

Butterfly News

The Newsletter of the South Wales Branch of Butterfly Conservation
September 2007

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What a summer to start a butterfly transect!

Back in the March of this year I thought that it would be interesting to start a butterfly transect in Bute Park in the centre of Cardiff. There were two main motivations behind this decision: firstly, I thought that there were probably not that many transects being operated in the centre of a city monitoring the common, generalist species, and secondly as an excuse to get out of the office for at least an hour a week to enjoy a walk in the park.

Of course few would have predicted that this would be one of the wettest summers in recent years, and as such I think it is fair to say that this was not a particularly good year for the butterflies in the park. As a result this probably doesn't provide an ideal bench mark for future years of monitoring. However it has certainly been an interesting experience.

As far as the butterflies are concerned there was nothing unexpected, with eleven common species being recorded in total. During the cold and damp summer, these were often very hard to come by. But part of the point as far as I was concerned was that I was out and about, and there was always something else to look at, whether it be the Banded and Beautiful Demoiselles on the canal (*Calopteryx splendens* and *C. virgo*), the various species of Shield-bug, and the occasional Kingfisher on the river Taff, or just looking for early season leaf mines.

What probably made the transect most worthwhile (apart from the exercise!) was that it has enabled me to watch the spread of some of the newly arrived invasive species. This year has seen a huge increase in numbers of the Horse-Chestnut leaf miner (*Cameraria ohridella*), and whilst it was not at all obvious at the end of last year it is now abundant on trees all around the transect route. Another recent arrival in South Wales is the impressively large yellow and black hoverfly *Volucella zonaria* which was seen feeding on umbellifers two weeks running.



Rather less welcome though, the Harlequin Ladybird (shown here) has become firmly established in the park, with four adults, several pupae and dozens of larvae being seen since finding the first at the end of August. The presence in the park of this aggressive and voracious species is not good news for the native ladybirds since it will not only out compete them for aphids, when there are no aphids they will eat other ladybirds.

Hopefully next year the butterflies will feature rather more prominently on my weekly walk, but even if they don't I'm sure I'll find something else to keep me occupied!

David Slade

Welcome to New Branch Members

The Branch Committee is extremely grateful for the support of all local Branch members. It is always encouraging to welcome new members and so we have decided to introduce this new, regular newsletter section to say thank you and send a warm welcome to you all. We hope you enjoy your Branch membership and we look forward to seeing as many of you as possible at our Branch events.

Welcome to the following members who have joined the Branch since late November 2006:

Mr A & Mrs J Hawes,	Haverfordwest
Mr Richard Couper,	Llandrindod Wells
Mr Rudi Richards,	Ebbw Vale
Mr C W Shingler,	Ludlow
Mrs P Ponton,	Brecon
Miss Rhian Guillem,	Cardiff
Dr S Shayler,	Cardiff
Mr Andrew King,	Brecon
Mr Nigel Williams,	Llanelli
Ms Eve Owen,	Barry
Ms Samantha Shove,	Cwmbran
Mr Chris Hall,	Blaenau Ffestiniog
Mr W Fraser,	Swansea
Mr I W Callan,	Lampeter
Mr T Allenby,	Talybont
Mr William Jones,	Llanelli
Miss D Jarrett,	Cardiff
Dr Philip Makings,	Swansea
Mr John & Mrs Janette Rugman,	Llandysul
Mr David Hughes,	Burry Port
Mr Michael Hogan,	Merthyr Tydfil
Ms Anna Macro,	Chepstow
Mr K Henry,	Llandeilo
Miss Rebecca Jones,	Porth
Mr Simon Parry,	Barry
Mrs Maria Edwards,	Neath
Dr David Morgan,	Welshpool
Ms Sally Hayes,	Cardiff
Mr Kevin Edge & Ms Katie Coombs,	Cardiff
Miss Anita Shore,	Presteigne
Mr Anthony Jones,	Cardiff
Ms Sarah Freedman,	Swansea
Mr W D & Mrs V Jackson,	Chepstow
Mr Philip Ellis,	Ystrad Meurig
Ms Caroline De Carte,	Machynlleth
Miss Nansi Dingle,	Machynlleth
Ms R M Porter,	Cardiff
Mr David Tolley,	Caerphilly
Mr David Tolley,	Caerphilly

Help raise money for Butterfly Conservation

The Internet is accessible to all of us and is used constantly. Every time you search or shop online you can now raise money for charity. A web site called everyclick.com, a search engine like Google and Yahoo is offering to do just that. They promise to donate half their profits to a charity nominated by you. Make that charity Butterfly Conservation and they benefit every time you use the site to search the web so please make www.everyclick.com your home page. The more you use www.everyclick.com the more money you will help generate for the charity of your choice. So why not tell your friends about this new way to support charity.

Some supporters are helping to spread the word by adding a simple PS to all their emails. If you would like to do the same you can add this message to your email footer:

I raise money for charity just by searching the web! www.everyclick.com is an internet search engine with a big difference - it donates half its revenues to charity, please support them too!

E-mail Newsletters

If you have access to the Internet then you can have this newsletter delivered to you, in full colour, via e-mail. Just send your e-mail address to me at pembs.leps@tiscali.co.uk and I will add you to the mailing list. It will also save South Wales Branch the cost of mailing the newsletter to you

Lost mailing list

Due to a computer crash and a disk disaster my original mailing list has been lost.

If you were included on that list then please send me your e-mail address again so that I may include it on the new list. This will ensure that you will get your newsletters by e-mail and continue to save the branch the cost of mailing.

R. Elliott

Editor



SEWBR^eC

SOUTH EAST WALES BIODIVERSITY RECORDS CENTRE
CANOLFAN COFNODI FIOAMRYWIAETH DE DWYRAIN CYMRU

SEWBR^eC Update

SEWBR^eC has now completed its first full financial year in its running phase and proved how viable and valuable an LRC can be in this part of Wales.

May 2007 saw a number of significant changes to the SEWBR^eC team, most important of which was the creation of a fourth permanent post of Data and Enquiries Officer. We were delighted to be able to promote Rebecca Johnson (who joined SEWBR^eC in August 2006 as Biodiversity Information Assistant) into this position. At the same time David Slade (our longest-serving staff member, and Chairman of this branch of BC) was promoted to the role of Senior IT and Biological Records Officer and Rebecca Davies became Senior Data and Enquiries Officer. Adam Rowe completes the team as Records Centre Manager, whilst Rebecca Johnson's previous post (working on CCW data computerisation and mobilisation project) will be re-filled shortly!

The past year has seen sustained growth in the quality and quantity of SEWBR^eC's data holdings, with over 850,000 records now held in our Recorder or MapMate databases. One of the main contributions to this growth has come from the continuation of the project to computerise the locally-held paper-based records at the offices of the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW). Since the start of the *Data Computerisation and Mobilisation Project* (in December 2005) over 40,000 biological records have been entered into SEWBR^eC's Recorder database. These records are now consulted on a daily basis, not just by CCW staff, but also by all others who utilise SEWBR^eC's services.

Other significant additions to our data holdings have included 23,000 records from Sam Bosanquet, the Monmouthshire Vice County Recorder for bryophytes (mosses and liverworts). This data set has helped to ensure that lower plants are much better represented on our database and in the search results we produce. In the first case of its kind, we are also

ensuring that Sam's expertise is offered to all users whose search results include scarce and rare bryophytes, by including Sam's contact details, and his offer of advice, on all relevant reports.

Other significant additions to the database include CCW Headquarters data relating to Bats, Great-crested Newts, Lichens and Stoneworts, plus over 2,200 records from the recent Gwent Bat Survey. We have also imported over 10,000 records of Gwent bird sightings from 2006 which SEWBR^eC had transcribed from recording cards on behalf of the Gwent Ornithological Society. Similar agreements have also been signed in the last year with a range of additional recorders and groups including the Gwent Fungus Group, the Valleys Bat Group and last but not least, Butterfly Conservation (South Wales Branch).

Since completing its establishment in Summer 2005, SEWBR^eC has been funded entirely by sales of its services to a range of users. The majority of this funding has been achieved through service level agreements (SLAs) with organisations ranging from Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies (ASPBs) and Local Authorities to Charities. Income from these sources (as well as from sale of data services to commercial bodies) has grown steadily in recent years which has enabled SEWBR^eC to achieve a position of financial security which has exceeded even the most optimistic projections. We currently have SLAs in place with 12 such bodies (including 7 Unitary Authorities), and discussions are underway with a further 6, including 3 more Unitary Authorities.

For more information about our data holdings, or services then please contact us at:

SEWBR^eC,
13 St Andrews Crescent,
Cardiff, CF10 3DB
Tel 029 2064 1110
Fax: 029 2038 7354
Email: info@sewbrec.org.uk.

Foot & Mouth Outbreak

DEFRA and BC Advice

The following notes derive from current DEFRA information and advice.

Apart from the protection and surveillance zones around the outbreak farms, countryside access is meant to be normal though there is heightened attention to prudent bio-security measures on all farmland, and especially with livestock. This has implications for BC staff and volunteers visiting such places.

Countryside access and recreation

Despite the new outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), the countryside remains open. There is no need for people to stop visiting the countryside and, at the present time, the only impacts on visitor attractions are those which result from the restrictions on animal movements and animal gatherings.

Approach

Working in partnership with all relevant organisations, our objective is to stamp out the current outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) through swift and decisive action that:

- minimises the impact on the rural economy, international trade and the wider public welfare; and
- provides due protection for the welfare of the animals concerned.

Our immediate response will:

Reduce the risk of spread through culling out the Infected Premises (IP) and taking a vigorous policy on identifying and culling dangerous contacts; and

Apply all available resources to investigation in the Protection and Surveillance Zones in order to identify and close all possible risk pathways.

Access to land

We have learnt the lessons of the experience of the 2001 outbreak and would not close down the countryside if it is not justified by the disease risk. Current veterinary advice is that outside a protection zone, the risk of rights of way users and other visitors to the countryside spreading disease is low. Access to the countryside and in particular to footpaths, may be restricted but only within the Protection Zones (PZ) (areas of minimum 3km around an infected premises) if it is felt too risky to keep them open. Footpaths on the infected premises are closed.

There is a clear principle that there should be a presumption in favour of maintaining public access. Thus, any decision to close land over which there is a public right of way, or where there is public open space or a right of access to open country, would only be taken only when it is clearly necessary to do so.

In the event of a disease outbreak, inspectors may have the power to prohibit entry on to any land within designated areas and, in some cases, a specific power to close rights of way. In cases where the power is used to prohibit entry to designated areas, this power would, incidentally, enable the prohibition of entry on to any public right of way or land

to which the public have a right of access situated within the designated areas.

Countryside

The countryside remains open. However, footpaths on the infected premises and in the protection zone will be closed. There is no need for people to stop visiting the countryside and, at the present time, the only impacts on visitor attractions outside the Surveillance Zone are those which result from the restrictions on animal movements and events involving susceptible animals.

- Apply common sense precautions that are standard practice in most areas of the countryside:
- Do not stray from the right of way onto grazing land
- Avoid walking amongst livestock
- Never touch or handle livestock
- Keep dogs on a lead where there may be livestock (cattle, in particular, are curious and approach dogs).
- Take any waste, including food, home
- Use any disinfectant footpads or baths which the landowner provides

Guidance to BC staff and volunteers undertaking fieldwork

Butterfly Conservation's survey and monitoring fieldwork does not provide justification for special dispensation on access restrictions. In fact given that we range off footpaths and might visit a greater range of farms and farmland than the general public we need to be more diligent.

Our approach should be more prudent than the guidance given to the general public, as we cover more farmland and do not stick to paths and tracks.

Within Protection Zone: Keep off all farmland and woodland - footpaths are closed there anyway.

In Surveillance Zone : Please avoid going onto any farmland- if you really must then strictly follow the advice above on bio-security measures and only go with the farmer's consent. It would also be prudent to treat woodland and other non agricultural land that adjoins farmland in the Surveillance Zone in the same way.

For all other parts of the countryside - treat as 'potential outbreak areas' and:

- 1. Please be aware of DEFRA advice to farmers on prudent bio-security measures.*
- 2. Ensure that the farmer is aware that you are visiting the land, of the precautions that you are taking on cleaning footwear and vehicle tyres, and is happy for you to proceed in those circumstances.*

MEMBERS' DAY and AGM

This year's Members' Day and Annual General Meeting will be on Saturday 20th October 2007 at the Kenfig NNR Visitor Centre, Kenfig, near Pyle, between Bridgend and Port Talbot (less than 1 mile from M4)

The programme will include an report on the Garden Moths Scheme in Wales, an update on the Moths Count National Moths Recording Scheme. These will be followed by a presentation by Katie Cruikshanks on "Butterflies in the Wider Countryside" just before the lunch break.

The (short) Annual General meeting will be held directly after lunch. Included in this will be a report on the Branch's activities

in the past year. This will be followed by Dr. Simon Spencer's explains some of the opportunities available with BC's European Interest Group.

This will be followed , following a short break for tea, by a report by CCW's Bob Haycock on recent highlights from Castlemartin in Pembrokeshire 15.05 Recent Highlights from Castle Martin in Pembrokeshire.

The meeting is due to end at approximately 15.45.

High Browns Shine in an Indifferent Summer *A new BAP species turn up!*

After 30 or more Sunday morning work parties during last 5 years, plus a few extra weekday sessions, it would be good, particularly for those involved, to hear of some positive results. In that respect, none of those last 5 years so far have been at all disappointing. In fact, quite the reverse, with numbers of high brown fritillaries increasing every year, certainly up to summer 2006. Although there is an undoubtedly strong correlation between each location on which work is carried out and the appearance of the butterfly the following year, I guess we still had some very slight doubts that, perhaps like marsh fritillaries, we might get a spectacular crash. Unlike marsh fritillaries, we couldn't really think what might cause it, but a wet & windy summer we felt certainly wouldn't help.

So now that we've had a bad summer, where are we? Well, astonishingly, better than ever! The dark green fritillaries were first recorded on 24th May and high browns on 1st June. By coincidence, these were exactly the same dates, as both species were first recorded in Devon this year and for high brown equalled our previous earliest South Wales record during the early 1990s. You'll all recall the summer we experienced during April, which probably did the trick in allowing advancement of larvae. By the time that Mike Clark got onto site this year in last week of May, no larvae could be found. Fortunately, Paul Dunn was on hand in early May and turned up 6 larvae, all on sub sites where we had previously carried out clearance work. During first week of June, dark green, high brown and small pearl-bordered fritillaries all peaked. This in itself was extraordinary, for several reasons. First of all, Paul & I saw good numbers of SPBF on bracken slopes in Devon on 22nd April, and several observers reported odd individual SPBFs on damp grassland sites in S Wales in late April/early May. But bracken slope SPBFs in S Wales seemed to emerge slightly later than normal years, with first Alun valley records, 7 fresh males, on 20th May. Secondly of course, DGF & HBF were both early. Thirdly, DGF usually emerge and peak a week before HBF but not this year.

Another oddity was that 2 HBFs were observed as late as August bank holiday, giving a flight period spanning 13 weeks. Overall numbers recorded by volunteers and Heritage Coast staff using our standard and consistent transect count methodology were 57% up on 2006: a seemingly robust situation indeed. If that wasn't enough good news, Silver-washed fritillaries were seen and photographed by several observers for the first time in 5 years.

To cap it all, a good population of another BAP invertebrate species, hornet robber fly was found on the grazed slopes of Alun valley: the first record in the area for about 100 years. These beasts breed in animal dung, but need dung from animals not treated with chemical wormers. We are hopeful that the population will continue to expand, including on the adjoining farm, from which most of our grazing animals currently come.

We are grateful to CCW, BC and Vale LBAP partnership for funding and support and the many many days of volunteer effort put in over the years. More work is planned this winter and some experimental work will also be undertaken on other potentially suitable sites within range of the Alun valley.

Richard Smith

Another Useful Brown Hairstreak Winter

New faces amongst our volunteers last winter, and many familiar ones, once again covered a huge amount of ground seeking those pinhead-sized little white “buns” in bare hedges. Well success was had once again because we’ve been able to add

- another 9,000 hectares to the size of our West Wales Brown Hairstreak Landscape Area model (i.e. its known Welsh range)
- 1,405 eggs found, including..
- 828 eggs on annual transect counts
- 249 eggs in previously recorded 1km squares but not on transects
- 328 eggs in 15 new 1km squares

Carmarthenshire highlights

We spent a lot of time (some would say too much!) trying to fill the hole in known distribution between Carmarthen and the hills surrounding Pencader. We had a really promising start: I found one egg within 5 minutes of searching in Llanpumsaint village, so spent the next couple of hours setting up some access permissions for two whole days of further surveys with the whole team around the village and around Alltwallis. I should have known it was fated when I saw in my rear view mirror the tractor flail starting on the hedge where I had just found it. As it was a very short section of hedge, by the time I had turned the car around and got back, the flail had already passed on. But to my enormous relief, the red peg and the egg were still intact, protected from the blades by the proximity of the metal village sign! Unbelievably, half a dozen of us searching on two (separate) whole days failed to turn up another egg! Rather better luck came from our efforts to survey northwards from the Capel Dewi site. Speculative visits to three new sites, all Tir Gofal farms, north of the Abergwili to Whitemill to Nantgaredig section of A40, just east of Carmarthen, all produced positive results, putting the Afon Annell and Nant Penycnwc valleys on the brown hairstreak map. One particular farm on a steep south facing slope held over 80 eggs, virtually all of which were in the 3 lowest lying of the dozen or so fields comprising the farm. The owners of the Merlin’s Hill farm visitor centre at Whitemill seemed pleased that, although not actually on the hill, more sheltered parts of their farm recently fenced to prevent stock grazing the blackthorn scrub, held about 20 eggs. A young bull, brought up as a family pet, thus with no fear of humans, putting its front feet on the shoulders of two of our volunteers

is not everyone’s idea of fun! Alan & John (eventually!) saw the humour and lived to tell the tale! In the morning, we had surveyed a dairy farm neighbouring the Botanic Gardens at Llanarthne in thunder and lightning! A huge reward though was finding two eggs for the very first time ever on the demonstration hedge which Trevor Davies so expertly layed for us at our demonstration event in January 2006 beside the Gardens’ rear entrance. Also rewarding was finding an egg for first time in 5 years on some blackthorn coppice which the Garden had kindly allowed us carry out in 2006, close to their woodland walk. We plan to do a little more each year to continue to restore its suitability for brown hairstreak.

In the mid Cothi valley, a few miles north of Pontargothi, our success in finding 350 eggs on a new site last year was tempered by last autumn being the year when the roadside hedges were eventually trimmed (but not the field hedges so far). Egg numbers were well down on roadside hedges as would be expected, but we did find explore 3 land-holdings immediately to the north upstream, adding another 80 eggs on these new sites. Chances are similar numbers were present there the previous year, as trimming on farm to south would have occurred after egg laying.

Another plus is that the population east of Cwmffryd and straddling the A48 dual carriageway now appears even stronger after we surveyed four more fields last winter, adding another 27 eggs, bringing the total to around 80 eggs. The farm has just gone into Tir Cynnel so requires 25% of hedges untrimmed each year. When I gave the farmer a map of his best blackthorn hedges, he seemed willing to leave these as his “untrimmed 25%” for the next couple of years.



Finally, despite access difficulties with one of the two landowners near Cilycwm where we found eggs the previous winter, we found another adjoining farm and the community field to hold good egg numbers. The “front” part of the community field was immediately opposite the Welsh medium primary school and included their playground. Fortunately, one of our volunteers, being a retired teacher, offered to pop over to the school and explained our findings to the teacher. We understand that later that afternoon the children were to be shown some of the eggs we had marked up and learn a little of its life-cycle. Hopefully, their interest will continue, particularly as we intend to include the hedge in a new annual egg count transect (see picture on previous page).

We've had to rationalise the number of future annual egg count transects down from 17 now qualifying to 10 to be carried out annually and the other 7 biannually. The 10 retained for annual visits are edge of range and other strategically important sites, where earliest signs of change are most useful. This should leave plenty of time this coming winter to survey new sites in our target areas which are:

- around Clunderwen
- around Llanybydder
- around Llansawel & Pumsaint and
- between Cilycwm, Llandoverly and Cynhordy

See the insert in this newsletter for outline programme and register your interest now with Isabel Macho or myself, if you'd be willing to help. Hopefully, these outings in winter will continue to be immense fun, as well as really useful.

Ceredigion & western BBNP (east of Fairfach to Bethlehem to Rhydysaint road)

Part of a 3 year CCW Species Challenge project, Clare Williams was the latest member of BC Wales staff to take on its organisation, following Anna the year before and Kelly the year before that! Clare had the unfortunate bonus of writing it all up.

Given difficulties of building up good contacts with volunteers at such short notice, many participants in Carmarthenshire surveys willingly crossed those funny administrative lines which only a few humans seem to need and most of us fail to understand! It makes no sense to brown hairstreaks! So we made the most of minimising the survey miles and arranged several days straddling the county borders in the Teifi valley as well as along the Fairfach to Bethlehem road.

The Teifi valley continued to be rewarding for new sites. A farm near Brongest, managed with conservation very much in mind, and in Tir Gofal,

produced the rather nice total of 100 eggs. This is the best single farm known so far for brown hairstreak in Ceredigion and the news gave the owners much pleasure. They had left plenty of scrub along edges of lower fields and fenced them out from stock. The steep valley side site had a good sheltered topography.

Another key task was to include surveys of neighbouring farms to what appeared for last few years to be the last of Ceredigion's sites, well away from the Teifi valley. A smallholding just north of Llangeitho in the middle Aeron valley has had small numbers of brown hairstreaks when we visited between 2000 and 2004. It's major asset was a superbly enthusiastic owner, who made it into the biodiversity grants scheme previously run by the Shared Earth Trust. With our advice, hedges were fenced from nibbling sheep in 2004. Virtually all of the 17 eggs which we found in 2007 were laid on this protected young blackthorn growth. We found 2 eggs on adjoining land to south, then 14 eggs on a Tir Gofal farm, just across the river south again.

Disappointingly, all of the half dozen or so visits to lowland farms between Llanwnnen and Llangeitho failed to produce any signs of brown hairstreak. Typically, most of the hedges were damaged by heavy sheep grazing or otherwise totally unsuitable. Finally, after Mike Clark's dedicated work for several years counting eggs annually on the Welsh Wildlife Centre (Cilgerran) site, we wanted to see that work continue, despite and indeed because of some damage to young blackthorn by water buffalo in particular. Joyce Jones has kindly taken on butterfly monitoring at this site and joined a few of us to do an egg count in March this year. Whereas egg numbers were around 50 to 80 in previous years, after water buffalo winter paddocks were moved to the transect site, they had fallen to 40 eggs in 2006 and 27 in 2007. Phil Ward at centre was grateful for our advice on coppicing some older blackthorn to replace young growth lost. Indeed Phil has been supporting us in managing Cwmduhon in Carmarthenshire for brown hairstreaks, so we are confident that recovery can be made.

Thanks

We are grateful to all of the volunteer help with winter surveys in particular and to Carmarthenshire LBAP and CCW for funding. If you are interested in helping - don't hold back! Gets you out in depths of winter and can be great fun.....see insert with newsletter.

Richard Smith

County Moth Recorders in Wales

Butterfly Conservation Head Office has just issued an up-to-date list of the County Recorders for moths throughout the United Kingdom. Below, for reference, are the names and contact information of the Welsh County Recorders

Anglesey - All moths

John Harold, Hen Ardd, Carreg y Gath, Rhiwlas, Bangor, LL57 4HD
Email: jhmoths@yahoo.co.uk
Tel: 01248 361126

Breconshire - All moths

Norman Lowe, 6 Tai Canol, Llangorse, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7UR
Email: norman@enviro-consulting.com
Tel: 01874 658453

Caernarvonshire - All moths

Julian Thompson, Pensychnant Conservation Centre, Sychnant Pass, Conwy, LL32 8BJ
Email: julian@pensychnant.fsnet.co.uk or julian.pensychnant@btinternet.com

Ceredigion - All moths

Carol Fielding, Countryside Council for Wales, Plas Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, SY23 3EE
Email: c.fielding@ccw.gov.uk

Carmarthenshire - All moths

Jon Baker, 14 Job's Well Road, Carmarthen, SA31 3HG
Email: mothboy8@aol.com

Denbighshire - All moths

Bryan Formstone, 15 Beech Avenue, Gresford, Wrexham, LL12 8EL
Email: bryanformstone@dsl.pipex.com

Flintshire - All moths

To be confirmed

Glamorgan - All moths

Barry Stewart, 36 Pencaerwn Road, Penyrheol, Gorseinon, Swansea, Glamorgan, SA4 4FU
Email: moonmoths@ntlworld.com
Tel: 01792 539447

Merionethshire - All moths

Andrew Graham, c/o Trawscoed, Llanuwchllyn, Bala, Gwynedd, LL23 7TD
Email: angrhm@globalnet.co.uk
Tel: 01678 540370

Monmouthshire - Macro-moths

Martin Anthoney, 23 Malvern Close, Risca, Newport, Gwent, NP11 6QY
Email: martin@chemlep.demon.co.uk
Tel: 01633 612272

Monmouthshire - Micro-moths

Sam Bosanquet, 14 Conway Drive, Steynton, Milford Haven, Pembroke-shire, SA73 1JA
Email: s.bosanquet@ccw.gov.uk

Montgomeryshire - All moths

Peter Williams, Pandy, Commins Coch, Machynlleth, Powys, SY20 8LG
Email: peter.williams@waitrose.com
Tel: 01650 511583

Pembrokeshire - All moths

Ron Elliott, 10 Flemish Court, Lamphey, Pembroke, Dyfed, SA71 5PA
Email: pembs.leps@tiscali.co.uk
Tel: 01646 672508 (h) 07974948048 (m)

Radnorshire - All moths

Pete & Ginny Clarke, 9 Dany-bryn, Glasbury on Wye, Hereford, HR3 5NH
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