



# biodiversity RECORDING



2-spot ladybird



14-spot ladybird



7-spot ladybird



11-spot ladybird



22-spot ladybird



10-spot ladybird



Cream-spot ladybird



Orange ladybird



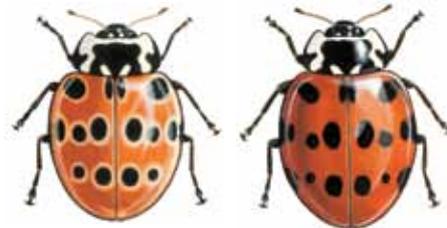
Heather ladybird



Hieroglyphic ladybird



13-spot ladybird



Eyed ladybird



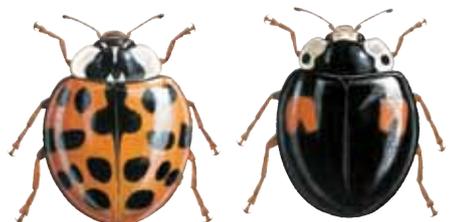
18-spot ladybird



Larch ladybird



Striped ladybird



Harelquin ladybird

| Species  | Colour Pattern  | Length     | Distribution  |
|--|---|------------|---|
| <b>Generalists</b>                                       |   |            |   |
| 7-spot ladybird<br><i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>          | Red with 0-9 black spots.   | 5-8 mm     | Widespread.   |
| 2-spot ladybird<br><i>Adalia 2-punctata</i>              | A very variable species. Red with 0-16 black spots or black with 0-6 red spots.           | 4-5 mm     | Found in the east of Northern Ireland & Cork to Waterford, Dublin and Galway.     |
| 14-spot ladybird<br><i>Propylea 14-punctata</i>          | Yellow, 4-14 black spots, spots often fused.  | 3.5-4.5 mm | Widely distributed and common.  |
| 11-spot ladybird<br><i>Coccinella 11-punctata</i>        | Red with 7-11 black spots, sometimes some spots fused.                                    | 4-5 mm     | Almost exclusively coastal but can occur along rivers and lake shores.            |
| <b>Grassland</b>   |   |            |   |
| 22-spot ladybird<br><i>Thea 22-punctata</i>              | Russet with 0-24 discrete black spots.  | 3-4 mm     | Widespread, particularly farmland habitat; Common in the east.                    |
| <b>Deciduous trees</b>                                   |   |            |   |
| 10-spot ladybird<br><i>Adalia 10-punctata</i>            | Very variable; number and size of spots and brownish colours.                             | 3.5-4.5 mm | Our most common Ladybird, widespread but overlooked.                              |
| Cream-spot ladybird<br><i>Calvia 14-guttata</i>          | Maroon brown with 14 white/cream spots.   | 4-5 mm     | Widespread but not very common.   |
| Orange ladybird<br><i>Halyzia 16-guttata</i>             | Orange with 12-16 white spots.  | 4.5-6 mm   | Widespread, but not very common.  |
| <b>Heather Moorland</b>                                  |   |            |   |
| Heather ladybird<br><i>Chilocorus 2-pustulatus</i>       | Black with 2-6 red spots in a central transverse line.                                    | 3-4 mm     | Very rare in Northern Ireland, only in low lying peat, warm places.               |
| Hieroglyphic ladybird<br><i>Coccinella hieroglyphica</i> | Brown with 0-7 black, stripes and/or patches.   | 4-5 mm     | More widespread than Heather Ladybird, low lying places.                          |
| 13-spot ladybird<br><i>Hippodamia 13-punctata</i>        | Red with 7-15 black spots.  | 6-8 mm     | Very rare, undisturbed wetlands.  |
| <b>Conifer trees</b>                                     |   |            |   |
| Eyed ladybird<br><i>Anatis ocellata</i>                  | Burgundy, 0-23 black spots, with or without pale rings around spots.                      | 7-8.5 mm   | Uncommon, never in big numbers.   |
| 18-spot ladybird<br><i>Myrrha 18-guttata</i>             | Maroon with 14-18 cream spots; spots often fused.   | 4-5 mm     | Restricted to conifers and probably very local.                                   |
| Larch ladybird<br><i>Aphidecta oblitterata</i>           | Brown with 0-10 black oblique dash shapes and occasionally black spots.                   | 4-5 mm     | Widespread on conifers in the north of Ireland.                                   |
| Striped Ladybird<br><i>Myzia oblongoguttata</i>          | Chestnut/brown with 0-15 cream strips and spots.  | 6-8 mm     | Quite rare.   |
| Harelquin Ladybird<br><i>Harmonia axyridis</i>           | 100+ colour patterns, most orange/red with black spots, or black with 2 orange/red spots. | 6-8 mms    | Not established in Northern Ireland yet. Established in counties Cork and Carlow. |

These are the 15 ladybirds found in Ireland, plus the Harelquin, which is a non-native invasive species.

**It is very easy to get recording and help your local biodiversity; tell us what you have seen and where you saw it!**

**To submit a record you need to tell us:**

- What you saw
- When you saw it (date and time)
- Where you saw it (grid reference if you know)
- How many you saw
- Who you are (name and contacts)

You can find your location as a grid reference easily by visiting [www.gridreference.ie](http://www.gridreference.ie) and zooming in on the map.

Remember, your photographs can count as records too. If you find something and don't know what it is you can send us your photographs.

**Please submit your records to your Biodiversity Officer, who you can contact through your local Council or click on**

**[www.biodiversityni.com](http://www.biodiversityni.com)**

For more information on recording in Northern Ireland, contact the Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (CEDaR) [www.nmni.com/cedar](http://www.nmni.com/cedar)

**Illustrations courtesy of Field Studies Council**

This recording sheet was developed through a biodiversity recording project which is supported by the National Lottery through Heritage Lottery Fund 'Your Heritage' Programme.