

Common Name	Scientific Name	Grassland Plan Target		
		MGPM	XTGP	MBP
Simius roadside skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes simius</i>	X	X	-
Arogos skipper	<i>Atrytone arogos</i>	-	X	X
Dusted skipper	<i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>	-	X	X
Hops feeding azure	<i>Celestrina humulus</i>	-	-	X
Mottled dusky wing	<i>Erynnis martialis</i>	-	X	-
Colorado blue	<i>Euphilotes rita coloradensis</i>	-	X	-
Two-spotted skipper	<i>Euphyes bimacula</i>	-	-	X
Ottoo skipper	<i>Hesperia ottoe</i>	-	X	X
Crossline skipper	<i>Polites origenes</i>	-	X	X
Rhesus skipper	<i>Polites rhesus</i>	X	X	-
Regal fritillary	<i>Speyeria idalia</i>	-	X	-
Orange-headed roadside-skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes phylace</i>	-	X	X
Leonard's skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus</i>	X	X	X
Pahaska skipper	<i>Hesperia pahaska</i>	X	X	-
Green skipper	<i>Hesperia viridus</i>	X	X	-
Boisduval's blue	<i>Plebejus icariooides</i>	-	X	-
Uncas skipper	<i>Hesperia uncas</i>	-	X	X
Indra swallowtail	<i>Papilio indra</i>	X	X	-
Delaware skipper	<i>Atrytone logan</i>	-	X	X

**Confidence of these indicator rating descriptions:** High

**Indicator Measurements:**

**Date:** 4/15/2008

**Current Indicator Measurement:** 0.44

**Current Rating:** Fair

**Current rating comment:** Half of the grassland dependent species depend upon big and little bluestem for larval food. These plant species are typically present in grasslands with "Good" vegetation condition. Analysis of the existing data suggests that the vegetation condition of the MGPM, XTGP and MBP can best be described as "Fair" (i.e., most vegetation condition indicators are rated as "Fair"). It is appropriate that current ratings of insects and their particular habitat requirements are similar.

**Confidence of the current rating:** Medium

**Desired Rating:** Good

**Desired rating comment:** Although the studies used to estimate current butterfly status sampled in areas of high vegetative quality (Armstead 2003, Collinge et al. 2003, Robinson and Bowers 2007), there are areas in these conservation targets that would benefit from increased fire frequency, decreased human pressure, and changes in grazing (Kettler and Pineda 1999, Pineda and Ellingson 1998). Changes in grazing could mean the timing and intensity of livestock grazing, or the intensity of grazing by prairie dogs. This could increase local dominance of larval host-plants, which is correlated to butterfly winter survival and recruitment rates.

**Other comments:** Monitoring of grassland dependent species should be undertaken every 5-10 years to identify population trends. Monitoring should occur for at least two consecutive years to address the influence of annual environmental variation (precipitation, temperature, etc.) and variability of detection frequency.