

# eBMS 15-minute counts and transects



Emily Dennis

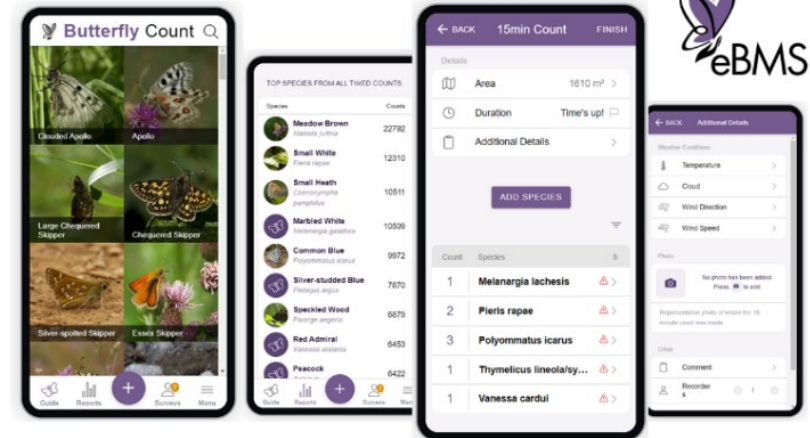
[edennis@butterfly-conservation.org](mailto:edennis@butterfly-conservation.org)



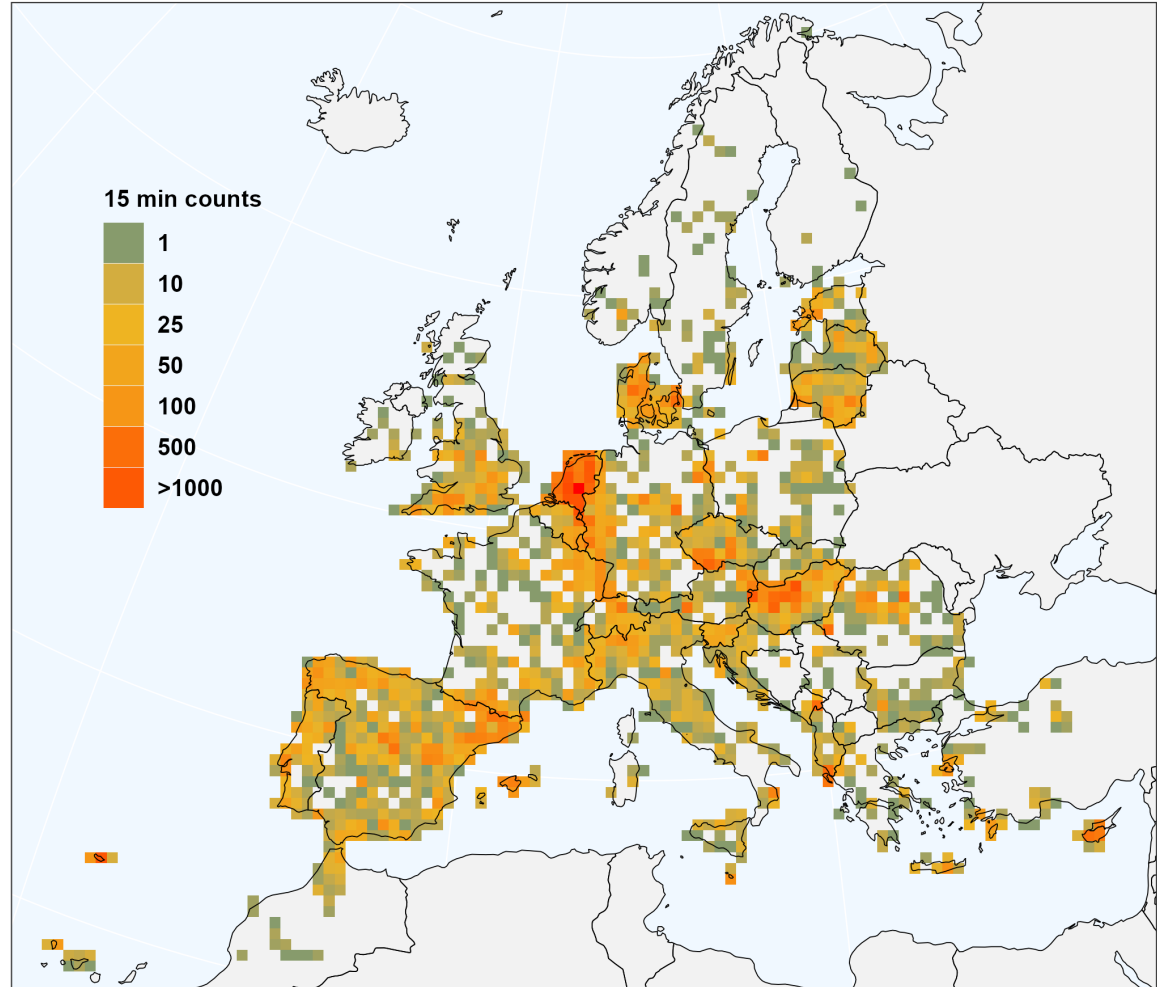
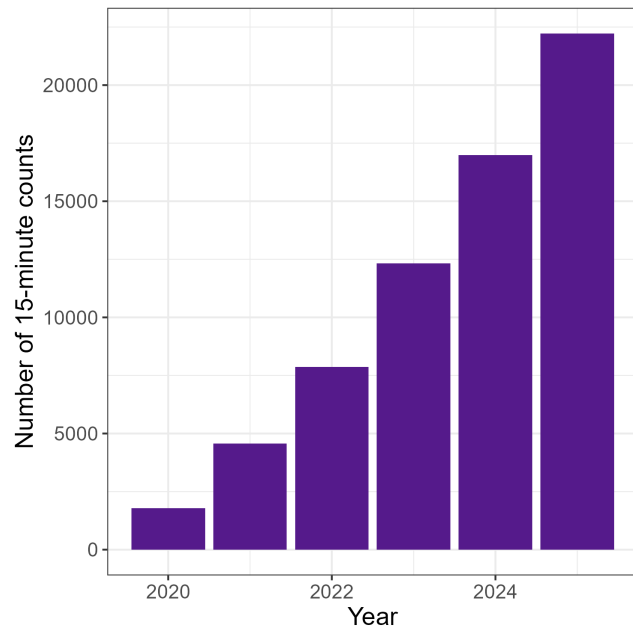
Butterfly  
Conservation

# eBMS 15-minute counts

- Flexible
- Anywhere, anytime
- Standardised – 15 minutes
- Complete lists with counts
- Georeferenced observations
  - route, area or point



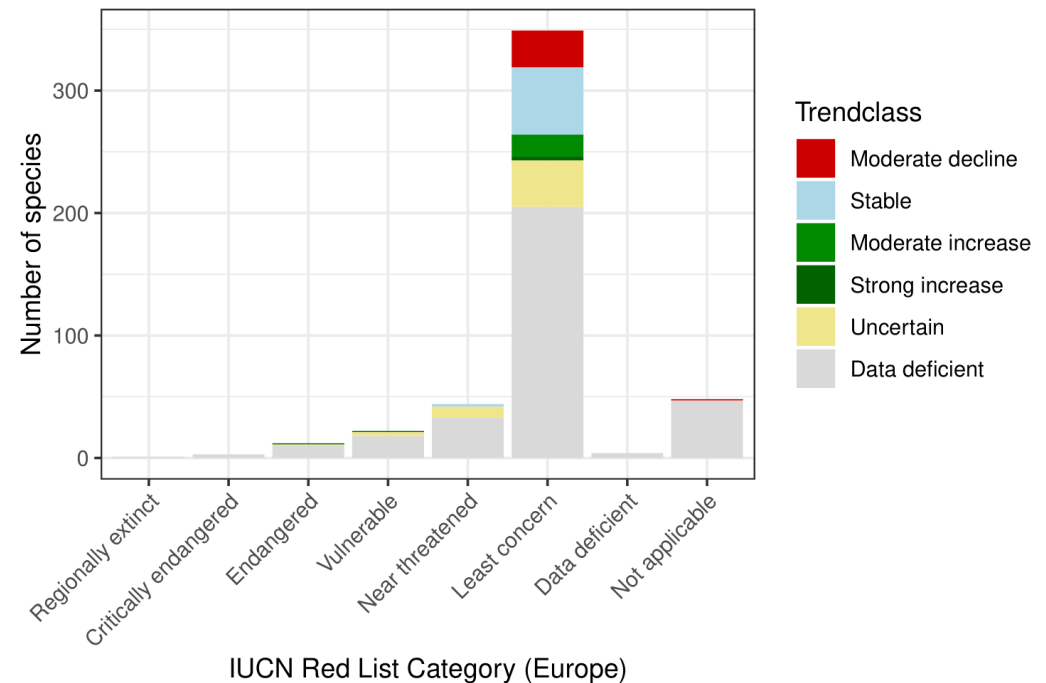
# eBMS 15-minute counts



# How can 15-min counts support transects?

## Potential for gap filling

- Under-represented (rare) species
- Under-represented areas
  - Remote, mountainous
  - Agricultural, urban



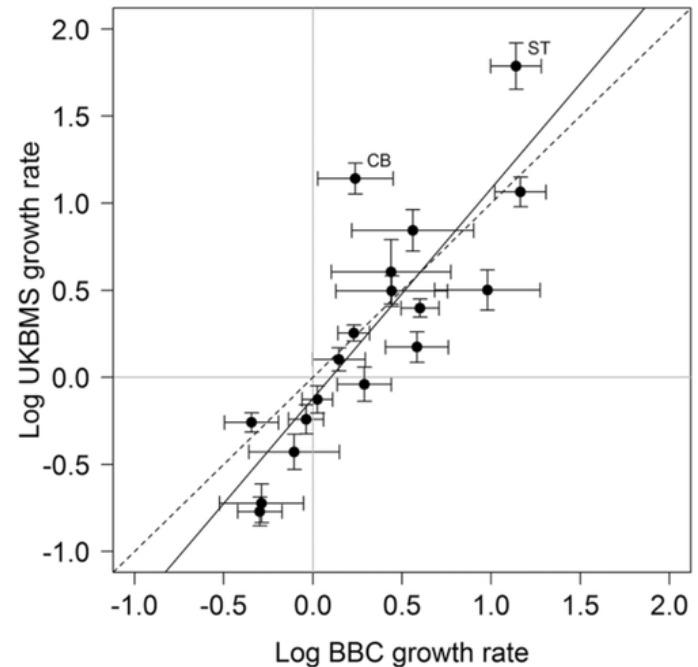
Number of species with trends per IUCN Red List category. Trends have been calculated for 167 (35%) of the 483 butterfly species in Europe.

# Transects vs 15-minute counts

	eBMS transects	15-min counts
<b>Complete list of species sampled</b>	✓	✓
<b>Sampling effort recorded</b>	✓	✓
<b>Abundance (count) data</b>	✓	✓
<b>Repeated throughout the season</b>	✓	?
<b>Repeat samples from the same location</b>	✓	?
<b>Flight curve estimation</b>	✓	?
<b>Trend estimation</b>	✓	?

# Big Butterfly Count in the UK

- 3 weeks in July/August since 2010
- >125,000 citizen scientists in 2025
- Mostly gardens
- For common species 15-min counts and transects can produce similar abundance trends

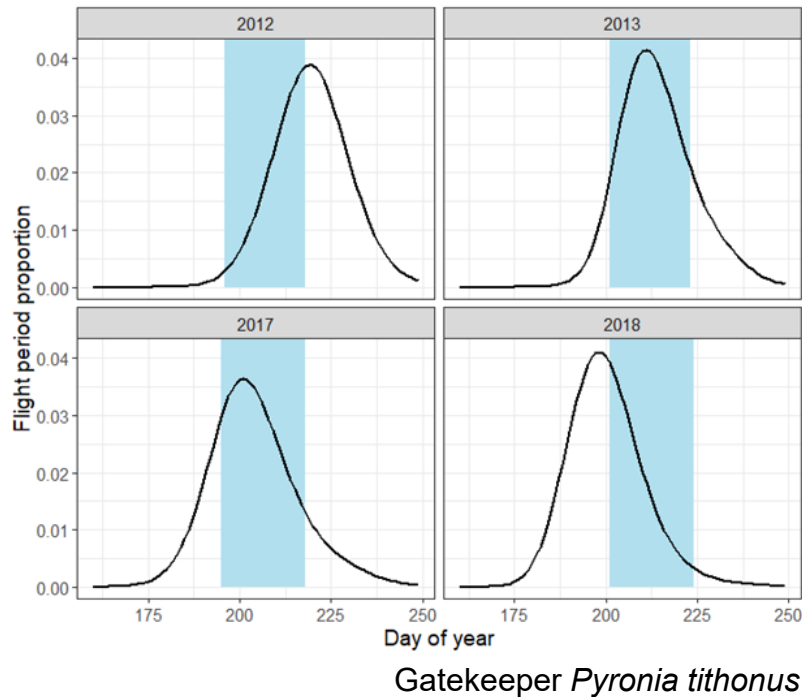


Dennis et al. (2017) Using citizen science butterfly counts to predict species population trends. *Con. Bio.* <https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.12956>



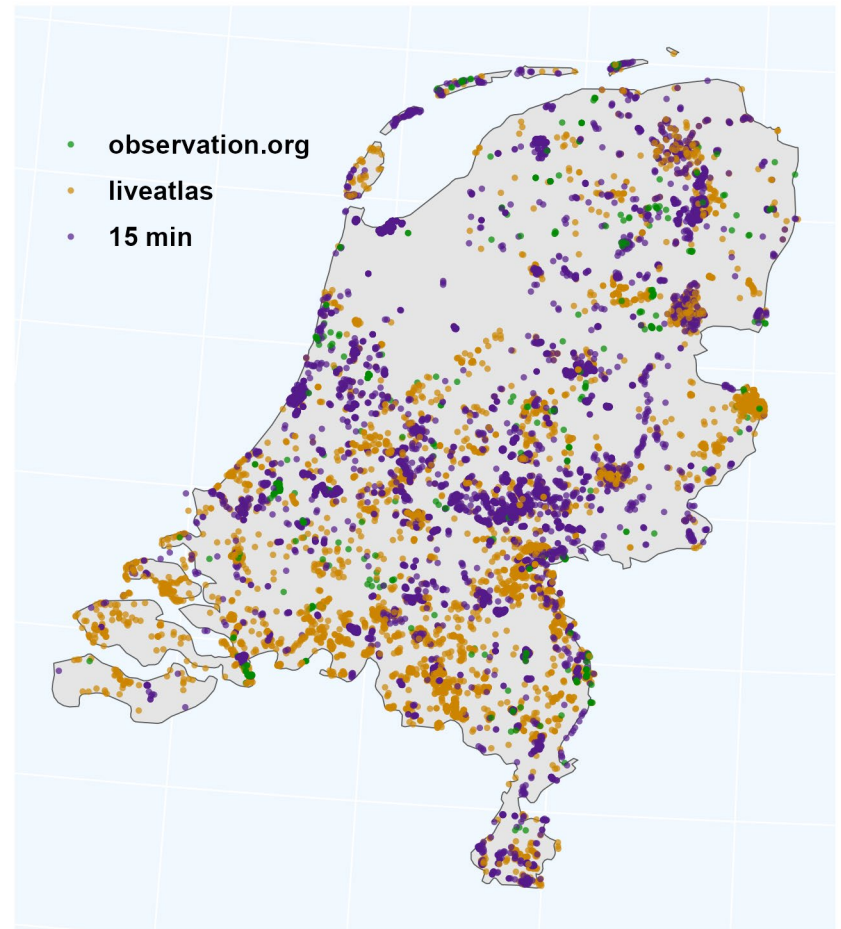
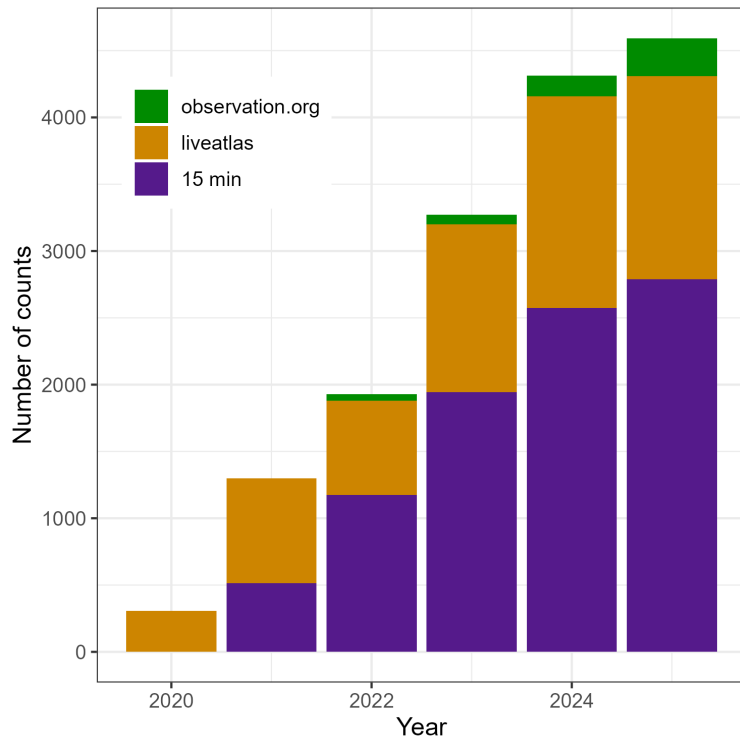


# Big Butterfly Count in the UK



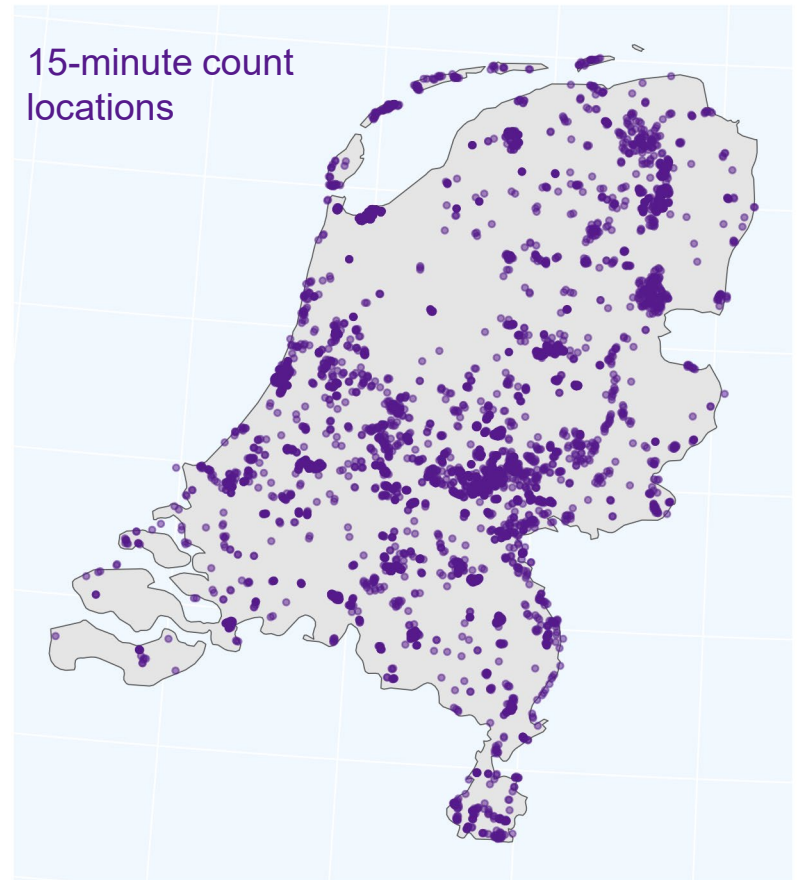
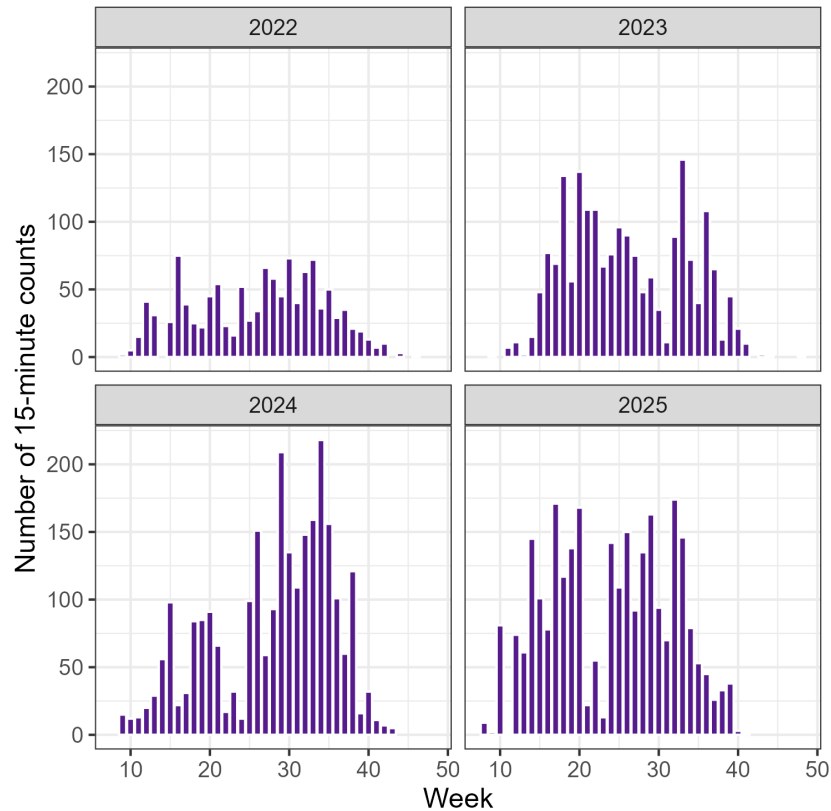
- Account for phenology
- Adapt method to allow multiple counts for a given site and visit (day)
- BBC sampling has sufficient power to detect a decline of 25% over 12 years

# Flex counts in the Netherlands





# 15-min counts in the Netherlands



# Can we estimate flight curves/trends from 15-minute counts?

- Define 15-min “site” by grid of varying size
- using rbms:
  1. Calculate annual flight curves
  2. Calculate annual site abundance indices
  3. Calculate collated (abundance) indices
- Common species – comparison with transects



<https://github.com/RetoSchmucki/rbms>

## Methods in Ecology and Evolution



*Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 2013, 4, 637–645

doi: 10.1111/2041-210X.12053

### Indexing butterfly abundance whilst accounting for missing counts and variability in seasonal pattern

Emily B. Dennis<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Stephen N. Freeman<sup>2</sup>, Tom Brereton<sup>3</sup> and David B. Roy<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Centre for Statistical Ecology, School of Mathematics, Statistics and Actuarial Science, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NF, UK; <sup>2</sup>NERC Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Maclean Building, Benson Lane, Crowmarsh Gifford, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8BB, UK; and <sup>3</sup>Butterfly Conservation, Manor Yard, East Lulworth, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 5QP, UK



## Journal of Applied Ecology



*Journal of Applied Ecology* 2016, 53, 501–510

doi: 10.1111/1365-2664.12561

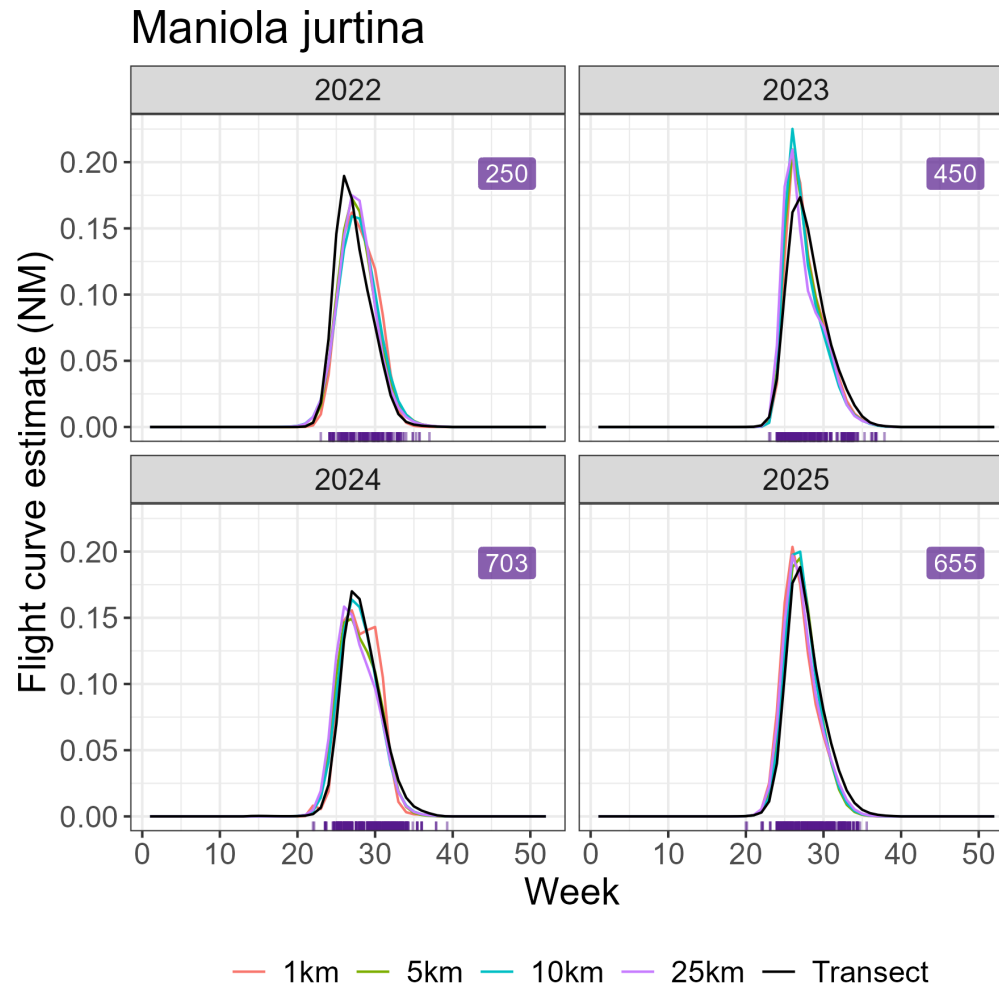
### A regionally informed abundance index for supporting integrative analyses across butterfly monitoring schemes

Reto Schmucki<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Guy Pe'er<sup>3,4</sup>, David B. Roy<sup>5</sup>, Constanti Stefanescu<sup>6,7</sup>, Chris A.M. Van Swaay<sup>8</sup>, Tom H. Oliver<sup>5,9</sup>, Mikko Kuussaari<sup>10</sup>, Arco J. Van Strien<sup>11</sup>, Leslie Ries<sup>12,13</sup>, Josef Settele<sup>4,14</sup>, Martin Musche<sup>14</sup>, Jofre Carnicer<sup>6,15</sup>, Oliver Schweiger<sup>14</sup>, Tom M. Brereton<sup>16</sup>, Alexander Harpke<sup>14</sup>, Janne Heliölä<sup>10</sup>, Elisabeth Kühn<sup>14</sup> and Romain Julliard<sup>1</sup>

# Flight curves from 15-min and transects

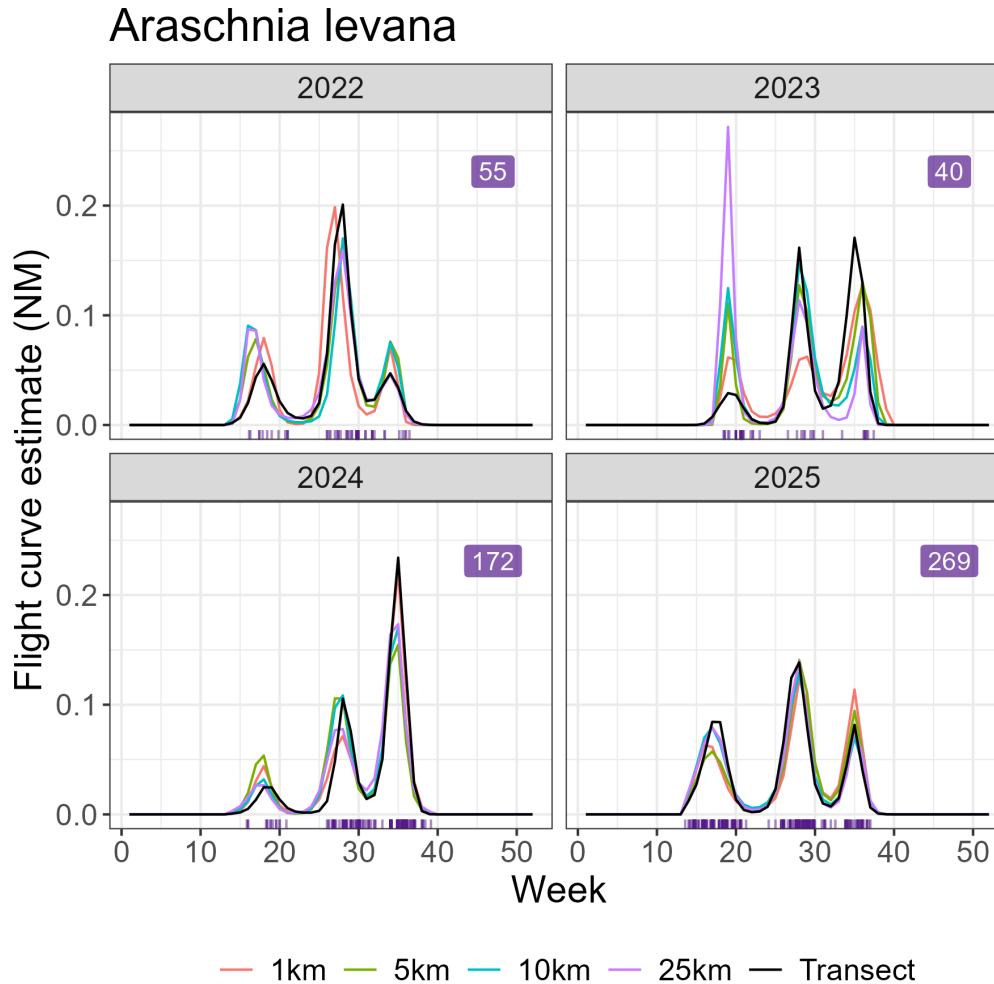
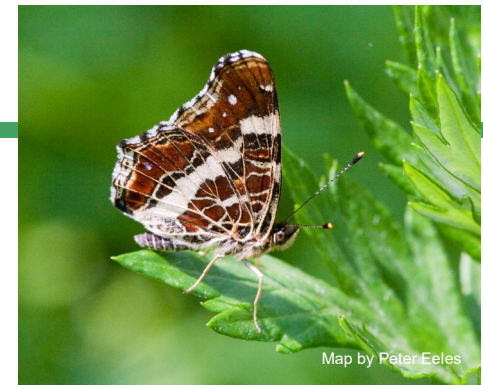


Meadow Brown by Megan Lowe



2022-2025:  
2058 15-min counts  
1282 transects

# Flight curves from 15-min and transects



2022-2025:  
536 15-min counts  
783 transects

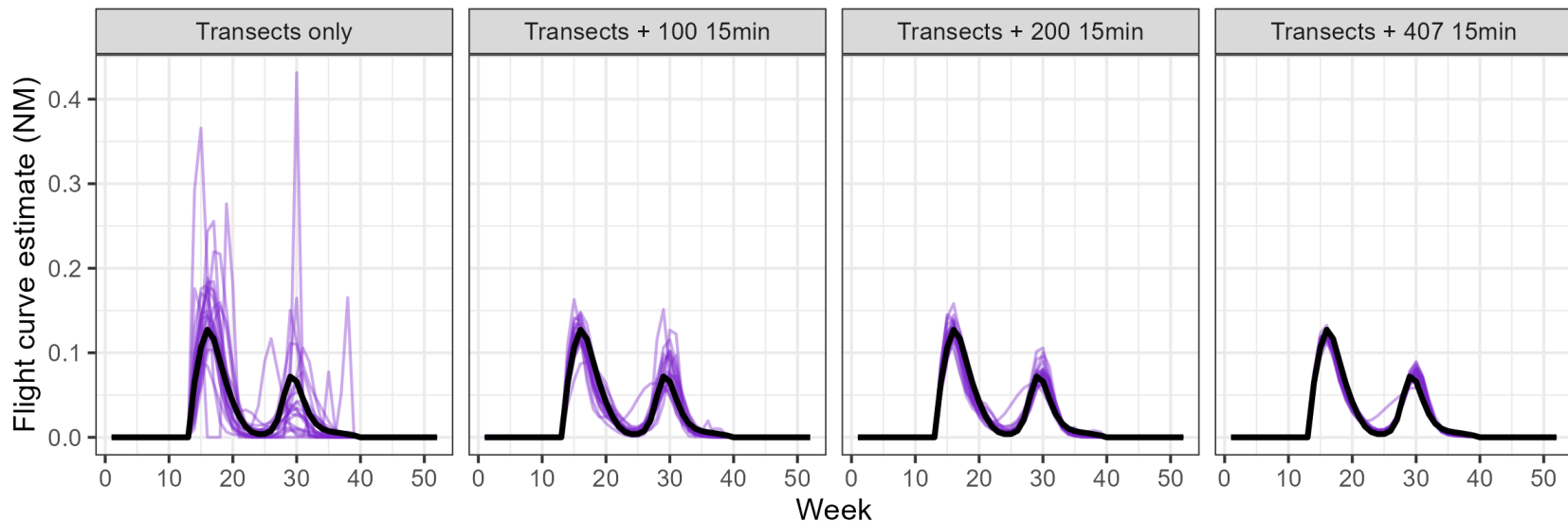
# Degradation example – estimating phenology



Brimstone by Peter Eeles

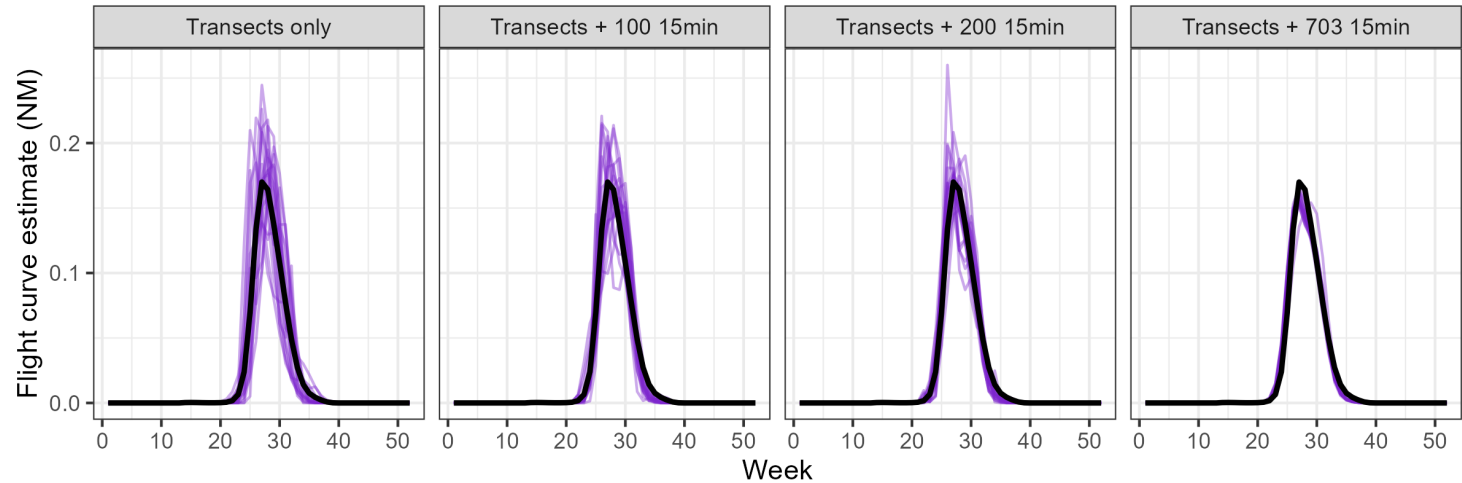
- Can 15-min counts improved flight curve estimation when transect sampling is low?
- Simulated scenarios where only 5 transects were sampled
- Supplemented with increasing numbers of 15-min counts
- 20 iterations

*Gonepteryx rhamni* (5 transects sampled in 2024)

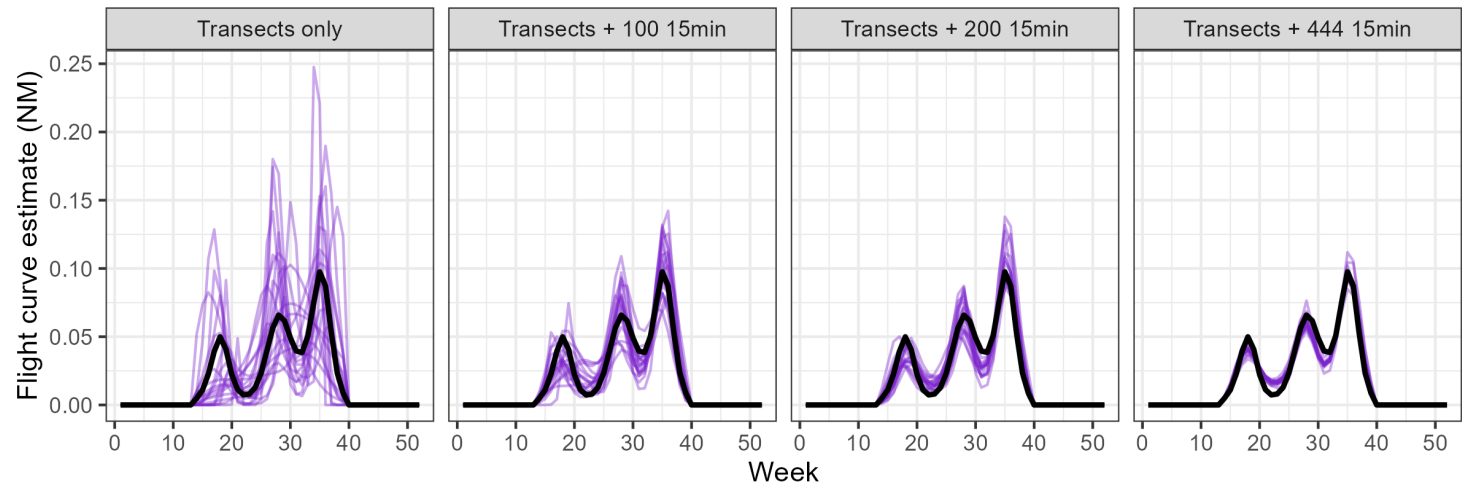


# Degradation example – estimating phenology

*Maniola jurtina* (5 transects sampled in 2024)



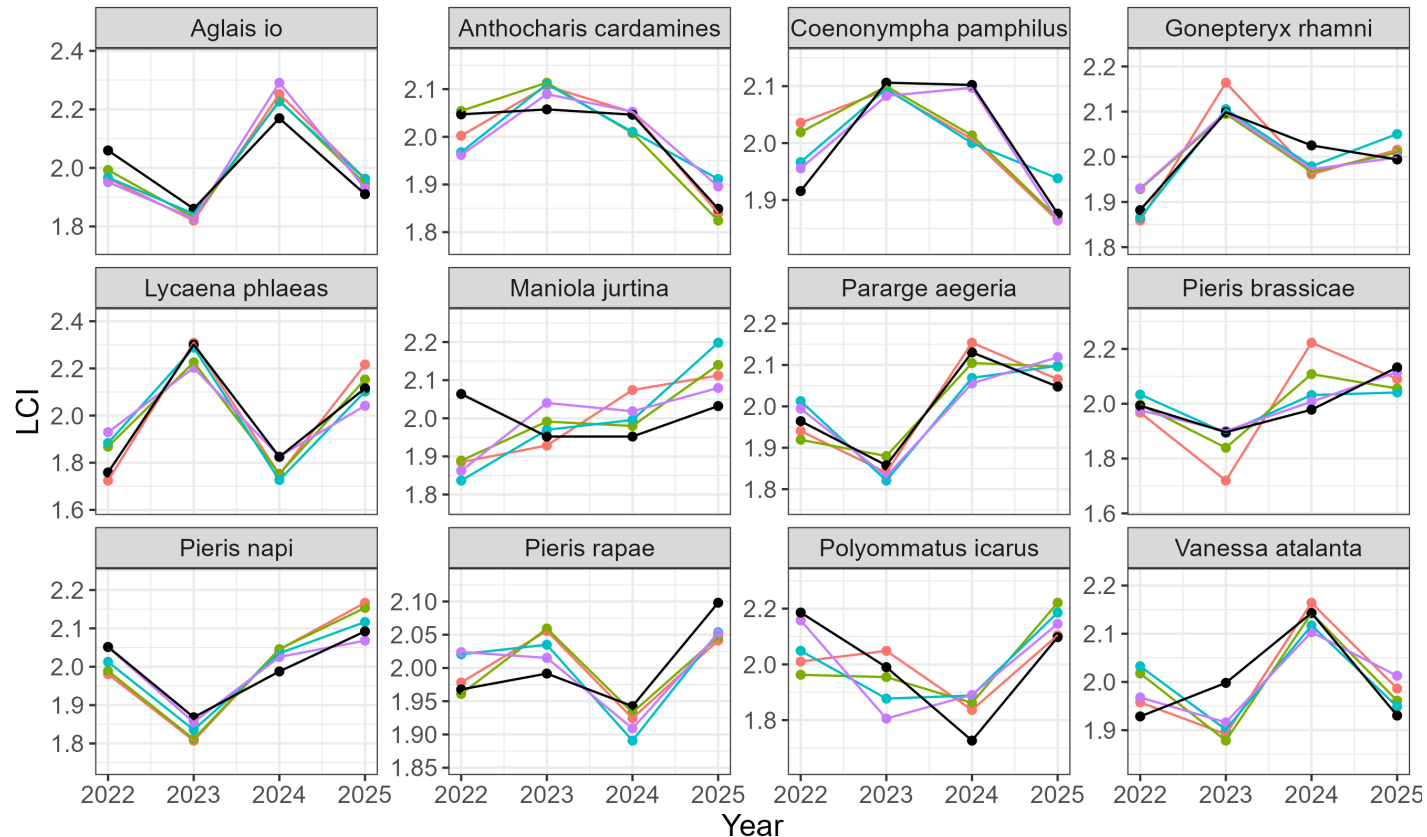
*Pieris brassicae* (5 transects sampled in 2024)





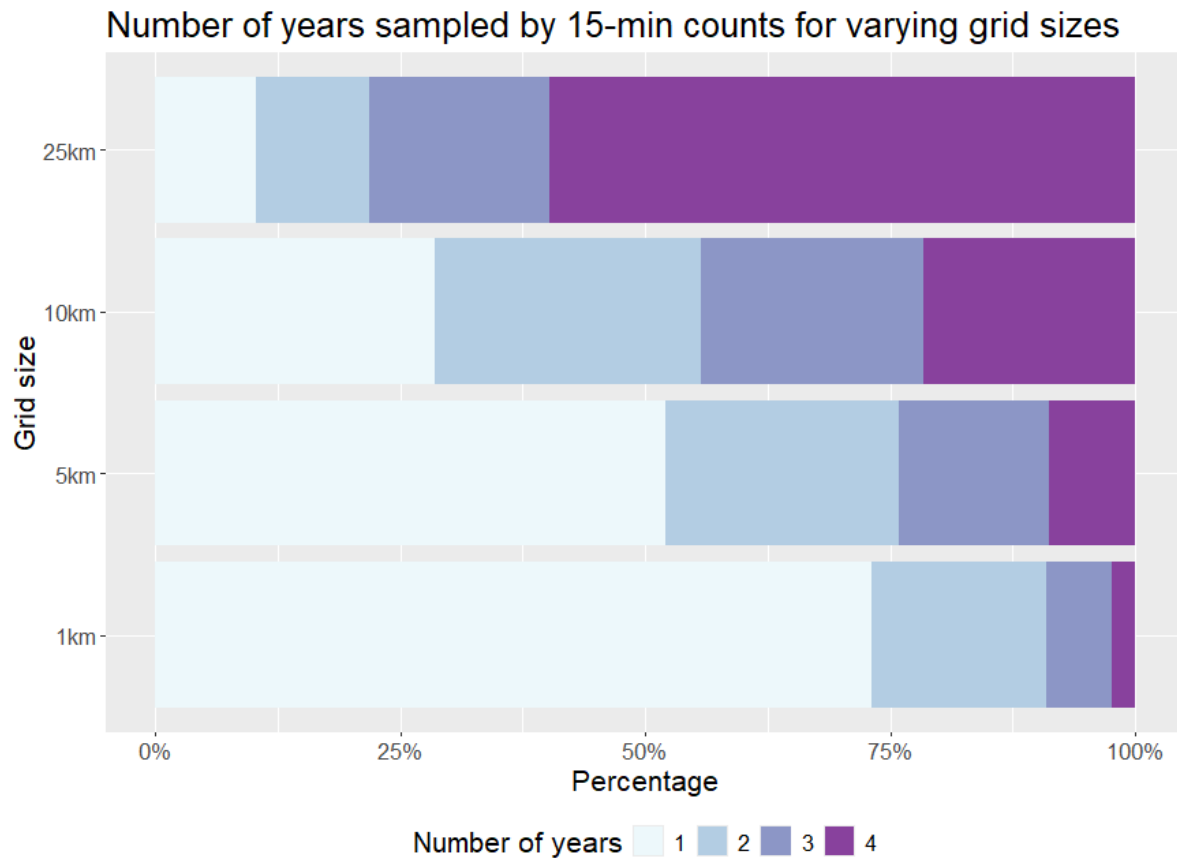
# Estimating abundance indices from 15-min counts

- Species with > 100 15-min counts in NL each year
- Warning – exploratory results based upon only 4 years



— 1km — 5km — 10km — 25km — Transect

# Are 15-min locations resampled across years?



# Summary and questions

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- With sufficient sampling, 15-min counts have **the potential** to contribute to flight curve and abundance trend estimation
- To consider
  - Site definition - projects
  - Density estimation
  - Calculation of combined abundance trends
  - How to optimally distribute effort over time/space?
- Transects remain the gold-standard
  - 15-min counts may complement
- Potential for **gap filling** – targeted monitoring
  - Under-represented (rare) species
  - Under-represented areas
- **Flexibility, but encourage resampling of locations**
- Keen to hear about **examples** of 15-minute count usage in Europe

# Thank you

**Emily Dennis**

edennis@butterfly-conservation.org

Thank you to everyone undertaking butterfly monitoring across Europe.



EMBRACE project: EC-ENV/2024/NP/0040: GRASSLAND BUTTERFLY INDICATOR AND EUROPEAN BUTTERFLY MONITORING SCHEME UPDATE (2021-2026)