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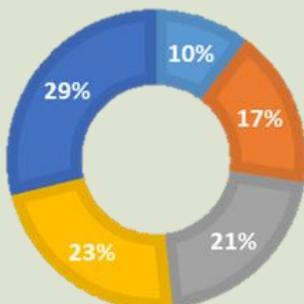
At a glance

Total numbers of key measurements

| | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| Recorders | 115 | 85 |
| Transects | 118 | 87 |
| Records | 15,436 | 13,111 |
| Butterflies | 46,012 | 36,171 |

Top 5 species in 2019

Ringlet, Speckled Wood,
Painted Lady,
Meadow Brown, Peacock



Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme

2019, the year of the painted lady!

2019 was the 12th year of the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme and it marked another good year with 17% more butterflies recorded than in 2008. The painted lady was the stand out species of the year with a staggering 590% increase on 2008 numbers! As the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (IBMS) enters its 13th year, it's a good time to reflect on why the scheme is so important, and to highlight the requirements for the scheme to continue to continue to develop over the years ahead.



About the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme

First things first, a short recap of the scheme for our existing recorders and some background information for our new recorders.

What is the IBMS? The IBMS is a citizen science scheme that tracks population and phenology (flight) trends in Irish butterflies, detecting the impacts of factors such as land use and climate change on the Irish butterfly population. It involves walking a fixed route (transect) on a weekly basis from 1st April to 31st September each year, when weather conditions are favourable. The number of the different butterfly species seen along different sections of each transect are recorded. These recordings are the basic data upon which the analysis is based.

What type of analysis is completed within the scheme? Two separate analyses are undertaken to determine the change (if any) in butterfly populations. The first is a multi-species index which estimates the overall direction of change in the butterfly population, as a whole, using Ireland's most common resident butterflies (15 species). A trend line is estimated from the multi-species index which summarises the overall direction of the population change since the commencement of the recording scheme (ie., 2008). The second type of analysis is the estimation of a trend that tracks the status of the individual species of butterflies. This analysis includes migratory species of butterflies to Ireland and not just native or common species like in the multi-species analysis. The multispecies index and the individual species trends are estimated using international best practice methods developed by Statistics Netherlands (Trends and Indices for Monitoring data, TRIM, Pannoeck & van Strein, 2005; Multi-Species Indicators, MSI, Soldaat et al., 2017).

Irish butterfly population trends 2008-2019

Multi-species analysis

2019 was another good year for the scheme with populations up by 17% compared to our baseline year of 2008 (Figure 1); this was slightly lower than the 2018 figure (+29%) but any increase in population size is positive. The 17% increase was estimated using the multi-species index of the 15 most common butterfly species that fit the criteria to be included in the analysis, and although there has been a strong increase in the numbers of butterflies in the last 2 years, the peaks and troughs of the population since 2008 (Figure 1; circle markers) means that the overall estimated trend shows a rate of change in our butterfly populations of $-1.3 \pm 0.92\%$ ($\pm 95\%$ confidence interval surrounding the estimate) per year. In good news however, there has been a strong increase (+10%) in the rate of change since 2015; this strong upward trend is largely due to 2018 and 2019 being particularly good years for butterflies,

making up for poor butterfly numbers in the preceding years.

For a species to be included in the multi-species index it must be recorded in at least 25 sites, with 70% or more of its flight period per year and with a minimum of 7 years across sites. Table 1 (page 5) lists the species that are included in the multi-species analysis.

The multi-species index is a useful index to show overall trends in population changes of common butterflies of the wider countryside. However, it does not generate sufficiently reliable data to track how the populations of our more localised or specialised butterfly species are changing. This is because there is currently not enough data being recorded for these species. In order to capture adequate information on these species additional species-specific schemes (like the Marsh Fritillary Monitoring Scheme) would need to be in place.

Multispecies Index of butterfly population change 2008-2019

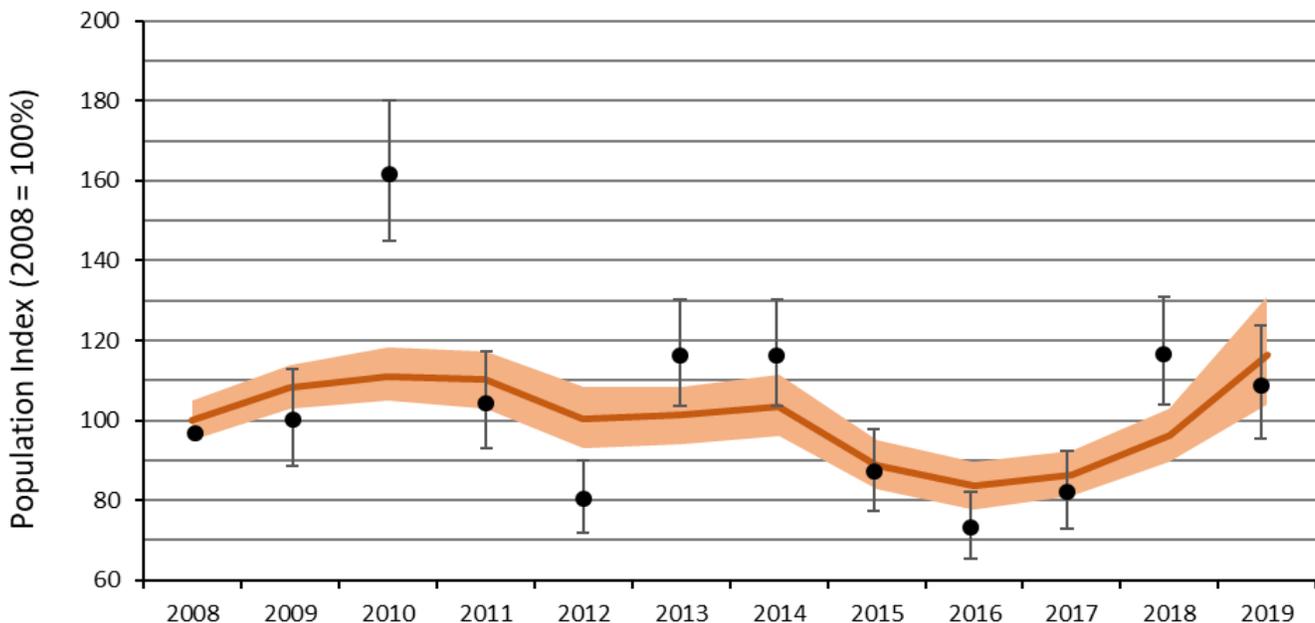


Figure 1 The multi-species index derived from the amalgamation of the population trends of 15 common species of butterflies from 2008 to 2019. The dark orange line is the smoothed trend line, and the circle markers represent the multispecies index per year. Error bars (on markers) and the shaded area surrounding the trend line are the 95% confidence intervals.

Irish butterfly population trends 2008-2019

Figure 2 is a heatmap showing the percentage of total butterfly populations recorded per week for the monitoring scheme period from 2008 to 2019. The values in the heatmap were generated from the multi-species analysis and therefore control for differences in the number of transects walked per year and the number of walks conducted per transect.

The horizontal **Total** bar (below graph) represents the percentage of butterflies recorded per year since the scheme began; 2010 stands out as the best year with 13.19% of butterflies being recorded in that year. The

worst year on record was 2016 where only 5.79% of butterflies recorded since 2008 were recorded in that year.

The vertical **Total** bar on the right sums up the percentage per week, e.g. the 1st peak of butterfly counts typically occurs in the end of May which falls in weeks 8 to 10 of the scheme (3.37% of all butterflies within a year are recorded in week 9), with the main peak usually occurring in mid July which falls in weeks 15 to 17 (24% of butterflies recorded within these three weeks) of the scheme.

Figure 2 Normalised % of total butterflies recorded 2008-2019

| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Total | |
|------------------------|-----------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|
| Monitoring scheme week | April | 1 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.32 |
| | | 2 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.66 |
| | | 3 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.42 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.24 | 1.50 |
| | | 4 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.58 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.22 | 1.89 |
| | | 5 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.39 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.29 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 2.09 |
| | May | 6 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.37 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 2.41 |
| | | 7 | 0.38 | 0.08 | 0.37 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.39 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 2.70 |
| | | 8 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.65 | 0.15 | 0.27 | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.24 | 3.03 |
| | | 9 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.14 | 3.37 |
| | June | 10 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 0.37 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.24 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.39 | 0.14 | 2.95 |
| | | 11 | 0.14 | 0.29 | 0.41 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.32 | 0.24 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 2.37 |
| | | 12 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.59 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.43 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.15 | 3.01 |
| | | 13 | 0.22 | 0.54 | 0.92 | 0.32 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.46 | 0.27 | 0.21 | 0.34 | 0.62 | 0.32 | 4.63 |
| | July | 14 | 0.32 | 0.60 | 0.84 | 0.69 | 0.34 | 0.42 | 0.52 | 0.64 | 0.31 | 0.51 | 0.88 | 0.73 | 6.81 |
| | | 15 | 0.50 | 0.63 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 0.24 | 0.93 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.39 | 0.56 | 1.12 | 0.86 | 7.91 |
| | | 16 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.28 | 0.47 | 1.27 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.60 | 0.77 | 0.65 | 7.95 |
| | | 17 | 0.88 | 0.37 | 0.92 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 1.02 | 0.84 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.51 | 0.82 | 0.72 | 8.10 |
| | August | 18 | 0.66 | 0.43 | 0.65 | 0.53 | 0.40 | 0.81 | 0.72 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 0.73 | 6.81 |
| | | 19 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.99 | 0.49 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.61 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.60 | 6.60 |
| | | 20 | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.84 | 0.54 | 0.50 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.49 | 5.87 |
| | | 21 | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.70 | 0.52 | 0.33 | 0.49 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.20 | 0.33 | 0.43 | 5.07 |
| | September | 22 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.85 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.49 | 0.25 | 0.36 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 4.57 |
| | | 23 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.52 | 0.15 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.36 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 3.50 |
| | | 24 | 0.15 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 2.69 |
| | | 25 | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.17 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 1.90 |
| | | 26 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 1.28 |
| Total | | 7.75 | 8.04 | 13.19 | 8.39 | 6.39 | 9.38 | 9.40 | 6.95 | 5.79 | 6.53 | 9.43 | 8.76 | 100.00 | |

Irish butterfly population trends 2008-2019

2019 got off to a great start with an early above average peak in week 3 (Figure 3; green line). This was likely due to the above average temperatures experienced in mid April (Met Eireann* quoted the highest maximum temperature recorded in April in 44 years). However, after this, there was a reduction in the percentage of butterflies recorded when compared to 2018. There was a below average dip in butterfly numbers from weeks 9 to 11 (i.e., end of May/early June); which likely coincided with the 'below average' temperatures and 'above average rainfall for most' as cited by Met Eireann**. The highest peak of 2019 occurred in week 15 (beginning of July) which was expected and was in-line with previous years.



Peacock populations continue to show a strong increase in Ireland

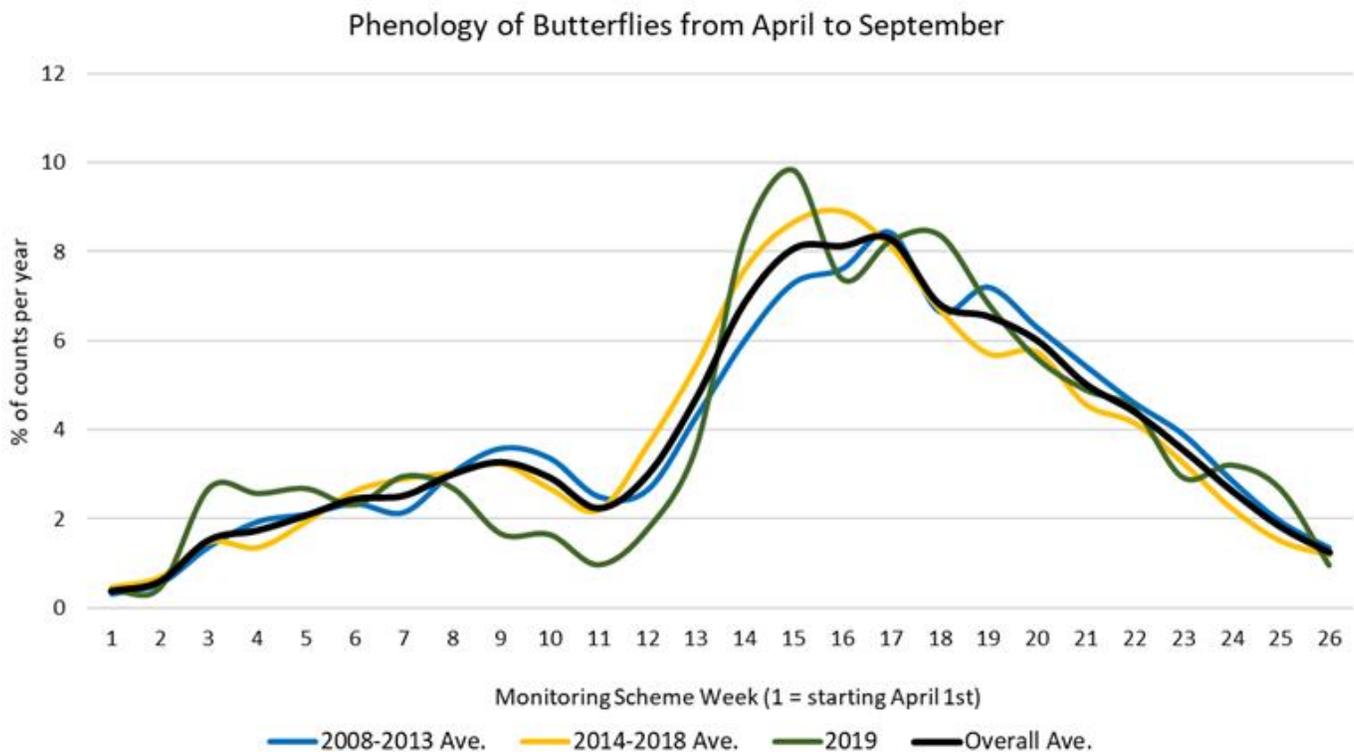


Figure 3 Phenology (flight curves) of butterflies across monitoring scheme week. This was part of the multi-species index which contained an amalgamation of records from 15 of the most common resident species

*<https://www.met.ie/climate-statement-for-april-2019>

**https://cli.fusio.net/cli/bulletin/data/2019/06/sum_062019.pdf

Table 1 Irish Butterfly population trends 2008 to 2019

| Species | Change 2008-2019 | Statistical confidence, sites per year | Included in multi-species index? | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------|----|
| Peacock | Strong increase (> +5% p.a.) | 99%, >50 sites | Yes | | |
| Brimstone | | 95%, 10 - 24 sites | No | | |
| Silver-washed Fritillary | Moderate increase (< +5% p.a.) | 95%, 25 - 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Dingy Skipper | | 95%, 10 - 24 sites | No | | |
| Holly Blue | | 95%, 25 - 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Orange-tip | Stable (\pm 5% p.a.) | 95%, > 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Ringlet | | 95%, > 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Small Tortoiseshell | | 95%, > 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Speckled Wood | | 95%, > 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Small White | | 95%, > 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Green-veined White | Moderate decline (< 5% p.a.) | 99%, >50 sites | Yes | | |
| Large White | | 95%, >50 sites | Yes | | |
| Meadow Brown | | 95%, >50 sites | Yes | | |
| Small Copper | Strong Decline (> -5% p.a.) | 95%, 25 - 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Small Heath | | 99%, 25 - 50 sites | Yes | | |
| Common Blue | Uncertain | 95%, > 50 | Yes | | |
| Dark Green Fritillary | | 95%, 10 - 24 | No | | |
| Grayling | | 95%, 10 - 24 | No | | |
| Wall Brown | | 95%, 10 - 24 | No | | |
| Wood White | | 95%, 25 - 50 | Yes | | |
| Brown Hairstreak | Unknown | <15 sites | No | | |
| Comma | | | No | | |
| Essex Skipper | | | No | | |
| Gatekeeper | | | No | | |
| Green Hairstreak | | | No | | |
| Large Heath | | | No | | |
| Marsh Fritillary | | | No | | |
| Pearl-bordered Fritillary | | | No | | |
| Purple Hairstreak | | | No | | |
| Small Blue | | | No | | |
| Small Skipper | | | No | | |
| Clouded Yellow* | | | Unknown | <15 sites | No |
| Painted Lady* | | | Strong increase (> +5% p.a.) | 99%, 25 - 50 | No |
| Red Admiral* | Moderate increase (< +5% p.a.) | 99%, > 50% | No | | |

* Migrant species; changes in numbers recorded in Ireland largely dependent on conditions external to Ireland

Irish butterfly population trends 2008-2019

Individual species analysis

When the population trends of the individual species were examined, it was a story of winners and losers, and 2019 will go down as the year of the Painted Lady. The well reported influx of these migratory butterflies was captured by the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme and results showed a population increase of 590% on 2008 records (Figure 4a). The Painted Lady is not included in the multi-species trend because it is a migratory species and its population impacts are mainly driven by factors outside of Ireland. Another migratory species, the Red Admiral, shared a similar story with an increase of 75% on 2008 figures (Figure 4b); the Red Admiral was also not included in the multi-species analysis because of its migratory status.

The three other species that fared well in 2019 were the Peacock (+250% on 2008 figures), the Silver-washed

Fritillary (+57%) and the Holly Blue (+34%) (Figure 5). When compared with records from 2018, Peacock populations continued to show a strong increase, whereas the Silver-washed Fritillary continued to increase, but at a slower rate than in previous years. Holly Blue also showed a moderate increase in 2019. The populations of five of our commoner species (Orange-tip, Ringlet, Small Tortoiseshell, Small White and Speckled Wood) remained stable in 2019. Unfortunately, five species showed a decrease in 2019 when compared to 2008; the strongest declines were identified in the Small Heath (-77%) and Small Copper (-49%), with the Small Copper moving from a moderate decline in 2018 to a strong decline in 2019. The Meadow Brown and the Large White also experienced moderate declines in 2019. Of particular note was the Green-veined White which experienced a sharp decline in populations between 2008 and 2019 (-36%).

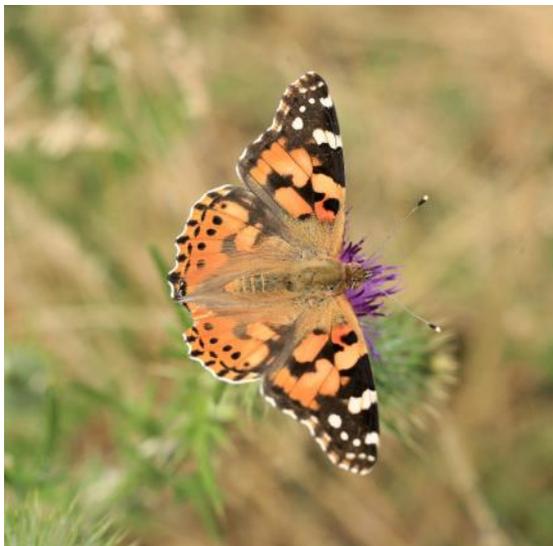


Figure 4a The estimated population index (blue markers) and population trend (red line) of the Painted Lady since 2008

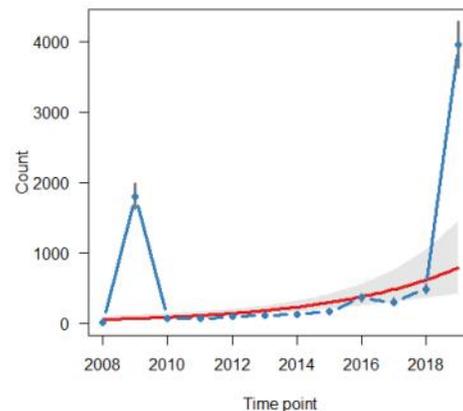


Figure 4b The estimated population index and population trend of the Red Admiral since 2008

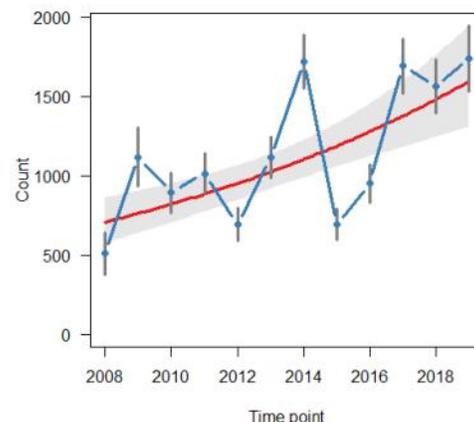
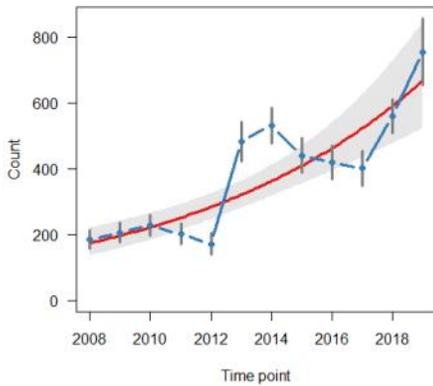


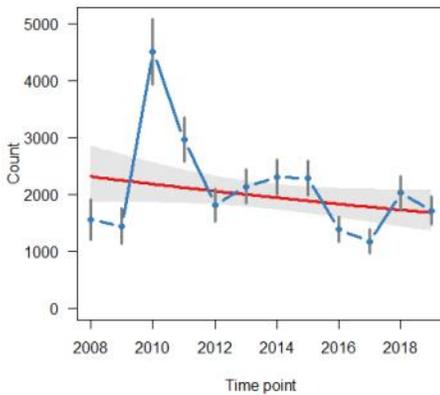
Figure 5 Population trends of individual butterfly species



Brimstone *Gonepteryx rhamni*
 Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 10-24
 Change 2008-2019: +191%
 Generations per year: 2
 Overwinters as: Adult
 Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



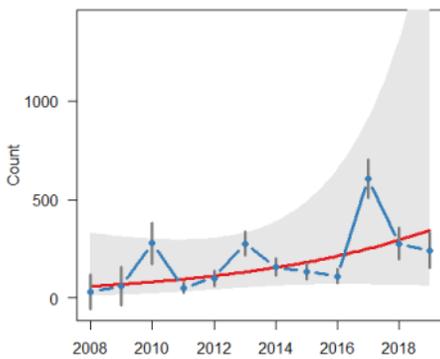
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Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus*
 Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50
 Change 2008-2019: Uncertain, too variable
 Generations per year: 2
 Overwinters as: Larva
 Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



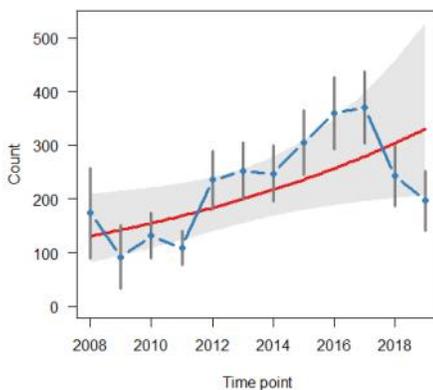
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Dark Green Fritillary *Argynnis aglaja*
 Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 10-24
 Change 2008-2019: Uncertain, too variable
 Generations per year: 1
 Overwinters as: Larva
 Conservation status (2010): Vulnerable



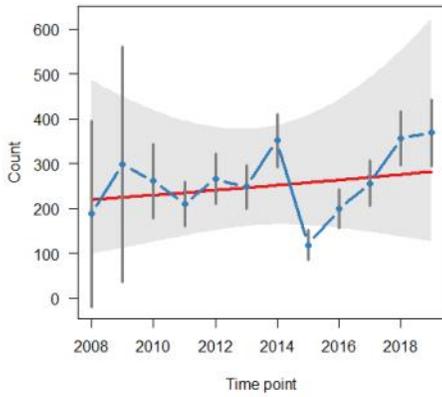
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Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*
 Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 10-24
 Change 2008-2019: +25%
 Generations per year: 1
 Overwinters as: Larva
 Conservation status (2010): Near Threatened



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Grayling *Hipparchia semele*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 10-24

Change 2008-2019: Uncertain, too variable

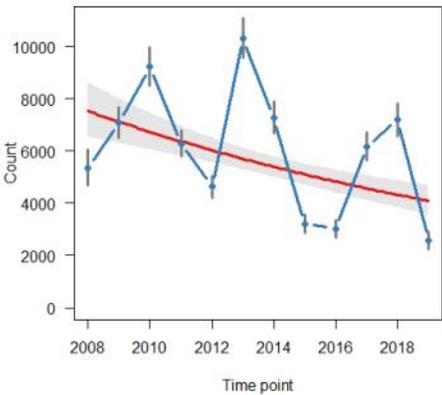
Generations per year: 1

Overwinters as: Larvae

Conservation status (2010): Near Threatened



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Green-veined White *Pieris napi*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: -36%

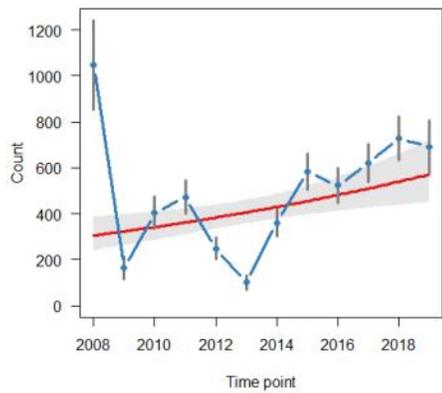
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Pupa

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Holly Blue *Celastrina argiolus*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 25-50

Change 2008-2019: +34%

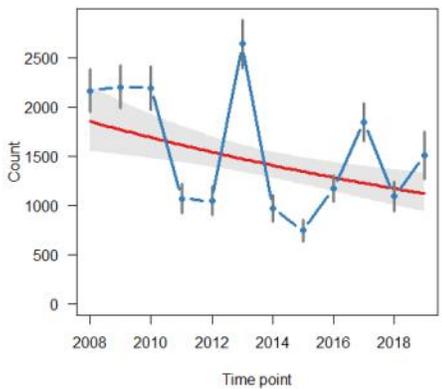
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Pupa

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Large White *Pieris brassicae*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: -23%

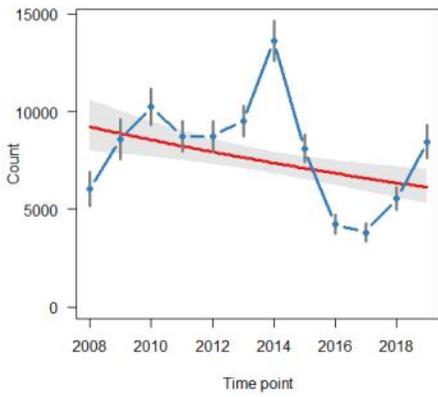
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Pupa

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: -20%

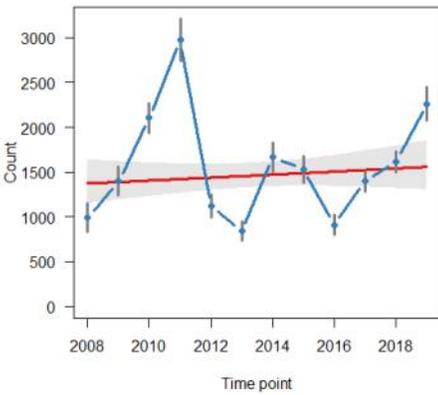
Generations per year: 1

Overwinters as: Larva

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Orange-tip *Anthocharis cardamines*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: Stable

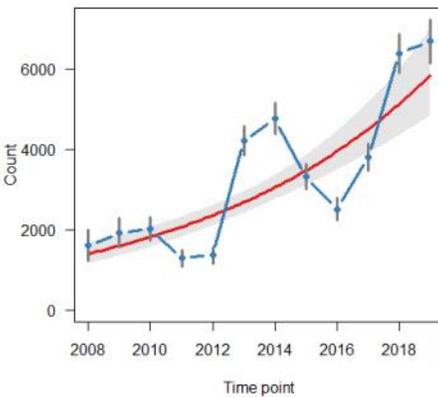
Generations per year: 1

Overwinters as: Pupa

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Peacock *Aglais io*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: +250%

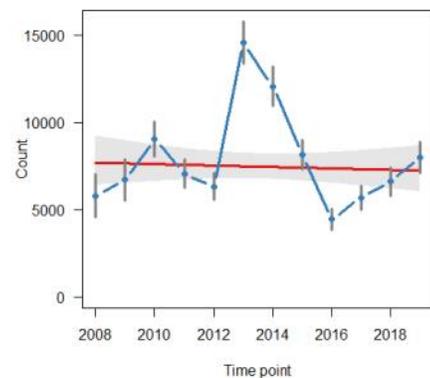
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Adult

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: Stable

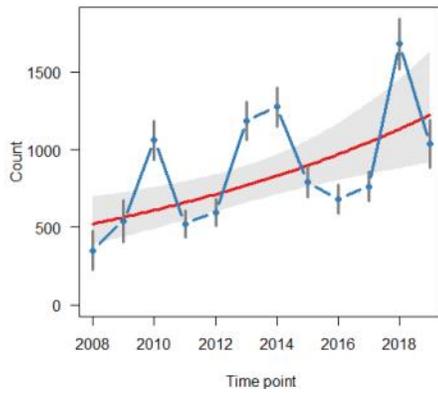
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Larva

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 25-50

Change 2008-2019: +57%

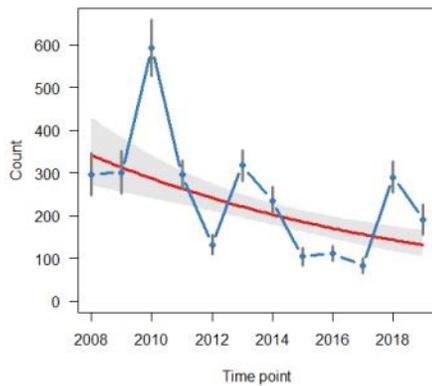
Generations per year: 1

Overwinters as: Egg

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 25-50

Change 2008-2019: -49%

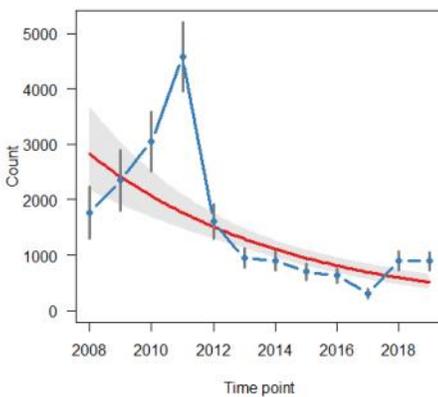
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Larva

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 25-50

Change 2008-2019: -77%

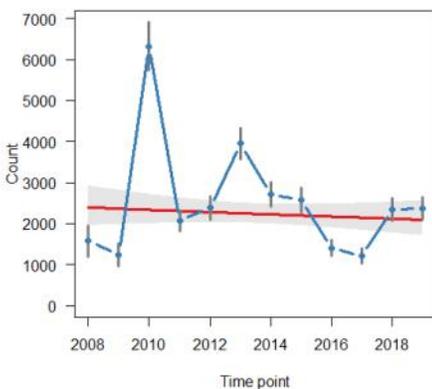
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Larva

Conservation status (2010): Near Threatened



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Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: Stable

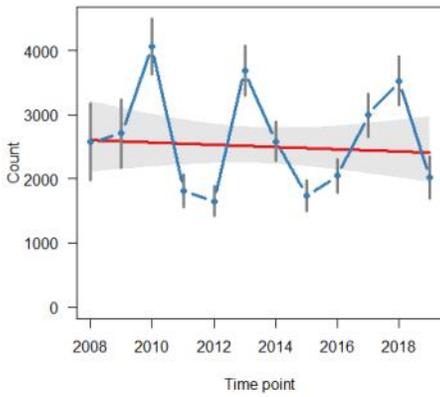
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Adult

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Small White *Pieris rapae*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: Stable

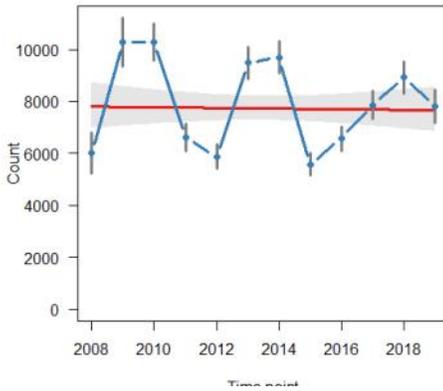
Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Pupa

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Speckled Wood *Pararge aegeria*

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: >50

Change 2008-2019: Stable

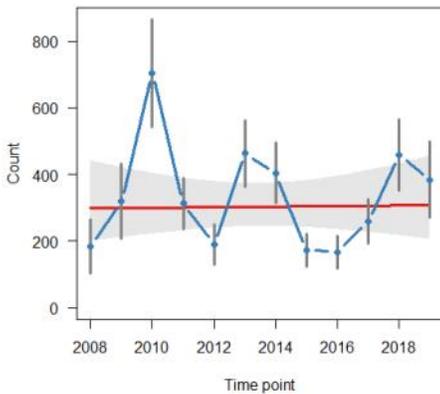
Generations per year: 2-3

Overwinters as: Larva/pupa

Conservation status (2010): Least Concern



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Wall Brown *Lasiommata megera*

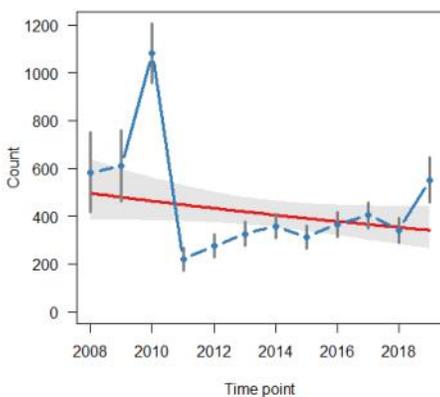
Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 10-24

Change 2008-2019: Uncertain, too variable

Generations per year: 2

Overwinters as: Larva

Conservation status (2010): Endangered



Wood White agg. *Leptidea* spp.

Ave. sites per year in monitoring scheme: 25-50

Change 2008-2019: Uncertain, too variable

Generations per year: 1

Overwinters as: Pupa

Conservation status (2010): *L. sinapis*, Near Threatened; *L. juvernica*, Least



Liam Lysaght

Ensuring continued success of the IBMS

As stated previously, for a species to be included in the multi-species analysis it needs to fulfil certain criteria. There is a similar criterion for the addition of data into analyses from each of the transects. Data from each transect can only be included in the multi-species analysis if that transect has been visited for at least 7 years since the commencement of the recoding scheme (i.e., 2008), and has been visited at least 10 times each year. Where some weeks are missed, it is possible to calculate estimated counts using the previous and subsequent counts, but the fewer missed counts the greater the accuracy of the data.

Unfortunately, 2019 saw a significant decrease in the number of transects walked, falling from 118 in 2018 to 87 in 2019. This reduced number of transects still allows

statistically significant population trends to be produced, but it does mean that the remaining transects become increasingly important to maintain as each year progresses, to ensure there is adequate data to analyse population trends. Currently, records from 159 transects (from 2008 to 2019) are not included in the multi-species analysis because the transect does not meet the criteria for inclusion. Of the 159 transects, 6% were not included because they were visited less than 10 times per year and 94% were not included because they were visited for less than 7 years since 2008. Ensuring transects are walked as much as possible, for as many years as possible, will allow us to reap the biggest benefits from that data we are collecting year on year.

In other news

Farewell

Dr Tomás Murray who led the work on the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme for the last five years, left the Data Centre late last year to follow a new career path. Tomás has done tremendous work in developing the monitoring scheme and undertaking very high quality analysis of these data. His contribution will have a long lasting impact as Tomás has also developed a detailed road map for the further development of the monitoring scheme over the years ahead. We thank him sincerely for the great work that he did to build the evidence base on how butterfly populations are changing in the Irish countryside.

Five visit monitoring scheme

In parallel to the Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme the National Biodiversity Data Centre also operates a Five Visit Monitoring Scheme. In 2019, volunteers walked 88 Five Visit Monitoring Scheme transect. These results of these walks will be incorporated into the Butterfly Atlas 2021 project



A group of IBMS volunteers in the Burren, 2019

A big thank you!

As always we would like to express our thanks to all of our recorders (Table 2). Without giving your time and expertise so generously we would not be able to complete such in-depth analysis of butterfly populations in Ireland and we really appreciate your efforts each year.

If you would like to reference this document:

Judge, M and Lysaght, L. (2020) '2019, the year of the Painted Lady', *The Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme Newsletter*, Issue 13.

Irish Butterfly Monitoring Scheme recorders in 2019

| Recorder | Site Name | Recorder | Site Name |
|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Áine Fenner | LD01 | Kate Lavender | CE12 |
| Alberto Villarejo | KE10 | Kevin Deering | S01 |
| Angela Dakin | D08 | Lee Donohoe | MH03 |
| Anthony Pickering | MO04 | Lesley Whiteside | WH02, WH07, WH09 |
| Barry O' Sullivan | C60 | Mairi-Elena Crook | DL07 |
| Bryony Williams | MO06 | Malcolm Taylor | D18 |
| Caren Carruthers | OY03 | Margaret O'Keeffe | G14 |
| Caroline Stanley | G36 | Mary Foley | WX09, WX10 |
| Christopher J Wilson (<i>In memorandum</i>) | WX01 | Mary Howard | CE05 |
| Clare Heardman | C13 | Mary Niblett | W13 |
| Clare McIntyre | C37 | Michael O'Connell | G30 |
| Colin Hamilton | C38 | Mireille McCall | KE13, KE14 |
| Coole Park | G15 | Naomi Mitten | CN04 |
| Damaris Lysaght | C29 | Nuala Mahon | C33 |
| Denis Cullen | W03 | Oisin Duffy | DL10 |
| Dermot McNelis | DL06 | Orla Murphy | C41 |
| Donna Smith | CE04 | Padraig Keirns | G29 |
| Eamonn Twomey | CE16, CE17, CE18 | Pat Bell | KE06 |
| Eddie Gilligan | KE04 | Patrick Fahy | MO10 |
| Eileen Maguire | G22 | Patrick Sheridan | KE09 |
| Eileen McGrath | T15 | Philomena Cahill | WX24 |
| Emma Stewart-Liberty | CE01 | Rachel Vaughan | T16 |
| Emmet Fahy | WX22 | Ralph Sheppard | DL03 |
| Enda Flynn | LH04 | Richard McCafferty | DL02 |
| Frank Smyth | D07 | Rob Wheeldon | LM01 |
| Gillian Stewart | WW07, WW10 | Rodney Daunt | C03 |
| Grainne Reidy | G01 | Ryner Weinreich | C23 |
| Irene Deisler | DL05 | Sean Forde | KY08, KY09, KY10 |
| Janet Whelehan | WX23 | Simone Schmalzer | G37 |
| Jesmond Harding | KE01, MH04 | Siobhan Hardiman | RN09 |
| John Cullen | WX13, WX20 | Stephen Lester | CE10 |
| John Hardiman | LK09 | Sue White | D13 |
| John Kehoe | WX16 | Tadhg Corcora | KE02 |
| John Lovatt | D01 | Tim Butter | C48, C50 |
| Jon Freestone | MO08 | Tomás Murray | W18 |
| Justin Ivory | WW13, WW14, WW15 | Tony Miller | C16 |
| Karina Dingerkus | MO09 | | |