

**WRP Easement Management
Species of Greatest Conservation Need (Butterflies)**

Common Names	State Distribution	Flight Period	Area Sensitivity	Habitat Preference	Host Plants	Adult Food
<u>Skippers</u>						
Broad-winged skipper	Northern 1/2	Late June to Mid August Single Brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Marshes, sedge meadows, lake margins, and fens with a lot of broad-leaved sedge. Prefers undisturbed wetland sites.	Hairy sedge, broad leaved sedges such as lake sedge	Swamp milkweed, blue vervain among others
Byssus Skipper	Southeast 1/4	First 2 weeks in July Single Brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Tall grass prairie ranging from mesic to xeric including glades. Usually found on areas with a large amount of Indian grass. Has been known to colonize a restored prairie.	Gama grass (<i>Tripsacum</i>) Likely Indian grass	Flower nectar (especially pickerelweed)
Wild Indigo Duskywing	Scattered Statewide	May to October Up to 4 broods	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Open woods, glades, roadsides, railroad right-of-ways, prairies. This species is expanding with its larvae's recent adaptation to eating crown vetch.	Wild indigo, Blue indigo, lupine, false lupine, crown vetch	Nectar from blackberry, white sweet clover, dogbane, sunflower
Arogos Skipper	Western 1/2, Mostly Northwest	Mid June to Early August Single brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	High quality tall grass prairie, undisturbed grasslands, sand prairies, serpentine barrens	Big bluestem and other native grasses	Nectar from Canada thistle, purple vetch, dogbane, purple coneflower
Two-spotted skipper	Scattered Statewide	Mid June to Late July Single Brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Fens, low prairies, wet sedge meadows. Its host plant is not found at any of the known Iowa sites for this species so it likely feeds on some other sedge also.	Hairy-fruit sedge (<i>Carex trichocarpa</i>)	Nectar from pickerelweed, blueflag, common milkweed, spiraea
Dion Skipper	Scattered in all but the far southwest	Late June to Mid-August Single Brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Fens, Wet prairies, and Marshes. Likely the most common of the wetland endemic butterflies.	Various Sedges: Woolgrass, Hairy Sedge, Shoreline Sedge	Nectar from pickerelweed, sneezeweed, buttonbush

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Dakota Skipper	Dickinson Co. Likely extirpated from the state	Last week of June through First week of July. Single Brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Wet prairie dominated by bluestem and the following forbs: Wood Lily, Harebell, Smooth camas. Dry prairie dominated by bluestem, needlegrass, and coneflowers. Iowa's pop. was known from a dry prairie.	Little bluestem, Bluegrass, Panic grass	Coneflowers, Fleabane, Black-eyed Susan, Oxeye daisy
Poweshiek Skipper	Known extant locations all in northern 2 tiers of counties	Late June to Late July Single Brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Undisturbed remnants of high quality tall grass prairie ranging from wet-mesic to xeric.	Indian Grass, Big Bluestem	Nectar from black-eyed susan, oxeye daisy, purple coneflower, coreopsis, white clover
Mulberry Wing	Mostly Northwestern 1/4	Late June to Mid July Single Brood	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Wetlands fens, freshwater marshes, bogs, wet prairies. Hard to see as it flies in amongst the tops of the vegetation.	Sedge (uptight, tussock)	Flower nectar

Hairstreaks, Blues, and Coppers

Silvery Blue	Northern 1/2, Also known from a single record at Shimek State Forest	Early May to Early June	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Prairies, meadows, open fields, open woods. Larvae may be tended by ants.	Native vetches and legumes	Flowers (<i>Asteraceae</i>), Wild Strawberry
Reakirt's Blue	Scattered but more likely in western 1/2	Multiple Broods: Late May- June Late June through July Mid August to early September	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Mostly limited to native prairie particularly with a lot of lead plant	Various Legumes. Larvae may be tended by ants.	Spearmint, white sweet clover among others.

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Acadian Hairstreak	Scattered – mostly northwestern 3/4	Late June to Mid July	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Native wet prairies, sedge meadows, fens and marshes	Willow species	Milkweeds, thistles, dogbane
Purplish Copper	Scattered – mostly in the northern half of the state	Two Broods: 1 st Brood: Late May to Early June 2 nd Brood: Early to Late July	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Wet Mesic Prairies, Marshes and wet meadows.	Knotweeds and docks (Polygonaceae) and cinquefoils in the rose family	Flower nectar
<u>Nymphalids</u>						
Aphrodite Fritillary	Statewide but mostly northern 1/2	Double Brooded: Mid June – Mid July Early August – Early September	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	Prairie marshes, tall grass prairie and fens particularly those of a higher quality.	Violets, particularly lance-leaved violet (<i>Viola lanceolata</i>)	Nectar from milkweed, viper's bugloss among others.
Regal Fritillary	Statewide	Late June to Mid October	Ideally >40 acres	Tall grass prairie and rolling open grasslands, meadows, marshes, wet fields. Late season nectar source is particularly necessary.	Birdsfoot violet (<i>Viola pedata</i>), Blue prairie violet (<i>Viola pedatifita</i>)	Nectar from milkweeds, thistles, red clover, mountain mint.
Baltimore Checkerspot	Northeast 1/4	Mid June to Mid July	Not Area Sensitive, More Habitat Sensitive	High quality fens, open woodland seeps and marshes	Turtlehead	Nectar from milkweed, viburnum, and wild rose