

Dnevni metulji
Butterflies
Őrség • Goričko





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Dnevni metulji

Butterflies

Órség-Goričko



Dnevni metulji Őrség-Goričko / Butterflies Őrség-Goričko

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Predgovor

Spoštovani obiskovalci,

pozdravljeni v enem najbogatejših območij po raznovrstnosti in številčnosti metuljev v Evropi, v čezmejni deželi Őrség, Slovensko Porabje in Goričko ob meji med Madžarsko in Slovenijo. Izjemnost in bogastvo območja, velikega okoli 90.000 hektarjev, sta v tem, da leži na prehodu iz Karpatske kotline v Alpe. Drugi pomembni razlog je, da so ljudje tu več stoletij obdelovali zemljo v sožitju z naravo in jo tako obdelujejo še danes. Območje je na madžarski strani zavarovano kot Narodni park Őrség, na slovenski strani pa kot Krajinski park Goričko. Poleg tega sta obe območji skupaj del evropskega omrežja Natura 2000. Z vsebino knjižice vas seznanjamo o najpomembnejših naravnih vrednotah na tem območju in vam pomagamo te tudi odkrivati in prepoznavati v naravi. Z njeno pomočjo lahko sami, brez vodnika, najdete najpomembnejša življenjska okolja (habitate) metuljev, ki vam bodo razkrila njihov čudoviti svet. Knjižica o metuljih je del zbirke, ki vključuje še vodnik rastlin in vodnik življenjskih okolij in je nastala v okviru čezmejnega projekta "Krajina v harmoniji" v programu teritorialnega sodelovanja Slovenija-Madžarska 2007-2013.

Recommendation

Dear Visitor,

You are visiting one of Europe's richest areas in butterflies, where the Hungarian Őrség, Rába Region, and the Slovenian Goričko form a single natural unit of about 90,000 hectares. One of the main reasons behind this unique richness is that the area lies in the transition zone of the Carpathian Basin and the Alps. Another important reason is that the landscape has been utilized in harmony here in harmony with nature for centuries, and there are still some remains of this type of land use. The protection of the area is secured by Őrség National Park on the Hungarian side and by Goričko Nature Park on the Slovenian side. Furthermore, both areas are part of the EU's Natura 2000 conservation areas network. The aim of this guide is to draw the attention of visitors to the natural values of this area and help them to discover these values. With the help of this publication you can find the most interesting butterfly habitats without a paid guide and get an insight into the wonderful world of butterflies. This publication is part of a series, which includes a plant guide and a habitat guide as well. The production and publication of these guides are supported by the "Landscape in Harmony" project, carried out within the framework of the Slovenia-Hungary Territorial Cooperation Programme 2007-2013.



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Őrség in Goričko

Pokrajina Őrség, Slovensko Porabje in Goričko, ki se razprostira vzdolž slovensko-madžarske meje, je izjemno bogata z naravnim bogastvom, še posebej z metulji. Obe območji sta zavarovani na državni ravni, in sicer kot Narodni park Őrség in Krajevski park Goričko, poleg tega pa sta tudi del omrežja Natura 2000 Evropske unije. Krajino oblikujejo ekstenzivno gojeni travniki, gozdovi in doline, skozi katere se vijejo potoki, in vasice, predvsem na območju Őrséga z redko posejanimi hišami. Pomemben del pokrajine pokrivajo gozdovi, med katerimi so najbolj dragoceni borovi gozdovi na kisli podlagi, ki so rezultat nekdanjega kmečkega prebiralnega gospodarjenja. Najbolj razširjeni pa so hrastovi-belogabrovi in bukovi gozdovi, v katerih gnezdi več zavarovanih vrst ptic, med njimi pivka (*Picus canus*), sršenar (*Pernis apivorus*) in črna štokljka (*Ciconia nigra*). Velikega pomena so tudi obrečni gozdovi, saj so glavni življenjski prostor dveh zavarovanih vrst metuljev, črnega apolona (*Parnassius mnemosyne*) in scopolijevega zlatooka (*Lopinga achine*).

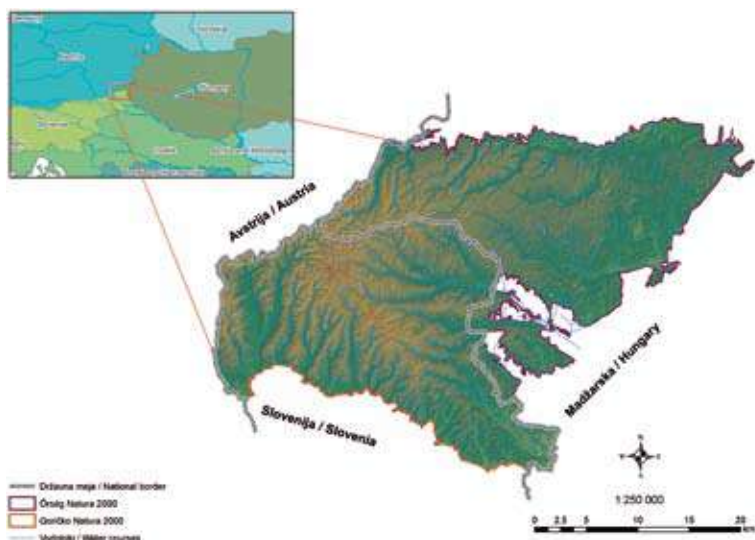
Čprav različni tipi travniških habitatov pokrivajo le manjši del celotnega območja, pa bomo v njih našli izjemno veliko naravnih posebnosti. Barja in mokrotni travniki v dolinah, prepletene s potoki, kot tudi gojeni travniki na pobočjih in vrh gričev so prav neverjetno bogati z zavarovanimi vrstami rastlin in metuljev. Več vrst avtohtonih kukavičnic, rumena maslenica (*Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus*) in močvirski svišč (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) uspevajo na bolj mokrih travnikih, bodeča neža (*Carline acaulis*) in zavita škrbica (*Spiranthes spiralis*) pa na suhih, pustih travnikih. Travišča v pokrajini Őrség in Goričko so nahajališče vseh štirih evropskih vrst mravljiščarjev; populaciji strašničinega (*Maculinea teleius*) in temnega mravljiščarja (*Maculinea nausithous*) sta pomembni celo v evropskem merilu. Na barjih planot in dolin v Őrségu uspevajo izjemno zanimive vrste, kakršni sta mesojeda okroglostna rosika (*Drosera rotundifolia*) in močvirski prstnik (*Comarum palustre*). V mrzli vodi majhnih potokov v tem območju lahko najdemo ličinke mnogih vrst muh enodnevnice in mladoletnic, veličastnega potočnega raka (*Astacus astacus*) in več zavarovanih vrst rib.



Örség and Goričko

The Örség and Goričko, situated along the Slovenian-Hungarian border, is uniquely rich in natural values, especially in butterflies. Both areas are protected at national level as Örség National Park and Goričko Nature Park, moreover they are part of the Natura 2000 network of the European Union. The landscape is determined mainly by extensive forests, meadows in the stream valleys and small villages consisting of sparsely situated houses. Considerable part of the area is covered by forests, among which the most valuable are acidic pine forests that are the result of selective cutting practiced by former peasants. Most widespread, however, are hornbeam-oak forests and beech, which are the nesting places of several protected bird species, such as the Grey-headed Woodpecker (*Picus canus*), the Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*) and the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*). The riverine forests are also of considerable importance since these are the main habitats of two protected butterflies, the Clouded Apollo (*Parnassius mnemosyne*) and the Woodland Brown (*Lopinga achine*).

Different types of grassland habitats cover a smaller portion of the total area, nevertheless, they support the highest number of natural values. The fens and other wet meadows of the stream valleys, just as the mountain hay meadows of the hilltops and hillsides, are uniquely rich in protected plant and butterfly species. Several species of native orchids, the Yellow Daylily (*Hemerocallis lilio-asphodelus*) and the Marsh Gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) live in wetter meadows, whereas the Stemless Carlina Thistle (*Carlina acaulis*) and the Autumn Lady's-tresses (*Spiranthes spiralis*) prefer drier conditions. The grasslands of Örség and Goričko support all four European *Maculinea* species, furthermore the populations of Scarce (*M. teleius*) and Dusky Large Blue (*Maculinea* spp.) are of European importance. In the mires of the plateaus and valleys there are unique species like the insectivorous Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and the Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*). In the cool water of the small streams of the area live many species of mayflies and caddisflies, the Noble Crayfish (*Astacus astacus*) and several protected fishes.





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Navodila bralcem

Pričujoči vodnik smo pripravili za vse tiste, ki želijo sami raziskati zanimivi svet dnevnih metuljev v pokrajini Őrség in Goričko. Tako smo v knjižici zbrali le najbolj dragocene vrste, večina katerih je zavarovanih v vsaj eni izmed dveh držav ali pa jih najdemo v Prilogi II evropske Habitatne direktive. Za lažjo uporabo smo vrste razdelili v skupine glede na njihov habitat. Najprej predstavljamo vrste, ki jih obiskovalci lahko najdejo na mokrotnih travnikih, potem vrste suhih travišč, nazadnje pa še vrste, ki so vezane na gozdove in gozdne robove. Vrste, ki naseljujejo katerega od teh treh habitatov, boste našli med vrstami suhih travišč. Za lažje nadaljnje iskanje se strani z vrstami različnih habitatov razlikujejo po barvi njihovega roba.

Na vsaki strani boste našli opis ene vrste v dveh jezikih. Tu so podane značilnosti, ki vam bodo pomagale pri določanju vrste, hkrati pa je pojasnjena tudi njena osnovna ekologija. Med dvema jezikovnima različicama je prikazana slika vrste, kar ravno tako pomaga pri njeni identifikaciji. Nad sliko boste našli znanstveno ime vrste, pod njo pa tri sklope informacij. Prvi nam ponazarja letalno obdobje vrste, torej mesec, v katerem jo je mogoče opazovati. Drugi sklop govori o naravovarstvenem statusu vrste. Državne zastave ponazarjajo varstveni status vrste na državni ravni, logotip Natura 2000 pa pomeni, da je vrsta navedena v Prilogi II Habitatne direktive.

Tretji sklop vsebuje informacijo o pojavljanju vrste. Tu navedene številke ponazarjajo lokalitete, kjer si obiskovalci vrsto lahko ogledajo. Te lokalitete boste našli na turističnem zemljevidu, priloženem k vodniku. Če lokaliteta pripada eni od strogo zavarovanih območij narave v pokrajini Őrség - Slovensko Porabje, vas prosimo, da pred obiskom zaprosite za vstopno dovoljenje.



I. II. III. IV. **V.** VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.



1 · 5 · 3 · 8



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Instructions for readers

We prepared this guide for visitors who want to discover the interesting world of butterflies in Őrség and Goričko on their own. Therefore we described the most valuable species in this book, most of which are protected in one of the two countries or are listed in the Annexes of the EU's Habitat Directive. For easy use we grouped species according to their habitat. First we show those species that can be found in wet meadows, then species of dry grasslands follow, and finally we show species related to forests and forest edges. The pages containing species of different habitats differ in the colour of their edge to help searching the book further.

On each page you will find the description of one species in two languages. Here we describe the features that help in identifying the species and explain basic ecology. Between the two lingual versions there is a picture of the species that helps identification as well. Above the picture we give the scientific name of the species. Below the picture there are three information bands. The first shows the flight period of the species, i.e., in which month it can be observed. The second illustrates conservation status. National flags mean protection on national level and the logo of Natura 2000 means that the species is listed in Annexes of the Habitat Directive.

In the third line we provide information on the occurrence of the species. Numbers listed here refer to those locations where visitors can observe that species. These locations can be found on a tourist map enclosed to this guide. If the location belongs to one of the strictly protected areas of the Őrség, please apply for entry permit before you visit it.



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Dnevni metulji mokrotnih travnikov

Mokrotni travniki z gosto vegetacijo se razprostirajo v dolinah s potoki tako v Őrségu kot na Goričkem. Tipične mokrotne travnike s srednjo vrednostjo hranilnih snovi v tleh bomo našli v območjih neposredno ob potokih, kjer se voda razliva in občasno zastaja. Slabo hranljive mokrotne travnike z modro stožko (*Molinia caerulea*) in bogata barja, pa v območjih z obilno podtalnico prek celega leta. Malo dlje od potokov, na vzpetinah z manjšo vodno zalogo naletimo na gojene travnike. Različni tipi mokrotnih travnikov so posledica delovanja človeka, ki je zaradi potreb po krmi izsekal gozd. Največje bogastvo mokrotnih travnikov v Őrségu so zavarovane rastlinske vrste, ki so edinstvene zaradi svojega alpskega izvora. Takšne rastline so navadna pogačica (*Trollius europeus*), avstrijski divjakovec (*Doronicum austriacum*) in ostrokrpa plahtica (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). Medtem ko so mokrotni travniki na Goričkem privlačni in barvni tudi zaradi sibirske perunike (*Iris sibirica*) in rumene maslenice (*Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus*). Tu uspeva tudi več vrst avtohtonih kukavičnic, kakršni sta majska prstasta (*Dactylorhiza majalis*) in pikastocvetna kukavica (*Orchis ustulata*). Mokrotni travniki so hkrati rastišča rastlin, s katerimi se hranijo številne zavarovane in redke vrste dnevnih metuljev. Takšne so npr. zdravilna strašnica (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), ki je prehranjevalna rastlina strašničinega in temnega mravljiščarja (*Maculinea teleius*, *M. nausithous*), močvirski svišč (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), na katerem se gosti sviščev mravljiščar (*Maculinea alcon*), in travniška izjevka (*Succisa pratensis*), s katero se hranijo ličinke travniškega postavneža (*Euphydryas aurinia*). Bogate združbe žuželk na mokrotnih travnikih velikokrat odločilno vplivajo



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na bogastvo ptic na njih. Tu najdeteta svoj plen rjavi srakoper (*Lanius collurio*) in sršenar (*Pernis apivorus*). V Őrségu pa je najdragocenejša vrsta kosec (*Crex crex*), ki se v nočnih urah oglašča z raskavim glasom.

Mokrotne travnike so ljudje redno kosili, čemur so se prilagodile tudi živali in rastline. V preteklosti so jih dvakrat ali celo trikrat na leto kosili, danes pa ti travniki pogosto ostajajo nepokošeni. Na nepokošenih travnikih se začnejo razraščati tujerodne rastlinske vrste, grmovje ali vlagoljubne drevesne vrste. Zaradi poslabšanja življenjskih razmer za travniške vrste izginjajo tudi dnevni metulji, ki se umaknejo na manjše in bolj razdrobljene travniške površine. Zatorej je nadvse pomembno, da se mokrotni travniki kosijo še naprej redno, predvsem v obdobjih, kot so bili košeni v preteklosti, v prvi polovici junija in ob koncu avgusta.

Butterflies of wet meadows

Wet meadows with dense vegetation are located in stream valleys of Őrség and Goričko. In the areas next to streams that are flooded regularly mesotrophic wet meadows are typical, whereas *Molinia* meadows and rich fens can be found in areas where the ground water level is high all year round. Somewhat further from the stream, on higher elevations with less water supply, we find hay meadows. All these habitats were created by humans to feed their animals at places where previously forests stood. Wet meadows of Őrség are extremely rich in protected plants and their uniqueness lies in their species of alpine origin. Such species are the Globe Flower (*Trollius europeus*), the Austrian Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum austriacum*) and the Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). Whereas wet meadows in Goričko are made colourful by the Siberian Iris (*Iris sibirica*) and the Yellow Day-lily (*Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus*). Several species of native orchids, such as Western Marsh Orchid (*Dactylorhiza majalis*) or Burnt Orchid (*Orchis ustulata*) also live here. Furthermore these meadows harbour the food plants of numerous protected butterflies, like Great Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), which is the food plant of the Scarce and Dusky Large Blue (*Maculinea teleius*, *M. nausithous*), the Marsh Gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), the food plant of Alcon Blue (*Maculinea alcon*) and the Devil's Bit Scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), on which the larvae of the Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*) feed.

These meadows have been maintained by regular mowing and their wildlife is adapted to this management as well. They were mown two and sometimes even three times a year in the past, but often remain unmown nowadays. The lack of management causes the degradation of this habitat, which starts with the spread of weeds and continues with the overgrowing by bushes and finally leads to afforestation. Due to the degradation of the habitat their butterflies disappear as well and then retreat to smaller and smaller areas. Therefore it is of utmost importance that wet meadows are mown regularly, possibly in periods when they were mown in the past i.e., first half of June and end of August.

Močvirski kosmičar

Majhen metulj, ki ima zgornjo stran kril sivorjave barve s temnejšimi in svetlejšimi deli ter prosojnimi pegami na sredini in konici sprednjega krila. Na zgornji strani zadnjega krila je v sredini umazano bela pega, rob pa je nazobčan. Srebrn lesk kril je viden le od strani. Slezenovčev kosmičar je manjši in ima veliko površino tople rjavkaste barve na krilih. Močvirski kosmičar se pojavlja pretežno na vlažnih travnikih z obiljem navadnega čisteca, ki je glavni vir nektarja in tudi hranilna rastlina gosenic. Razširjen je posamično na območju Őrséga in po Goričkem.





Carcharodus floccifera



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Tufted Marbled Skipper

Small sized butterfly, the upperside is greyish-brown with darker and lighter areas and hyaline spots in the centre and the apex of the forewing. There is a dusky white centre spot on the hindwing upperside, the margin is scalloped. The wings have a silvery shine, visible only from an oblique angle. The Mallow Skipper is smaller with larger warm brownish area on the wings. The Tufted Marbled Skipper occurs mostly in wet meadows, which are rich in Betony, which is its major nectar source, and also the foodplant of the larvae. The distribution is sporadic in the Őrség and Goričko.

Jagodnjakov slezovček

Majhen metulj sive osnovne barve z majhnimi belimi lisami na zgornji strani obeh kril. Spodnja stran kril je umazano belkasto zelene barve, ko so krila obletena, pa so sivkasta, z nepravilnim belim vzorcem. Na spodnji strani zadnjih kril je blizu roba vedno vidna pega s puščičasto obliko. Zelenosivi slezovček mu je zelo podoben, vendar pa so bele pege na zgornji strani kril manjše, kar daje vtis, da gre za temnejšo vrsto. Na spodnji strani zadnjih kril nima puščičaste pege. Jagodnjakov slezovček je redek in lokalno razširjen na območju Őrséga in po Goričkem. Najti ga je mogoče zlasti na vlažnih travnikih, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. Hranilni rastlini gosenic sta plazeči petoprstnik in zdravilna strašnica.

Pyrgus armoricanus



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	ni zavarovan
	4 · 8 · 23 · 30 · 31 · 36 · 39 · 40 · 42 · 46 · 55 · 57

Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper

Small sized butterfly, with dark brownish-grey ground colour and white small spotting on the upperside of both wings. The underside is dusky whitish-green, greyish when tattered, with irregular white patterning. An arrow-shaped spot is always visible on the hindwing underside near the margin. The Large Grizzled Skipper is very similar but the white spots on the upperside are smaller, which gives the impression that the species is darker. There is no arrow-shaped spot on the hindwing underside. Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper is a rare and local butterfly in the Őrség and Goričko, which is found mainly in wet meadows, where it often visits flowers. The larval foodplants are cinquefoil and Great Burnet.

Zelenosivi slezovček

Majhen metulj temno sive ali črnkasto sive osnovne barve in z majhnimi belimi pegami na sprednjih krilih. Spodnja stran kril je umazano belkasto zelene barve, ko so krila obletena, pa so sivkasta, z nepravilnim belim vzorcem. Zelo podoben je jagodnjakovemu slezovčku, vendar zelenosivi slezovček nima pege v obliki puščice na spodnji strani v robnem delu zadnjega krila. Navadni slezovček je bistveno manjši od vrst, ki sta predstavljeni v tem vodniku. Zelenosivi slezovček je v Őrségu in na Goričkem izredno redek in je bil le nekajkrat zabeležen, v glavnem na bolj vlažnih travnikih in v visokem travinju ob gozdnem robu. Gosenice se prehranjujejo z različnimi vrstami petoprstnikov.

Pyrgus alveus



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Large Grizzled Skipper

Small sized butterfly with dark grey or blackish-grey ground colour and small white spots on the forewing. The underside is dusky whitish-green, greyish when tattered, with irregular white patterning. It is very similar to Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper, but on the Large Grizzled Skipper, there is no arrow-shaped spot in the marginal area on the hindwing underside. The common Grizzled Skipper is significantly smaller than the two species presented in this guide. The Large Grizzled Skipper is extremely rare in the Őrség and Goričko, known only from a few records, mainly from wetter types of meadows and tall turf vegetation along forest edges. The larvae feed on various cinquefoil species.

Temni poplesovalec

Majhen, značilno obarvan metulj. Zgornja stran je enolično rjava z rumeno zaplato na konici, medtem ko je spodnja stran pikčasta z ovalnimi pegami smetanasto bele barve. Antene imajo črnorumene obročke. Lisasti debeloglavec je na zgornji strani rjav z oranžnimi pegami, na spodnji strani pa so vidne tudi pravokotne pege. Temni poplesovalec leti, kot da poskakuje, kar je mogoče pogosto videti na travnikih z visoko travo ali na gozdnih jasah. Precej je razširjen na vlažnih travnikih Őrséga in Goričkega. Gosenice se hranijo z različnimi vrstami trav.

Heteropterus morpheus



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	4 · 7 · 13 · 22 · 29 · 30 · 38 · 57											

Large Chequered Skipper

Small sized butterfly with characteristic colouration. The upperside is uniformly brown with a cream-coloured apical patch, while the underside is spotted with creamy-white oval spots. The antennae are black-yellow ringed. The Chequered Skipper is orange-spotted brown on the upperside, on the underside there are also rectangular spots. The flight of the Large Chequered Skipper is typically skipping and it is often visible in meadows with tall grass or in forest glades. It is rather widespread in the wet meadows of the Őrség and Goričko. The larva feeds on grasses.

Močvirski cekinček

Srednje velik in hitro leteč metulj opozarja nase s svojo živo barvo. Osnovna barva samca je ognjeno oranžnordeča ali rdeča. Samica ima na sprednjih krilih rjave pike na oranžni podlagi, medtem ko je osnovna barva zadnjih kril rjavkasta. Pri obeh spolih je spodnja stran zadnjih kril srebrnomodre barve. Spodnja stran podobnega, a manjšega zlatega cekinčka je oranžasta z belimi pegami na zadnjih krilih. Življenjsko okolje močvirskega cekinčka so nizka barja in vlažni travniki, opaziti pa ga je mogoče tudi ob jarkih in na ledinah. Ta metulj je v Őrségu in na Goričkem splošno razširjen in pogost. Gosenice se razvijajo na različnih kislicah.







Lycaena dispar



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Large Copper

Medium sized, fast flying butterfly, which draws our attention to itself by its bright colour. The ground colour of the male is fiery orangish red or red. There are brown dots in the orange on the forewing of females while the ground colour of the hindwing is brownish. The underside of the hindwing is silvery blue in both sexes. The underside of the similar but smaller Scarce Copper is orangish with white spots on the hind wing. The natural habitats of Large Copper are fens and wet meadows, but it can also be observed along ditches and in fallow fields. It is a widespread and common butterfly in the Őrség and Goričko. The larvae develop on dock species.

Škrlatni cekinček

Samci so majhni, samice pa so pogosto bistveno večje. Sprednje krilo pri samcu je živo rdeče s škrlatno mavričnim leskom ob kostalnem robu ter s širokim črnim robom. Samice so temno rjave, nekatere imajo obsežen rdeč poprh, ter z oranžnimi submarginalnimi pegami na zadnjem krilu. Spodnja stran krila je grafitno siva ali rjavkasto siva. Škrlatni cekinček je značilen, toda redek in lokalno razširjen metulj nizkih barij in vlažnih travnikov, ki marljivo obiskuje cvetove. Gosenice se razvijajo na različnih vrstah kislic.




Lycaena hippothoe



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
												
	2 · 3 · 22 · 23 · 34 · 35 · 38 · 40 · 41 · 52											

Purple-edged Copper

Males are small sized, but females are often significantly larger. The forewing of males is deep red with purple iridescence along the costa and a broad black margin. Females are dark brown with extensive red flush in some specimens, and orange submarginal spots on its hindwing. The underside of its hindwing is graphite grey or brownish grey. It is a typical but rare and locally distributed butterfly of fens and wet meadows, and actively visits flowers. The larvae develop on Sorrel species.

Sviščev mravljiščar

Majhen do srednje velik metulj, pri katerem so samci modre barve s črnim robnim pasom na zgornji strani. Spodnja stran je pri obeh spolih temno rjavkasto siva z dvema vrstama črnih pik vzporedno z robom. Pri podobnem strašničinem mravljiščarju sta oba spola živo modre barve s črnimi lisami na sprednjem krilu ter širšim črnim robnim pasom. Sviščev mravljiščar je redek metulj nizkih barj in vlažnih travnikov, na območju Őrséga in Goričkega pa je pomemben za ohranitev vrste. Opaziti ga je mogoče le na nekaj mestih. Njegova edina hranilna rastlina je močvirski svišč, vendar pa se gosenice razvijajo v mravljišču mravelj rdečk (*Myrmica*), kjer se prehranjujejo z mravljami delavkami iz tretjega larvalnega stadija.






Maculinea alcon



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
												
	2	4	12	17	21	58						

Alcon Blue

Small to medium sized butterfly, in which males are blue with a black marginal band on the upperside. The upper side of females is blackish with blue scaling and dark oval spots. The underside of both sexes is dark brownish grey with two rows of black dots parallel to the margin. Both sexes in the similar Scarce Large blue are deep blue with black spotting on the forewing and broader black marginal band. The Alcon Blue is a rare butterfly of fens and wet meadows and is of conservation importance in the Őrség and Goričko, and can be observed only at a few locations. Its sole food plant is Marsh Gentian, but the caterpillars develop in the nests of *Myrmica* ants and are fed by ant workers from the third instar.

Temni mravljiščar

Majhen do srednje velik metulj, pri katerem so samci temno modri s črnimi lisami ter širokim črnim robom, samice pa enakomerno rjave. Spodnja stran je pri obeh spolih živo žametno rjava z eno samo vrsto črnih peg prek kril. Podobni strašničin mravljiščar ima zgornjo stran svetlejše modre barve, medtem ko je spodnja stran svetlo siva ali rjavkasto siva z dvema vrstama črnih pik. Temni mravljiščar je v Őrségu in na Goričkem med najbolj značilnimi metulji nizkih barij in vlažnih travnikov ter ga lahko najpogosteje opazimo ob zasenčenih robovih. Njegova edina hranilna rastlina je zdravilna strašnica, vendar pa se gosenice razvijajo v mravljišču mravelj rdečk (*Myrmica*), kjer se prehranjujejo z mravljami delavkami iz tretjega larvalnega stadija.

Maculinea nausithous



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.						
	3	4	6	17	22	23	30	31	33	34	36	38	39	48	49	51	53	54

Dusky Large Blue

Small to medium sized butterfly, in which males are dark blue with black spotting and a broad black marginal band. Females are uniformly brown. The underside of both sexes is deep velvet-brown with a single row of black spots across the wings. The similar Scarce Large Blue is lighter blue on the upperside while the underside is light grey or brownish grey with two rows of black dots. The Dusky Large Blue is one of the most characteristic butterflies of fens and wet meadows in Őrség and Goričko, which can most often be observed along shaded edges. Its sole food plant is the Great Burnet, but the caterpillars develop in the nests of *Myrmica* ants and feed on ant larvae from the third instar.

Strašničin mravljiščar

Majhna do srednje velika vrsta metuljev, pri kateri so samice pogosto večje. Osnovna barva je živo modra s temnimi lisami na sprednjem krilu in črnim robnim pasom, ki je pri samicah širši. Spodnja stran krila je svetlo siva ali rjavkasto siva z dvema vrstama črnih peg vzporedno z robom. Samice podobnega temnega mravljiščarja so enakomerno rjave barve na zgornji strani, spodnja stran pa je pri obeh spolih žametno rjava z eno samo vrsto črnih peg. Strašničin mravljiščar je eden od pogostih in splošno razširjenih metuljev nizkih barij in vlažnih travnikov Őrséga in Goričkega. Njegova edina hranilna rastlina je zdravilna strašnica, vendar pa se gosenice razvijajo v mravljišču mravelj rdečk (*Myrmica*), kjer se prehranjujejo z mravljami delavkami iz tretjega larvalnega stadija.







Maculinea teleius



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
												
	3 · 4 · 6 · 17 · 22 · 23 · 30-34 · 38-42 · 46 · 48 · 49 · 51-53 · 55 · 56											

Scarce Large Blue

Small to medium sized species, in which females are often larger. The ground colour is deep blue with dark spotting on the forewing and a black marginal band, which is broader in females. The underside of the wings is light grey or brownish grey with two rows of black spots parallel to the margin. Males of the similar Alcon Blue have lighter blue upperside, whereas the upperside of females is blackish. Dots on the underside of the forewing form a questionmark. The Scarce Large Blue is one of the most characteristic and widespread butterflies of fens and wet meadows in Őrség and Goričko. Its sole food plant is the Great Burnet, but the caterpillars develop in the nests of *Myrmica* ants and feed on ant larvae from the

Močvirski livadar

Srednje velik metulj; samec je živo rdeče barve, samica pa rjavordeča z rahlim zelenkastim prelivajočim leskom. Na zgornji strani krila ima značilen črn vzorec. Enak vzorec ima tudi robidov livadar, vendar ima ta širša krila, njegova osnovna barva je živo oranžna, zunanja polovica spodnje strani zadnjega krila pa je živo rožnata do svetlo škrlatasta. Močvirskega livadarja je mogoče najti na vlažnih travnikih in njihovih robovih, včasih pa tudi na bolj suhih pobočjih. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je splošno razširjen in pogost. Metulji pogosto obiskujejo cvetove, gosence pa se razvijajo na brestovolistnem osladu.




Brenthis ino



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
												
	4 · 7 · 13 · 22 · 29 · 38 · 41 · 49 · 58											

Lesser Marbled Fritillary

Medium sized butterfly, the male is bright red, the female is brownish red with slight greenish iridescence. There is a characteristic black pattern on the upperside, also shown on the Marbled Fritillary but the latter has broader wings, the ground colour is bright orange and the outer half of the hindwing underside is deep-pinkish, light purplish. The Lesser Marbled Fritillary occurs in wet meadows and their edges, sometimes on drier slopes as well. It is widespread and common in the Őrség and Goričko. The butterfly often visits flowers, the caterpillar develops on Meadow Sweet.

Srebrni tratar

Srednje velik metulj z živo oranžno osnovno barvo in značilnimi črnimi znamenji na zgornji strani. Na spodnji strani zadnjega krila je več srebrnih zaplat, vrsta črnih peg po celotnem cimetno rjavem diskalnem pasu ter izrazita črna pega na rdečem ozadju poleg njegovega pritrdišča. Spodnja stran zadnjega krila podobnega pomladnega tratarja je enakomerneje oranžasto rdeča z eno samo izrazito srebrno zaplato v sredini. Srebrni tratar je običajna vrsta in je pogost na nizkih barjih, vlažnih travnikih in na pobočjih, ekstenzivno gojenih travnikov. Pogosto obiskuje cvetove, gosence pa se prehranjujejo z različnimi vrstami vijolic.

Boloria selene



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I. II. III. IV. **V.** VI. VII. **VIII.** IX. X. XI. XII.



1-31 · 34 · 35 · 38-44 · 48-50 · 52 · 53 · 58 · 59

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary

Medium sized butterfly with bright orange ground colour and characteristic black markings on the upperside. There are several silver patches on the underside of the hindwing, a line of black spots throughout the cinnamon brown discal band and a conspicuous black spot in red background next to its base. The hindwing underside of the similar Pearl-bordered Fritillary is more uniformly orangeish red with a single conspicuous silver patch in the centre. The Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary is a common species occurring in fens, wet meadows and mountain hay meadows. It actively visits flowers and the larvae feed on various Violet species.

Travniški postavnež

Srednje velik metulj z rjavkasto bež osnovno barvo in živo oranžnim diskalnim pasom na obeh krilih. Prek diskalnega pasu ima izrazito vrsto črnih peg. Spodnja stran je oranžasto bež. Osnovna barva bližnjega sorodnika gozdnega postavneža je temnejša, oranžni diskalni pas na zadnjem krilu pa nima črnih peg. Travniški postavnež je značilen za nizka barja, vlažne travnike in doline vodotokov, v Őrségu in na Goričkem pa ga je mogoče opaziti le na nekaj mestih. Odrasli metulji redno obiskujejo cvetove. Gosenice se razvijajo v skupinah na travniški izjevki od junija do jeseni.

Euphydryas aurinia



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	4 · 3 · 19 · 21 · 22											

Marsh Fritillary

Medium sized butterfly with brownish beige ground colour and a bright orange discal band on both wings. There is a conspicuous row of black spots across its discal band. The underside is orangish beige. The ground colour of the closely related Scarce Fritillary is darker and the orange discal band of its hind wing lacks the black spots, while the upperside of the Glanville Fritillary is uniformly orange with dark markings. The Marsh Fritillary is typical of fens and wet meadows of stream valleys, and can be observed only at a few locations in the Őrség and Goričko. Imagos regularly visit flowers. The caterpillars develop gregariously on Devil's-bit Scabious from June until the autumn.

Močvirski pisanček

Srednje velik metulj, ki ima temno oranžasto rdeče sprednje krilo, zadnje krilo pa je pretežno črno s pegami oranžasto rdeče in bolj blede rumenkaste barve. Marginalna črta na zadnjem krilu je oranžasto rjava, proti sredini pa ji sledi vrsta črnkasto oranžnih polmesečastih znamenj. Zadnje krilo podobnega navadnega, jetičnikovega in temnega pisančka je pretežno oranžne barve. Močvirski pisanček je značilen za robove vlažnih travnikov in visoko rastlinje ob vodotokih. V Őrségu in na Goričkem se pojavlja redko in posamič. Metulji pogosto obiskujejo cvetove, gosence pa se razvijajo na zdravilni špajki.

Melitaea diamina



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4 · 19 · 26 · 28 · 41

False Heath Fritillary

Medium sized butterfly, the forewing is dark orangish-red but the hindwing is mostly black with orangish-red and paler creamy coloured spots. The marginal line on the hindwing is orangish-brown, followed by a row of blackish-orange coloured lunules towards the centre. The hindwing of the similar Heath, Nickerl's and Assmann's Fritillaries is dominated by orange. The False Heath Fritillary is characteristic of the edges of wet meadows and tall turf vegetation along streams. It is sporadic and rare in the Őrség and Goričko. The butterfly often visits flowers, the caterpillar develops on Valerian.

Dnevni metulji suhih travišč

Na pobočjih nad dolinami, skozi katere se vijejo potoki, in vrh gričev lahko najdemo več suhih travišč. Večina teh suhih travnikov je slabše oskrbovanih z vodo. Na nekaterih pa so se zaradi paše v preteklosti razvile rastlinske skupnosti s prevladujočo rastlino volkom (*Nardus stricta*). Na najbolj suhih krajih z najplitkejšo prstjo so se izoblikovale resave, ki so že zdaj omejene na zelo ozek prostor. Značilnost suhih travnikov je tudi nizka in redka vegetacija v primerjavi z mokrotnimi travniki. Pa vendar dajejo zavetje mnogim naravnim posebnostim in rastlinskim redkostim, kot sta navadna bodeča neža (*Carlina acaulis*) in zavita škrbica (*Spiranthes spiralis*). Slika postane še bolj barvita zaradi belih cvetov npr. navadne ivanjščice (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), vijoličastih cvetov čopaste grebenuše (*Polygala comosa*) ali navadnega čisteca (*Betonica officinalis*). Med posebnosti suhih travnikov štejemo glive vlažnice (*Hygrocybe spp.*) v živo rdečih in rumenih barvah. A ker so izjemno občutljive za traviščne razmere, lahko uspevajo le na najbolj naravnih travnikih.

S cvetočimi rastlinami bogati travniki so izvrstno življenjsko okolje za dnevne metulje, saj so cvetovi bogati z medicino. Na njih lahko opazujemo lastovičarja (*Papilio machaon*), ki nas s svojo velikostjo in barvitimi krili spominja na tropske metulje, in precej redkejšega ter manjšega šetrajevega sleparčka (*Pseudophilotes schiffermuelleri*). Med najdragocenejše metulje teh travnikov uvrščamo najredkejšega metulja modrina v Ōrségu in na Goričkem, velikega mravljiščarja (*Maculinea arion*), katerega ličinke se hranijo z listi materine dušice (*Thymus pulegioides*). Na teh travnikih živi tudi navadna metuljčnica



© GREGOR DOMANJKO

(*Libelloides macaronius*). Osi podobna žuželka v zraku preži na druge žuželke. Večje število žuželk je razlog za številne plazilce na teh travnikih, ki jim prija hitro ogrevajoča se pobočja. Med njimi bomo najpogosteje našli martinčka (*Lacerta agilis*), z malo sreče pa bomo naleteli tudi na precej večjega, navadnega zelenca (*Lacerta viridis*).

Tako kot mokrotni travniki, so tudi suha travišča na ozemlju nekdanjih gozdov, ki so jih ljudje posekali preprosto zato, da so lahko na njih pridobili krmo za svoje domače živali. Prostoživeče živali in rastline so se prilagodile redni košnji, ki je edini učinkovit način ohranitve travnikov. Čeprav suha travišča niso tako občutljiva kot mokrotni travniki, če jih prepustimo naravi, je za njihov obstoj na dolgi rok nujno, da jih kosimo. Če jih nehamo rabiti, jih sčasoma prerastejo druge vrste, grmičevje in nazadnje še gozdno drevje. Če se to zgodi, potem izginejo tudi prostoživečih živali in rastline značilne za suhe travnike.

Butterflies of dry grasslands

Further away from stream valleys, on the slopes and top of hills, dry grasslands can be found. Mountain hay meadows occupy these habitats with a lesser water supply, but at some places *Nardus* swards developed due to grazing in the past. At the driest places with the shallowest soil *Calluna* heaths are formed, but these habitats are already restricted to a very narrow area. All these habitats are characterised by low and sparse vegetation compared to wet meadows. They, however, also harbour numerous natural values, among them such plant rarities as the Stemless Carlina Thistle (*Carlina acaulis*) or the Autumn Lady's-tresses (*Spiranthes spiralis*). The picture is made even more colourful by the yellow-white Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and the purplish flowers of the Tufted Milkwort (*Polygala comosa*) and Wood Betony (*Betonica officinalis*). Waxcap fungi (*Hygrocybe* spp.) with their bright red and yellow colours also belong to the most precious species of dry meadows. They are extremely sensitive to the condition of the meadow and therefore can thrive only in the most natural ones.

These flower-rich meadows provide an excellent feeding habitat for butterflies as well, since they consume the nectar of flowers. We can observe the Swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*) that reminds us of tropical butterflies with its large size and colourful wings, and the much rarer and smaller Eastern Baton Blue (*Pseudophilotes schiffermuelleri*) can also be found here. The most valued butterfly of this habitat is nevertheless the rarest large blue species of Örség and Goričko, the Large Blue (*Maculinea arion*). Its larvae feed on the leaves of the Broad-leaved Thyme (*Thymus pulegioides*). The neuropteran Owlfly (*Libelloides macaronius*) also lives in these meadows. This wasp-like coloured insect preys on other insects in flight.

Just like wet meadows, dry grasslands also stand at the place of former forests, which have been cut by humans to feed their animals. The wildlife of this habitat has adapted to regular mowing and so it can be preserved through following this kind of management. Although they tolerate the lack of management more than do wet meadows, in the long term mowing is also essential for their survival. If management ceases then it begins to be overgrown by weeds first and then by bushes and finally becomes a forest. If this happens, the wildlife of the original habitat also disappears.

Slezenovčev kosmičar

Majhen metulj, ki ima zgornjo stran sivkasto rjavo in toplo rjavo s temnejšimi in svetlejšimi deli ter z majhnimi prosojnimi pegami v sredini in na konici sprednjega krila. Na zadnjem krilu ima majceno umazano belo pego. Močvirski kosmičar je večji in robovi njegovega zadnjega krila so bolj nazobčani. Slezenovčevega kosmičarja pogosto najdemo na suhih travnikih, ob cestnem robu in na ledini, pogosto tudi poseda na golih tleh ali na skalah. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je zelo redek. Gosenice se prehranjujejo z različnimi vrstami slezenovk.




Carcharodus alceae



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 Művelődési és Turisztikai Hivatal	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	ni zavarovan
	4 · 17

Mallow Skipper

Small sized butterfly, the upperside is greyish brown and warm brown with darker and lighter areas and small hyaline spots in the centre and the apex of the forewing. The hindwing has a tiny dirty white spot. The Tufted Marbled Skipper is larger, its hindwing margins are more scalloped. The Mallow Skipper frequents dry grasslands, road-verges and fallow fields, it often sits on bare ground or rocks. It is very rare in the Őrség and Goričko. The larva feeds on various Mallow species.



Lastovičar

Velik metulj; njegova osnovna barva je žareče rumena, ko je sveža, pozneje blede rumena s črnim robom in progami. Na zadnjem krilu ima kratek repek. Jadralec ima dolga repka, njegova barva je bolj umazano bela, črne proge pa so ožje. Ta vrsta je v Őrségu in na Goričkem močno razširjena, ponavadi pa ne zelo številna. Pogosto se pojavlja na bolj suhih travnikih na toplejših pobočjih, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. Kot dobrega letalca ga lahko vidimo tudi na vrtovih, gozdnih robovih in posekah. Gosenice se prehranjujejo na različnih kobulnicah in jih lahko pogosto vidimo na janežu na zelenjavnem vrtu.




Papilio machaon



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	1-30 · 40 · 42-44 · 46 · 50 · 53 · 56 · 58

Swallowtail

Large sized butterfly; the ground colour is bright yellow, when fresh, later pale yellow with black edge and bars. It has a short tale on the hindwing. The Scarce Swallowtail has longer tails, its colour is more dusky white and the black bars are narrower. The species is widespread in the Őrség and Goričko but not usually common. It frequents dryer meadows on warmer slopes, where it often visit flowers. As a strong flier, it can occur in gardens, forest edges and clearings as well. The larva feeds on various Umbelifers, it is often seen on Fennel in vegetable gardens.

Šetrajev sleparček

Metulji te vrste so zelo majhni, samčki imajo zgornjo stran svetlo modre barve z osrednjo pego na sprednjem krilu, samice pa so črnkasto temno modre in svetleje modre ob pritrdišču kril. Spodnja stran je belkasto modra s črnimi pikami in vrsto oranžnih peg na spodnji strani zadnjega krila. Resice na robovih so črno-belo kockaste. Ozkorobi mnogook je večji, njegove robne resice so enakomerno bele, pege pa ima tudi na spodnji strani sprednjega krila. Šetrajevega sleparčka lahko najdemo le na polsuhih in suhih travnikih, zelo redek pa je tudi v Őrségu in na Goričkem, kjer se pojavlja le lokalno. Metulji ponavadi zbirajo nektar na polajevi materini dušici, ki je tudi hranilna rastlina gosonic.

Pseudophilotes schiffermuelleri



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I. II. III. IV. **V.** VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.

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4 · 21 · 23 · 40 · 53

Eastern Baton Blue

Very small sized species, the male's upperside is pale light blue with a centre-spot on the forewing, the female is blackish deep blue, lighter blue at the base of the wings. The underside is whitish-blue with black dots and a row of orange spots on the hindwing underside. The fringes are black and white chequered. The Idas Blue is larger, its fringes are evenly white and there are orange spots on the forewing underside too. The Eastern Baton Blue is only found in semidry and dry meadows and is very rare and local in the Őrség and Goričko. The butterflies are usually seen nectaring on Broad-leaved Thyme, which is also its larval foodplant.

Veliki mravljiščar

Nekoliko je večji od drugih mravljiščarjev in tudi hitreje leti. Osnovna barva njegovih kril je bleščeče modra z velikimi črnimi pegami na sprednjem krilu ter s črnim robnim pasom. Spodnja stran je modrikasto siva z večjimi in temnejšimi lisami kot pri drugih vrstah mravljiščarjev. Njegovo bivalno okolje so predvsem bolj suhi gorski ekstenzivno gojeni travniki, vendar je zaradi svoje redkosti le malokrat opažen. Edina hranilna rastlina njegovih gosenic je polajeva materina dušica, ki je pomemben vir nektarja za odrasle metulje. Gosenice se razvijajo v mravljišču mravelj rdečk (*Myrmica*) in se prehranjujejo z ličinkami mravelj iz tretjega larvalnega stadija.

Maculinea arion



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	10 · 21 · 23 · 27

Large Blue

Somewhat larger in size than the other large blues and it is also faster flying. The ground colour of its wings is shiny blue with large black spots on the forewing and a black marginal band. The underside is bluish grey with larger and darker spotting than in the other large blue species. Its habitat is primarily drier montane hay meadows, but it can rarely be observed due to its scarcity. Its only larval food plant is the Broad-leaved Thyme, which is also an important nectar source for the adults. The caterpillars develop in the nests of *Myrmica* ants and feed on ant larvae from the third instar.

Ozkorobi mnogook

Zelo majhna vrsta metulja, pri katerem je samec živo modre barve s črnimi robovi, samica pa črnikasto modra z eno ali dvema bledo oranžnima pegama na zadnjem krilu. Spodnja stran je sivkasta s črnimi pikami, na robu zadnjega krila pa je vrsta oranžnih peg, ki se nadaljuje tudi na sprednje krilo in proti konici blede. Samec širokorobega mnogooka je bolj živo modre barve s širšim črnim robom, medtem ko ima srebrni mnogook na spodnji strani sprednjega krila oranžne lise vse do konice. Ozkorobi mnogook se pojavlja na pobočjih, ekstenzivno gojenih travnikov ter je v Őrségú in na Goričkem stalno prisoten in splošno razširjen. Metulji pogosto obiskujejo cvetove, gosenice pa se razvijajo na različnih metuljnicah.

Plebeius idas



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I. II. III. IV. **V.** VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.



3 · 4 · 10 · 21 · 23 · 31 · 41 · 43 · 49 · 50

Idas Blue

Very small sized species, the male is deep blue with black edges, the female is blackish-brown with one or two pale orange spots on the hindwing. The underside is greyish, with black dots, with a row of orange spots in the margin of the hindwing, which continues also on the forewing, fading towards the apex. The male Silver-studded Blue is deeper blue with broader black margin, while the Reverdin's Blue has orange spotting up to the apex on the forewing underside. The Idas Blue is found on montane hay meadows, and is common and widespread in the Őrségú and Goričko. The butterfly often visit flowers, the caterpillar develops on various legumes.

Temni bisernik

Srednje velik metulj z oranžno osnovno barvo na zgornji strani in značilnim črnim vzorcem pisančkov na spodnji strani. Na spodnji strani zadnjega krila ima smetanasto belkaste pege. Ponavadi ima črno, včasih pa belo piko, ki pa je njemu podobna pisani bisernik in bleščeči bisernik nimata. Metuljev življenjski prostor so suhi travniki na pobočjih, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. Na območju Őrséga in na Goričkem je izredno redek in je bil v zadnjem času zabeležen le nekajkrat. Gosenice se razvijajo na vijoličevkah.




Argynnis niobe



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
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Niobe Fritillary

Medium sized butterfly, with orange ground colour on the upperside and a typical black Fritillary pattern on the upperside. There are creamy-whitish spots on the hindwing underside. There is a usually black, sometimes white dot, which is missing from the similar High Brown and Dark Green Fritillaries at the base of the underside of its hindwing. The butterfly inhabits montane meadows, where it often visits flowers. It is extremely rare in the Őrség and Goričko with only a few recent records. The larva develops on Violet species.

Jetičnikov pisanček

Manjši metulj, ki ima zgornjo stran temno oranžnordečo s črnim pravokotno mrežastim vzorcem. Robna črta na spodnji strani zadnjega krila je temnejša od polmesečaste lise ob njej proti sredini. Trikotno pego v kotu spodnje strani zadnjega krila deli črna črta, ki je vzporedna z robom. Robna črta na zadnjem krilu navadnega pisančka ni temnejša od polmesečastih lis ob njej, medtem ko pri temnem pisančku trikotno pego deli ukrivljena črna črta (ni vzporedna z robom). Jetičnikov pisanček se pojavlja na polsuhih travnikih, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. Na območju Őrséga in na Goričkem je redek in lokalno razširjen. Gosenice se prehranjujejo z različnimi zelišči.


Melitaea aurelia



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Nickerl's Fritillary

Smaller sized butterfly, the upperside is dark orangish-red with a black network of rectangular pattern. The marginal line on the hindwing underside is darker than the lunules next to it towards the centre. The triangular spot in the corner of the hindwing underside is divided by a black line, which is parallel to the margin. The marginal line on the hindwing of Heath Fritillary is not darker than the lunules next to it, while on the Assmann's Fritillary the triangular spot is divided by a bending black line (not parallel to the margin). The Nickerl's Fritillary occurs in semi-dry meadows where it often visits flowers. It is usually local and rare in the Őrség and Goričko. The caterpillar feeds on various herbs.

Temni pisanček

Manjša vrsta metulja, ki ima zgornjo stran temno rjavkasto rdečo s črnim pravokotno mrežastim vzorcem. Robna črta na spodnji strani zadnjega krila je temnejša od polmesečaste lise ob njej proti sredini. Trikotno pego v kotu spodnje strani zadnjega krila deli črna črta, ki se ukrivlja proti sredini (ni vzporedna z robom). Robna črta na zadnjem krilu navadnega pisančka ni temnejša od polmesečastih lis ob njej, medtem ko trikotno pego deli ravna črna črta, vzporedna z robom. Temnega pisančka je mogoče najti na polsuhih travnikih, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je redek in ponavadi lokalno razširjen. Gosenice se prehranjujejo z različnimi zelišči.

Melitaea britomartis



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I. II. III. IV. V. **VI.** VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.

ni zavarovan

4 · 17 · 21 · 35 · 38 · 40 · 42 · 53 · 58

Assmann's Fritillary

Smaller sized species, the upperside is dark brownish-red with a network of black rectangular pattern. The marginal line on the hindwing underside is darker than the lunules next to it towards the centre. The triangular spot in the corner of the hindwing underside is divided by a black line, which is bending towards the centre (not parallel to the margin). The marginal line on the hindwing of Heath Fritillary is not darker than the lunules next to it, while on the Nickerl's Fritillary the triangular spot is divided by a straight black line, which is parallel to the margin. The Assmann's Fritillary occurs in semi-dry meadows where it often visits flowers. It is usually local and rare in the Őrség and Goričko. The caterpillar feeds on various herbs.

Dnevni metulji gozdov in gozdnih robov

Gozdovi pokrivajo več kot polovico Őrséga in malo manj kot polovico Goriékega in so zatoj pomembno življenjsko okolje v tem obmoéju. Najbolj dragoceni so gozdni robovi in jase, saj jih obiskujejo tako živalske vrste znaéilne za gozdove kot tudi vrste, ki živijo pretežno izven gozdov. Njihova posebnost tiéi v njihovi mikroklimi, rastlinski sestavi in svetlobnih razmerah, ki se med gozdovi in travišéi spreminjajo. Zaradi vsega naštetega spadajo gozdni robovi in jase med vrstno najbolj bogata življenjska okolja. Tu lahko opazujemo znaéilne gozdne vrste, katerih liéinke živijo predvsem na drevju. Gosenice spreminjavékov (*Apatura spp.*), na primer, živijo na vrbah (*Salix spp.*), gosenice pogrebca (*Nymphalis antiopa*) na brezi (*Betula pendula*), gosenice gozdnega postavneža (*Euphydryas maturna*) pa na jesenu (*Fraxinus spp.*). Mnoge vrste repkarjev (*Satyrrium spp.*) so odvisne od grmov na gozdnem robu, kakršén je érni trn (*Prunus spinosa*). Eden najbolj izjemnih dnevnih metuljev v gozdovih je érni apolon (*Parnassius mnemosyne*), katerega liéinke se hranijo z rastlinskimi deli petelinékov (*Corydalis spp.*). V gozdovih kot tudi vzdolž gozdnih robov in na jasah bomo dobili priložnost, da naletimo tudi na mnoge dnevne metulje, ki so vezani na travišéa. Liéinke v gozdovih bivajoéih dnevnih metuljev se znaéilno hranijo na drevju, medtem ko že preobraženi metulji potrebujejo s cvetoéimi rastlinami bogate travnike kot vir medicíne. Gozdni robovi med gozdovi in travišéi so torej vrstno najbogatejši, saj na njih najdejo svoje prehranjevalne rastline tako gosenice kot že preobraženi metulji.

Danes so gozdni habitati deležni še bolj dramatiénih sprememb kot travišéa. V prejšnjem stoletju sta bili paša in zbiranje gozdne stelje v gozdovih razmeroma moéno razširjena, posledica tega pa so bili gozdovi z odprtimi krošnjami, nižja drevesa in gosta podrast. Glavni problem v Őrségu je, da je takšen naéin gospodarjenja z gozdovi izginil, kar pomeni, da so gozdovi v današnjem éasu bolj zaprti z manj svetlobe, zato se njihova podrast umika. Na Goriékem pa se kot glavna grožnja v pretežno borovih gozdovih kaže intenzivno gospodarjenje z velikimi ter teškimi stroji za seétnjo, ki uniéujejo tla in podrast. Vzporedno z zmanjševanjem travišé se zmanjšuje tudi delež gozdno-travišéčnih robov. Gozdne dnevne metulje ogrožajo tudi gozdarske aktivnosti, kot je odstranjevanje grmovja in drevja z gozdnih robov, na primer ive (*Salix caprea*), érnega trna (*Prunus spinosa*) in trepetlike (*Populus tremula*). Podobno velik problem tiéi v dejstvu, da ni véé povpraševanja po krmi z jas, kar pomeni, da jase pogosto ostajajo nepokošene, to pa povzroéa pospešeno sukcesijo v smeri proti gozdu.

Butterflies of forests and forest edges

Forest covers more than half of the area of Őrség and almost half of the area of Goriéko, and so they represent an important habitat of this region. Among them forest edges and glades are the most valuable since these are visited by species of both closed forests and open habitats. Their speciality lies in their microclimate,

plant composition and light condition that are transitional between forests and grasslands. Due these facts these habitats are characterised by a uniquely high species richness. We can observe here typical forest species, the larvae of which primarily live on arboreal plants. Caterpillars of Purple Emperors (*Apatura* spp.) live for instance on willows and sallows (*Salix* spp.), caterpillars of Camberwell Beauty (*Nymphalis antiopa*) on birch (*Betula pendula*), while caterpillars of the Scarce Fritillary (*Euphydryas maturna*) live on ashes (*Fraxinus* spp.). Many species of hairstreaks (*Satyrrium* spp.) are associated with the bushes of the forest edge like the Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). One of the most remarkable butterflies of forest habitats is the Clouded Apollo (*Parnassius mnemosyne*), whose larvae feed on hollowroot species (*Corydalis* spp.). We also have a chance to encounter many grassland associated butterfly species as well along forest edges and glades. The larvae of forest dwelling butterflies typically feed on arboreal plants, or herbs of the understory, whereas imagos need flower-rich meadows as a nectar source. Forest edges between forests and grasslands are therefore the most species rich since both caterpillars and imagos can find their foodsources.



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Forest habitats are nowadays undergoing an even more dramatic change than grasslands. In the last century grazing in forests was quite widespread, and this resulted in open canopy forests and dense undergrowth vegetation. The main problem in Örség is that this way of forest management has totally disappeared now, and the forest has become closed and the undergrowth retreated. In Goričko however, the main threat is intensification and the use of heavy machines that damage the soil and the undergrowth. In Parallel with the decline of grasslands the area of forest-grassland edge has declined as well. Forest butterflies are also threatened by forestry practices that remove bushes and trees of the forest edge, like for example Goat Willows (*Salix caprea*), Blackthorns and Aspen (*Populus tremula*). A similarly severe problem is that the hay crop from the glades is not demanded anymore and they often remain unmown which causes an accelerated succession towards forest.

Črni apolon

Večji metulj kredasto bele osnovne barve ter s prozorno liso (brez lusk) na konici sprednjega krila in dvema črnima pikama na srednjem delu sprednjega krila. Podobna glogova belinka nima črnih pik na sprednjem krilu. Črni apolon je značilen za krajino, kjer se gozd prepleta s travniki. Odrasli metulji preživijo večino svojega življenja na posekah, gozdnih jasah in travnikih, na katerih pogosto obiskujejo cvetove ali se samo elegantno spreletavajo nad rastlinjem. Samice odlagajo jajčeca na petelinčke (*Corydalis*) v gozdu. Je lokalno razširjen v Őrségu in na Goričkem. Vrsta je lahko lokalno zelo pogosta.







Parnassius mnemosyne



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	3	4	13	29	36	39	41	48	50	53	54	57

Clouded Apollo

Larger sized butterfly with chalk white ground colour, a transparent (scaleless) area in the forewing apex and two black dots in the central area of the forewing. The similar Black-veined White lacks the black dots of the forewing. The Clouded Apollo is characteristic of forest-grassland mosaic landscape, where the imagos spend most of their life in clearings, forest glades and meadows, where they often visit flowers or just fly elegantly above the vegetation. The females lay their eggs on *Corydalis* inside the forest. It is local in the Őrség and Goričko, but can be locally abundant.

Jadralec

Velik metulj umazano bele ali rumenkasto bele osnovne barve, ki ima ozke črne pasove, vzporedne z robom na sprednjem krilu, ter dolg repek na zadnjem krilu. Lastovičar je živo rumen s krajšim repkom. Metulja pogosto vidimo na cvetovih, v suhem vremenu pa samci obiskujejo luže. Vrsta je v Őrségu in na Goričkem splošno razširjena in na splošno pogosta. Pojavlja se na travnikih, v sadovnjakih, na gozdnem robu in na posekah. Gosenice se prehranjujejo na različnih sadnih drevesih in na črnem trnu.

Iphiclides podalirius



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I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.



1-29 · 31 · 35 · 42 · 46 · 49 · 53

Scarce Swallowtail

Large sized butterfly with dusky white or yellowish white ground colour, narrow black bars parallel to the margin on the forwing and long tail on the hindwing. The Swallowtail is bright yellow with shorter tail. The butterfly is often seen on flowers, but males visit puddles in dry weather. The species is widespread and generally common in the Őrség and Goričko, it occurs on meadows, orchards, forest edges and clearings. The larvae feed on various fruit trees and Blackthorn.

Glogova belinka

Večji metulj kredasto bele osnovne barve, stari metulji pa imajo pogosto prozorne lise (brez lusk) na krilih. Žile so črne. Podobni črni apolon ima na sredini sprednjega krila dve črni piki. Glogova belinka je značilna vrsta gozdnih robov, z grmovjem poraslih pašnikov in travnikov, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. Gosenice se prehranjujejo s črnim trnom in glogom. V Őrségu in na Goričkem se pojavlja lokalno in je pogost samo v posameznih letih.




Aporia crataegi



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	4 · 11 · 44

Black-veined White

Larger sized butterfly with chalk white ground colour, old specimens often have transparent (scaleless) areas on the wing. The veins are black. The similar Clouded Apollo has two black dots on the forewing centre. The Black-veined White is a typical species of forest edges, scrubby pastures and meadows, where it often visits flowers. The larvae feed on Blackthorn and Hawthorn. It is local in the Őrség and Goričko and is common only in certain years.

Lepi brezar

Majhen do srednje velik metulj. Pri samcih je zgornja stran enakomerno rjava, medtem ko imajo samice na sprednjem krilu oranžno pego v obliki ledvice. Spodnja stran je živo oranžna z belkastimi črtami. Zadnje krilo ima kratek repek. Lepi brezar je značilna vrsta z grmovjem poraslih robov, pašnikov in travnikov, vendar ga redko opazimo, ker odrasli ponavadi ostajajo v krošnjah dreves in v grmovju. Mladi metulji občasno obiskujejo cvetove. Gosenice se razvijajo na črnem trnu. V Órségu in na Goričkem je splošno razširjen

Thecla betulae



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ni zavarovan

3 · 4 · 28 · 45 · 47

Brown Hairstreak

Small-medium sized butterfly. The upperside of the male is plain brown, while the female has a kidney-shaped orange spot on the forewing. The underside is bright orange with whitish lines. The hindwing has a short tail. It is a typical species of scrubby edges, pastures and meadows, but is rarely seen, as the imagoes usually stay in the canopy of trees and bushes. Fresh specimens occasionally visit flowers. The larvae develop on Blackthorn. It is widespread in the Órség and Goričko.

Beločrti repkar

Majhna vrsta metuljev, pri kateri je zgornja stran pri obeh spolih temno rjava, spodnja stran pa temno sivkasto rjava z belo progo, ki je na spodnji strani zadnjega krila ob pritrdišču njegovega malega repka oblikovana v črko W. Te lastnosti nima nobeden od drugih podobnih repkarjev. Beločrti repkar živi v listnatih gozdovih in na njihovih robovih, kjer rastejo njegove hranilne rastline stari bresti. Metulji preživijo večino svojega življenja v krošnjah, občasno pa se spustijo, da se prehranjujejo na cvetovih. Na območju Őrséga in Goričkega je zabeležen le nekajkrat; v Evropi je postal ta metulj na splošno redek, ko se je razširila holandska brestova bolezen.

Satyrrium w-album



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	4 · 17

White-letter Hairstreak

Small sized species, the upperside of both sexes are dark brown, the underside is dark greyish brown with a white streak, which forms a W-letter on the hindwing underside at the base of its small tail. This feature is missing on all other similar hairstreaks. The White-letter Hairstreak inhabits mixed broad-leaved woodlands and their edges, where its foodplants, older Elm trees grow. The butterflies spend most of their lifetime in the canopy, but they occasionally descend to feed on flowers. There are only a few records known from the Őrség and Goričko, it became generally rare in Europe after the spread of Dutch Elm Disease.

Slivov repkar

Majhen metulj, katerega samec je na zgornji strani temno rjav z oranžnimi lisami na zadnjem krilu ob pritrdišču njegovega repka. Pri samicah se oranžna barva lahko pojavi na zgornji strani kateregakoli krila. Spodnja stran je oranžasto rjava, pri obletenih krilih pa sivkasto rjava, z belo progo prek kril ter oranžnim pasom s črnimi pegami na zadnjem krilu. Ta pas se nadaljuje tudi na sprednje krilo. Nobeden od drugih repkarjev ni oranžne barve s črnimi pegami na spodnji strani sprednjega krila. Slivov repkar je značilna vrsta z grmovjem poraslih robov, pašnikov in travnikov. Čeprav se pojavlja precej lokalno, pa je v Őrségu in na Goričkem lahko zelo pogost. Odrasli metulji povnavadi letajo okrog grmov črnega trna, ki je tudi hranilna rastlina gosenic.

Satyrrium pruni



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I. II. III. IV. **V.** VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.

ni zavarovan

4 · 9 · 21 · 41 · 45 · 47

Black Hairstreak

Small sized butterfly; the male is dark brown on the upperside with orange spotting on the hindwing at the base of its tail. Orange colour can appear on the female upperside on either wings. The underside is orangish-brown, greyish-brown, when tattered, with a white streak across the wings and an orange band and black spots on the hindwing, which continues also on the forwing. None of the other hairstreak species have orange colour and black spots on the forewing underside. The Black Hairstreak is a typical species of scrubby edges, pastures and meadows, and is quite local, but might be abundant in the Őrség and Goričko. The adults usually fly around Blackthorn bushes, which is also its larval foodplant.

Hrastov repkar

Majhen metulj, katerega samci imajo zgornjo stran krila temno rjavo, sprednje krilo samic pa ima oranžaste luske. Spodnja stran je temno sivkasto rjava z belo progo, ki cikcaka prek zadnjega krila. V robnem pasu je tudi vrsta oranžnih peg. Mali repkar je manjši in ima na spodnji strani zadnjega krila le dve ali tri oranžne pege. Pri beločrtem in slivovem repkarju je oranžna barva oblikovana v pas na zadnjem krilu, medtem ko ima trnov repkar modro pego na pritrdišču svojega repka. Hrastov repkar je značilen metulj robov toplih listnatih gozdov. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je precej razširjen in razmeroma pogost. Hranilna rastlina gosenic je hrast.





Satyrium ilicis



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
	4 · 11 · 13 · 29 · 38 · 55

Ilex Hairstreak

Small sized butterfly, the upperside of the male is dark brown, there is orangish scaling on the females' forewing. The underside is greyish dark brown with a white streak, which is rather zig-zag-ing on the hindwing. There is also a row of orange spots in the marginal area. The Sloe Hairstreak is smaller and there are only two or three orange spot on its hindwing underside. The orange forms a band on the hindwing of W-letter Hairstreak and Black Hairstreak, while Blue-spot Hairstreak has a blue spot at the base of its tail. The Ilex Hairstreak is a typical butterfly of the edges of warm broad-leaved forest. It is rather widespread in the Őrség and Goričko and not uncommon. The larvae feed on oaks.

Mali repkar

Majhen metulj z enakomerno rjavo zgornjo stranjo. Spodnja stran je temno sivkasto rjava z zelo tankimi belkastimi progami. Na spodnji strani zadnjega krila ima ob pritrdišču zelo kratkega repka dve ali največ tri oranžne pege s črnimi očesci. Vsi drugi podobni repkarji so znatno večji in imajo bodisi modro pego ob pritrdišču repka ali obširnejši oranžen pas ali lise na spodnji strani zadnjega krila. Na zadnjem krilu beločrtega repkarja bela proga oblikuje črko W. Mali repkar je značilen za z grmovjem porasle robove, pašnike in travnike, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. V Őrségu in na Goričkem se pojavlja lokalno in ni običajen.

Satyrrium acaciae



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I. II. III. IV. V. **VI.** VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.

ni zavarovan

4 · 29 · 35 · 44 · 46

Sloe Hairstreak

Small sized butterfly, with uniformly brown upperside. The underside is dark greyish-brown with very fine whitish streaks. On the hindwing underside, at the base of its very short tail, there are two, or maximum three, orange spots with black eyes. All other similar hairstreaks are significantly larger, and they either have a blue spot at the base of the tail, or have a more extensive orange band or spotting on the hindwing underside. The white streak forms a W on the hindwing of White-letter Hairstreak. The Sloe Hairstreak is characteristic of scrubby edges, pastures and meadows, where they often visit flowers. It is local and uncommon in the Őrség and Goričko.

Veliki trepetlikar

Eden od največjih, a tudi najredkejših metuljev v Örségu in na Goričkem. Zgornjo stran ima črno s spremenljivo širokim belim pasom. Samec ima modrikast interferenčni lesk, ki je ponavadi viden le pod poševnim kotom. Modri lesk je manj močen kot pri velikem spreminjavčku. Spodnja stran je progasta z bleščečo oranžno in modrikasto barvo ob pritrdisču in na robu. Metulj prebiva v hladnih dolinah vodotokov in preživi večino življenja v krošnjah. Na tleh je mogoče videti večinoma samce, ko se spustijo do mokrih površin, živalskih iztrebkov ali kadavrov, kjer srkajo minerale. Gosenice se prehranjujejo s trepetlikami.





Limenitis populi



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
	4-7

Poplar Admiral

This is one of the largest but also rarest butterflies of the Örség and Goričko. The upperside is black with a white band of variable width. The male has a bluish interference sheen, normally visible from an oblique angle. The blue sheen is less intense than in the Purple Emperors. The underside is striped with bright orange with bluish colour at the base and the margin. The butterfly inhabits cool stream valleys, and it spends most of its life in the canopy. Mostly males can be seen at ground level, when they descend to wet surfaces, animal dung or carcasses to intake minerals. The larvae feed on Aspen.

Veliki kresničar

Srednje velik metulj črne osnovne barve na zgornji strani in oranžne ali čokoladno rjave na spodnji strani. Na sprednjem krilu ima velike bele pege, na zadnjem krilu pa širok bel diskalni pas. Podobni mali kresničar ima na zadnjem krilu dva vzporedna diskalna pasova. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je veliki kresničar lokalno razširjen. Njegova prvotna hranilna rastlina na tem območju je navadno kresničevje, uporablja pa tudi medvejke (*Spiraea*), posajene okrog hiš, zato ga lahko opazimo tudi v naseljih.

Neptis rivularis



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I. II. III. IV. V. **VI.** VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.



1 · 5 · 28 · 29 · 35 · 48

Hungarian Glider

Medium sized butterfly with black ground colour on the upper side and orange or chocolate brown on the underside. There are large white spots on its forewing and a wide white discal band across its hindwing. There are two parallel discal bands on the hindwing of the similar Common Glider. The Hungarian Glider is locally distributed in the Őrség and Goričko. Its original food plant in the region is the Goat's Beard, but it also uses *Spiraea* species planted around houses, so it can also be observed in settlements.

Mali kresničar

Srednje velik metulj, ki ima črno osnovno barvo na zgornji strani in oranžno na spodnji. Na sprednjem krilu ima bel pas, ki poteka vzporedno z žilami, in vrsto velikih belih peg vzporedno z zunanjim robom. Prek zadnjega krila potekata dva bela diskalna pasova. Podobni veliki kresničar ima samo en diskalni pas na zadnjem krilu. Mali kresničar je v Őrségu in na Goričkem splošno razširjen ter ga lahko zelo pogosto opazimo ob gozdnih robovih in ob cestah. Zaradi svojega značilnega jadralskega načina letenja je zlahka prepoznaven. Njegove prvotne hranilne rastline so bile vrste grahov, zdaj pa se ponavadi razvija na robiniji in tako je edini poznani metulj, ki se je prilagodil na tujo vrsto rastlin.




Neptis sappho



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.		
														
	4	11	14-16	20	32	36	38	40	41	43	44	46	50	52-54

Common Glider

Medium sized butterfly with black ground colour on the upper side and orange on the underside. There is a white band parallel to the veins and a row of large white spots parallel to the outer margin on its forewing. There are two white discal bands across its hind wing. There is only one discal band on the hindwing of the similar Hungarian Glider. The Common Glider is widespread in the Őrség and Goričko and can be observed very often along forest edges and roads. It is easily recognisable from its characteristic gliding flight. Its original food plants were pea species, but it is now more commonly develops on False Acacia, so it is the only butterfly that is known to have adapted to an alien plant species.

Pomladni tratar

Srednje velik metulj s temno oranžno osnovno barvo in značilnimi črnimi lisami na zgornji strani. Spodnja stran zadnjega krila je enakomerno oranžasto rdeča z eno samo srebrno zaplato v sredini. Podobni srebrni tratar ima spodnjo stran zadnjega krila pestrejšo s svetlejšimi in srebrnimi lisami. Pomladni tratar marljivo obiskuje cvetje in se pojavlja na jasah in posekah vlažnih gozdov ter vlažnih travnikov. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je zelo redek. Gosenice se razvijajo na različnih vrstah vijolic in mačehah.




Boloria euphrosyne



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
	11 · 13 · 17

Pearl-bordered Fritillary

Medium sized butterfly with dark orange ground colour and characteristic black markings on the upperside. The underside of the hindwing is uniformly orangish red with a single silver patch in the centre. The hindwing underside of the similar Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary is more variegated with lighter and silver markings. The Pearl-bordered Fritillary is an active visitor of flowers and occurs in glades and clearings of humid forests and wet meadows. It is very rare in the Őrség and Goričko. The larvae develop on Violet and Pansy.

Mali spreminjavček

Velika in hitro leteča vrsta v dveh barvnih različicah. Osnovna barva običajnejšega metulja je oranžasto rjava z bleščečim diskalnim pasom, medtem ko je redkejša različica črnkaste barve z belim diskalnim pasom. Samcem se krila lesketajo v škrlatno prelivajočih barvah, samice pa tega nimajo. Na vsakem krilu ima črno očesce. Osnovna barva podobnega velikega spreminjavčka je črnkasta, prelivajoči lesk pri samčkih je moder, sprednji krili pa nimata črnega očesca. Mali spreminjavček je značilen za robove vlažnih gozdov in dolin vodotokov in ga lahko najpogosteje opazimo ob cestah, ko sesa minerale iz luž in mokrih površin. Njegove gosnice se razvijajo na različnih vrstah vrb.

Apatura ilia



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	4 · 7 · 13 · 22 · 29 · 32 · 46 · 53 · 56 · 58

Lesser Purple Emperor

Large sized and fast flying species with two colour variants. The ground colour of the commoner one is orange-ish brown with a bright discal band, whereas that of the rarer variant is blackish with a white discal band. Males have a purple iridescence on their wings, whilst females lack it. There is a black eye spot on each wing. The ground colour of the similar Purple Emperor is blackish, the males' iridescence is blue and the forewings lack the black eye spot. The Lesser Purple Emperor is a typical species of the edges of humid forests in stream valleys, which can be observed most often along roads, sucking minerals from puddles and wet surfaces. Its larvae develop on willow species.

Veliki spreminjavček

Velik in hitro leteč metulj črne osnovne barve z modrim prelivajočim leskom, belim diskalnim pasom na obeh krilih, na zadnjem krilu pa ima črno očesce z oranžnim obročkom. Podobni mali spreminjavček ima očesce tudi na sprednjem krilu. Veliki spreminjavček je značilna vrsta gozdnih robov in dolin vodotokov, vendar pa je v Őrségu in na Goričkem zelo redek. Samce lahko najpogosteje opazimo ob poteh, ko sesajo minerale iz luž in mokrih površin. Njegove gosence se razvijajo na ivah.

Apatura iris



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I. II. III. IV. V. **VI.** VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.



3 · 4 · 7 · 11 · 18 · 26 · 30 · 41

Purple Emperor

Large sized and fast flying species with black ground colour, blue iridescence, a white discal band on both wings and an orange ringed black eye spot on the hindwing. In the similar Lesser Purple Emperor there is an eye spot on the forewing as well. Purple Emperor is a typical species of forest edges in stream valleys but it is very rare in Őrség and Goričko. Males can most often be observed along tracks, while sucking minerals from puddles and wet surfaces. Its larvae develop on willow species.

Gozdni postavnež

Srednje velik metulj rjavo črnkaste osnovne barve. Na obeh krilih ima žareče oranžen diskalni pas, ki mu proti pritrđišču sledijo bolj blede lise. Osnovna barva spodnje strani je temno oranžna. Osnovna barva bližnjega sorodnika travniškega postavneža je bolj blede bež, ima pa tudi vrsto črnih peg prek svojega diskalnega pasu. Gozdni postavnež je značilen za obrečni hrastov, brestov in jesenov gozd ter za jesenove gozdove, ki jih najdemo le na dveh mestih v Őrségu in na Goričkem. Ta vrsta pogosto obiskuje cvetove, samce pa lahko opazimo tudi na mokrih površinah. Gosenice se razvijajo poleti v kolonijah na velikem jesenu, po zimskem spanju pa se prestavijo na rastline v podrasti.

Euphydryas maturna



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
	14 · 32											

Scarce Fritillary

Medium sized butterfly with brownish black ground colour. There is a bright orange discal band on both wings followed by paler markings towards the base. The ground colour of the underside is dark orange. Ground colour of the closely related Marsh Fritillary is paler beige and there is a row of black spots across its discal band. The Scarce Fritillary is typical of riverine oak-elm-ash forest and ash gallery forests along streams, and occurs only at two locations in the Őrség and Goričko. The species often visits flowers and males can also be observed on wet surfaces. Its caterpillars develop gregariously on ash trees during the summer and switch to plants in the undergrowth after hibernation.

Dnevni pavlinček

Večji metulj z nezgrešljivo zgornjo stranjo vinsko rdeče barve in velikim mnogobarvnim očesom na vsakem krilu. Spodnja stran je črna. Metulj pogosto obiskuje cvetove, vendar ga je mogoče videti tudi na vlažni prsti. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je številčen in splošno razširjen. Odrasli osebkii druge generacije prezimijo. Gosenice se prehranjujejo z veliko koprivo.




Nymphalis io



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
	1-31 · 33-41 · 44 · 46-50 · 52-56 · 58 · 59

Peacock

Larger sized butterfly, the upperside is unmistakable with its claret colour and the large multicoloured eyespot on each wing. The underside is black. The butterfly frequently visits flowers, but can be seen on wet soil surfaces as well. It is widespread and common in the Őrség and Goričko, the imagos of the second generation hibernate. The caterpillars feed on Stinging Nettle.

Mali koprivar

Srednje velik metulj, katerega zgornja stran je bleščeče rdeča s črnimi in rumenimi progami ter belo pego na konici sprednjega krila. Dve tretjini zadnjega krila sta temno rjavi, na obeh krilih pa je vrsta modrih peg. Spodnja stran sprednjega krila je pretežno rumenkasta, medtem ko je zadnje krilo črno. Mnogo večji veliki lepotec je opečno rdeč in ima samo eno majhno črno pego na zgornji strani zadnjega krila. Mali koprivar se pojavlja na travnikih in na gozdnih robovih, kjer pogosto obiskuje cvetove. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je splošno razširjen. Gosenice se razvijajo na koprivah, odrasli metulji prezimijo.





Nymphalis urticae



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
	1-29 · 31 · 36 · 41 · 44 · 48 · 54 · 58

Small Tortoiseshell

Medium sized butterfly, the upperside is bright red with black and yellow bars and a white spot in the apex of the forewing. Two-third of the hindwing is dark brown, there is a row of blue spots on both wings. The forewing underside is mostly yellowish with some black, while the hindwing is almost entirely black. The much larger Large Tortoiseshell is brick red, there is only a small black spot on the hindwing upperside. The Small Tortoiseshell occurs in meadows and forest edges, where it actively visits flowers. It is widespread in the Őrség and Goričko. The larvae develop on Stinging Nettle, the imagos hibernate.

Veliki lepotec

Velik metulj, ki ima opečno rdečo zgornjo stran s črnimi in smetanasto rumenimi progami na sprednjem krilu ter vrsto modrih peg na robu obeh kril. Spodnja stran je črnikasta, take pa so tudi noge. Mali koprivar je razmeroma manjši in bolj žareče rdeče barve, večino zadnjega krila pa ima temno rjave barve in spodnjo stran sprednjega krila pretežno rumenkasto. Noge azijskega pisanega lepotca so blede rumene. Veliki lepotec je značilen metulj robov listnatih gozdov in ga lahko najpogosteje vidimo na mokrih cestah in na zemlji. V Őrségu in na Goričkem je ponavadi redek. Gosenice se razvijajo na vrbah in tudi na sadnem drevju. Odrasli metulji prezimijo, počivajo pa tudi v najbolj vročem delu poletja.

Nymphalis polychloros



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I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.



4 · 11 · 29 · 32

Large Tortoiseshell

Large sized butterfly, the upperside is brick red, with black and creamy yellow bars on the forewing and a row of blue spots in the margin of both wings. The underside is blackish, as are the legs. The Small Tortoiseshell is relatively smaller with brighter red colour, the majority of the hindwing is dark brown and the forewing underside is mainly yellowish. The legs of the eastern Yellow-legged Tortoiseshell are pale yellow. The Large Tortoiseshell is a typical species of edges of broad-leaved forests, it is most often be seen on wet roads and soil surfaces. It is usually rare in the Őrség and Goričko. The larvae develop on willows, also on fruit trees. The adults hibernate, they also rest during the hottest period of the summer.

Pogrebec

Velik metulj, ki ima vinsko rdečerjavo zgornjo stran s širokim smetanasto rumenim robom, ki mu sledi vrsta modrih peg. Je značilna, a redka vrsta metuljev vlažnih gozdov in hladnejših dolin vodotokov. Najpogosteje ga lahko opazimo ob cestah, ko sesa minerale iz luž in mokrih površin. Njegove gosenice se razvijajo v kolonijah na različnih vrbah, topolih in brezah, v Órségu in na Goričkem pa imajo najraje navadno brezo. Odrasli metulji prespijo zimo in jih lahko opazimo od zgodnje pomladi do konca maja.





Nymphalis antiopa



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
	3 · 4 · 7 · 11 · 18 · 26

Camberwell Beauty

Large sized butterfly, which has dark claret-brown upperside with a wide creamy yellow margin, followed by a row of blue spots. It is a typical but rare species of humid forest in cooler stream valleys. It can most often be observed along roads, sucking minerals from puddles and wet surfaces. Its larvae develop gregariously on willow, poplar and birch species, but they prefer Silver Birch in Órség and Goričko. Imagos hibernate in the winter and can be observed from early spring until late May.

Admiral

Večji metulj, ki ima črna krila z rdečim pasom na sprednjem krilu in drugim na robu zadnjega krila. Ima tudi bele pege na konici sprednjega krila, medtem ko sta na zadnjem krilu nepravilen vzorec s črnimi in rjavimi črtami ter umazano bela pega. Admiral je redni selivec iz Sredozemlja, v Őrségu in na Goričkem pa je splošno razširjen in običajno številčen. Odrasli metulji imajo radi cvetove in fermentirano sadje. Gosenice se razvijajo na veliki koprivi.




Vanessa atalanta



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	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
	
	1-30 · 32 · 40 · 41 · 44 · 49 · 53 · 57 · 58

Red Admiral

Larger sized butterfly, the wings are black with a red band on the forewing and another one in the margin of the hindwing. There are also white spots in the apex of the forewing. This pattern is also visible on the forewing underside, while the hindwing has irregular patterning with black and brown lines and a dusky white spot. The Red Admiral is a regular migrant from the Mediterranean, which is usually common and widespread in the Őrség and Goričko. The imago is fond of flowers and fermented fruit. The caterpillar develops on Stinging Nettle.

Scopolijev zlatook

Srednje velik metulj blede rjave osnovne barve in z vrsto očesc z rumenimi obročki na obeh krilih. Celica očesc na spodnji strani je bela, očesca pa so obkrožena z belkasto rumenimi črtami. Ta vrsta je v Őrségu in na Goričkem zelo redka in lokalno razširjena, pojavlja se le ob vodotokih v jelševih galerijskih gozdovih. Gostota populacije je ponavadi majhna. Metulji letijo v presvetljen gozd. Samci se držijo svojega ozemlja. Gosenice se razvijajo na vrstah šašev: na migaličnemu šašu (*Carex brizoides*).

Lopinga achine



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	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
	28 · 29											

Woodland Brown

Medium sized butterfly, the ground colour is pale brown, there is a row of yellow-ringed eyespots on both wings. The cell of the eyespots on the underside is white, and there are whitish-yellow lines around them. The species is very rare and local in the Őrség and Goričko, occurring only in Alder gallery forest along streams. The populations are usually of low density. The butterflies fly inside the forest, where sun can penetrate the forest interior. Males keep territories. The caterpillars develop on a sedge species: *Carex brizoides*.

Gozdni rjavček

Srednje velik metulj blesteče črne osnovne barve, ki pri starih metuljih postane črnorjava. Na obeh krilih je živo rdeč pas z vrsto očesc. Podoben pomladni rjavček je temno rjav, pas ima bolj oranžasto rdeč, leti pa v maju in juniju in ne pozno poleti. Gozdni rjavček je zelo redek, v Órségu in na Goričkem se pojavlja lokalno, prisoten pa je le na travnikih in v dolinah s predgorsko mikroklimo. Metulj se prehranjuje s cvetočimi rastlinami, vidimo pa ga lahko tudi na vlažni prsti. Gosenice se razvijajo na travah.

Erebia aethiops



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I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. **VIII.** IX. X. XI. XII.

ni zavarovan

20 · 25 · 43 · 44

Scotch Argus

Medium sized butterfly, the ground colour is shiny black, blackish-brown, when old. There is a deep red band with a row of eyespots on both wings. The similar Woodland Ringlet is dark brown, the band is rather orangish-red and it flies in May-June instead of late summer. Scotch Argus is very rare and local in the Órség and Goričko, it occurs only on meadows in valleys with sub-mountainous microclimate. The butterfly feeds on flowers but can be seen on damp soil as well. The larvae develop on grasses.







Trajnostna raba Natura 2000 habitatov vzdolž slovensko-madžarske meje/
Sustainable use of Natura 2000 habitats along the Slovenian-Hungarian border.



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