Status of Minnesota's Butterflies and Moths







Western Prairie Fringed Orchid:

MN Endangered US Threatened

- Only pollinated by sphinx moths





MN Federally Listed Species

Karner Blue: Endangered

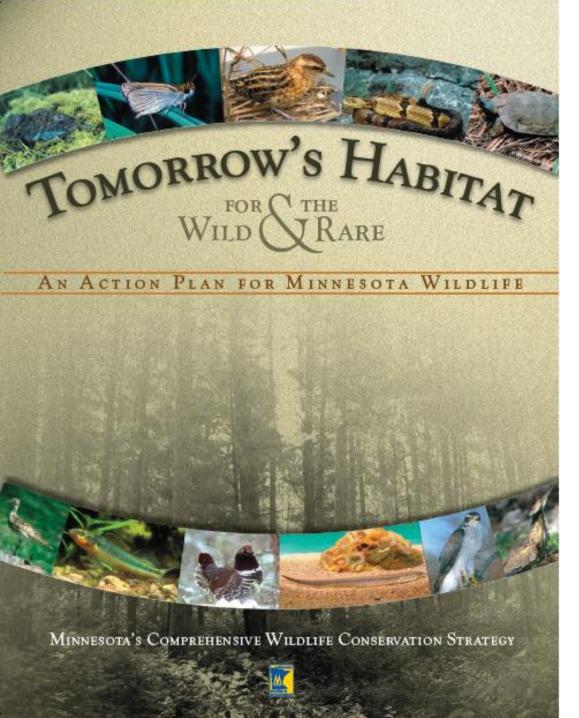


Poweshiek skipperling Endangered (Proposed)



Dakota skipper
Threatened (Proposed)



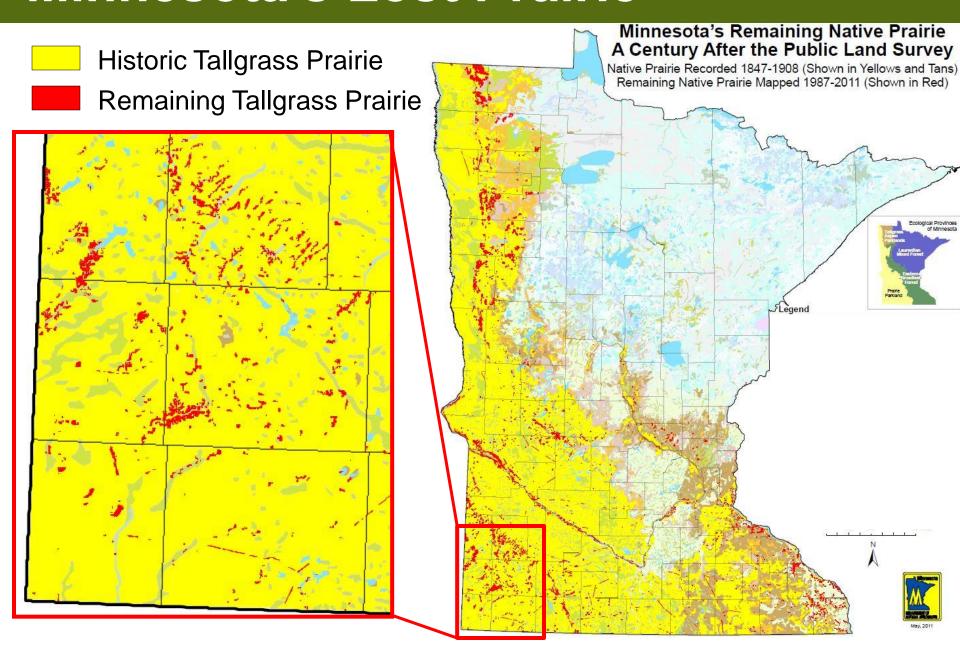




Species of Greatest Conservation Need:

- 31 Butterflies & Moths
- 5 Bees
 - 1) Habitat Loss
 - 2) Lack of Data, especially moths and bees

Minnesota's Lost Prairie



Imperiled Prairie Lepidoptera



U.S. Candidates:

Poweshiek skipperling Dakota skipper



MN Endangered:

Ottoë skipper
Uncas skipper
Assiniboia skipper
Uhler's arctic





MN Threatened:Garita skipperling





MN Special Concern:

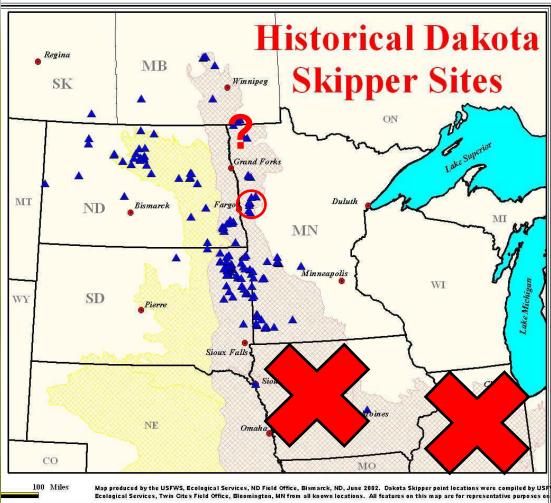
Arogos skipper Leonard's skipper Regal fritillary Leadplant flower moth
Phlox flower moth
Abbreviated underwing
Whitney's underwing



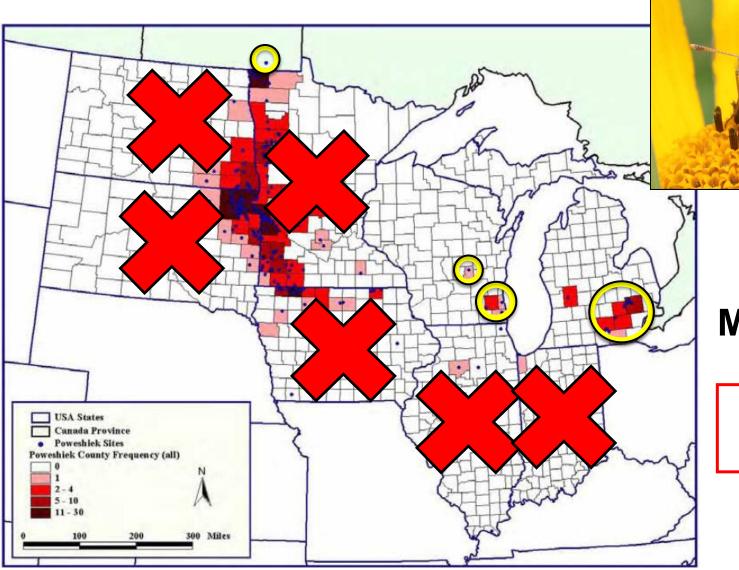
Dakota skipper







Poweshiek skipperling



"Most Minnesotan"

Fewer than 500 left?

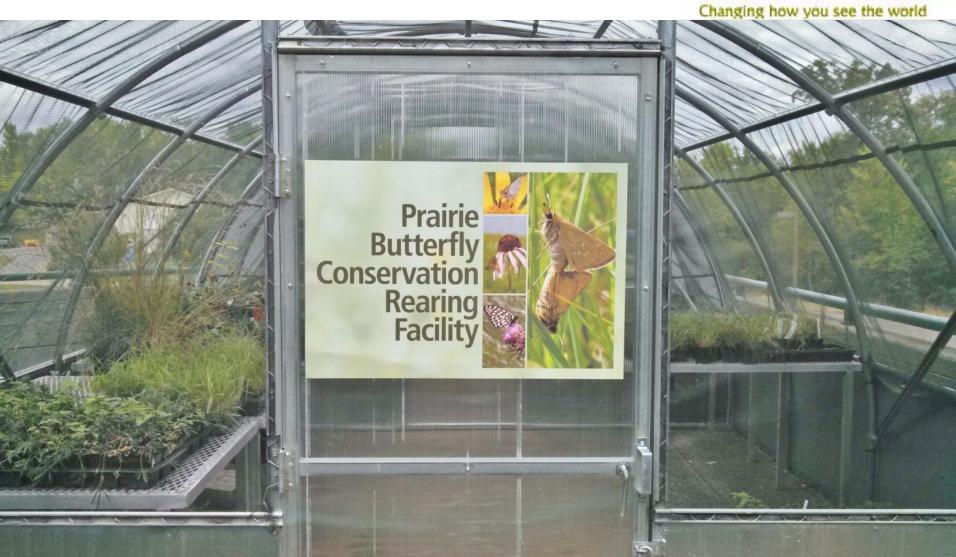






Prairie Butterfly Conservation Program





Partnerships and Funding





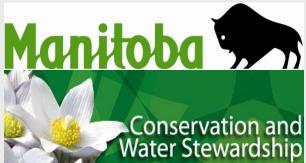
















Protecting nature. Preserving life.™









Program Goals







- 1. "Insurance" Populations at the Minnesota Zoo
- 2. Field Surveys
- 3. Population Genetics
- 4. Pesticides Mortality Research
- 5. Outreach



















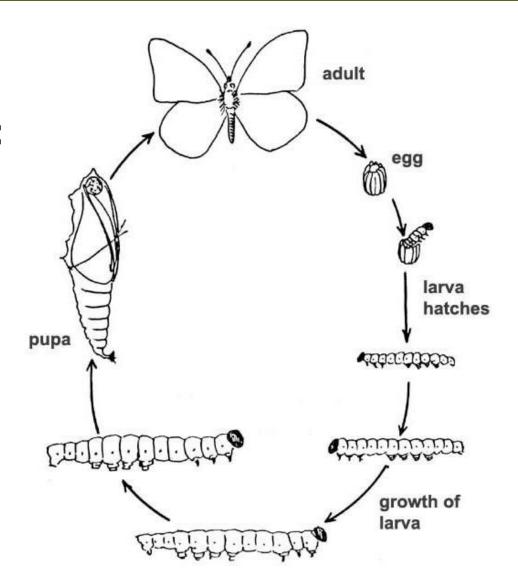




Butterflies and Moths are Indicators

Complex lifecycles:

- Sensitive to environmental conditions
- Require different resources at different times



Indicators

Science News

... from universities, journals, and other research organizations

Butterflies Reeling from Impacts of Climate and Development

ScienceDaily (Jan. 12, 2010) — California butterflies are reeling from a one-two punch of climate change and land development, says an unprecedented analysis led by UC Davis butterfly expert Arthur Shapiro.

Science News

... from universities, journals, and other research organizations

Some Butterfly Species Particularly Vulnerable to Climate Change

ScienceDaily (June 1, 2012) — A recent study of the impact of climate change on butterflies suggests that some species might adapt much better than others, with implications for the pollination and herbivory associated with these and other insect species.

The research, published in Ecological Entomology, examined changes in the life cycles of butterflies at different elevations of a mountain range in central Spain. They served as a model for some of

They served as a the chang warming mountain

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This butterfly, Clodius Parnassian, is more common at higher elevations on Castle Peak than in the past. (Credit: Heather Dwyer/UC Davis photo)

Butterflies Respond to Climate Change by Moving North

Part-time butterfly watchers in Massachusetts have taken more than 19,000 expeditions over the past two decades. The result of their work: northern butterflies are becoming increasingly rare, even as southern species take their place. The likely cause: warming temperatures.

TIME Science & Space

