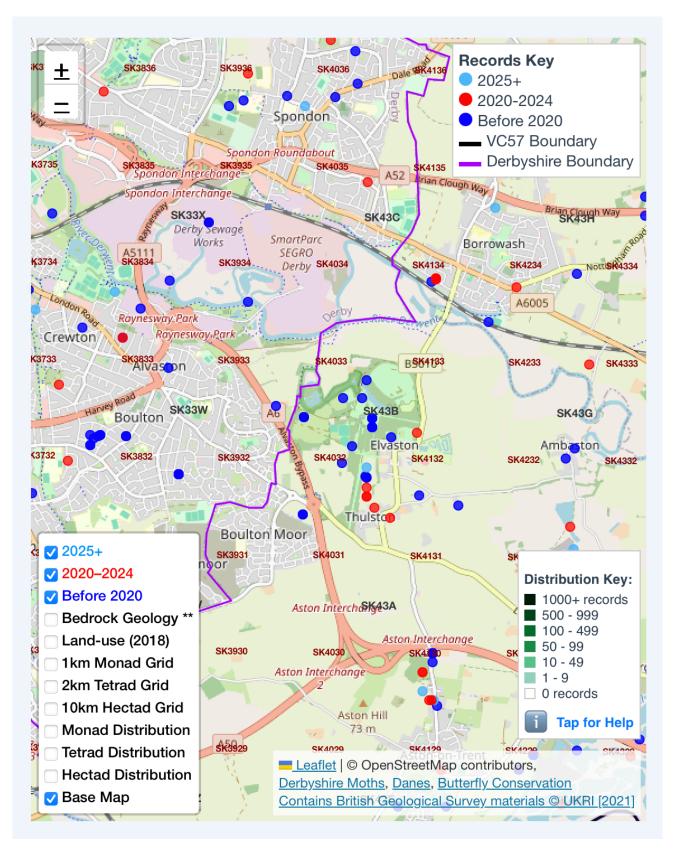






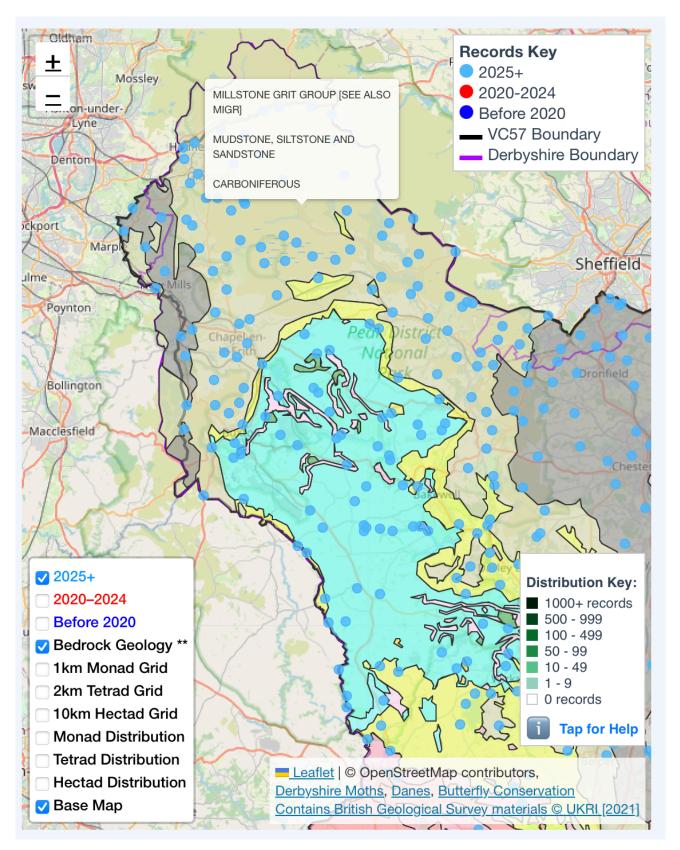


Zoomed-in area showing all 3 year-ranges simultaneously....



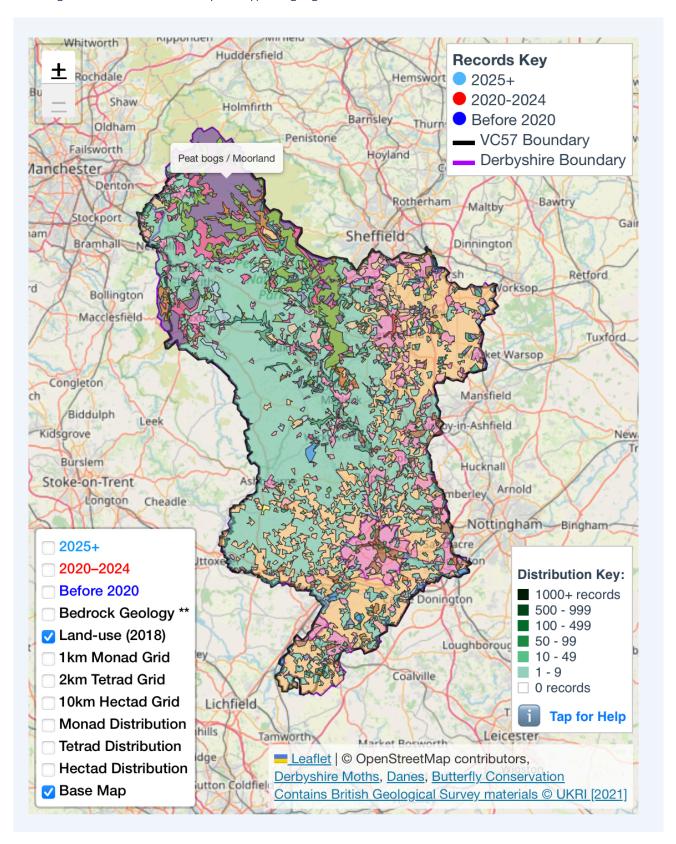


Zoomed in region showing 2025+ records together with the Bedrock Geology overlay...



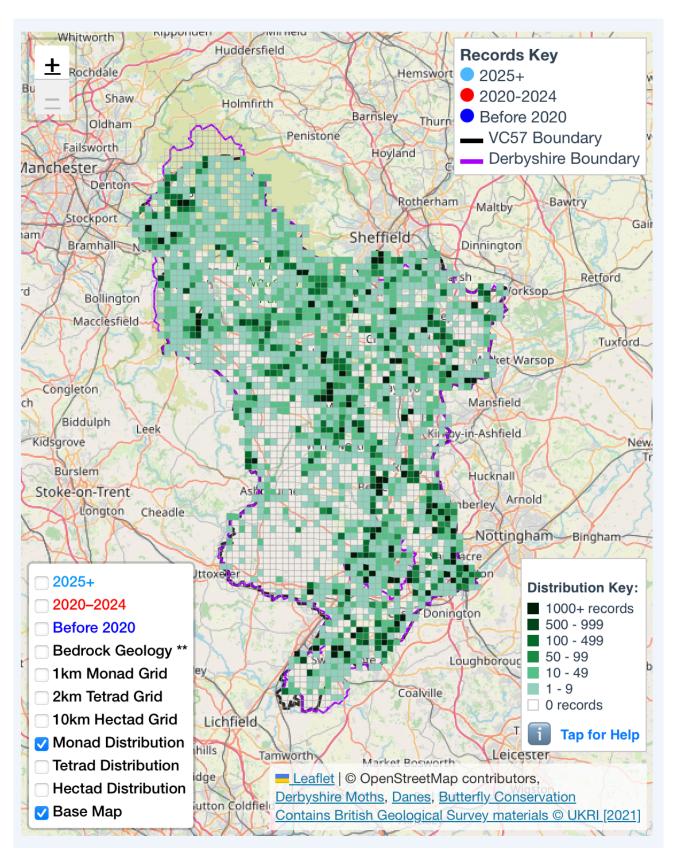


Showing **CORINE Land-use** overlay and types highlighted.



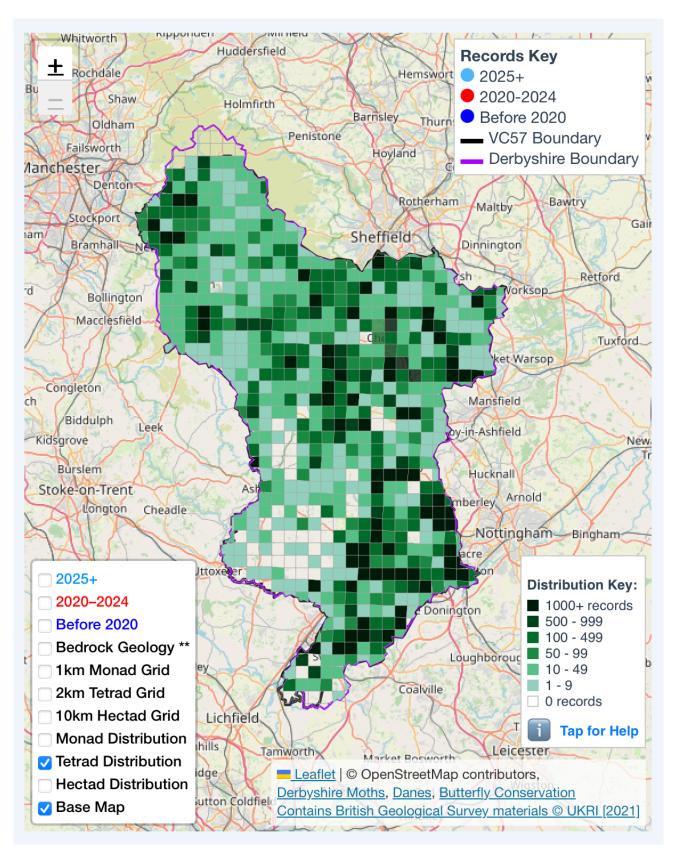


#### Monad Thematic Distribution...



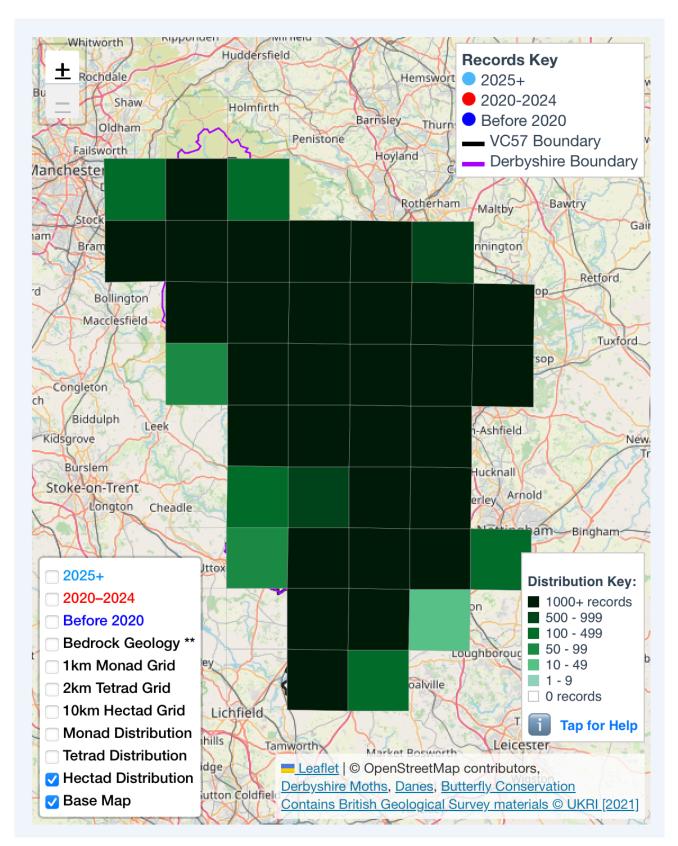


#### Tetrad Thematic Distribution....



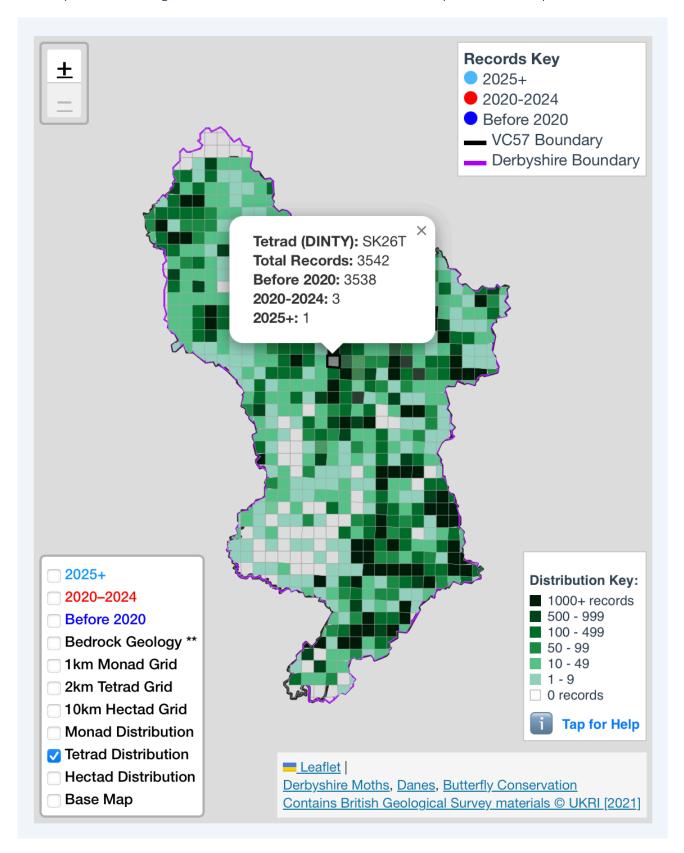


#### Hectad Thematic Distribution...



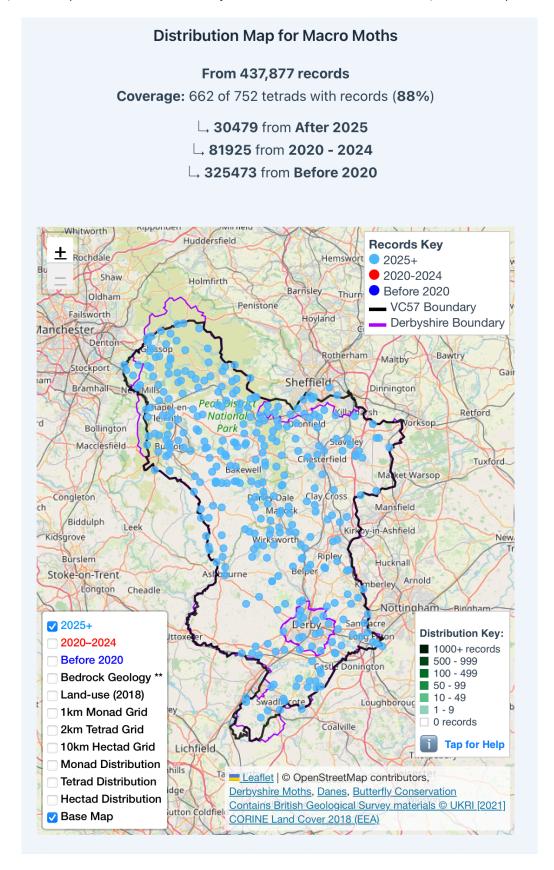


Basemap hidden showing the Tetrad Thematic Distribution and an example of a Tetrad square value

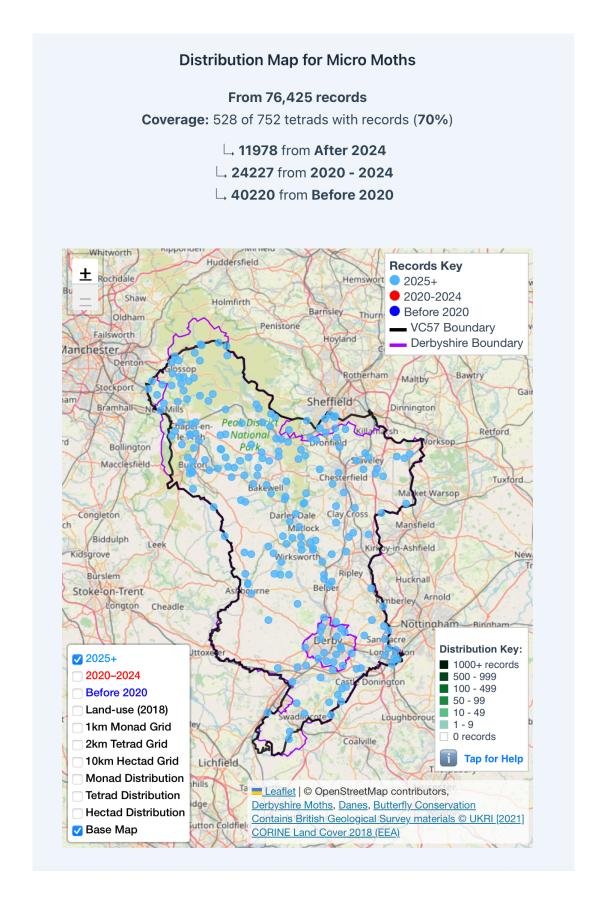




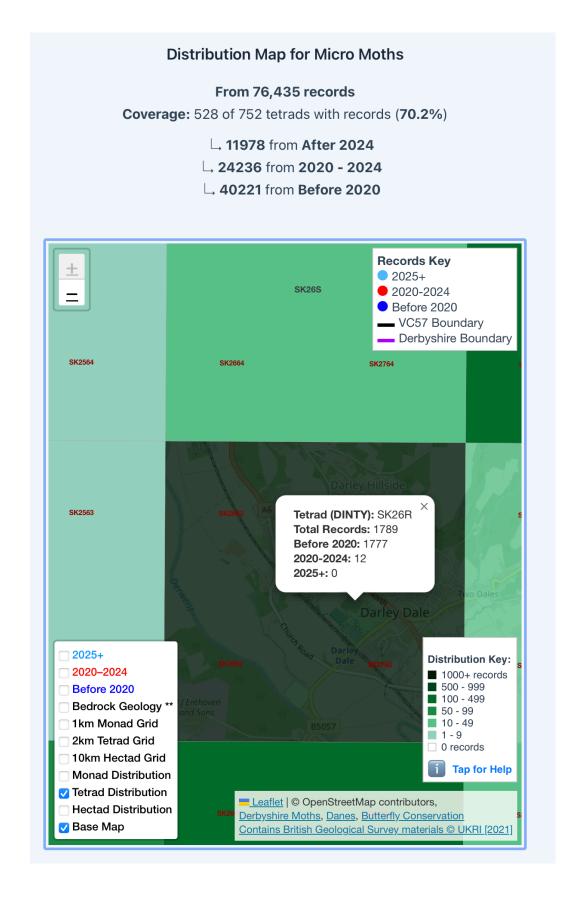
As above, these maps can also be viewed for just Macro Moths and Micro Moths, or as a comparison of both.







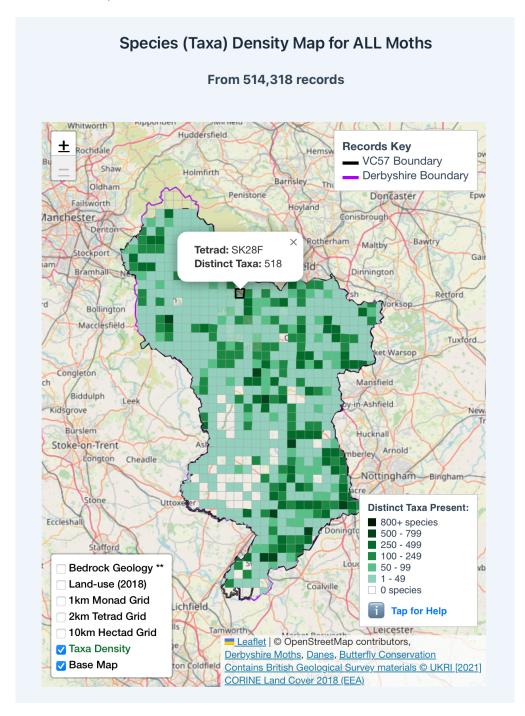






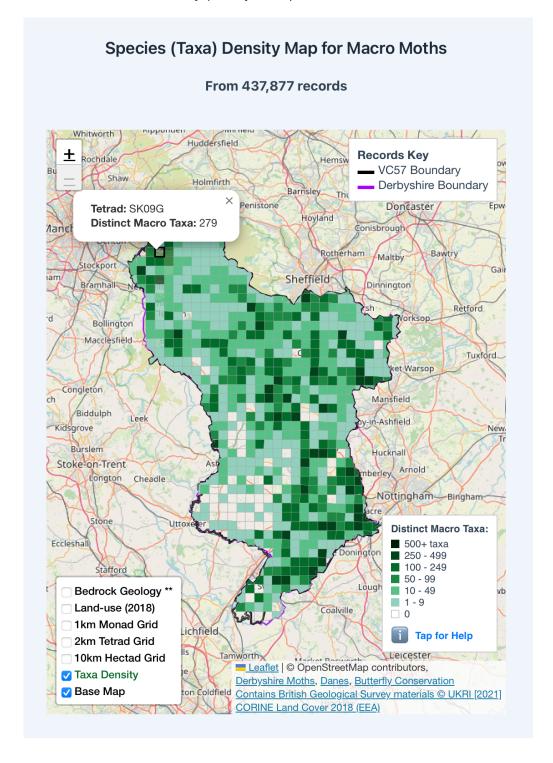
#### ii. TAXA Species Density

This will show, again for ALL moths, and for Macro and Micro, the density of individual moth species, within a 2kmx2km Tetrad grid. The tetrads are colour-shaded to show a thematic layer, so you can see the density/numbers of different species at various locations across VC57. Again, as with all these maps, the data is dynamically-driven and will change/update as new iRecord imports occur.



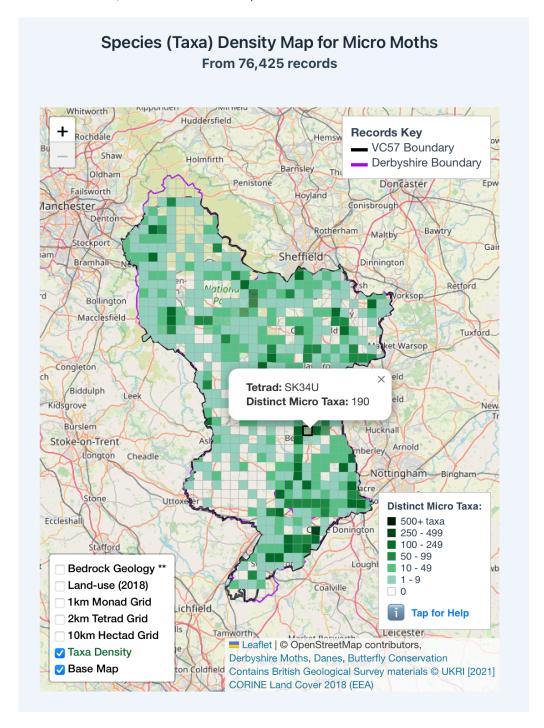


For Macros – see their TAXA [species] density...





For Micro moths, see their TAXA density across VC57.....



NOTE – at the moment, only Tetrads are used for the TAXA Density analysis.

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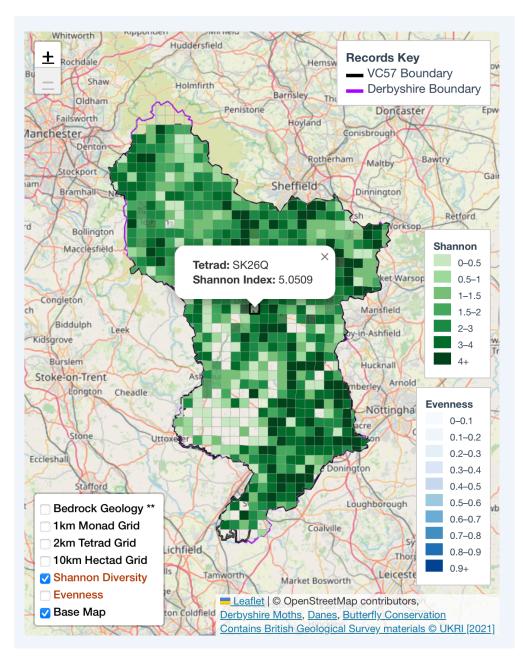
#### iii. Shannon diversity and Evenness Indexes

Shannon Diversity And Evenness Indexes

This is an attempt at modelling our moth data using some established scientific population modelling techniques.

#### **SHANNON DIVERSITY INDEX**

As stated on the maps, this index is a clever way of representing the diversity and richness of moth populations, by counting the distinct species found within each Tetrad, and assessing how evenly they are distributed among them. A higher SHANON INDEX shows a more diverse community, with many species present and a balanced abundance.

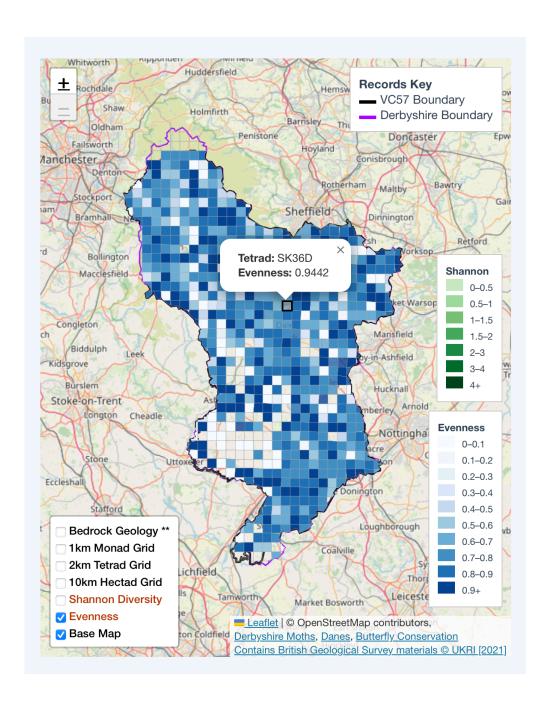




#### **EVENNESS INDEX**

The Evenness Index , which varies from 0 to 1, reflects how balanced the community of moths is, with values close to 1, meaning species are recorded in similar numbers, where a value approaching 0, suggests that a few species dominate the records, with others recorded rarely, or not at all.

Both the Shannon and Evenness Indexes are very subtle, but different ways of looking at how the VC57 moth populations are spread and distributed and try and indicate a degree of species dominance and species balance, or imbalance.





#### b. **CHARTS**



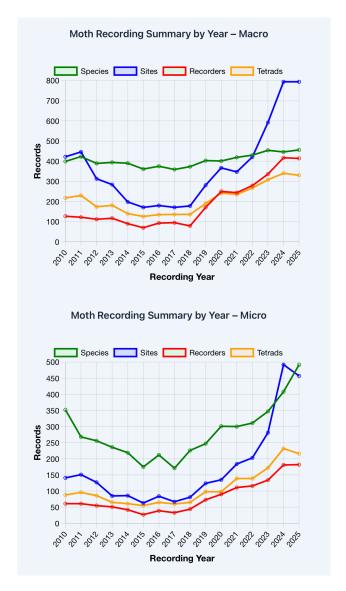
There are many charts on the Derbyshire Moths website and all of them are dynamically-driven by records data from the backend historic records database.

Many can be found on the Master Moth data-sheet pages, but more of them later....

These specific charts, are global charts and have been designed to show global aspects of the VC57 moth

populations and distributions.

### i. Annualised Records – Line Chart

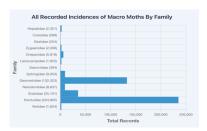


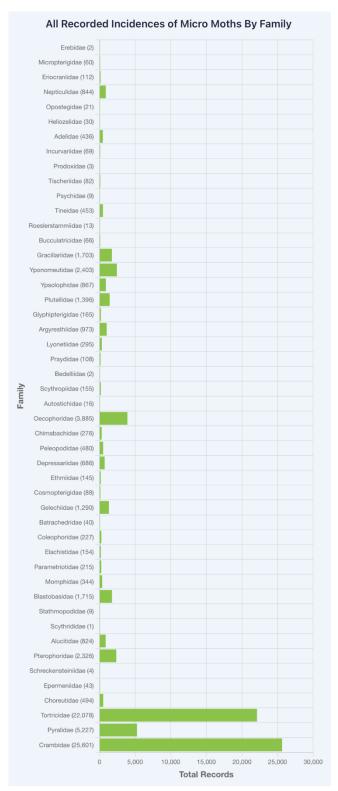
These are relatively self-explanatory and show for both Macro and Micro moths, the variation of Species, Sites, Recorders and Tetrads for a period of the last 16 or so years.



## ii. Recorded Incidence of Species per Family

These [ Macro and Micro] horizontal Bar Charts show simply the incidences where any record of a moth's family has been recorded [ includes adult, larvae, pupa, etc], for all records in the database.







#### iii. Distinct Species Recorded as a % of VC57 families

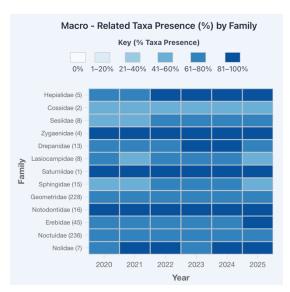
Distinct Species Recorded – As % Of VC57 Families

A rather wordy title I'm afraid, but essentially this chart shows the species recorded for each moth family, expressed as a % of the total number of species ever recorded within

each family.

So essentially, it plots, over time, the numbers of Taxa [species] occurring within each Family, with the colour-shading indicating the value as a % of the total number of moths ever recorded in VC57, for those respective families shown.

It is shown again, by Macro families and by Micro families.





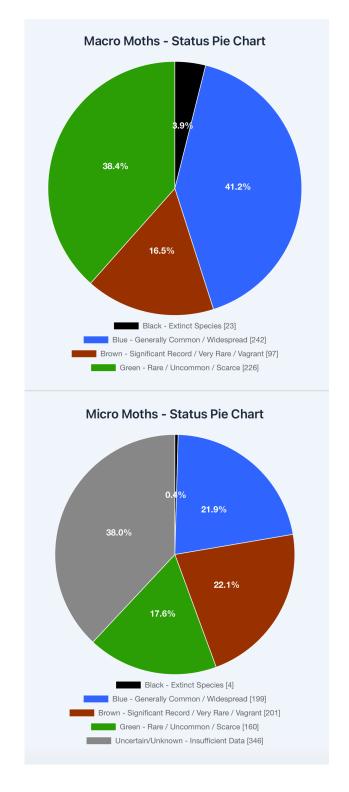


## iv. Macro/Micro Status Pie Chart

Macro - Micro Status - Pie

This is self-explanatory and plots the current status, within the VC57 area, of both Macro and Micro moths, using the status codes

presented for each moth record.



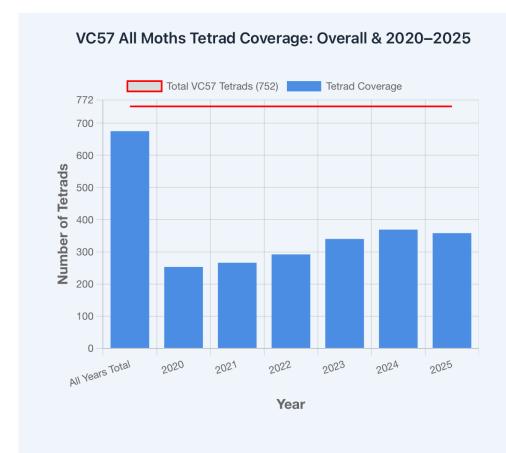


### v. Tetrad Coverage of Recorded Moths in VC57

This series of charts plots the number and extent of VC57 Tetrads where moths have been recorded, over time. The top red line on each chart shows the total number of Tetrads present inside the VC57 area – note some of these Tetrads may be only partial Tetrads, but they are still counted as a Tetrad, even if they intersect the VC57 boundary.

The top chart shows for ALL moths and includes a list of those Tetrads where no moths have ever been recorded.

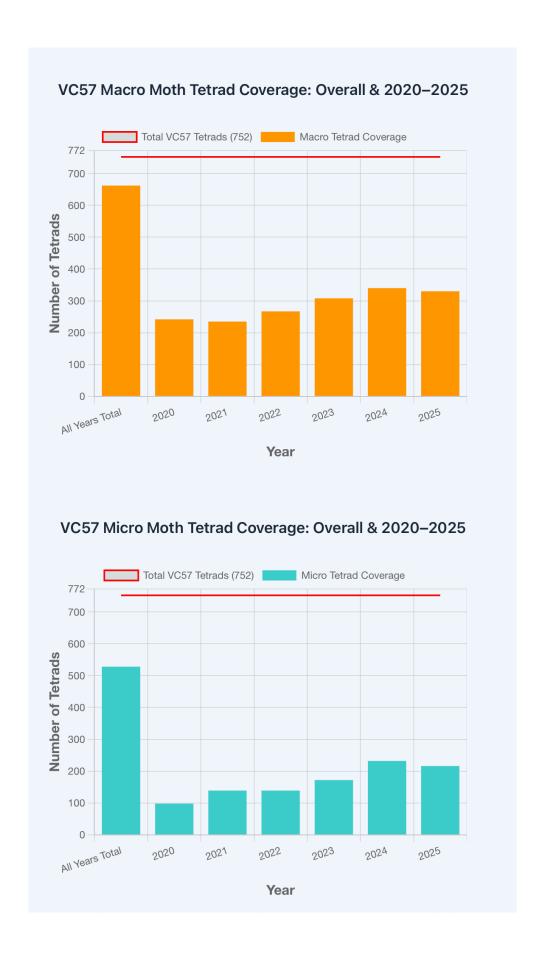
**Note** – this is shown in a much more spatial way on all the maps, but here, it is just listed for use by any user wishing to seek out and try and record some moths in missing Tetrads.



Unrecorded Tetrads: 77 out of 752

SJ99R, SJ99X, SK03X, SK03Y, SK06X, SK07Z, SK11W, SK11X, SK11Y, SK12U, SK12Z, SK13A, SK13B, SK13F, SK13G, SK13J, SK13K, SK13M, SK13N, SK13Q, SK13S, SK13X, SK13Y, SK13Z, SK14N, SK14P, SK14Q, SK14W, SK15V, SK15W, SK15Y, SK16A, SK21A, SK21B, SK21F, SK21G, SK21I, SK21K, SK21L, SK21P, SK21R, SK22N, SK23B, SK23C, SK23E, SK23G, SK23H, SK23J, SK23L, SK23N, SK23P, SK23S, SK23U, SK24E, SK24G, SK24L, SK24Q, SK24V, SK25A, SK25B, SK25C, SK25J, SK34B, SK34C, SK34E, SK35N, SK35P, SK35T, SK37F, SK42C, SK42I, SK42P, SK43E, SK44D, SK44J, SK45S, SK56B







## vi. Moth Presence by Year

These series of charts show, for a selection of moths and specific moth groups, their presence across time. On each chart the moth species are shown and there is the ability to link straight to the actual master moth data-sheet by clicking the image thumbnail. The number in each column represents the recorded incidences of those moths, or moth types for the years shown. Again, the incidences are inclusive of all records, adult, larvae, pupa, etc.

## **Hawk Moth Sightings**

l	Hawk Math Creation	2020	2021	2022	2022	2024	2025
Image	Hawk Moth Species	h Species 2020 2021 2022 2023 20					
-	69.001 BF1979 – Lime Hawk Moth (Mimas tiliae)	21	9	13	22	23	41
	69.002 BF1980 – Eyed Hawk-moth (Smerinthus ocellata) 12 9 12 1						28
	69.003 BF1981 – Poplar Hawk-moth (Laothoe populi) <b>87 91 93 12</b>						222
	69.004 BF1972 – Convolvulus Hawk-moth (Agrius convolvuli)	2		2	2	3	
Z	69.005 BF1973 – Death's-head Hawk-moth (Acherontia atropos)			1	1	1	1
	69.006 BF1976 – Privet Hawk-moth (Sphinx ligustri)	8	10	14	9	7	6
	69.007 BF1978 – Pine Hawk-moth (Sphinx pinastri)	2	6	8	6	15	16
PROJECT STATE AND A SEC.	69.009 BF1983 – Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth (Hemaris fuciformis)						
4/	69.010 BF1984 – Hummingbird Hawk-moth (Macroglossum stellatarum)	17	4	56	32	2	74
MODE NOT SOME ASSET	69.011 BF1985 – Oleander Hawk-moth (Daphnis nerii)						
MARIE NOT ANNA AND A	69.014 BF1987 – Bedstraw Hawk-moth (Hyles gallii)						
	69.015 BF1990 – Striped Hawk-moth (Hyles livornica)			1			
A	69.016 BF1991 – Elephant Hawk-moth (Deilephila elpenor)	115	145	112	143	221	281
X	69.017 BF1992 – Small Elephant Hawk-moth (Deilephila porcellus)	30	30	31	52	12	19
	69.018 BF1993 - Silver-striped Hawk-moth (Hippotion celerio)						



# Plume Moth Sightings

mage	Plume Moth Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
T	45.004 BF1501 – Triangle Plume (Platyptilia gonodactyla)	1	1	2	1	3	7
1	45.008 BF1504 – Yarrow Plume (Gillmeria pallidactyla)	4	4	3	6	2	
*	45.009 BF1503 – Tansy Plume (Gillmeria ochrodactyla)			1	3	3	
	45.010 BF1497 – Beautiful Plume (Amblyptilia acanthadactyla)	20	36	31	50	89	158
MAGE NOT ASSAULT	45.011 BF1498 – Brindled Plume (Amblyptilia punctidactyla)						
	45.012 BF1509 – Brown Plume (Stenoptilia pterodactyla)	1	1	3	1	6	6
7	45.013 BF1507 – Twin-spot Plume (Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla)	1		1	1		6
不	45.019 BF1506 – Saxifrage Plume (Stenoptilia millieridactyla)	1				5	3
MANUFACT ANALASIS	45.021 BF1507 – Dowdy Plume (Stenoptilia zophodactylu)						
MARIE NET ANALABAS	45.022 BF1496 - Rose Plume (Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla)						
	45.023 BF1495 – Crescent Plume (Marasmarcha lunaedactyla)				2		
****	45.028 BF1494 – Wood Sage Plume (Capperia britanniodactylus)	1					
T	45.030 BF1513 – White Plume moth (Pterophorus pentadactyla)	4	1	5	13	11	23
MAGE NOT SOME AREA	45.031 BF1514 – Spotted-white Plume (Porrittia galactodactyla)						
MADE NOT AMALABLE	45.032 BF1511 – Western Thyme Plume (Merrifieldia tridactyla)						
	45.033 BF1510 – Thyme Plume (Merrifieldia leucodactyla)		1				
NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	45.034 BF1512 – Dingy White Plume (Merrifieldia baliodactylus)						
NAME AND ADDRESS OF	45.037 BF1523 – Dusky Plume (Oidaematophorus lithodactyla)						
MARKET NOT ANNA ARME	45.038 BF1522 – Plain Plume (Hellinsia tephradactyla)						
	45.039 BF1519 – Citron Plume (Hellinsia carphodactyla)					1	
NAME NOT ANALASIS	45.04 BF1518 – Mugwort Plume (Hellinsia lienigianus)						
1	45.041 BF1500 – Small Goldenrod Plume (Hellinsia osteodactylus)	1	1	1		1	7
T	45.043 BF1517 – Hemp Agrimony Plume (Adaina microdactyla)			1			4
<b>V</b>	45.044 BF1524 – Common Plume (Emmelina monodactyla)	48	49	52	87	134	283



# **Pug Moth Sightings**

lmage	Pug Moth Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MADE WIT AND JOB E	70.129 BF1863 – Dentated Pug (Anticollix sparsata)						
Willey !	70.141 BF1862 – Double-striped Pug (Gymnoscelis rufifasciata)	66	89	107	165	161	304
A	70.142 BF1858 – V Pug (Chloroclystis v-ata)	17	28	31	35	27	95
	70.143 BF1859 – Sloe Pug (Pasiphila chloerata)				1		1
1	70.144 BF1860 – Green Pug (Pasiphila rectangulata)	25	29	37	45	63	116
919	70.145 BF1861 – Bilberry Pug (Pasiphila debiliata)				2	2	4
4	70.146 BF1813 – Haworth's Pug (Eupithecia haworthiata)	2	1		4	3	1
	70.147 BF1811 – Slender Pug (Eupithecia tenuiata)	4	2	6	5	9	10
	70.148 BF1812 – Maple Pug (Eupithecia inturbata)	3	3	3	4	4	16
The same	70.149 BF1815 – Cloaked Pug (Eupithecia abietaria)						1
* The	70.150 BF1816 – Toadflax Pug (Eupithecia linariata) 2 5					14	8
A STATE OF THE STA	70.151 BF1817 – Foxglove Pug (Eupithecia pulchellata)	50	85	60	84	126	156
PRACE NET ANNUAL PRACE	70.153 BF1814 – Lead-coloured Pug (Eupithecia plumbeolata)						
	70.154 BF1822 – Marsh Pug (Eupithecia pygmaeata)				1	4	5
17	70.155 BF1823 – Netted Pug (Eupithecia venosata)						
No.	70.156 BF1852 – Brindled Pug (Eupithecia abbreviata)	24	25	27	58	65	83
W.	70.157 BF1853 – Oak-tree Pug (Eupithecia dodoneata)	13	6	12	25	81	50
Show.	70.158 BF1854 – Juniper Pug (Eupithecia pusillata)	5	3	1		13	7
96	70.159 BF1855 – Cypress Pug (Eupithecia phoeniceata)		1	3	3	3	1
*	70.160 BF1835 – White-spotted Pug (Eupithecia tripunctaria)	12	26	12	22	53	71
1	70.161 BF1851 – Golden-rod Pug (Eupithecia virgaureata)	3	7	7	25	17	79
	70.162 BF1857 – Dwarf Pug (Eupithecia tantillaria)	5	2			3	8
	70.163 BF1856 – Larch Pug (Eupithecia Iariciata)			1			2
No.	70.164 BF1824 – Pauper (Fletcher's) Pug (Eupithecia egenaria)				1	1	1



# **Tortrix Moth Sightings**

Image	Tortrix Moth Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
IMAGE NOT AVAILABLE	49.001 BF1013 – White-barred Tortrix (Olindia schumacherana)						
T'as	49.002 BF1014 – Banded Hedge Grey (Isotrias rectifasciana)						
100	49.004 - BF1010 - Red-barred Tortrix (Ditula angustiorana)	21	25	18	36	68	114
(4)	49.005 BF1006 – Brown-barred Tortrix (Epagoge grotiana)				1		1
PAGE MOT FIFELABLE	49.008 BF1008 – Northern Reveller (Philedone gerningana)						
A	49.009 BF1007 – Pale-shouldered Tortrix (Capua vulgana)				1	3	3
	49.01 - BF1009 - Heath Tortrix (Philedonides lunana)		1				8
PAGE MOT KANABLE	49.011 BF976 – Great Pine Tortrix (Archips oporana)						
8	49.013 - BF977 - Large Fruit-tree Tortrix (Archips podana)	5	2	7	4	18	17
Ve J	49.014 - BF979 – Brown Oak Tortrix (Archips crataegana)			1		1	
	49.015 - BF980 - Variegated Golden Tortrix (Archips xylosteana)		2	1	2	3	3
DHASE NOT FARLABLE	49.016 BF981 – Rose Tortrix (Archips rosana)	1				2	
PARSE NOT FARLABLE	49.0161 BF981a – Fruit-tree Leaf-roller (Archips argyrospila)						
MAGE NOT SYNLABLE	49.018 BF983 – Great Tortrix (Choristoneura hebenstreitella)						
an .	49.020 BF974 – Heather Tortrix (Argyrotaenia ljungiana)	3	2	7	6	10	7
no	49.021 BF987 – Yellow Larch Tortrix (Ptycholomoides aeriferana)			1		2	2
	49.022 BF1000 – Brindled Tortrix (Ptycholoma lecheana)		1	1		1	4
-	49.023 BF971 – White-faced Tortrix (Pandemis cinnamomeana)				1		2
1	49.024 BF969 – Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (Pandemis corylana)	7	11	16	32	53	50
44	49.025 BF970 – Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix (Pandemis cerasana)	13	19	26	29	33	57



# **Leaf-miner Moth Sightings**

Leaf-miner Moth Sightings by Year (2020–2025)									
Image	Leaf-miner Moth Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
ends	2.001 BF6 – Common Spring Jewel (Dyseriocrania subpurpurella)	1	1	2	4	9	11		
DMAGE MOT ANALABLE	2.003 BF8 – White-spotted Spring Jewel (Eriocrania unimaculella)								
PAGE NOT ANALABLE	2.004 BF9 – Splendid Spring Jewel (Eriocrania sparrmannella)								
DANGE NOT ANNA ABILE	2.005 BF10 – Yellow-headed Spring Jewel (Eriocrania salopiella)								
	2.006 BF11 - Small Spring Jewel (Eriocrania cicatricella)	1							
	2.007 BF13 - Large Spring Jewel (Eriocrania semipurpurella)					1			
	2.008 BF12 – Purple Spring Jewel (Eriocrania sangii)						1		
	4.001 BF118 – Sorrel Dot (Enteucha acetosae)								
	4.002 BF116 – Grey Birch Dot (Stigmella lapponica)					2	3		
	4.003 BF117 – Pale Birch Dot (Stigmella confusella)					3	4		
	4.004 BF90 – Lime Dot (Stigmella tiliae)				2	2	4		
	4.005 BF110 – Birch Dot (Stigmella betulicola)	1							
المالات	4.006 BF113 – Glossy Birch Dot (Stigmella sakhalinella)		1						
	4.007 BF112 – Short-barred Dot (Stigmella luteella)				1		3		
MAGE NOT ANNA ABLE	4.008 BF114 – White-barred Alder Dot (Stigmella glutinosae)								
PAGE MIT ANALABLE	4.009 BF115 – Silver-barred Alder Dot (Stigmella alnetella)								
88	4.010 BF111 – Nut-tree Dot (Stigmella microtheriella)		1		5	10	10		
MAGE NOT ANALABLE	4.011 BF109 – Scarce Blackthorn Dot (Stigmella prunetorum)								
	4.012 BF102 – Maple Dot (Stigmella aceris)			2	4	3	9		
MAGE NOT ANALABLE	4.013 BF97 – Apple Dot (Stigmella malella)								
	4.014 BF98 – Buckthorn Dot (Stigmella catharticella)				1		2		
	4 015 REQ2 - Dasa Dat (Stigmalla anomalalla)	2				۵	5		



# Day-Flying Moth Sightings [ Macro AND Micro ]

	Day-flying Moth Sightings By Year (2020–20	25)					
	Jump to: Macro Moths   Micro Moths						
	Macro Moths						
Image	Day-flying Moth Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	202
PANCENET BINALIELE	52.002 BF0370 - Hornet Moth (Sesia apiformis)			2			
John.	52.003 BF0371 – Lunar Hornet Moth (Sesia bembeciformis)	2	1	4	2	8	5
MADE NOT ANALARIA	52.006 BF0375 – White-barred Clearwing (Synanthedon spheciformis)						
PROCEST RANKABLE	52.007 BF0381 – Large Red-belted Clearwing (Synanthedon culiciformis)						
	52.008 BF0380 – Red-tipped clearwing (Synanthedon formicaeformis)	2	1	5	7	3	7
1	52.012 BF0374 – Yellow-legged Clearwing (Synanthedon vespiformis)	1		1	4	3	3
	52.013 BF0373 – Currant Clearwing (Synanthedon tipuliformis)		2	2	6	6	4
-	52.014 BF0382 – Six-belted Clearwing (Bembecia ichneumoniformis)	7	5	17	23	3	3
	54.002 BF0163 – The Forester (Adscita statices)	3	1	2	2	4	4
	54.003 BF0164 - Cistus Forester (Adscita geryon)	15	9	7	13	2	15
	54.009 BF0171 – Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet (Zygaena lonicerae)	18	13	23	30	31	52

Image	Day-flying Moth Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MANUEL MOST ANNA AREA.	1.001 BF1 – Micropterix tunbergella (Red-barred Pollen-moth)						1
PROSE NOT ANNA AREE	1.003 BF3 – Micropterix aureatella (Yellow-barred Pollen-moth)	1	1		2		
	1.004 BF4 – Micropterix aruncella (White-line Pollen-moth)	1	1		5	2	6
1	1.005 BF5 – Micropterix calthella (Plain Pollen Moth)	4	7	3	3	5	5
mb	2.001 BF6 – Dyseriocrania subpurpurella (Common Spring Jewel)	1	1	2	4	9	11
MANUFACTURE AND A	2.003 BF8 – Eriocrania unimaculella (White-spotted Spring Jewel)						
MAKE NOT ANALASIA	2.004 BF9 – Eriocrania sparrmannella (Splendid Spring Jewel)						
PAGE NOT ANALASIZ	2.005 BF10 – Eriocrania salopiella (Yellow-headed Spring Jewel)						
1	2.006 BF11 – Eriocrania cicatricella (Small Spring Jewel)	1					
	2.007 BF13 – Eriocrania semipurpurella (Large Spring Jewel)					1	
-	2.008 BF12 – Eriocrania sangii (Purple Spring Jewel)						1
100	4.001 BF118 – Enteucha acetosae (Sorrel Dot)						



## Migrant Moth Sightings [ Macro and Micro ]



	Micro Moths						
Image	Migrant Moth Species	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	202
	15.0131 BF291a – Caloptilia honoratella (Pale Maple Stilt)			1		3	
-	16.005 BF428 – Yponomeuta rorrella (Willow Ermine)         14         14         18         28					31	10
	18.001 BF464 – Plutella xylostella (Diamond-back Moth)	8	1	35	50	152	168
PRODUCTION AND A	49.0161 BF981a – Archips argyrospila (Fruit-tree Leaf-roller)						
A	49.261 BF1157 – Crocidosema plebejana (Tree-mallow Tortrix)						
44N	49.3431 BF1215 – Thaumatotibia leucotreta (False Codling Moth)					1	
	62.021 BF1441 - Oncocera semirubella (Rosy Knot-horn)					3	5
MARIE NOT ANNUARIZE	62.025 BF1454b – Dioryctria sylvestrella (Chequered Pine Knot-horn)						
	62.04 BF1460 – Apomyelois ceratoniae (Locust Bean Moth)						
PROSE NOT FROM A SEA.	63.001 BF1372 – Paracorsia repandalis (Scarce Straw Pearl)						
	63.002 BF1368 – Loxostege sticticalis (Mugwort Pearl)						
	63.028 BF1375 – Ostrinia nubilalis (European Corn-borer)			1			1
A	63.031 BF1395 – Udea ferrugalis (Rusty Dot Pearl)	1	1	16	14	5	34



#### c. Tables



# i. Historical Statistics [ Macro and Micro ]

These 2 tables are merely presented to show a tabulated view of records, specifically Species, Abundance, Sites, Recorders and Tetrads. They are already shown previously in chart form, but here, you can view the table by years, or drill into the year's itself and view records by month.

Year	Species	Abundance	Sites	Recorders	Tetrads
2000	256	4677	131	35	74
2001	283	4572	144	35	88
2002	283	9626	97	37	59
2003	355	33471	167	61	97
2004	373	42797	227	62	115
2005	380	35060	203	72	116
2006	401	69745	299	90	159
2007	381	39386	253	85	143
2008	388	43088	269	90	161
2009	394	55316	314	104	182
2010	399	93568	422	127	218
2011	423	89801	446	122	230
2012	389	64368	313	112	174
2013	394	82565	284	117	181
2014	390	36176	198	90	140
2015	361	31093	171	70	126
2016	375	27595	180	93	135
2017	359	17724	171	95	136
2018	373	19832	178	79	136
2019	403	43925	281	171	190
2020	401	34375	367	250	242
2021	419	35829	347	244	235
2022	430	45279	421	279	267
2023	454	59876	592	336	308
2024	446	71686	794	417	340
2025	456	103533	794	414	330

Month	Species	Abundance	Sites	Recorders	Tetrads
Jan	11	69	12	9	11
Feb	28	517	39	32	35
Mar	41	1910	66	47	51
Apr	84	1475	78	56	62
May	185	5034	205	120	134
Jun	246	9326	254	149	170
Jul	294	18021	166	174	
Aug	248	18950	230	167	162
Sep	153	12492	131	93	94
Oct	83	2146	92	66	65
Nov	49	1427	49	36	37
Dec	13	319	18	16	17

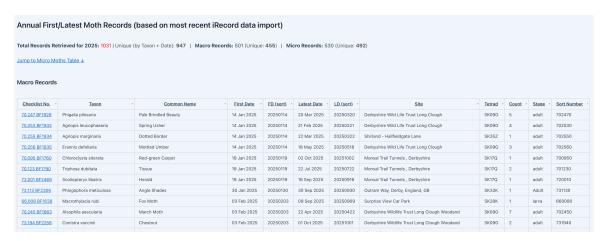


#### ii. First and Last Records for the Current Year

This table takes the data from the moth records database and plots the FIRST and LAST recorded dates of any species and displays them, with some additional data, for both Macro and Micro moths. They are sorted by default, to FIRST DATE order ascending, but all the columns are available to sort on.

**NOTE** – for the First and Last Date columns, it is essential that you sort on the 'FD Sort' and the 'LD Sort' column headers.

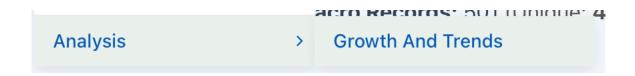
**NOTE** – also, the First and Last Dates may or may not represent the actual moths and dates, but this is dependent on whether a recent iRecord import has been done and also if the records have been verified.





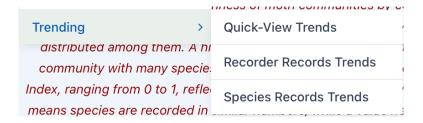


d. Analysis - Growth and Trends



NOTE – this table is currently under review/design.

e. Trending – a look at some trends in the records and those out there, recording the moths

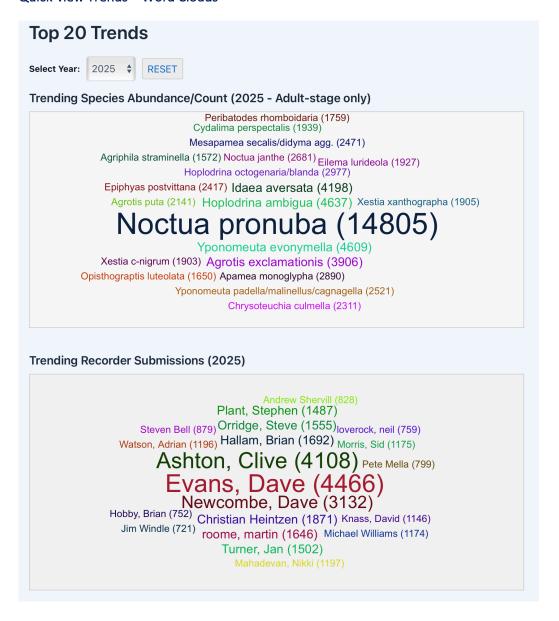


#### There are 3 reports here:

- 1. **Quick-view Trends** using a Word-cloud to show at-a-glance, the values of records by taxon/species and also for record numbers for a year by recorders.
- 2. Recorder Records Trends allows a full view of the Top 20 recorders, by records submitted, selectable by year, back to 2020, showing their top-recorded species and numbers/abundance recorded for Adult life-stage only. Also allows a graph and for each year chosen, a breakdown of those species recorded. It also shows the first and latest records submitted by each of the top 20 recorders note all the values are based on the latest verified records imported from iRecord data, so there may be a lag of up to a month or so. The counts for any recorder are where the recorder has recorded solely their own records and not when recorded and submitted as part of a group.
- 3. Species Records Trends shows, for selectable years, the Top20 species/taxon recorded. Shows the total records received and also the count/abundance total for each, based on Adult life stage records. It also shows the first and latest reports of the top 20 species/taxon, noting the possible lag dependant on when the last iRecord upload of records has been done. Clicking the image will open up the master moth page for the moth, so you can look at its full record and information, in detail. Clicking on the species name will open up some more information below showing the records submitted for other years and the breakdown of records submitted throughout the current year. There is also a Graph to view if desired.



#### Quick-view Trends - Word Clouds



In the top cloud, for Trending Species Abundance/Count, clicking the species name will take you to the moth master record for full information.

Selecting other years, back to 2020, will show you the top 20 species/taxon at-a-glance.

The number in brackets is the abundance/count for the year selected, based on Adult Life Stage records only.

The lower cloud for Trending Recorder Submissions, shows the top 20 recorders for the selected year.



#### **Recorder Records Trends**

## Top 20 Derbyshire (VC57) Moth Recorders - based on latest iRecord Upload

Note - counted only where the sole recorder named, not within a group

( click the "Recorder" name to display more information below lacksquare )

Select Year: 2025 ♦ RESET GRAPH

Rank	Recorder	Records	Species	First	Latest	Top Taxon [based on moth records]	( Common Name )
1	Evans, Dave	4,466	545	02/02/2025	19/09/2025	Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth
2	Ashton, Clive	4,108	492	21/02/2025	01/10/2025	Emmelina monodactyla	Common Plume
3	Newcombe, Dave	3,132	361	07/03/2025	20/08/2025	Peribatodes rhomboidaria	Willow Beauty
4	Christian Heintzen	1,871	344	14/01/2025	28/07/2025	Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing
5	<u>Hallam, Brian</u>	1,692	311	20/02/2025	25/09/2025	Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth
6	roome, martin	1,646	299	05/03/2025	19/09/2025	Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth
7	Orridge, Steve	1,555	297	21/02/2025	29/07/2025	Lacanobia oleracea	Bright-line Brown-eye
8	Turner, Jan	1,502	235	21/03/2025	26/09/2025	Hoplodrina ambigua	Vine's Rustic
9	Plant, Stephen	1,487	241	08/03/2025	27/09/2025	Agrotis exclamationis	Heart and Dart
10	<u>Mahadevan, Nikki</u>	1,197	292	14/01/2025	26/09/2025	Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing
11	Watson, Adrian	1,196	248	21/03/2025	22/08/2025	Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth
12	Morris, Sid	1,175	329	19/01/2025	01/10/2025	Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth
13	Michael Williams	1,174	320	05/03/2025	18/09/2025	Agrotis exclamationis	Heart and Dart
14	Knass, David	1,146	181	09/03/2025	10/09/2025	Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing
15	Steven Bell	879	242	03/02/2025	07/09/2025	Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing
16	Andrew Shervill	828	192	30/03/2025	03/10/2025	Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing
17	Pete Mella	799	179	24/03/2025	15/08/2025	Agrotis exclamationis	Heart and Dart
18	loverock, neil	759	214	10/06/2025	18/08/2025	Idaea aversata	Riband Wave
19	<u>Hobby, Brian</u>	752	221	22/02/2025	26/09/2025	Opisthograptis luteolata	Brimstone Moth
20	Jim Windle	721	212	24/03/2025	02/10/2025	Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth

Shows the Top 20 recorders for the year selected, showing number of records submitted, the species total, the first and latest submissions, subject to the latest iRecord upload and shows the top species/taxon recorded in that year, by the respective recorder.

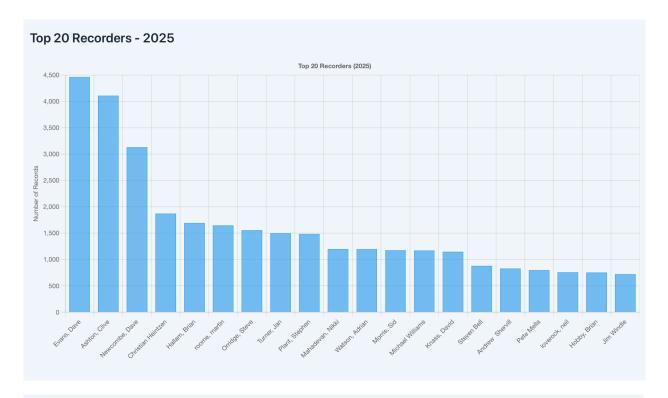
Clicking the recorder link will open up a lower section, showing both the records for this recorder for previous/other years.

The bottom table shows a monthly detail for records and the top species recorded by that recorder, for the particular month.

Again, clicking the species/taxon name, will take you to the master page for that particular moth.

There is also a graph available





# Year-by-Year Records for Evans, Dave

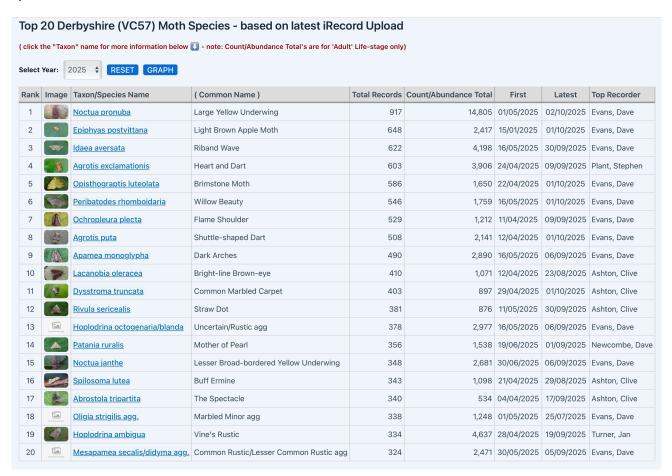
Year	Records
2023	1,679
2024	2,738
2025	4,466

#### Monthly Records for Evans, Dave (2025)

Month	Records	Top Taxon [ based on abundance count]
January	0	-
February	4	Phyllonorycter leucographella
March	86	<u>Orthosia cerasi</u>
April	187	Orthosia gothica
May	544	Glyphipterix fuscoviridella
June	987	Yponomeuta evonymella
July	1,561	Noctua pronuba
August	906	Parornix anglicella
September	191	Noctua pronuba
October	0	-
November	0	-
December	0	-



#### **Species Records Trends**



Shows the top 20 species/taxon recorded for the year selected.

Shows the total records, the count/abundance total, based on the Adult Life Stage records and the first and latest reports of the species, considering the latest iRecord upload to the website.

It also shows the top recorder for that species for that year.

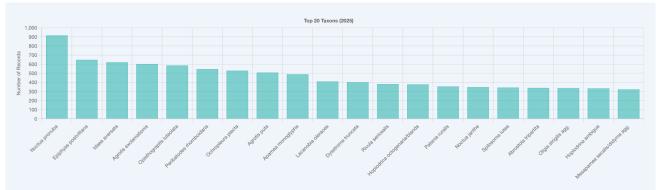
Click the image to go to the moth master page.

Click the species name to open up some more information below, showing the year by year records for this species and also a table showing the recording of this species for each month of the current year selected and the top recorder for each month.

There is also a graph to show the top 20 species/taxon recorded for the year selected.

See over for details.

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#### Year-by-Year Records for Opisthograptis luteolata

Year	Records
2020	206
2021	235
2022	212
2023	264
2023 2024 2025	560
2025	589

#### Monthly Records for Opisthograptis luteolata (2025)

Month	Records	Top Recorder [by records submitted]
January	0	-
February	0	-
March	0	-
April	11	Ashton, Clive
May	127	Ashton, Clive
June	174	Ashton, Clive
July	149	Evans, Dave
August	96	Evans, Dave
September	31	Ashton, Clive
October	1	Ashton, Clive
November	0	-
December	0	-



#### 5. MOTHS BY MONTH



This series of charts and lists attempts to show when you can expect to see a moth either in flight, or mining, based on the latest trends across the UK.

These monthly indicators are displayed for each moth within its master data-sheet and also across the top of the

They are not definitive and as we will see later, some moth species are starting to show later flight times, maybe due to climate change, but for the main part they give a good indication of a likely moth presence.

## a. Flight Periods – Selective Choices

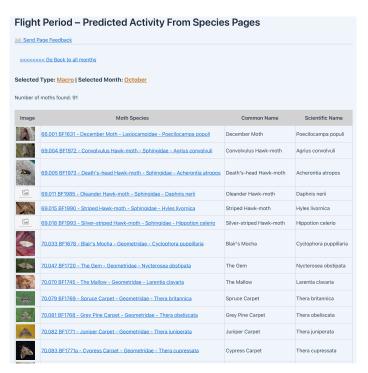
This displays a 'calendar' icon for each month, from Jan to Dec, for each type of moth, both Macro and Micro.

Clicking on any of the month icons will bring up a list of those moths generally found to be flying in that month.

Flight Period – Macro and Micro Moth Selectors		
Macro Moths	Micro Moths	
JAN	JAN	
FEB	FEB	
MAR	MAR	
APR	APR	
MAY	MAY	
JUN	JUN	
JUL	JUL	
AUG	AUG	
SEP	SEP	
OCT	OCT	
NOV	NOV	
DEC	DEC	



## Chosen for 'Oct' and Macros, for example.....



#### And for Oct and Micros

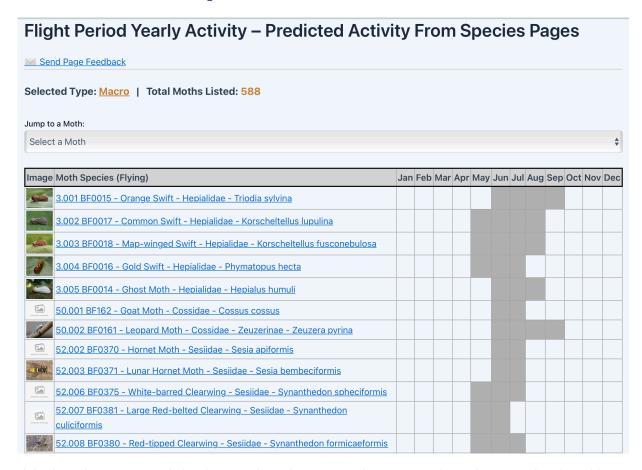


In both cases the species are shown in Checklist Number order and by clicking the thumbnail image or the checklist number, you can go straight to the master moth data-sheet of your choice.



#### b. Flight Periods – Yearly Activity [ Macro and Micro ].

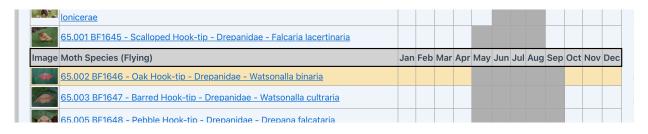
The moths are shown in order again, but their predicted/general activity is indicated in a monthly calendar view for ease of viewing.



If the list is long you can click Selection, then choose a moth to go straight to that record in the table.

65.001 BF1645 - Scalloped Hook-tip - Drepanidae - Falcaria lacertinaria
65.002 BF1646 - Oak Hook-tip - Drepanidae - Watsonalla binaria
65.003 BF1647 - Barred Hook-tip - Drepanidae - Watsonalla cultraria

The moth record will be highlighted a for a few seconds, for you to view, or click to see the moth's master data-sheet record.



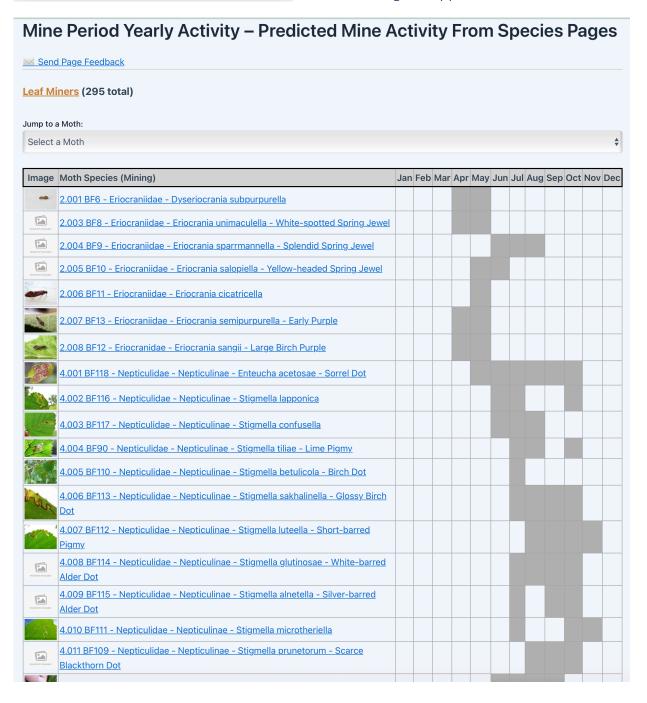
As said above, this can be done for both Macro and Micro moths.



#### c. Mine Period - Yearly Activity

# Mine Period Yearly Activity

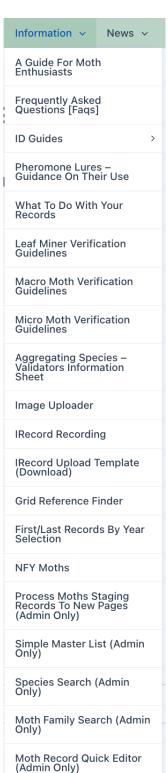
Clicking on this will bring up a similar table as for the flight activity, only this time for those leaf-miner moths and their mining activity periods.





#### 6. INFORMATION

This menu show links to all information available from the Derbyshire Moths website.



NOTE – most of self-explanatory, those marked 'Admin Only' are not available to general users.

Some are also under development, or will comment in the new year, e.g. New For Year / NFY Moths.

We will look at a few user options below.



# a. Image Uploader

# Image Uploader

Of interest is the ability to upload your images of moths, so they can be displayed and used within the website species pages and/or galleries.

All credits are given and copyrights are observed and protected.

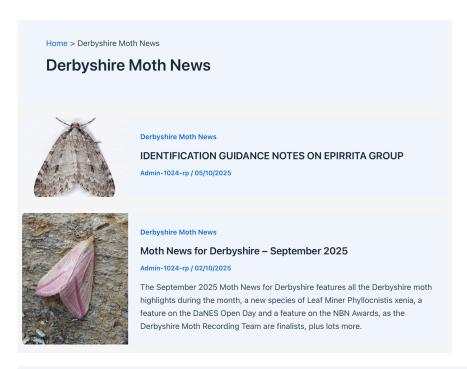
Contributing to the Derbyshire Moths Website				
Upload a suitable image you have of a Derbyshire moth – you will be credited and copyright of any image always remains with you.				
Please name your file sensibly [ "Moth Name" for example "Micropterix-aruncella.jpg"leave out the " "s ]				
Please note, that for the moment we are limiting the size of a file to less than 4mb.				
[ File types allowed: .jpg or .png ]				
Upload An Image  Select File  Upload				
Name(required)				
Email(required)				
Leave a message				
I agree to let Derbyshire Moths use my personal data for the website and for contacting me • Yes • No				



#### 7. NEWS



This allows you to view all the Derbyshire Moth News Bulletins and any Moth Traps recorded on the website.



# **Derbyshire Moth Traps List**

Mark Send Page Feedback

• Moth Trap 30th September 2025



I ran my 20w actinic moth trap in my Melbourne garden overnight on 30th September 2025. Warm overcast with early morning light drizzle. – Results were as follows and in no particular order – Large Yellow Underwing(8); Lesser Yellow Underwing (4); Box Tree Moth (7); Light Emerald (1); Swallow-tailed Moth (1); Shuttle-shaped Dart (2); Double-striped ...

Moth Trap 19th/20th August 2025



I ran my 20w actinic moth trap in my Melbourne garden overnight on 19th August 2025. Overcast with very light drizzle. – Results were as follows and in no particular order – Setaceous Hebrew Character (18), Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (4), Lesser Yellow Underwing (4), Brimstone Moth (2), Willow Beauty (5), Common Wainscot (8), Box ...



#### 8. **RESOURCES**

All available links to external resources are shown here.





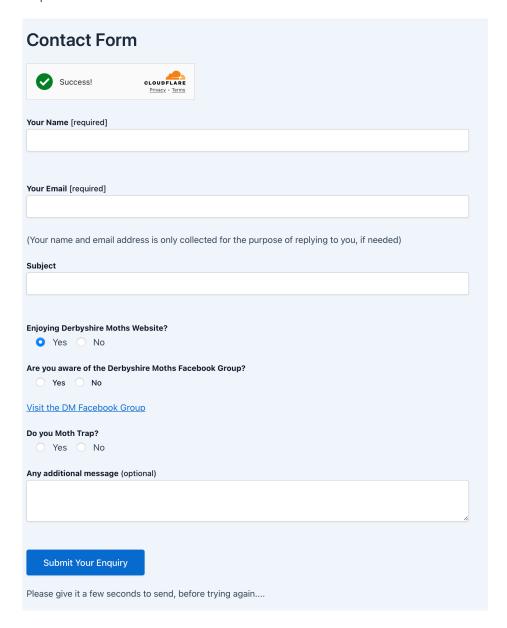
#### 9. CONTACT US



There are many channels by which you can make contact with the Derbyshire Moth Recording Team, or the Website Owner.

## a. Contact the Recording Team

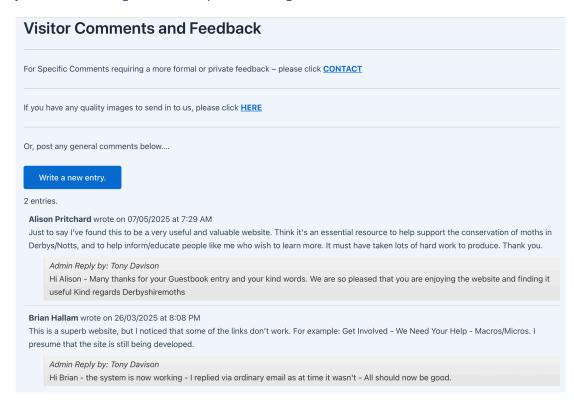
A form will open, where you can answer a few simple questions, then send in a message or request to the Team.



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#### b. Comments and Feedback

Another form is available, where you can send in specific comments, send in a set of images, or just leave a message in the Derbyshire Moths guestbook.





#### 10. ABOUT US

This is simply a page where we set out what and who we are and what the website is about and how we try to manage and protect your information, in accordance with the **UK GDPR regulations**.

# **About – Derbyshire Moths**

Send Page Feedback

#### **Derbyshire Moth Recording**

Your moth records are important to the Derbyshire Moth Recording Team. Although I am one of the Joint Derbyshire Moth Recorders, I do not directly accept or receive moth records via this website, and would encourage Derbyshire moth recorders to enter their moth records via iRecord – CLICK HERE. However, I am more than happy to help out and direct recorders in anyway I can with regards to Moth Recording in Derbyshire. Contact me via the links provided. Thank you.

#### **Derbyshire Moths**

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### Contact Us At Derbyshire Moths



#### 11. MOTH STATUS

Within the Derbyshire Moths website, a great deal of effort has been made to try and categorise the status of each species of moth recorded within the VC57 recording area.

This method of measuring, or collating the status, is used throughout the website and in all the reports and charts.

Essentially, for both Macro and Micro moths, the status falls into these 4/5 categories.

#### Macro

# Macros - Extinct - [Black]

Macros – Generally Common / Widespread – [Blue]

Macros – Significant Record / Very Rare / Vagrant – [Brown]

Macros – Rare / Uncommon / Scarce – [Green]

Macros – Migrant – [Orange]

Macros – Red Data Species – [Red]

Macros – No Images Currently

#### Micro

# Micros – Extinct [Black]

Micros – Uncertain/Unknown – Insufficient Data [Black]

Micros – Generally Common / Widespread – [Blue]

Micros – Significant Record / Very Rare / Vagrant – [Brown]

Micros – Rare / Uncommon / Scarce – [Green]

Micros - Migrants [Orange]

Micros – Red Data Species [Red]

Micros – No Images Currently

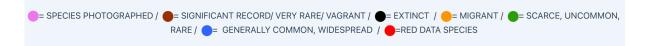
**Note** – the 'No images Currently' is not strictly a status but is useful for keeping track of what species we have images for and what we don't.

Note – For Micro moths, the picture is much less clear, as there are many more micro moths than macro moths and also the records for micro moths are still being updated constantly, as new species are discovered. The picture for macro moths is much simpler and therefore clearer.

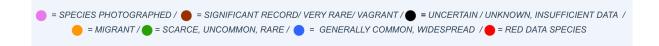
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# Moth Status Codes [including whether photographed or not]

## Macro



#### Micro



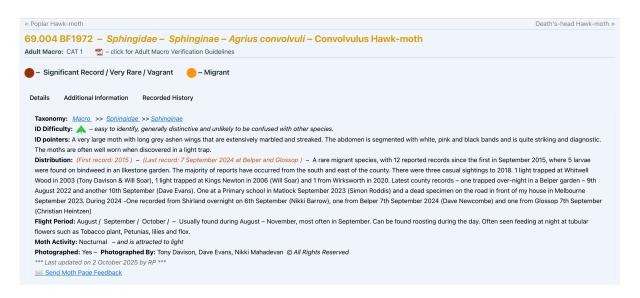


## 12. MOTH DATASHEETS/MASTER PAGES

All moths listed on the Derbyshire Moths website, has its own master page, where all the information known about it, is shown.

As we have seen from previously, a great deal of the reports allows a direct link to these master pages, so you, the user can make shortcuts and find your way around easier.

Having found your moth data-sheet/master page, here is a description of the information you can find there.



The top section is tabbed into 3 distinct categories:

- i. Details tab shown above
- ii. Additional Information tab
- iii. Recorded history

#### i. Details

As can be seen, this tab holds basic information pertaining to all moths, like Taxonomy/Family/Sub-family, Confusion Species, Other Name, ID difficulty, ID Pointers, Distribution, Flight Period, Mine Period [ where appropriate], moth Activity, Photographed, Photographed By. This is self-explanatory and has no need for explanation. The current status is indicated, by the colour disc at the top and also the full details of the moth are given, for example Checklist Number – Family – sub-family – Scientific Name – Common Name – Reference

Shown below:

69.004 BF1972 - Sphingidae - Sphinginae - Agrius convolvuli - Convolvulus Hawk-moth

Also shown is the Adult Category the moth is assigned and also a link to a pdf, explaining the Adult Verification guidelines.

The ID difficulty is based on a 3-colour moth graphic, which goes from easy to identify, to very difficult to identify – and there is a brief description of the requirements or expectations to enable a satisfactory identification of the moth.



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There has recently been some work done on providing more information on Leaf-miner moths, due to both their added interest and also as a request due to Derbyshire moth'ers expressing more interest in these moths.

Additional fields to both record and display leaf-miner-specific information show up when a leaf-miner moth is shown on the datasheet screen, as below.





## ii. Additional Information

The main items shown currently in this tab are:

- Wingspan
- Food Plant

## iii. Recorded History

Depending on the status of a moth, governs what is displayed here. If a moth is status BLUE, or Common and Widespread, then no information is displayed here as it would be irrelevant for a numerous species.

However, for other moths it may have one or more of these values:

- Last Recorded Year
- Last Recorded Date
- Last Recorded By
- Last Recorded General Area
- First Recorded Year
- First Recorded Date
- First Recorded By
- First Recorded General Area.

Examples below....

Last Recorded Year: 2024

Last Recorded By - Christian Heintzen

Last Recorded General Area - Gnat Hole

Last Recorded Year: 2024 First Recorded Year: 2015

**Last Recorded By** – Dave Newcombe, Christian Heintzen **Last Recorded General Area** – Belper and Glossop

**Note** – From this master moth page, you can also raise any issues you see, by clicking on the 'Send Moth Page Feedback', which will open up a form, so you can ask any questions, or point out any errors/omissions with the page.



## **IMAGE GALLERIES**

On every moth page there are 2 sets of images.

- 1. A series of **Selected Images** placed there for the purposes of either show-casing the moth, or showing specific identification guidelines or other areas of interest.
- 2. A clickable **Image Gallery**, which takes moth images from the master gallery and allows them to be viewed full-size by you.

# Examples below....

Selected Images: 4th Record – Dave Evans©, Belper 24th/25th June 2023; 3rd record – Sid Morris, Norbrigg Flash NR, Staveley 21st June 2023; Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire – Tony Davison© – 2nd record; Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire – 1st record – photos by kind permission of Sam Goddard© 15th/16th June 2023.















Image Gallery







# Clicked to show enlarged view....

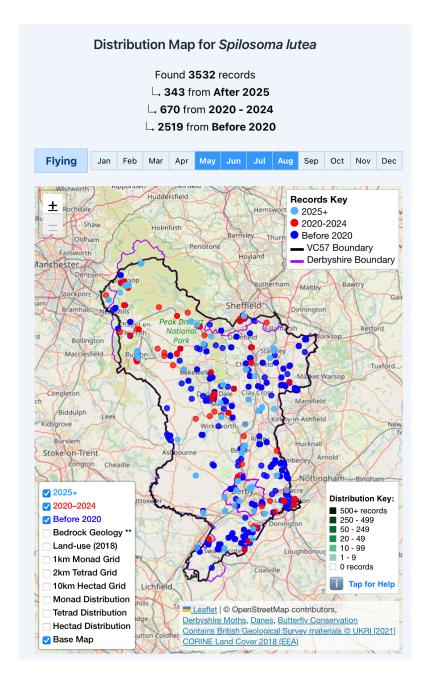




# MOTH-SPECIFIC MAPS, CHARTS AND RECORDS

For each moth page, there is a set of data, specifically for that moth.

## i. MAP

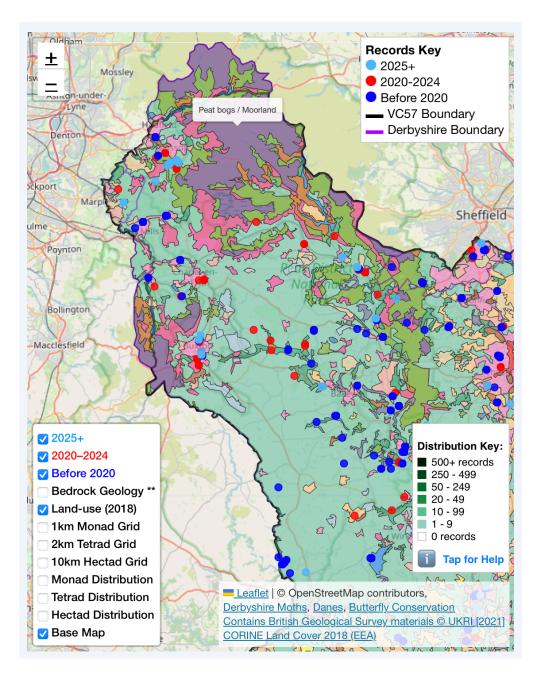


As we have seen previously, there are many ways to configure the maps and show different data and layers.

**NOTE** – However, the species page maps have another layer, which can be selected – **'Land-use'** – when switched on, this shows, according to an EU definition of 42 types of land-use category, the land-use over the entire VC57 area. See example overleaf...



# Land-Use Overlay



As you can see, the area of purple is clicked on and shows 'Peat Bogs/Moorland'.



## **NBN ATLAS UK DISTRIBUTION MAPS**

An experimental map has been provided for all species pages, which pull across from the NBN web services, the National biodiversity Network maps of the population distribution for the species.

Note – there are some caveats here –

- 1. The extent of datasets made available to the NBN to plot national data, varies considerably.
- 2. The records for Micro moths are very limited.

#### NBN Atlas UK Distribution for - Macaria brunneata

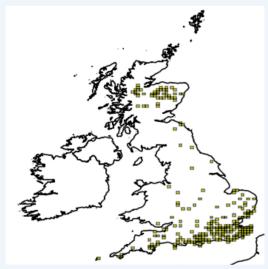
Please wait for the map to load fully – do not click the link shown.

There is sometimes a delay as the page interrogates the NBN Web Service for its data, so whilst it is on its way, this graphic is presented to show you that the

data is on its way to you. Sometimes however, the data never arrives, but that is out of our control.

#### Macaria brunneata

The National Biodiversity Network records are shown on the map below. (See terms and conditions)



Open interactive map in new window

The following datasets are included:

Macro-moth distribution records for the UK from Butterfly Conservation, up to 2019

**Collection Specimens** 

NE Scotland butterfly and moth records 1800-2010

HBRG Insects Dataset Vol 1

Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS) Dataset

NBIS Records to December 2016

Tullie House Museum Natural History Collections

National Trust Species Records

Visit NBN Site



# Flying and Mining information

In addition to the flight periods and where applicable, mining periods, are shown on the main 'Details' tab of the moth master page, these details are also displayed above the species-map, to help you remember when they are considered to be active.

For most moths, only a 'Flying' graphic is displayed, but if the moth is a leaf-miner, then a 'Mining' graphic will show below.

Examples below.....

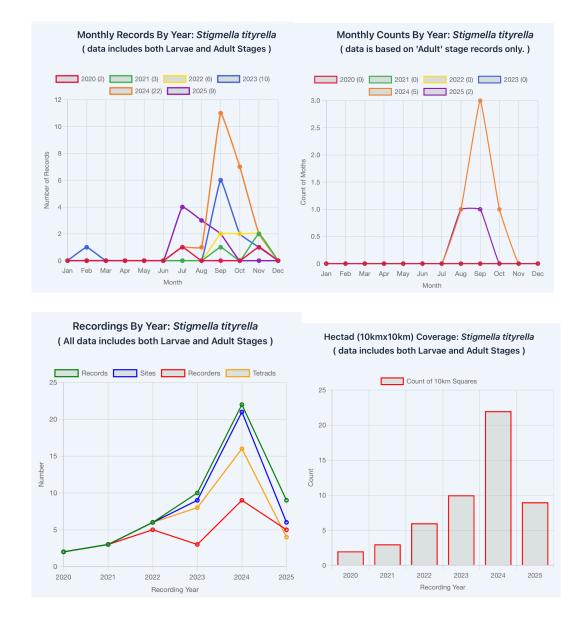




## **CHARTS FOR SPECIES DATASHEETS**

Species data-sheets/master pages have their own specific set of data-driven charts, to display varying pieces of information, pertaining to that moth and aspects of its existence, over time.

These are in the main, self-explanatory, so they are just shown here without comment. There are some other charts requiring explanation, so they will be given some background and explanation.



NOTE – FOR ALL THE CHARTS YOU CAN FILTER IN AND OUT YEARS, BY CLICKING ON THE KEYS/LEGENDS, TO SHOW OR HIDE THE LINES AS REQUIRED, OR TO MAKE THE GRAPH CLEARER.

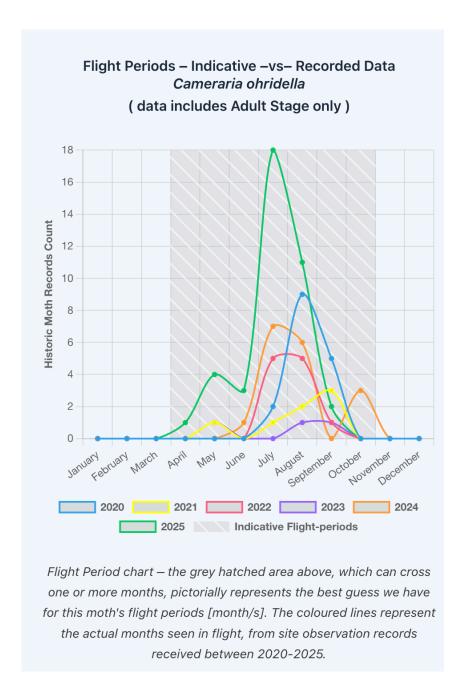
The following charts, requiring explanation are shown and discussed overleaf....



## Flight Periods - Indicative -vs- Recorded Data

This chart plots the counts/incidences of a specific moth over the last 6 years. The 'grey' bars represent the indicative/suggested flight periods for the moth, shown in the 'Details' tab of the moth data-sheet. The coloured lines show the 'ACTUAL' months where the moth was recorded in the field.

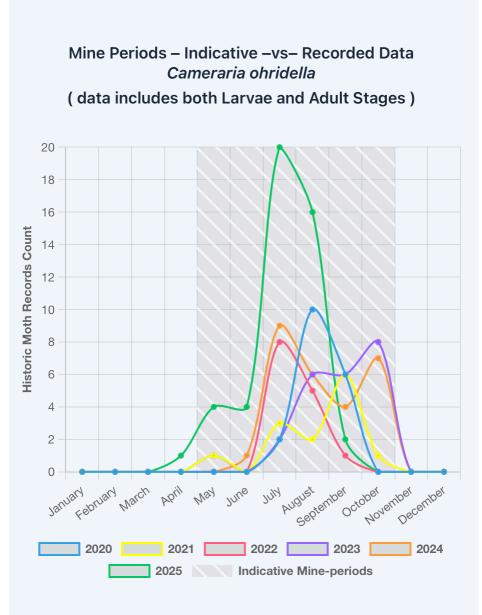
Note – the recorded data is filtered down to only 'Adult stage' records.





## Mine Periods - Indicative -vs- Recorded Data

Where a moth is a Leaf-miner, there is an additional chart which appears, that shows the mining activity, as recorded [ note – for mines, we measure recorded moth values for both Adult and Larval stages].



Mine Period chart – the grey hatched area above, which can cross one or more months, pictorially represents the best guess we have for this moth's mine periods [month/s]. The coloured lines represent the actual months seen mining, from site observation records received between 2020-2025.



# First/Last Recorded Dates

This chart takes records from the moth database behind the website and looks for moth presence dates.

The chart itself can discriminate between data for 'Adult-only' records and also Anything [ including Adult, Larvae and Mines, where applicable].

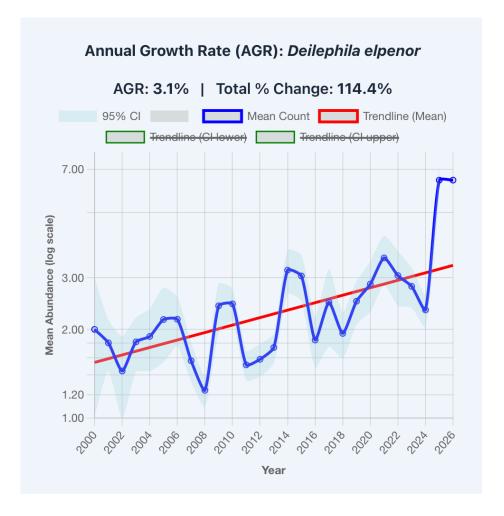


**Note** – by clicking the colour discs, you can discriminate between First and Last 'Adult-only' records from 'Anything records.

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The following two remaining charts are to a degree, experimental and will most-likely improve as more data and more accurate data comes into the data from iRecord.

Annual Growth Rate [AGR] / Total % change

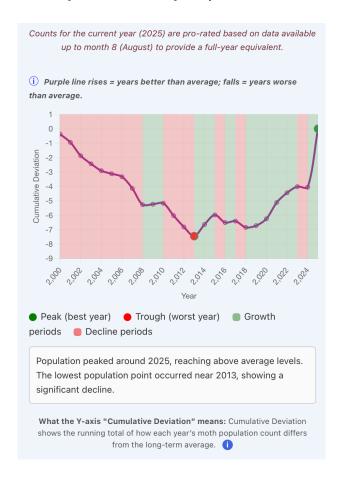


This chart illustrates changes in the average annual abundance of the species based on all records since 2000. For each year, the mean number of individuals per record is calculated from abundance counts, excluding non-numeric entries. The Annual Growth Rate (AGR) represents the average percentage change per year between the first and last years with data, while the Total % Change shows the overall increase or decrease in mean abundance across that period. The blue line plots yearly means on a logarithmic scale, making patterns clearer across large value ranges. The red line indicates the long-term trend derived from a linear regression of log-transformed means, and the shaded band shows the 95% confidence interval, reflecting year-to-year variability in the underlying counts.

Gaps in monthly or yearly records can cause the mean annual abundance to fluctuate or misrepresent real changes in numbers. The chart reduces this effect by ignoring incomplete current-year data, using mean counts rather than totals, and showing 95 % confidence intervals to indicate uncertainty. Missing years are estimated between adjacent values to keep the trend continuous, so while data gaps may still affect precision, the overall direction and growth rate remain broadly reliable.



# **CUSUM** [ Cumulative Sum ] Analysis



This chart shows **long-term changes in the moth's population** using a CUSUM (Cumulative Sum) approach. Each year's mean abundance (average number of individuals per record) is compared with the long-term average. When yearly values are above the average, the line rises; when they're below, it falls. The resulting curve makes it easier to see sustained periods of increase or decline rather than short-term fluctuations.

Gaps in yearly data can affect accuracy, as missing years may exaggerate changes. The chart reduces this impact by keeping gaps visible but interpolating between known years to maintain a continuous trend, while still noting the number of missing years. Current-year data is also **pro-rated** based on the months recorded so far, helping avoid misleading partial-year dips. Coloured bands mark periods of growth and decline, and peak and trough markers highlight the strongest points of increase and decrease.

Overall, the CUSUM line helps reveal whether the species has generally been above or below its long-term average across the years, providing a simple visual summary of population consistency and trend direction.

In the chart example above, the population peaked around 2025, reaching aboveaverage levels. The lowest population point occurred near 2013, showing a significant decline, followed by a recovery toward average levels in recent years.



#### **RECORDS**

The 'Records' tab shows the data driving much of the contents of the map, and charts.

It is only shown, as a list of recorded incidences of the specific moth, so as to show where the 'dots' on the map relate to.

The data has been anonymised to a degree, to protect recorder's addresses, names, etc.

However, it is still interesting to view actual records for a species.

For the purpose of the page length, the records list has been capped at 2000 records, which you can scroll down. However, it does show the total number of records received/stored for the particular moth, within the Derbyshire Moths database.



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## 13. WEBSITE NAVIGATION

Throughout the website, you can navigate around using the various menu and links, shown below.



Every possible opportunity has been made to allow quick-links to individual moth records, families, subfamilies, etc.

Within each moth master data-sheet, there is a navigation menu at both the top and the bottom, to click for the next or previous moth in the checklist-number-order.

There is a proviso here.

- 1. When you start to navigate, if you are on a 'Macro' moth page, then the previous and next links will only pass you to other Macro moths in the master series. In addition, the previous and next moths will show their 'Common Name'
- 2. When you are on a Micro moth page, the Previous and Next navigation will take you to another Micro in the series. Also, here, the navigation will show the Scientific Name.

To move-across to navigate to a micro moth from a macro moth you will need to find a micro then start the navigation.

This is ok, as to be honest, it is really easy to locate and find any moth on this website, so this previous and next logic works quite well.

