Moth Pilot Project 2026

Field manual

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Welcome to the manual for the 2026 pilot project. This page shows you where to find what you need, depending on which part of the project you're taking part in.

Produced by Lars B. Pettersson, Department of Biology, Lund University, with contributions from Harriet Arnberg, Amanda Ernstsson, and Ana Teodora Ştefan. *About this manual and the project (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/om-manualen.html)*

Why are we doing this?

Moths are important pollinators, but we know surprisingly little about how their populations are faring over time. EU member states are now starting to regularly monitor four different pollinator groups, and moths are one of them. Before Sweden can get properly under way, we need to answer a few practical questions — it has been decided that they will be surveyed using light traps, but which type of trap works best? How strong does the light need to be? Where in the landscape should the traps be placed? That's exactly what this pilot project aims to find out during 2026, ahead of monitoring starting in earnest from 2027.

Read more about the project in Background (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/bakgrund/bakgrund.html), including why we use these particular digital tools.

Which part of the project are you involved in?

- **Landscape effects (Lund/Uppsala)**: you manage a grid of 3 x 3 live traps for moths, so-called light buckets, within 1 x 1 km landscape squares. The traps are the Dutch standard model LED-Emmer, but version 2.0 from Veldshop. Go to Deploying traps: grid (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/rutnat-lund-uppsala.html).
- **Latitude gradient (Lund-Abisko)**: you manage one of the 15 gradient sites, where all four trap models are tested in parallel at their own trap position within the site. Sampling happens once a week. Go to Deploying traps: gradient (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/gradient-lund-abisko.html).

See also General principles for trap site selection and allocation (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/site-specifikationer.html), Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html), and QR codes for the equipment (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/qr-koder-utrustning.html).

During the season

Once you're up and running, see Weekly routine: putting out, emptying, reporting (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/under-experimentet/vecko-rutin.html) for the ongoing work.

How to report

- Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)
- How to use the app (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/app-instrux.html)
- What should be reported (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/vad-som-raknas.html)
- Editing observations afterwards (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/andra-observationer.html)

After reporting

- Validation (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/efter-inrapportering/validering.html)
- What happens to your data? (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/efter-inrapportering/forvantade-resultat.html)

Give feedback

You can give feedback and suggestions on an ongoing basis on the page for comments and suggestions (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/synpunkter.html)

Consent: sharing of contact details

We will partly send out information via newsletter and email — if you don't want your email address to be visible there, just let us know at nattflyn@gmail.com (mailto:nattflyn@gmail.com). To make it possible to quickly exchange experiences and get help with support, we will also have a WhatsApp group, but participation there is voluntary. Your contact details may therefore be shared with other participants in the project via these two channels, but your email can be anonymised and the WhatsApp group is optional.

Contact and support

Questions about method, placement, the WhatsApp group, or similar — see Contact and support (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/whatsapp-och-kontakt.html).

Current version: 0.11.0 — 2026-07-29 · This manual is updated on an ongoing basis, see also News and experiences (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/nyheter.html) · For an overview of the manual, see All pages (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/alla-sidor.html) · About this manual (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/om-manualen.html)

📄 Download the manual as PDF (../assets/pdf/nattfjarilar-manual-en.pdf) — a print-friendly snapshot of the page. Video links are shown as clickable addresses instead of embedded players, and some of the layout (page breaks, image sizes) is a compromise between how it looks online and the ability to print it.

About this manual

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Funding and project partners

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Project partners:

- Lund University
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Ecology
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Species Information Centre (Artdatabanken)

Use of generative AI

Parts of the content on this website have been produced with the support of generative AI (Claude, Anthropic, and ChatGPT, OpenAI). All content has been reviewed and approved by Lars B. Pettersson, who is responsible for the accuracy of what is published.

Version history

See News and experiences (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/nyheter.html) for an ongoing changelog.

Background

Why monitor moths?

The EU has decided that member states must begin monitoring pollinator diversity and abundance, following a method established by the European Commission (Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202401991), with the method specified in (EU) 2025/2188 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202502188)). Moths are one of four pollinator groups covered, alongside bees, bumblebees, butterflies, and hoverflies.

The methodology for moth monitoring has been developed step by step through earlier Swedish pilot studies and the European SPRING project, but several practical questions remain unanswered for Swedish conditions:

- Which type of trap works best?
- What light intensity should be used?
- Where within a survey square should traps be placed?
- How should the surrounding habitat be documented?

Sweden needs answers to these questions in order to adapt monitoring ahead of it starting in earnest from 2027. That's what this pilot project during 2026 aims to provide the basis for.

The two parts of the pilot

Landscape effects (Lund and Uppsala)

Four 1×1 km survey squares, two in Uppland and two in Skåne. Each square contains a regular 3×3 grid with nine trap positions, sampled weekly during the season as far as possible.

This part is intended to help answer:

- How much do moth communities vary within one and the same survey square?
- How does species composition and abundance differ between different parts of the same square?
- How representative is a single trap position for the surrounding environment?

- What can this teach us about where future monitoring stations should place their traps?

The habitat around each trap position is documented in order to link the results to local environmental conditions.

Latitude gradient (Lund–Abisko)

A number of sites along a gradient from southern to northern Sweden, where several different types of light-bucket traps are tested in parallel at each site (see Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html)).

This part is intended to help answer:

- How do different trap types differ in what they catch?
- What role does light intensity play?
- How are catch results affected by latitude and light conditions?
- Does the methodology work equally well across the whole country?

Northern Sweden gets extra attention in this part, since light summer nights can affect how effective light traps are — something particularly relevant for Swedish conditions compared with countries further south in Europe.

Why these tools (ButterflyCount / butterfly-monitoring.net)?

We use the ButterflyCount app and butterfly-monitoring.net because they:

- Integrate image recognition (species identification from photos)
- Have built-in validation after the fact
- Are the most complete tools currently available for this type of survey

Future plan: the goal is to eventually be able to sync data automatically to Artportalen with no extra work for you as a participant. This isn't yet in place — it requires both your consent and approval from Artdatabanken. Even now, though, you can always export your data and manually import it into Artportalen if you'd like it there too.

What happens to the results?

After the season, the results are compiled and analysed to provide a basis for how moth monitoring should be carried out in Sweden as part of the EU's pollinator monitoring (EU-

PoMS) from 2027 onwards. A preliminary report is submitted to Naturvårdsverket at the end of 2026, with a final report in early 2027.

Consent: sharing of contact details

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Trap types

In this pilot project, four different light-bucket traps are used. All work on the same principle: a UV/LED light source attracts moths, which then end up in a funnel and are collected in the bucket/container underneath. If you'd like to read more about how moths are attracted to light, there's a 2024 article that worked it out using high-speed video (Fabian et al. 2024, available via Nature Communications (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-024-44785-3)).

At your site in the gradient project, all four models are used at the same time, placed at their own trap position within the site. Which trap type ends up at which position is decided by drawing lots (see Deploying traps: gradient (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/gradient-lund-abisko.html)).



1. LED-Emmer (standard)



- **Manufacturer**: De Vlinderstichting, Netherlands
- **Light**: UV 395 nm & 405 nm, 1.6 W
- **Container**: white bucket with a small transparent lid
- **Registered as**: `Type > LED > Ledstrip > 395–405 SMD 2835`

Contents of the box:

- 1 bucket, 1 lid
- 1 metal funnel
- 2 egg-carton pieces
- 1 light module with 3 wings as a stand
- 1 powerbank
- 1 USBa (male) to USBc (male) cable
- 1 plastic bag



▶ *Watch the video: https://youtu.be/5JjvBHtwObg* *(https://youtu.be/5JjvBHtwObg)*

▶ *Se videon: https://youtu.be/5JjvBHtwObg*

Grid-section variant: a closely related model from Veldshop is used in the grid section (not the gradient section). Same UV specification as above, but it lacks a light sensor and has minor differences in funnel, lid, and light-module shape. Still registered as **LED-Emmer (standard)**, since the UV specification is identical. See Grid (Lund and Uppsala) (rutnat-lund-uppsala.md) for details.

2. LED-Emmer 2.0 Quad (upgraded)



- **Manufacturer**: Veldshop, Netherlands
- **Light**: UV 395 nm & 405 nm, 6 W (4x the brightness of the standard model)
- **Container**: same type of white bucket as the standard model
- **Important**: has **no light sensor** and stays lit continuously (the Dutch developers have found that light sensors are often a source of failure, so they've been removed on this model). Make sure the powerbank (Sandberg) is fully charged. A fully charged 20,000 mAh Sandberg normally lasts about 12.5 hours with the Quad module, but it may use more on the first few occasions before the powerbank has "settled" at full capacity.
- **Registered as**: `Type > LED > Other > "395–405 Quad"`

Contents of the box:

- 1 bucket, 1 lid
- 1 metal funnel
- 2 egg-carton pieces
- 1 light module with 3 wings as a stand
- 1 powerbank
- 1 USBa (male) to USBc (male) cable
- 1 USBc (male) to USBa (female) cable
- 1 plastic bag
- 1 card with 6 self-adhesive silicone dots



▶ *Watch the video: https://youtu.be/KGVXMc3BJPg* *(https://youtu.be/KGVXMc3BJPg)*

▶ *Se videon: https://youtu.be/KGVXMc3BJPg*

Note: the LED-Emmer Quad funnel also needs small silicone dots fitted on the inside before it's assembled. See the video below:

▶ *Watch the video: https://youtu.be/Tq-d2nS3o_Q (https://youtu.be/Tq-d2nS3o_Q)*
▶ *Se videon: https://youtu.be/Tq-d2nS3o_Q*

3. EntoLight Twincolor



- **Manufacturer**: EntoLight, Finland
- **Light**: UV 365 nm & 395 nm, 7 W
- **Container**: larger dark tub with a wider, hexagonal transparent lid
- **Important**: lighter construction than the Dutch models — consider adding a stone or something else heavy to the bucket so it doesn't blow over.

- **Registered as**: `Type > LED > Other > "Entolight Twincolor"`

Contents of the box:

- 1 bucket, 1 lid
- 1 plastic funnel, 1 plastic disc
- 1 light module, 1 light sensor
- 1 bag with screws x6, spacers (black x6, metal x6), wing nuts x6
- 3 metal pieces
- 2 U-shaped plastic panels, 1 octagonal plastic panel
- 2 egg-carton pieces
- 1 powerbank, 1 adapter
- 1 plastic bag



▶ *Watch the video: https://youtu.be/QI6Ho9qigdY (https://youtu.be/QI6Ho9qigdY)*
▶ *Se videon: https://youtu.be/QI6Ho9qigdY*

4. EntoLight Multicolor



- **Manufacturer**: EntoLight, Finland
- **Light**: UV 365 nm, UV 395 nm, 520 nm (green), 6500K (cool white), 7 W
- **Container**: same type of tub as the Twincolor
- **Important**: same weight reminder as the Twincolor.
- **Registered as**: `Type > LED > Other > "Entolight Multicolor"`

Contents of the box: same as the Twincolor (see above).



Assembly video: see the Twincolor above — assembly is identical.

Powerbank troubleshooting (mainly relevant for the Quad module)

- If the powerbank (Sandberg) has shut itself down: wake it via the USBa-to-USBc cable that came in the powerbank's box, connect something that's charging (a phone or similar), or the light module with the light sensor covered (shield it with your hand).
- **Never** press the powerbank's power button — just unplug the cable, otherwise you'll need to wake it up again.
- If the Quad module doesn't start via USBa: try USBc instead, it can draw more current than USBa can supply.

▶ *Watch the video: https://youtu.be/qp0osTlcAnk* *(https://youtu.be/qp0osTlcAnk)*

▶ *Se videon: https://youtu.be/qp0osTlcAnk*

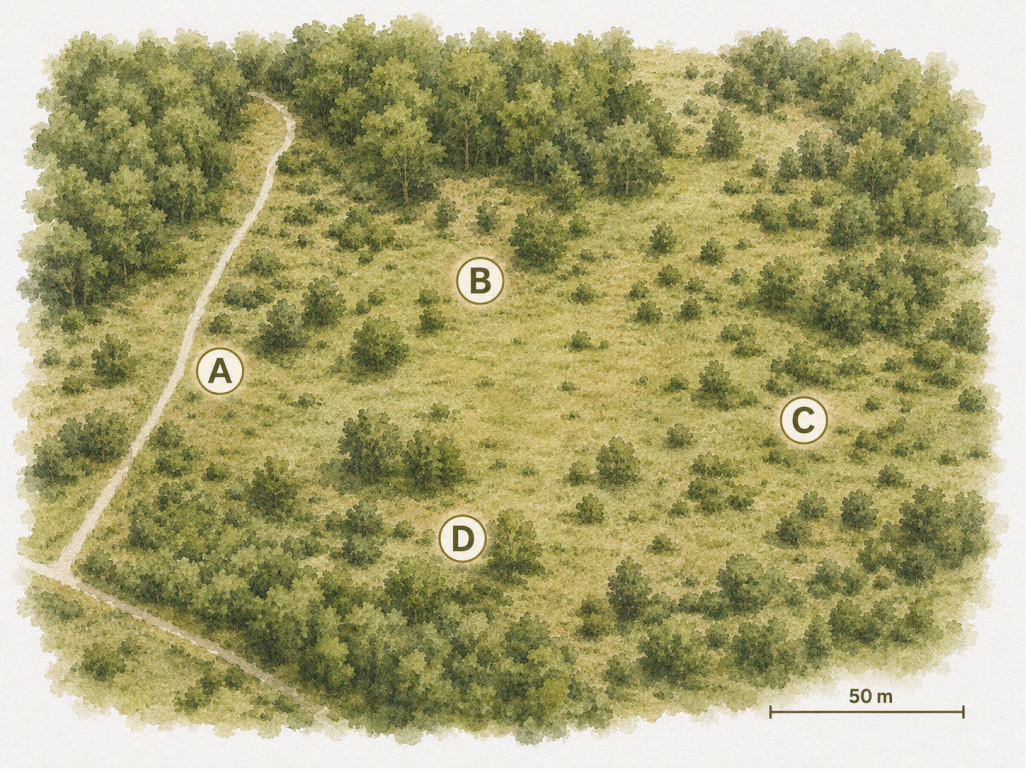
Deploying traps: general principles

This applies to the gradient part of the project (see Grid (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/rutnat-lund-uppsala.html) for that part).

Choosing trap sites

At your site, choose **4 trap positions**:

- As similar to each other as possible: either the same habitat (e.g. all in coniferous forest) or a similar mix of habitats at all four positions
- Preferably at least **50 metres** between each trap
- All positions should be “as similar to each other, and as good, as possible” based on your judgement. The idea is that none of the positions should be better than the others, and that the position itself shouldn’t affect the light trap’s effectiveness



Drawing lots for trap type

Once the positions are chosen, draw lots for which of the four trap types (see Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html)) goes at which position.

Important: that assignment then applies for the whole season. It's essential to the study design that trap types aren't swapped between positions during the course of the experiment, even if it's tempting to try a different trap at a different spot. You're free to experiment with the traps outside of the regular weekly sampling, but the actual sampling rounds must use the fixed positions.

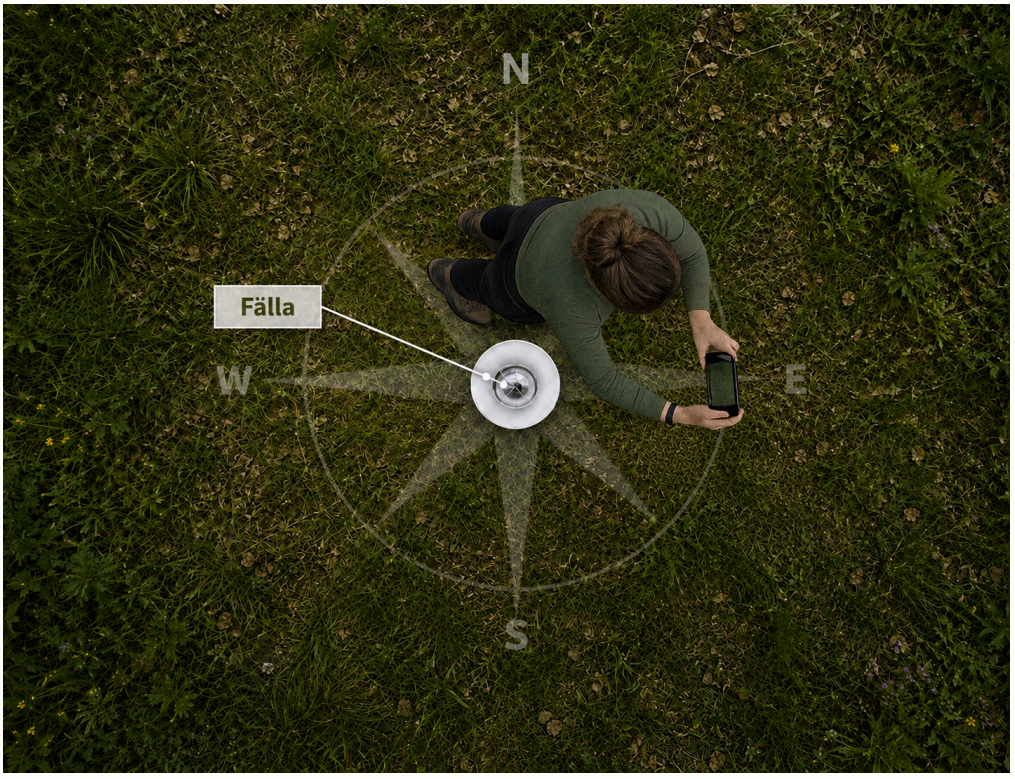
Documenting the site

During **a dedicated campaign in August 2026** (exact dates to be announced) we'll document every trap position with a standardised set of photos. This documentation is done once and doesn't need to be repeated unless the site changes dramatically.

Around the same time, we'll also ask you to help label the equipment with QR codes — see QR codes for the equipment (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/qr-koder-utrustning.html).

The approach is adapted from LUCAS — Land Use/Cover Area frame Survey (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Land_use/cover_area_frame_survey_(LUCAS)), the EU's standardised land-cover survey. The LUCAS methodology (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=LUCAS_-_Land_use_and_land_cover_survey#:~:text=of%20landscape%20fragmentation.-,The%20LUCAS%20survey,by%20surveyors%20on%20the%20ground.) prescribes a similar set of photos at every sample point, to enable systematic comparisons of environments.

How to take the photos



Hold the phone in **landscape orientation** for all directional photos. Aim so that roughly **one-sixth of the image is sky** — in other words, the horizon should be fairly close to the top of the frame. Use your phone's compass function to find the right direction.

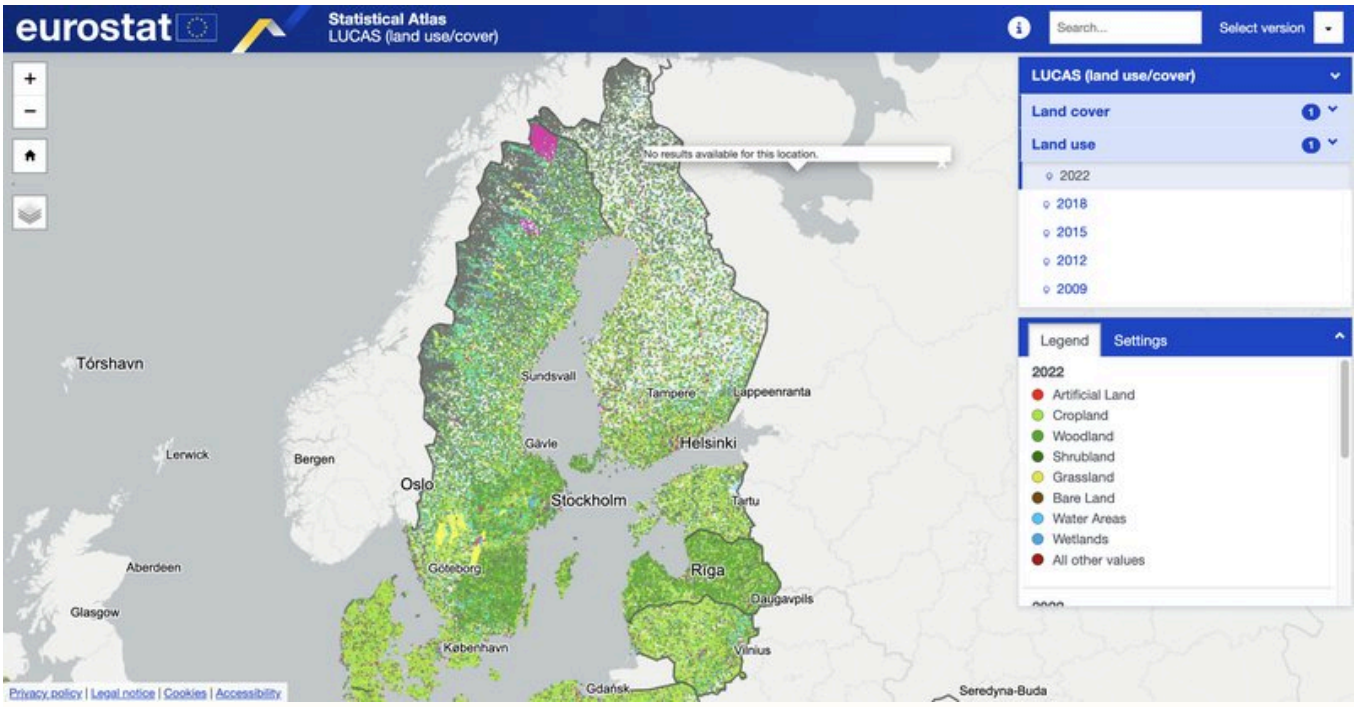
Take the following **six photos at every trap position**:

Photo	Subject	Instruction
1	The trap from the side	About 5 m away, trap centred in the frame
2	Straight up (canopy cover)	Hold the phone horizontal with the lens pointing straight up at the sky
3	North	Stand at the trap, face north, roughly 1/6 sky
4	East	Stand at the trap, face east, roughly 1/6 sky
5	South	Stand at the trap, face south, roughly 1/6 sky
6	West	Stand at the trap, face west, roughly 1/6 sky



The coordinates for each trap position are captured automatically from the app when you register it, and don't need to be noted separately (see Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)).

Curious what this type of photo can show at a landscape level? The LUCAS Statistical Atlas (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistical-atlas/?config=LUCAS) gives an interactive view of land data and land cover across the whole EU.



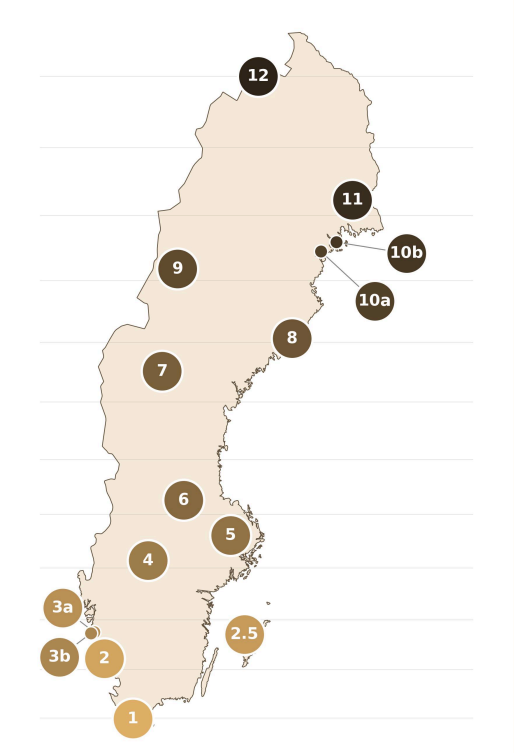
Gradient (Lund-Abisko)

The gradient part is the pilot project's main component: 15 sites along a north-south stretch from Lund to Abisko, with four different trap types (see Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html)) tested in parallel at every site.

What applies if you're taking part in the gradient section

- See General principles for trap site selection and allocation (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/site-specifikationer.html) for how traps are placed and were assigned to your site
- Sampling happens **once a week** — see Weekly routine (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/under-experimentet/vecko-rutin.html) for when to start and practical details, including any pauses during light nights at northern sites
- All four trap types must be registered separately in the app/on the website, see Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)

The sites



The 12 main sites are distributed along the gradient at roughly equal intervals of latitude. In addition, there are three supplementary sites with specific purposes:

No.	Site	Note
1	Revinge	
2	Varberg	
2.5	Gotlands Tofta	Island site (see below)
3a	Torslanda	
3b	Grötö	Island site (see below)
4	Kristinehamn	
5	Uppsala	
6	Falun	
7	Torråsen	
8	Umeå	
9	Marsfjäll	Summer light pause (see below)
10a	Norrfjärden	NAT-PoMS comparison; light pause (see below)
10b	Luleå	Summer light pause (see below)
11	Överkalix	Summer light pause (see below)
12	Abisko	Summer light pause (see below)

The three supplementary sites

Gotlands Tofta (2.5) and Grötö (3b) represent island habitats. Islands come with particular conditions for moths: limited populations, possible isolation effects, and a microclimate that differs from the mainland. Wind, in particular, can be a challenge for surveying with light-bucket traps in coastal environments. These sites let us investigate how well the traps capture these differences.

Norrfjärden (10a) connects the gradient project to the national pilot study NAT-PoMS, which tested pollinator monitoring in different parts of Sweden in 2021–2022. Moth data in NAT-PoMS was collected here in 2022. The results from 2026 will make it possible to directly compare with the results from that work — see Arnberg et al. (2024), Pilot study

for general pollinator monitoring (https://portal.research.lu.se/en/publications/pilotf%C3%B6rs%C3%B6k-f%C3%B6r-generell-%C3%B6vervakning-av-pollinat%C3%B6rer-resultat-f%C3%B6r-2/) and the EU project SPRING (https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/7978371).

Why this gradient?

Light conditions and latitude

The primary reason for extending the gradient all the way to Abisko is to investigate how summer light conditions affect catch results. Further north, the summer night shortens quickly — and at sufficiently high latitudes, astronomical twilight disappears entirely for a period in the middle of summer. Light traps simply don't work when the night isn't dark enough to attract moths.

Even as far south as Dalarna, this effect can become noticeable during the lightest parts of the summer night. For the project's five northernmost sites (Marsfjäll and further north), this means several sampling occasions become voluntary during part of the summer, when calculated light conditions aren't yet good enough for light-based moth catching. As a complement, though, you're always welcome to test even earlier than the suggested first date — all data is welcome!

Catch efficiency and workload

There's also a practical dimension. The four trap models differ in brightness and spectral composition — the Finnish EntoLight models are powerful and can potentially attract significantly more individuals. In southern Sweden, with high species richness and abundant moth populations, this risks producing more moths per emptying than is reasonable to handle alone.

Further north, where the season is shorter and catch volumes generally lower, that extra capacity can be a real asset. The gradient makes it possible to test this in practice and helps establish realistic workload limits ahead of future national monitoring.

Light pause at northern sites

Five of the project's sites are far enough north that the summer night disappears completely for a period. During these weeks, traps should not be put out. The table below shows calculated pause periods based on astronomical twilight, calibrated against field

observations from Norrfjärden (see Calculating the light pause (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/ljusberakningar.html) for the calculation method).

Site	Traps close	Traps reopen	Pause
Marsfjäll (9)	3 June	11 July	38 days
Norrfjärden (10a)	1 June	13 July	42 days
Luleå (10b)	30 May	15 July	46 days
Överkalix (11)	26 May	19 July	54 days
Abisko (12)	16 May	29 July	74 days

Sites 1–8 (Revinge–Umeå) have no light restrictions and can be sampled for the whole season.

About the selection

With only 15 sites in total, every site's data matters. Our aim has been to distribute sites evenly across the country's latitudes, plus supplement with a few additional sites. With such a large span of latitudes and such varied habitat types, the fixed placement of traps at each site is important.

Four trap positions are chosen in advance, all as equivalent as possible. Which trap goes where is then decided by lot. The approach of examining 15 sites with fixed trap placement is central to the study design — rearranging things partway through the season would undermine the ability to compare trap types fairly (see General principles (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/site-specifikationer.html)).

Background light interference and sampling conditions

This page explains how we define and calculate when background light interference at night becomes strong enough that light-based moth traps no longer work satisfactorily — and when sampling can resume. It's aimed at those who want to understand the background; it's enough to follow the table on the gradient page (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/gradient-lund-abisko.html) if you just need to know which periods apply to your site.

The problem: background light varies with latitude and season

Light traps for moths rely on the trap's UV light standing out against a dark background. The brighter the night, the weaker the contrast, and the worse the capture efficiency. This isn't a problem in southern Sweden, where summer nights are still dark enough regardless, but along a gradient up to Abisko the effect becomes noticeable: at sufficiently high latitudes, astronomical twilight disappears entirely for a period around midsummer.

To be able to compare catches fairly along the gradient — and ahead of future national monitoring — we need a standardised, principled definition of when background light interference becomes significant. That's the definition presented here.

Solar elevation at astronomical midnight

The intensity of background light at night depends on the sun's position below the horizon. The relevant measure is the **solar elevation at astronomical midnight** — the point in the day when the sun is at its lowest.

The sun's declination (δ), meaning how far the sun is north or south of the equatorial plane, varies sinusoidally over the year:

> $\delta = -23.44° \times \cos(2\pi(N + 10) / 365)$

where N is the day of the year (1 = 1 January). The maximum +23.44° is reached at midsummer, the minimum −23.44° at midwinter.

The solar elevation at astronomical midnight for a given latitude (φ) is given by:

> $h = \delta + \varphi - 90°$

Negative values mean the sun is below the horizon. The more negative h is, the darker the night, and the better the conditions for light traps.

The threshold: what counts as background light interference?

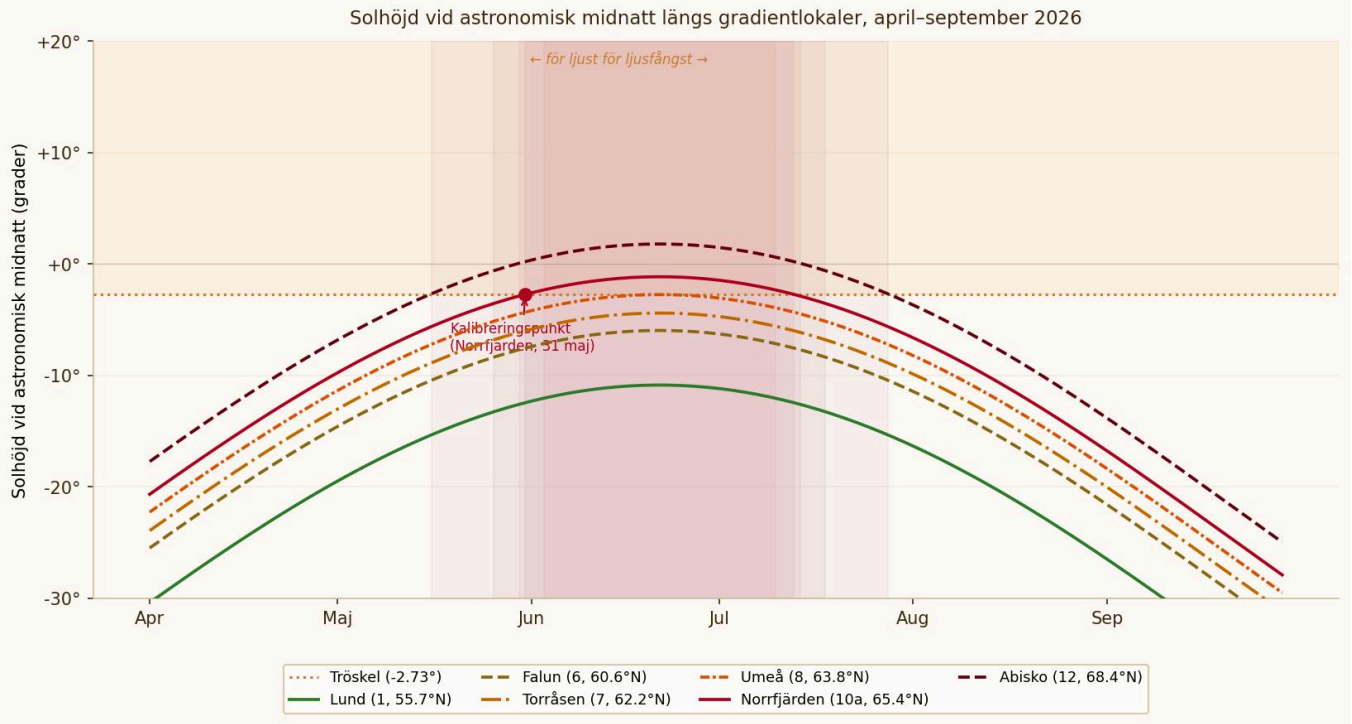
Where the line falls for background light interference can't be determined purely astronomically — it depends on how moths actually respond to the light conditions. Instead, we've calibrated the threshold against field observations.

One of the project's participants carried out light trapping at **Norrfjärden (65.42°N)** over a number of seasons. Their experience was that the traps gave meaningful results up to and including **31 May**, but that background light interference at night around midsummer was too strong for satisfactory catches. The date sampling was judged to be able to **resume** was **1 August**.

31 May gives a calculated h-value of **−2.73°** at Norrfjärden's latitude, which is used as the project's threshold for background light interference. Sampling is recommended when $h \leq -2.73°$; if h is higher than that, background light interference is considered too strong for comparable results.

Diagram

The figure below shows the solar elevation at astronomical midnight for a selection of the project's sites during April–September 2026. Periods where the curve exceeds the threshold (orange dashed line) are periods with background light interference.



Sites south of roughly 65°N — from Revinge to Umeå — stay below the threshold for the whole season. For the five northernmost sites, the threshold is exceeded for a period around midsummer.

Periods with background light interference

The table below shows the calculated periods of background light interference for the project's northernmost sites, based on the threshold h = −2.73°.

Site	Interference from	Sampling can resume	Number of days
Marsfjäll (9)	3 June	11 July	38 days
Norrfjärden (10a)	1 June	13 July	42 days
Luleå (10b)	30 May	15 July	46 days
Överkalix (11)	26 May	19 July	54 days
Abisko (12)	16 May	29 July	74 days

Sites 1–8 (Revinge–Umeå) have no periods of background light interference and can be sampled for the whole season.

Uncertainty and limitations

Asymmetry in the calibration. Field observations suggest sampling stopped working around 31 May and could resume around 1 August. The two dates don't give exactly the same threshold value — 31 May gives h = −2.73°, while 1 August gives a somewhat lower value (~−6.7°). The difference is likely because the traps weren't actively tested in the period closest to midsummer. The more conservative value (31 May) is used, which gives shorter periods of background light interference rather than longer ones.

Local variation. Cloud cover, topography, and local light pollution can shift the boundary in either direction. The calculations concern astronomical conditions, not actual weather conditions.

Early sampling attempts are welcome. Observations from northern sites near the boundary dates of these periods are valuable and help calibrate the threshold for future seasons.

External resources

- SMHI's Sun Wheel (https://www.smhi.se/kunskapsbanken/meteorologi/sol-och-mane/soluret-1.3798) — information on sunrise and sunset in Sweden
- timeanddate.com (https://www.timeanddate.com/sun/sweden/) — interactive sun calculator with exact times for any location and date
- Lund Observatory (https://www.astro.lu.se/) — astronomical reference data

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The calculations on this page can be reproduced with the sinusoidal solar-declination model above. For higher precision, packages such as PyEphem (https://rhodesmill.org/pyephem/) (Python) can be used, which calculate the sun's position more precisely and account for how the atmosphere bends light near the horizon.

Grid (Lund and Uppsala)

The trial is carried out in Lund and in Uppsala. At each site, 2 separate 3×3 grids of light-bucket traps for moths are set up — so two separate grids per town.

The traps

The grid part uses the trap type **LED-Emmer standard model 2.0** from Veldshop. In practice, this trap is identical to Vlinderstichting's standard model of **LED-Emmer** (same UV specification, see Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html)) used in the gradient trial, but it lacks a light sensor and has small construction differences from the Vlinderstichting model in funnel, lid, and light-module shape. The light module's wings are adapted to fit this particular funnel.

Since the UV specification is identical to the **LED-Emmer standard**, this trap type is registered as **LED-Emmer (standard)** in the app or on the website (`Ledstrip > 395–405 SMD 2835` , see Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html)).

Registration

See Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html) — the same approach as for the gradient part, but with only one trap type to keep track of.

Landowner contacts

For Skåne, contact with the landowner goes via lars.pettersson@biol.lu.se (mailto:lars.pettersson@biol.lu.se), and for Uppland via anders.glimskar@slu.se (mailto:anders.glimskar@slu.se).

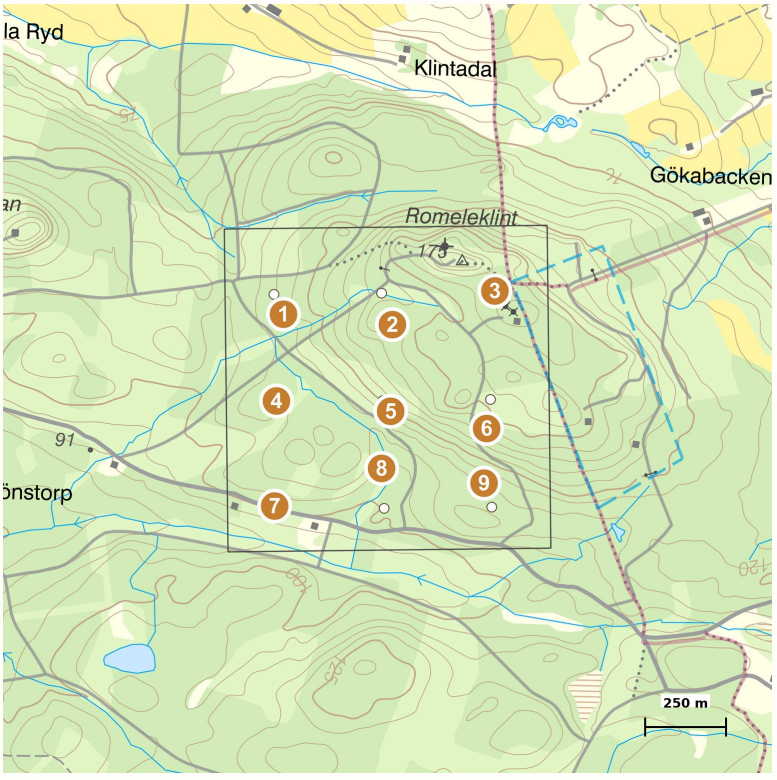
Sites

Each grid has 9 trap positions, numbered 1–9, with 1 in the north-west corner and then row by row towards the south-east. The maps below show the grid's pattern and the type of landscape the traps stand in, but the geographic placement has been deliberately shifted for security reasons (so as not to reveal the traps' exact real positions) and therefore does not show the actual location.

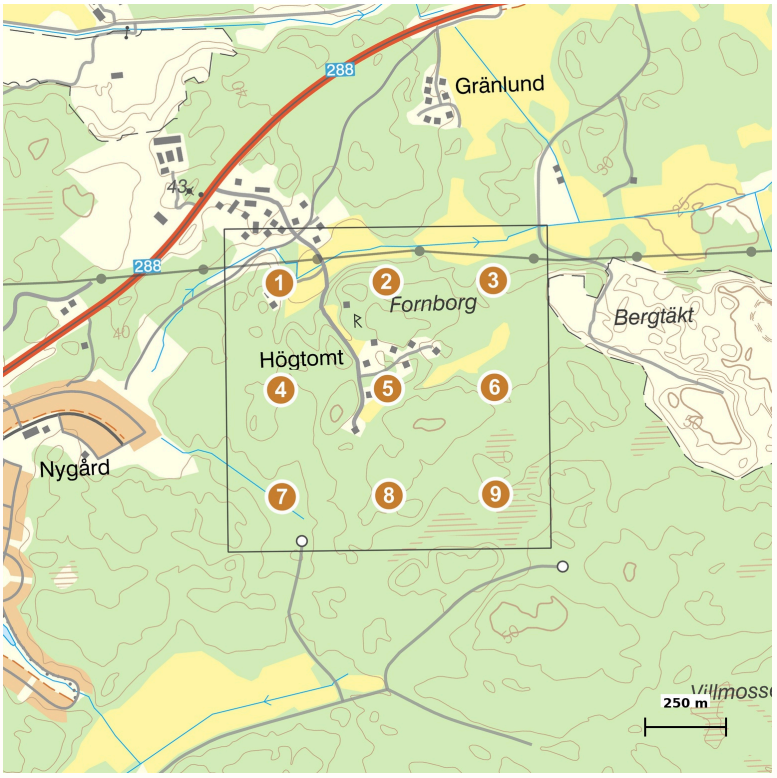
Skåne A



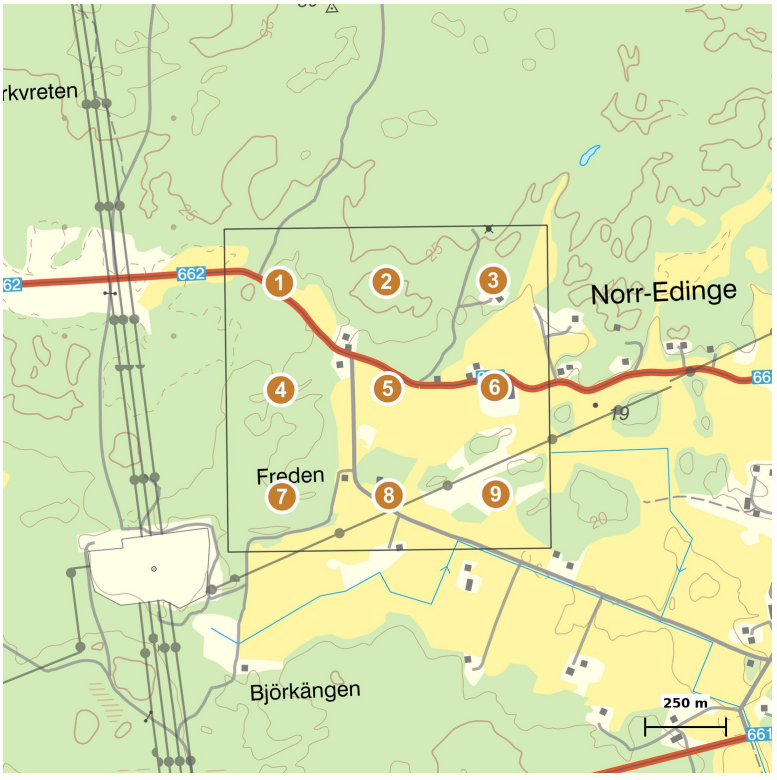
Skåne B



Uppland A


288
Gränlund
43
288
1
2
3
Fornborg
Bergtäkt
Högtomt
4
5
6
Nygård
7
8
9
250 m

Uppland B


662
1
2
3
Norr-Edinge
4
5
6
Freden
7
8
9
Björkängen
250 m

Weekly routine: putting out, emptying, reporting

Sampling schedule

Sampling happens **once a week per site**, from when the trap is in place through to **30 September 2026**. Depending on weather, catches, and participants' interest, the season may be extended by a further month.

Traps were distributed to most participants during weeks 28-29; the rest will receive their traps soon. If you've received your trap and are at the site, put it out as soon as it suits you. There's no shared start date — start as soon as it's practically possible for you.

Northern sites (Marsfjäll and further north): during a period around midsummer, the night isn't dark enough for light catching. Calculated pause dates can be found in Gradient (Lund-Abisko) (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/gradient-lund-abisko.html#light-pause-at-northern-sites). You're welcome to try even a little earlier than these dates too — all data is welcome and helps calibrate the calculations.

Suitable weather conditions

- Temperature should be at least **+5°C**, preferably above +10°C — below that, moth activity is low regardless
- **Avoid windy nights** — risk of the trap tipping over, especially the lighter Finnish models; add stones or other weight to the bucket if needed
- **Avoid heavy rain** when putting out traps — electrical components and the powerbank are sensitive; if the trap gets wet inside, let it dry thoroughly before the next deployment
- Light rain during the night is normally not a problem for the moths
- **Cloudy nights with weak moonlight** are preferable to clear nights with a full moon — moonlight competes with the trap and reduces the catch

What time of day?

Putting out

Choose whichever time suits you practically. Traps with an automatic light sensor (LED-Emmer standard and the EntoLight models) can be put out before dark falls — the sensor switches the light on automatically. The LED-Emmer Quad lacks a sensor and stays lit continuously, so it's best put out at dusk. Always keep all light sensors outside the light buckets! The EntoLight models may work with the powerbank and sensor inside the trap, but for the sake of comparability — place all sensors outside the traps.

Emptying traps

Empty the traps **in the morning, ideally before 10:00**, before it gets too warm and sunny. In warm weather, there's a greater risk that the moths are active and fly out when the trap is opened. We'll be providing nets that can be placed over the trap during emptying — these are expected to arrive in the first half of August. Try to report your observations the same day if possible.

How many traps?

All sites except Norrfjärden: all **four traps should be out at their predetermined positions at the same time**. If that's not possible in a given week, get in touch at nattflyn@gmail.com for guidance. Trap placement and trap assignment are detailed in the separate site document for your location.

Norrfjärden (10a): this site runs on an adapted rotating setup — one trap per night, alternating between the four project traps and the participant's own mercury-vapour trap at the same location. Each model is therefore sampled roughly every sixth night. The setup was adapted to the site's circumstances and resembles what was used during the NAT-PoMS sampling at this location.

Emptying and reporting

See How to use the app (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/app-instrux.html) for how to register an emptying step by step, and What should be reported (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/vad-som-raknas.html) for which species and individuals should be noted.

Tips and troubleshooting

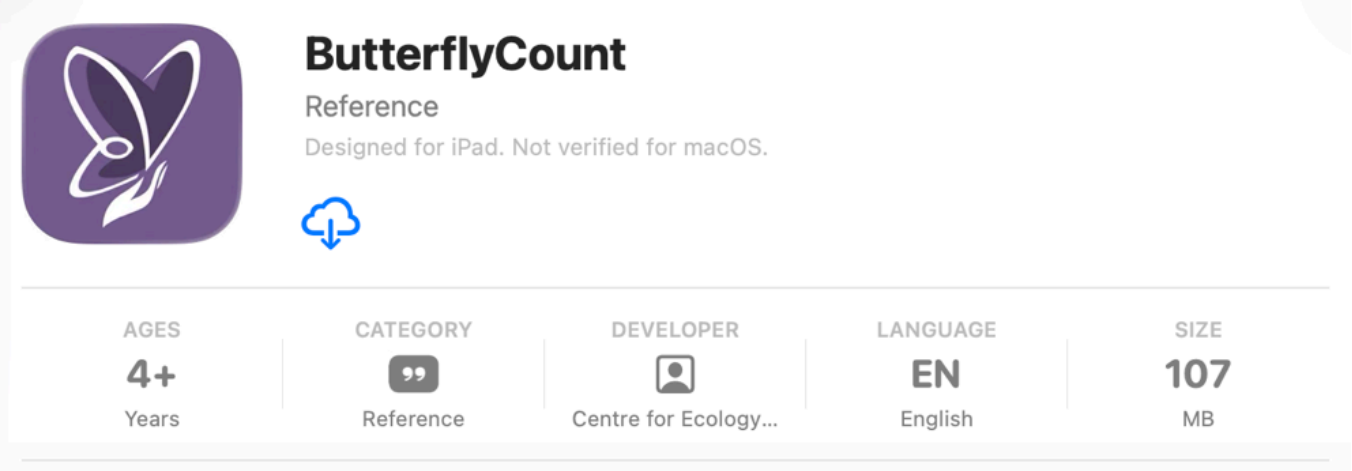
- Never register in training mode — see Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)

- If the powerbank won't start — see the troubleshooting guide under Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html#powerbank-troubleshooting-mainly-relevant-for-the-quad-module)
- If you run into technical problems with the app or website — see Report a technical issue (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/rapportera-tekniskt-fel.html)
- More experiences and tips are collected on an ongoing basis under News and experiences (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/nyheter.html)

Register your trap

Before you can start reporting moths, you need to both install the ButterflyCount app and register your trap and site. This is only done once per trap, either via the web or directly in the app.

1. Install the ButterflyCount app



Download the app from wherever you normally get your apps:

- Google Play (https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=uk.ac.ceh.ebms&hl=sv&gl=US)
- App Store (https://apps.apple.com/ie/app/ebms/id1461711373)

Open the app and choose **Language** and **Country**.

Create a user account: go to **Menu**, fill in your name and password, read and accept the terms of use.

2. Set moth counting as the default survey

Go to:

Menu → App → Primary Survey → Moth Survey (SPRING)

3. Download species lists

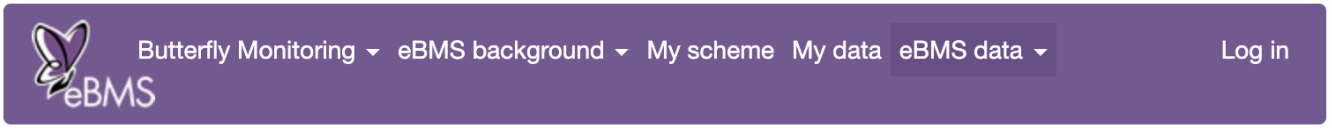
Under the same settings, download the species lists **Sweden** and **EBMS moths**.

4. Register your trap

You can register the trap either via the web or directly in the app.

Via the web

Go to butterfly-monitoring.net/ebms-app (https://butterfly-monitoring.net/ebms-app).



1. Log in with the same login details as in the app.
2. Go to **My data** → **My moth traps** → **Add a site**.
3. Fill in **Country**, **Site name**, and **Location** (tap the map).
4. Choose the trap type: **LED Funnel trap**.
5. Under **Types of lamp in trap**, see the naming convention below.
6. Press **Submit**.



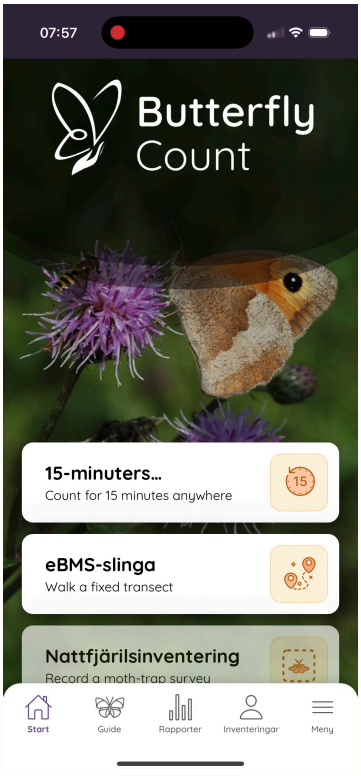
Directly in the app

Here's a filmed walkthrough of the whole registration process:

▶ *Watch the video: https://youtube.com/shorts/VuQDXFuceyQ (https://youtube.com/shorts/VuQDXFuceyQ)*
▶ *Se videon: https://youtube.com/shorts/VuQDXFuceyQ*

Step by step:

Step 1. Choose **Moth survey** on the home screen. If you see a message about a saved draft, tap **Start new**.



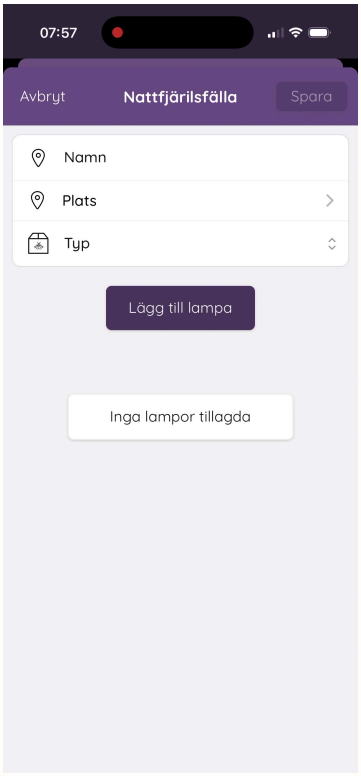
Home screen — choose Moth survey

Step 2. You'll arrive at **Survey details** — tap **Moth trap** at the top. In the list that opens, tap **Add** in the top right corner.



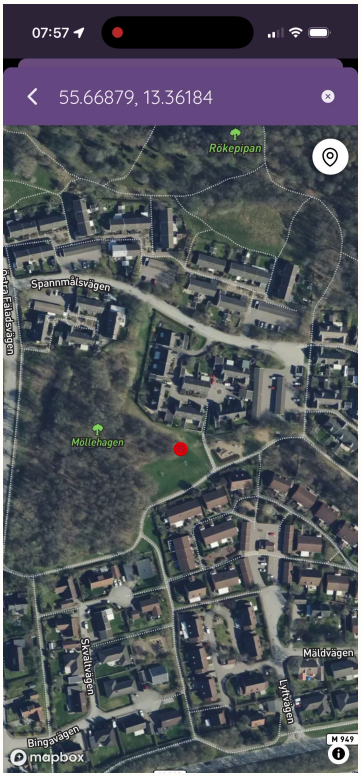
Moth traps — tap Add

Step 3. Fill in the **Name** of your trap, e.g. the site name and trap number (**Ängen 1**).



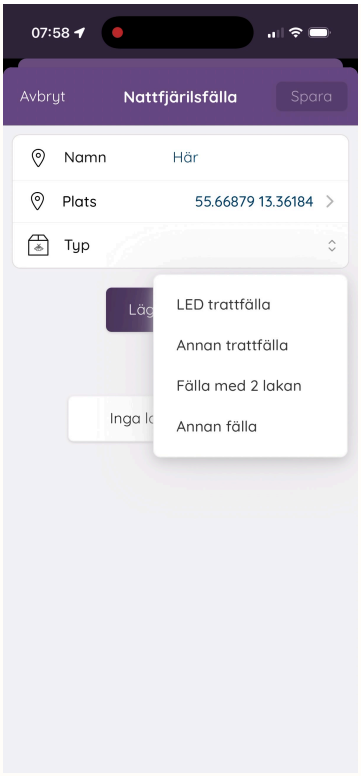
New trap form — fill in Name, Location, and Type

Step 4. Tap **Location** — a map opens. Navigate to your site and tap to mark the position.



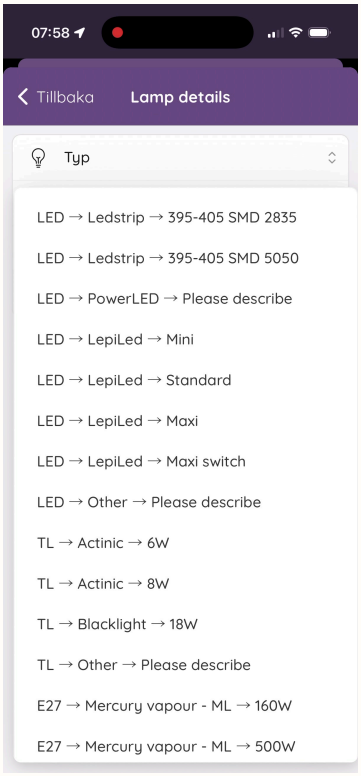
Map — mark the trap's position and confirm the coordinates

Step 5. Tap **Type** and choose **LED funnel trap**.



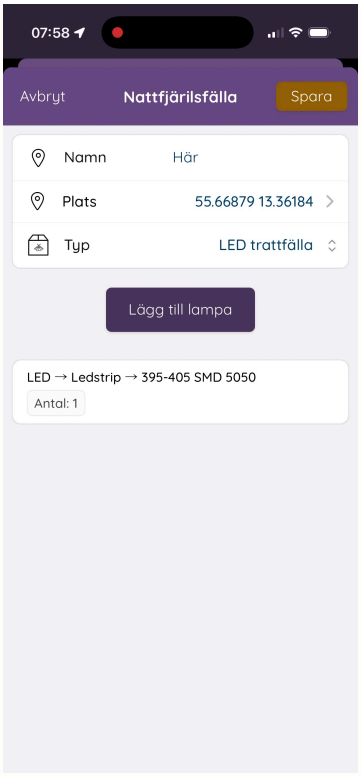
Type — choose LED funnel trap

Step 6. Tap **Add lamp** — then tap **Type** and choose the correct light source for your trap model (see naming convention below). Tap back.



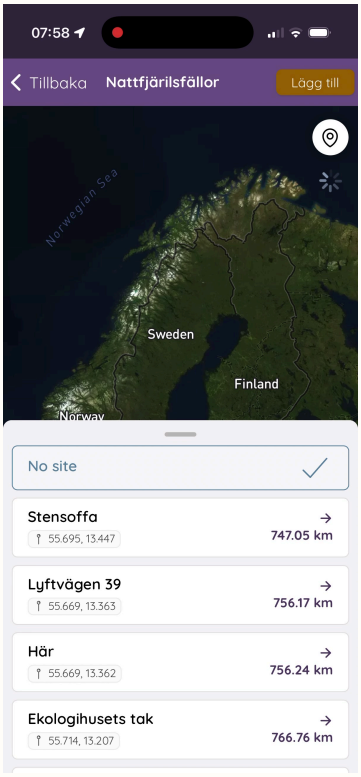
Lamp details — choose the correct light source for your trap model

Step 7. Check that the lamp appears in the list and tap **Save**.



Form complete with light source listed — tap Save

Step 8. The trap now appears in the **Moth traps** list and is ready to use.



Moth traps — the new trap appears in the list

Naming convention

If you have several traps at the same site, each trap must be registered separately, e.g. **Ängen 1**, **Ängen 2**, **Ängen 3**.

For the gradient project's four trap types, specify the light source at registration as follows (see Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html) for full specifications):

Trap type	Light source
LED-Emmer (standard)	`LED > Ledstrip > 395–405 SMD 2835`
LED-Emmer 2.0 Quad	`LED > Other > "395–405 Quad"`
EntoLight Twincolor	`LED > Other > "Entolight Twincolor"`
EntoLight Multicolor	`LED > Other > "Entolight Multicolor"`

The Veldshop variant used in the grid section is registered as **LED-Emmer (standard)** with the same light source (`LED > Ledstrip > 395–405 SMD 2835`), since the UV specification is identical.

Important: avoid "training mode"

Do **not** register in training mode, either in the app or on the website. The observations will enter the system, but you won't be able to edit them afterwards.

Next step

Once the trap is registered, see How to use the app (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/app-instrux.html) for how to report an emptying.

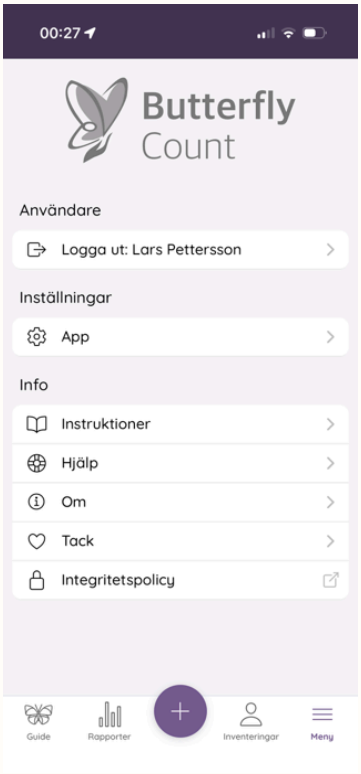
Did you run into a technical problem during registration that isn't covered here? See Report a technical issue (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/rapportera-tekniskt-fel.html) for how to proceed.

How to use the app: step by step

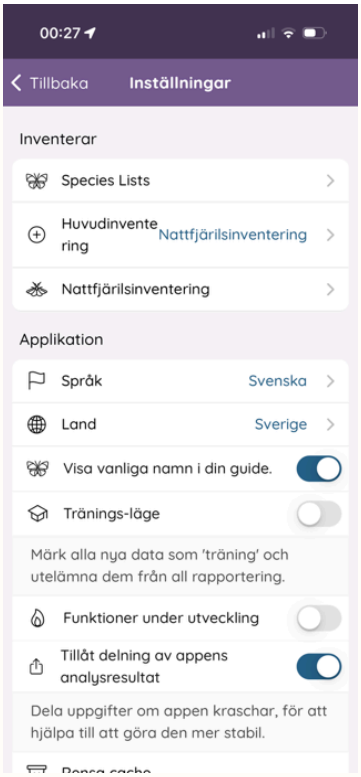
The screenshots below are taken from the earlier field instructions (Arnberg & Pettersson 2026, available via the LU Research Portal) and show the basic flow in ButterflyCount. The layout may differ slightly from the latest app version, but the steps are the same.

Installation and initial setup

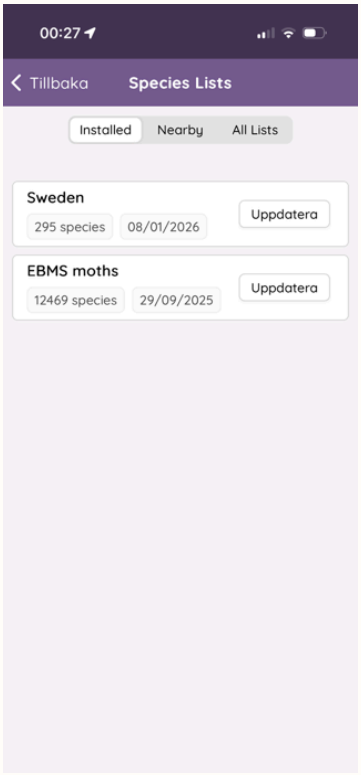
Step 1: Open the app, go to Menu.



Step 2: Under Settings, choose Species Lists.

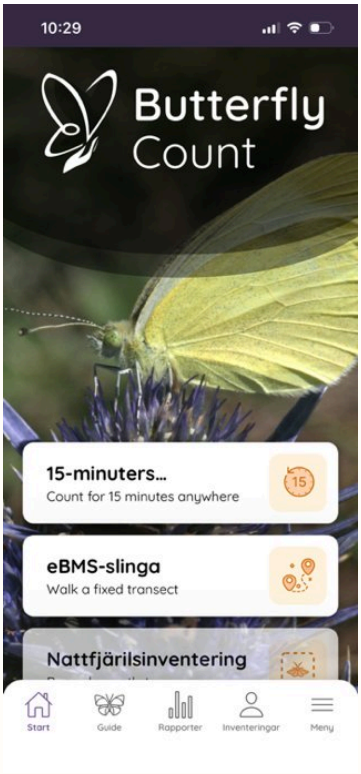


Step 3: Download the species lists Sweden and EBMS moths.

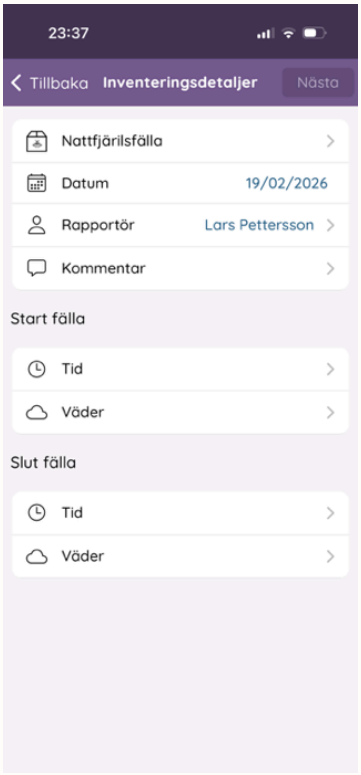


Register a trap emptying

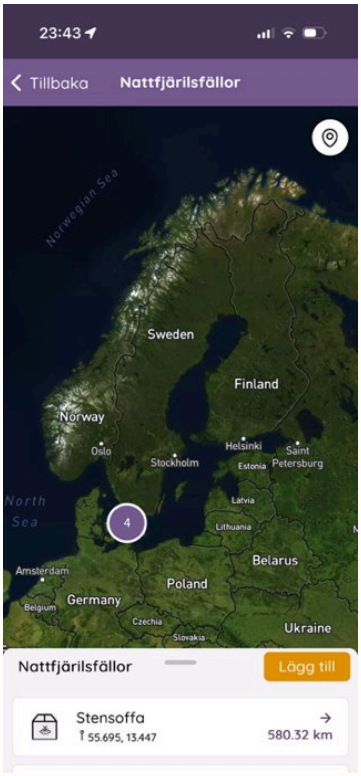
Step 1: Choose Moth survey on the home screen.



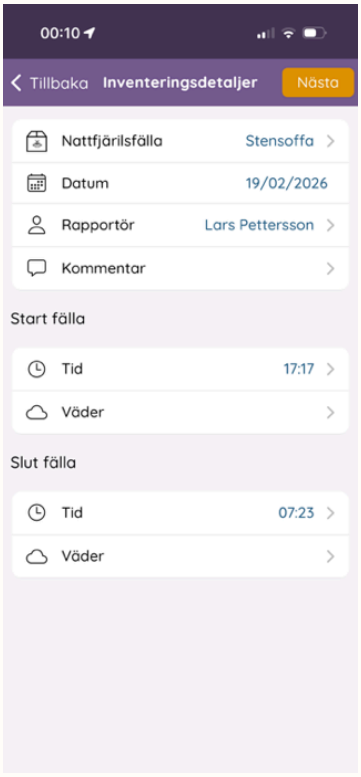
Step 2: Check that it says “Moth trap” on the top row, tap to choose your site.



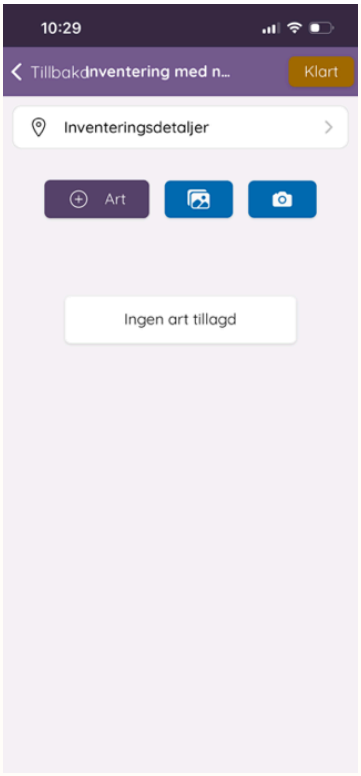
Step 3: Choose your site from the list.



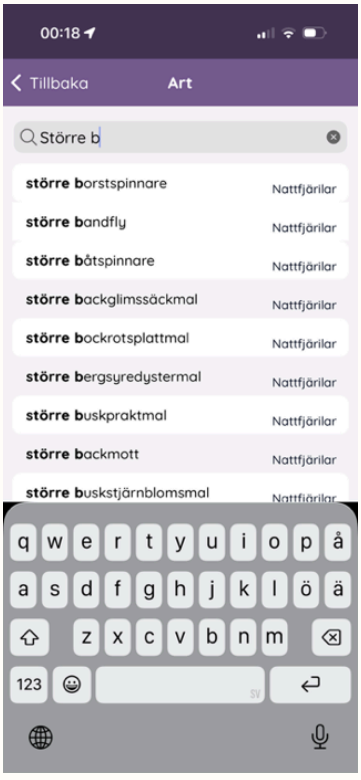
Step 4: Date and reporter are pre-filled but can be changed. Add a comment and weather if you like.



Step 5: Add a species, either by text search or by photo.



Step 6: Type a few letters to get suggestions — both Swedish and scientific names work.

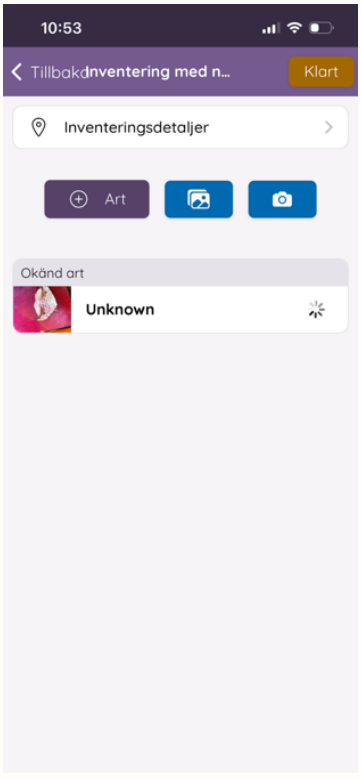


Photographing several moths at once

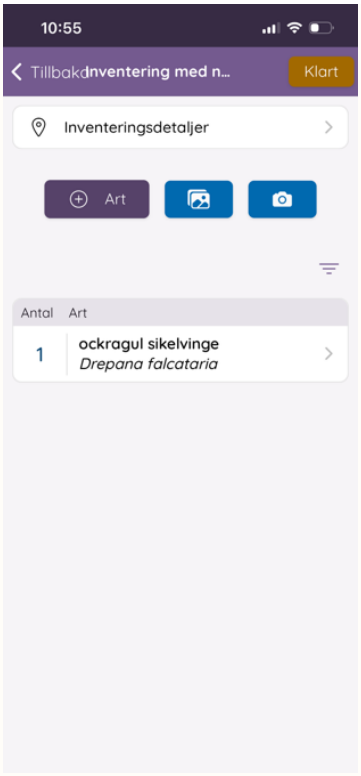
Step 1: Choose photos from the gallery — can be done for several animals at the same time.



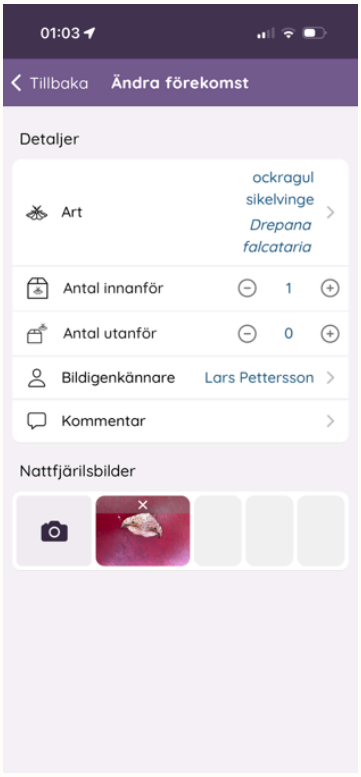
Step 2: The classifier processes the photos; some end up as “Unknown” if it’s uncertain.



Step 3: Tap an observation to see/change the species identification.



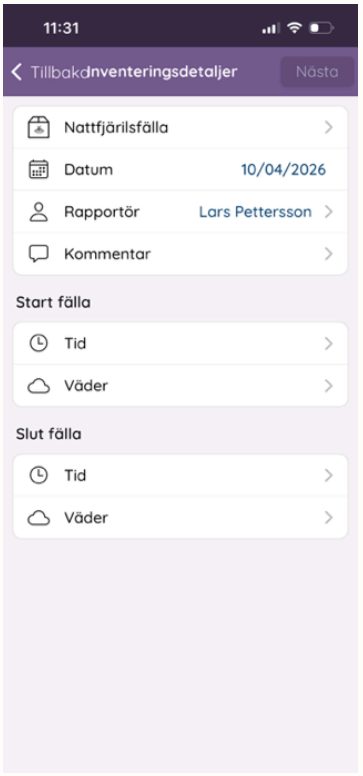
Step 4: Under Edit occurrence, adjust the count inside/outside the trap and see how confident the classifier was.

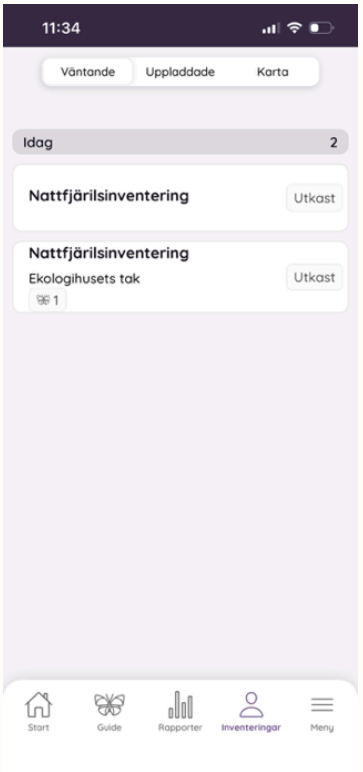


Once you've registered all the moths at the trap: tap **Done** and **Upload**.

If you get stuck

If the app loses its place and ends up back at Survey details, go to Back and then Surveys — your started report is still there and can be continued.





See also What should be reported (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/vad-som-raknas.html) and Editing observations (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/andra-observationer.html).

Did you run into a technical problem in the app or on the website that isn't covered here? See Report a technical issue (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/rapportera-tekniskt-fel.html) for how to proceed.

What should be reported

Focus

- **Larger moths (macro-moths)**: noctuids, geometrids, hawk-moths etc. — this is the core of what should be counted
- **Micro-moths:** tineids, tortricids etc., this is optional. Fine to try, but harder for the app's classifier. Be extra careful to get sharp photos with the moth as large as possible in the frame if you're reporting small species.
- **Other groups** (caddisflies, mayflies, beetles, etc.): can be photographed but are currently classed as "Unknown". There are plans to be able to group these afterwards so the data becomes usable.

Practical tips when registering

- The app lets users count animals outside the trap separately from animals in the trap. Don't do that. **To get consistent data, we count all animals (both outside and inside) as being in the trap**.
- If you photograph **the same animal twice, it counts as two individuals** — adjust the count manually if needed
- If you see **many individuals** of the same species, **take one photo and increase the count manually** instead of photographing every individual
- The app can't (yet) crop images, so **crop in your phone's camera app before uploading if needed**.
- Unsure of the species ID? **Feel free to try the apps** ObsIdentify (https://waarneming.nl/) and Artsorakel (https://orakel.artsdatabanken.no/), which tend to be reliable for a quick check.
- If the animals are flying around a lot and risk escaping before you've documented them, **feel free to use a net**. We've ordered large nets for all participants — they should be able to cover an entire trap and are expected to arrive in early August.

Known issue: scientific names

Swedish taxonomy (Dyntaxa (https://artfakta.se/sok/namn/lista), the systematic database behind Artportalen) sometimes uses different scientific names than the rest of Europe, which can cause the classifier to have trouble matching the correct species (e.g. the clay fan-foot

moth). A list of the affected species is being compiled, but it may take a few weeks. The photos remain in the database and can be adjusted during the validation step.

Editing an observation afterwards

Observations you've entered via the ButterflyCount app can be changed both in the app and on the website (butterfly-monitoring.net (https://butterfly-monitoring.net/)), regardless of where they were originally registered. The same login is used in both places.

In the app

Go to the survey, open the species you want to adjust under **Edit occurrence**. There you can change:

- **Count inside** / **Count outside** the trap
- **Image identifier** (who made the determination)
- **Comment**
- Add more photos of the same species

Here's a short walkthrough of how to change the count for a species directly in the app:

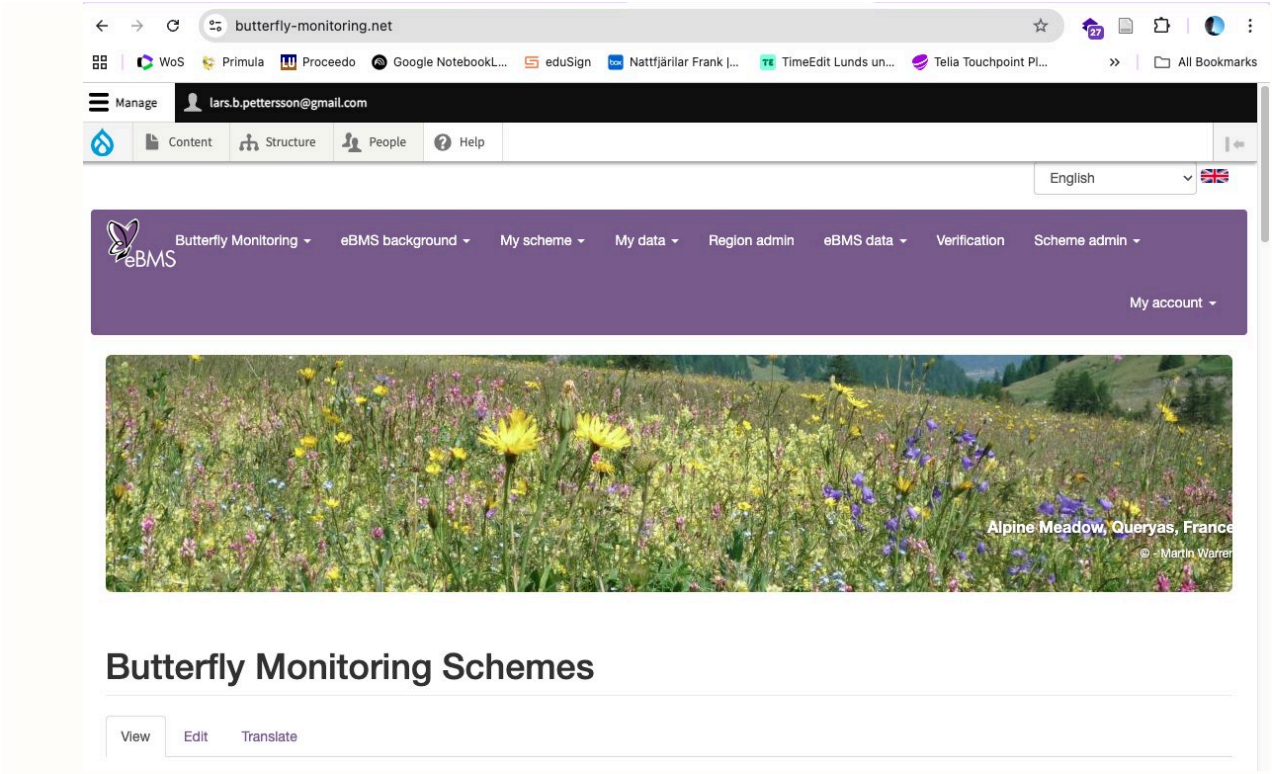
▶ *Watch the video: https://youtube.com/shorts/jnCcrTTZ6Nk (https://youtube.com/shorts/jnCcrTTZ6Nk)*
▶ *Se videon: https://youtube.com/shorts/jnCcrTTZ6Nk*

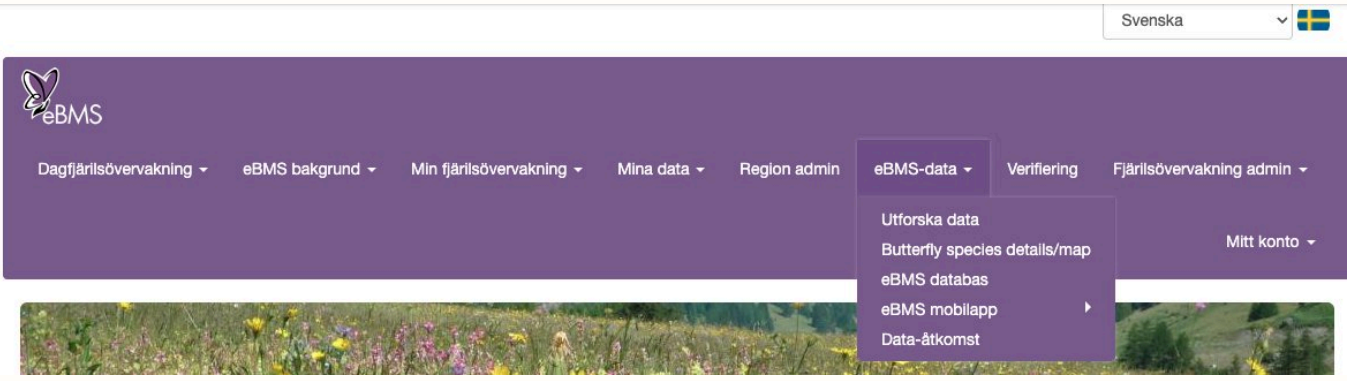
On the website

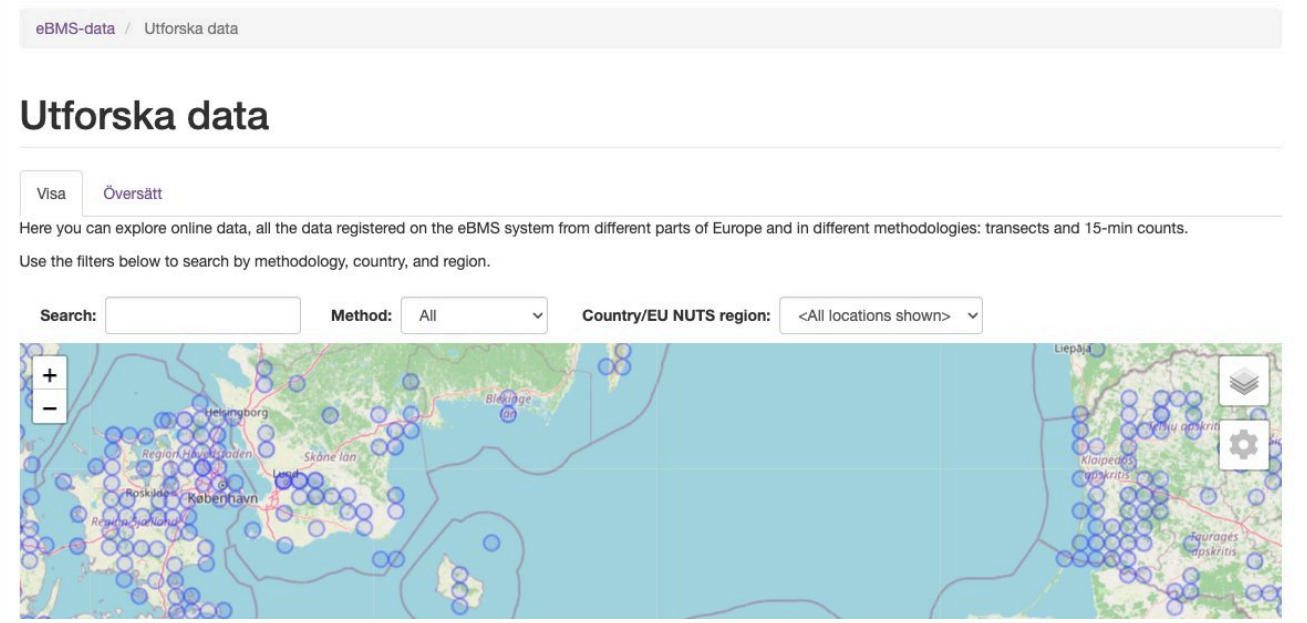
Log in at butterfly-monitoring.net (https://butterfly-monitoring.net/) with the same details as in the app. There you can find your survey (via the map or the list) and adjust counts the same way as in the app.

▶ *Watch the video: https://youtube.com/shorts/HNRSdiz2gkQ (https://youtube.com/shorts/HNRSdiz2gkQ)*
▶ *Se videon: https://youtube.com/shorts/HNRSdiz2gkQ*

You can also browse all Swedish moth observations (including your own) under **eBMS data** → **Explore data**, filtering by method **Moth Trap** and country **Sweden** to see only moth data.


butterfly-monitoring.net
WoS
Primula
Proceedo
Google NotebookL...
eduSign
Nattfjärilar Frank |...
TimeEdit Lunds un...
Telia Touchpoint Pl...
All Bookmarks
Manage
lars.b.pettersson@gmail.com
Content
Structure
People
Help
English
eBMS
Butterfly Monitoring
eBMS background
My scheme
My data
Region admin
eBMS data
Verification
Scheme admin
My account
Alpine Meadow, Queyras, France
© Martin Warren
Butterfly Monitoring Schemes
View
Edit
Translate


Svenska
eBMS
Dagfjärilsövervakning
eBMS bakgrund
Min fjärilsövervakning
Mina data
Region admin
eBMS-data
Verifiering
Fjärilsövervakning admin
Mitt konto
Utforska data
Butterfly species details/map
eBMS databas
eBMS mobilapp
Data-åtkomst


Dagfjärilsövervakning
eBMS bakgrund
Min fjärilsövervakning
Mina data
Region admin
eBMS-data
Verifiering
Fjärilsövervakning admin
Mitt konto
eBMS-data / Utforska data
Utforska data
Visa
Översätt
Here you can explore online data, all the data registered on the eBMS system from different parts of Europe and in different methodologies: transects and 15-min counts.
Use the filters below to search by methodology, country, and region.
Search:
Method:
All
Country/EU NUTS region:
<All locations shown>
Helsingborg
Blekinge län
Skåne län
Roskilde
København
Liepāja

Good to know

- Being able to edit afterwards is exactly why it's important **not** to register in training mode — see Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html).
- If you photograph the same animal twice, it counts as two individuals — adjust the count manually if needed.
- You can upload several photos in a batch for one trap; the app's classifier identifies them one by one afterwards.
- The app can't (yet) crop images. If you need to crop, take the photo with your phone's camera, crop it, and then upload it in the app.
- If the species identification is uncertain, feel free to try the apps ObsIdentify (https://waarneming.nl/) and Artsorakel (https://orakel.artsdatabanken.no/), which tend to be reliable for a quick check.

Export to Artportalen

The goal is for data to be automatically synced to Artportalen, but that requires both your consent and approval from Artdatabanken, which isn't yet in place. Even now, though, you can always export your data and manually import it into Artportalen if you'd like it there too.

Validation

Once you've reported your observations, they move on to validation. You're warmly welcome to help with validation yourself, both of your own observations and others'.

Interested in joining as a validator? Get in touch at lars.pettersson@biol.lu.se (mailto:lars.pettersson@biol.lu.se).

We'll add information about how validation works here during August.

Editing your own observations afterwards

See Editing observations (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/andra-observationer.html).

Further ahead

We're looking into the possibility of visualising data from the Indicia database, to give you as a participant more active feedback on what your particular trap has contributed. This isn't in place yet, but we expect to work on it after the summer holidays.

What happens to your data?

This page will above all be visual — a way to see how data flows in during the season. Content will be added as pilot data comes in.

Landscape effects

Here we show how much variation there is in catches between light traps in the landscape: what the four 1 km^2 sample plots with 3 × 3 traps of the same type in Skåne and Uppland tell us. Both the total variation in catch between nearby positions, and how the spatial pattern changes over the season.

Latitude gradient

Here we illustrate catch success in relation to light regime — along the latitude and over the season — as data starts coming in.

Trap types

We won't be continuously reporting how well different traps perform relative to each other during the course of the trial, since that risks biasing the results. It's also not a given that the same trap performs the same way at different latitudes, or that "good" means the same thing in every context. A trap might be adequately effective in Skåne but insufficient in Norrbotten — or the other way around. Those questions are answered in the scientific analysis after the season.

Contact and support

If you have questions about method, site placement, or similar, get in touch.

- **Email**: nattflyn@gmail.com (mailto:nattflyn@gmail.com)
- **Responsible contact person**: Lars Pettersson

WhatsApp group

A WhatsApp group exists for quick exchange of experiences and support. Participation is voluntary.

WhatsApp (https://www.whatsapp.com/) is an app for mobile phones that makes it easy to send chat messages to other users. It works well for group chat, which is why we use it as a support channel for the project. WhatsApp is owned by Meta, the parent company of Facebook. If you need help getting started, there's a good guide to WhatsApp in Swedish (https://www.sv.se/storage/E8BC73B09D703A5E91AD0AC73CE8B096AB0D62F34E5E2399AEC71008ED452A9F/1f87bb6171ec4252b455316b4393e61d/pdf/media/9bc1c085e7b84114a724fbc1ed52699c/sv-whatsapp-guide-av-gabriel-eliasson.pdf).

Not already in the WhatsApp group but want to join? Send an email to nattflyn@gmail.com (mailto:nattflyn@gmail.com).

Comments and bug reports

Do you have a comment about the app, the website, the trap equipment, or the manual, or would you like to suggest an improvement? Use this form:

Submit a comment or suggestion (https://forms.gle/5Vrf68vXGjDm9eEv9)

Please note: this form is in Swedish. If you'd prefer, you can use this English version (https://forms.gle/AwpVWosEwWKSpiD4A) instead — it doesn't feed into the tracking list, but sends your comment directly by email.

You can follow the status of submitted comments under Comments and suggestions (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/synpunkter.html).

If something isn't working technically

See Report a technical issue (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/rapportera-tekniskt-fel.html).

Report a technical issue in the app or on the website

Please note: this page covers **technical problems in the ButterflyCount app or on butterfly-monitoring.net**, i.e. things outside our own manual. Errors or unclear points in the manual itself are best reported directly to nattflyn@gmail.com (mailto:nattflyn@gmail.com).

Step 1: talk to us first

Before reporting anything further, email **nattflyn@gmail.com (mailto:nattflyn@gmail.com)** or reach out in the WhatsApp group, and describe what's happening. For two reasons:

- Many problems are already known, or can be solved directly (e.g. training mode, see Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)).
- The app and website are used by moth recorders across Europe. If every Swedish participant reports the same thing directly to the developers, their issue list risks getting flooded, making it harder for them to spot the genuinely new problems. So we gather things up and pass on what's really needed, rather than everyone doing it separately.

What is the GitHub issue tracker?

The app and website are developed by the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (UKCEH) / Biological Records Centre, as part of the European ABLE project. They use GitHub to keep track of bugs and feature requests, just like many other development projects.

Issue tracker: github.com/BiologicalRecordsCentre/ABLE/issues
(https://github.com/BiologicalRecordsCentre/ABLE/issues)

Creating an "issue" there means, in practice, sending a bug report or feature request directly to the development team, visible to everyone using the system across Europe. It requires:

- A free GitHub account
- A description in English (the development team is international)
- Ideally a clear description of what went wrong, preferably with a screenshot

Step 2: if we decide it needs to be reported further

If we jointly assess that the issue is new and needs to reach the developers, we'll help formulate the report together — either you submit it yourself with our help, or we do it for you.

News and experiences

This page collects both changes to the manual and practical experiences that come up during the season.

Current version: 0.11.0 — 2026-07-29

When things go wrong

- Never register in training mode — see Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)
- Always keep the light sensor **outside** the trap, not inside the bucket — applies to all models except the LED-Emmer Quad (which has no sensor)
- Powerbank won't start? See the powerbank troubleshooting guide and video under Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html#powerbank-troubleshooting-mainly-relevant-for-the-quad-module)
- Suspect a technical fault in the app or on the website (not in this manual)? See Report a technical issue (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/rapportera-tekniskt-fel.html) before proceeding on your own

Changelog

0.11.0 — 2026-07-29

- The manual is now also available in English! Use the button at the top of the page to switch language. An English PDF version is also available to download.
- New page: QR codes for the equipment (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/qr-koder-utrustning.html) — in August we'll be asking for your help labelling traps, light modules, and powerbanks with QR-code stickers.

v0.10.0 — 2026-07-28

- The manual can now be downloaded as a PDF (see the link at the bottom of the home page or on All pages) — handy if you'd like an offline or print version. Some things work differently in the PDF compared with the website (video links appear as clickable addresses instead of embedded players), which is explained right next to the download link.

v0.9.1 — 2026-07-28

- Assembly videos for all four trap models added under Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html), including a separate video for the LED-Emmer Quad funnel and one for powerbank troubleshooting
- Filmed walkthrough of registering in the app added under Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)
- Filmed walkthroughs of viewing and editing observations added under Editing observations (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/andra-observationer.html)
- Page on the site documentation protocol (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/site-specifikationer.html) updated with illustrations and LUCAS methodology
- New in-depth page: Background light interference and sampling conditions (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/ljusberakningar.html) — formula, calibration, and diagram for northern sites

v0.3.0 — 2026-07-24

- Step-by-step guide for registering a trap directly in the app added under Register your trap (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-rapporterar/registrera-falla.html)
- Gradient (Lund-Abisko) (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/hur-du-satter-ut/gradient-lund-abisko.html) thoroughly updated: all 15 sites, explanation of supplementary sites, pause table for northern sites
- WhatsApp guide and link added under Contact and support (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/kontakt-och-stod/whatsapp-och-kontakt.html)

v0.2.0 — 2026-07-24

- Photos of assembled traps added under Trap types (/nattfjarilar-manual/en/falltyper/oversikt.html)
- Assembly video for the LED-Emmer Quad added

v0.1.0 — 2026-07-22

- First version of the manual published

Comments and suggestions

This page shows comments and suggestions submitted by project participants. The list is updated on an ongoing basis and shows the current status of each item.

Want to leave a comment or a suggestion? Use this form:

Submit a comment or suggestion **(https://forms.gle/5Vrf68vXGjDm9eEv9)**

Please note: this form is in Swedish. If you'd prefer to write in English, just email your comment to nattflyn@gmail.com (mailto:nattflyn@gmail.com) instead.

Submitted comments

Feedback och felrapportering : Publik vy

Tidsstämpel	Kategori	Beskrivning	Sta
2026-07-26 21.55.00	Förslag på förbättring av manualen	Jag skulle vilja ha en engelsk version av manualen	Un
2026-07-27 18.24.38	Förslag på förbättring av manualen	Kartor	Åtg

Publik vy