

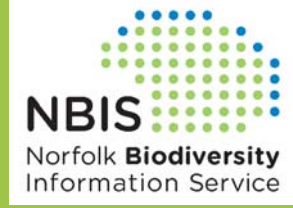
Please tell us if you find one of these moths

Records should contain information about: **What** you saw; **When** you saw it; **Where** you saw it (grid reference and habitat); and **Who** you are. You can record on-line – visit our website www.nbis.org.uk/MothsAutumn2011Survey to do this. Or you can send us an email at nbis@norfolk.gov.uk or get in touch by phone 01603 224458 or post at NBIS, Room 301, County Hall, Norwich, NR1 2SG.

Species	Date	Place name	Grid reference	Habitat

Your details (name and contact details eg. email address)

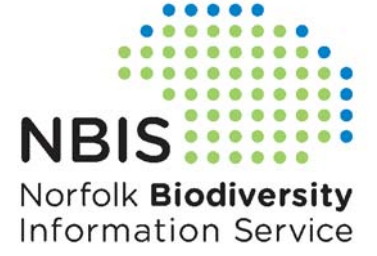
Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS) collects records of plants and animals found in Norfolk. This is important so that we know what exists where, so it can be protected and conserved.



Images

Front (main): Norfolk landscape (Credit: Keith Waldron)
 Front (inset): Red underwing (Credit: Brian Jones); Large thorn (Credit: James Grundy); Figure of 8 (Credit Bill Unwin).

Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service
 Room 301, County Hall, Norwich,
 NR1 2SG
 T 01603 224458
 F 01603 223219
 E nbis@norfolk.gov.uk
 W www.nbis.org.uk



**NBIS
 survey - can
 you help us
 find these
 moths?**

NBIS survey – can you help us find these moths?

There are many (over 2,500!) species of moth in Britain, varying greatly in size, shape and colour, and found in all sorts of habitats – from gardens to sand-dunes. They play an important role in the fabric of our natural world – recent declines in moth numbers threaten many species such as birds, bats and small mammals that depend on them for food. Many moth species are also important for pollination.

NBIS is asking for your help with recording three species of moth in Norfolk. The information you provide will help us to understand more about their distribution, and will contribute to our overall knowledge of Norfolk's biodiversity.

Moth facts

- Most moths are nocturnal;
- Many species fly during the summer although some are active in other seasons;
- Moths are more active on mild, cloudy, still nights;
- They don't like cold nights, heavy rain or strong winds;
- Some species can be lured using 'sugaring' which involves painting a homemade sugar solution onto an outdoor fence post.



Credit: Brian Jones

Red Underwing (*Catocala nupta*)

Description: an unmistakable large moth with red and black striped hindwings (which are usually only visible during flight) with a wingspan of 65 – 75mm.

Where to look: Woodland and scrub, riverbanks and gardens. Adult flies during August and September. Caterpillars feed on willow and poplar. Attracted to light and sugar.



Credit: James Grundy

Large Thorn (*Ennomos autumnaria*)

Description: a scarce golden brown moth, that flies in autumn. Wingspan 40 – 55mm.

Where to look: Broadleaved woodland and scrub; the adult flies between September and October. Caterpillars feed on a number of deciduous trees.



Credit: Bill Unwin

Figure of 8 (*Diloba caeruleocephala*)

Description: a dark brown moth with creamy markings on the forewing that resemble the number '8'. The male has feathered antennae.

Where to look: hedgerows, woodland and gardens. Caterpillars feed on hawthorn, blackthorn and apple. Adults fly in October and November and are attracted to light.

Read more about moths in Norfolk at www.norfolkmoths.co.uk
Download a factsheet "How to start mothing" at www.mothscount.org which includes information on attracting moths using lights and sugaring.