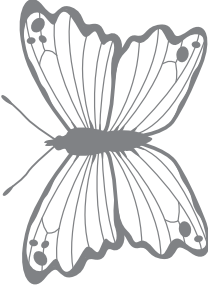

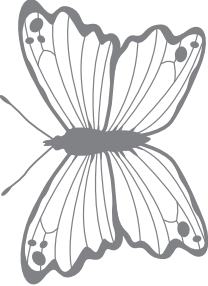


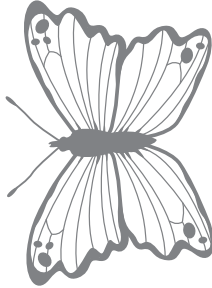
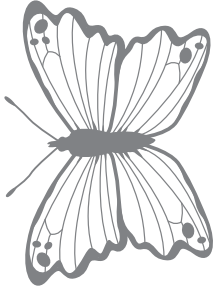
Choose a butterfly that is on the species priority list for your area of the country. Use it to complete a blank life cycle/action plan.

Priority species (1)

Name and priority status	Characteristics	UK region	Food	Habitat
<p>Brown hairstreak Butterfly Conservation (BC) priority: High</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and elusive butterfly, usually seen along hedgerows. • Often rests with its wings closed, showing orange-brown underwings with two wavy white streaks and small tails. • Upperside of wings are brown with orange mark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-western England • Southern Wales • Mid-west Ireland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult eats aphid honeydew on ash trees, also hemp-agrimony, common fleabane and bramble. • Eggs are laid on young blackthorn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hedges, scrubs and wood edges where blackthorn is abundant and that are not too intensively managed.
<p>Northern brown argus BC priority: High</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small butterfly that lives in small colonies. • Brown with row of orange spots on outer wing edges, sometimes with white spot on forewing. • Similar to the brown argus but usually has no orange spots on forewing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern England • Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common rock-rose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-drained, unimproved grasslands where common rock-rose grows. • Most sites are sheltered (often with scrub) and have thin, base-rich soil, e.g. coastal valleys. • In Scotland, it may also occur on predominantly neutral and even acidic soils where common rock-rose is able to grow.
<p>Silver-spotted skipper BC priority: Medium</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rare, small butterfly with a low darting flight. • Upperwings are orange with brown margins and pale orange spots. • Males have thick black line through centre of forewing. • Underwings have silver spots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-eastern England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caterpillars eat sheep's-fescue. • Adults eat dwarf thistle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalk downs – where turf is short and sparse and soil is thin. • Prefers warm, south-facing slopes. • Breeds on open-chalk grasslands.

Choose a butterfly that is on the species priority list for your area of the country. Use it to complete a blank life cycle/action plan.

Priority species (2)

Name and priority status	Characteristics	UK region	Food	Habitat
<p>Pearl-bordered fritillary BC priority: High</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-sized, orange and black with red and silver markings on the underside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western England • Eastern Wales • Western Ireland • Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most widely used food-plant is common dog-violet, although it can use other violets such as heath dog-violet and, in the north, marsh violet. 	<p>Three main habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland clearings, usually in recently coppiced or clear-felled woodland and well-drained habitats with mosaics of grass, dense bracken and light scrub. • In Scotland, found in open, deciduous wood-pasture, typically on south-facing edges of birch or oak woodland where there are patches of dense bracken and grazing by deer and/or sheep. • In all habitats it requires abundant food plants growing in short, sparse vegetation, where there is abundant leaf litter.
<p>Swallowtail BC priority: Medium</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large, strong-flying butterfly restricted to the Norfolk Broads, although migrants are occasionally seen elsewhere. • Pale yellow wings with black veins and blue margins. • Hindwings have red spot and distinctive tail that is sometimes missing in older individuals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-east England • North mid-Wales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native British feeds solely on milk-parsley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British species is a specialist of wet, open fenland and marshes. • Requires vigorous growths of milk-parsley.