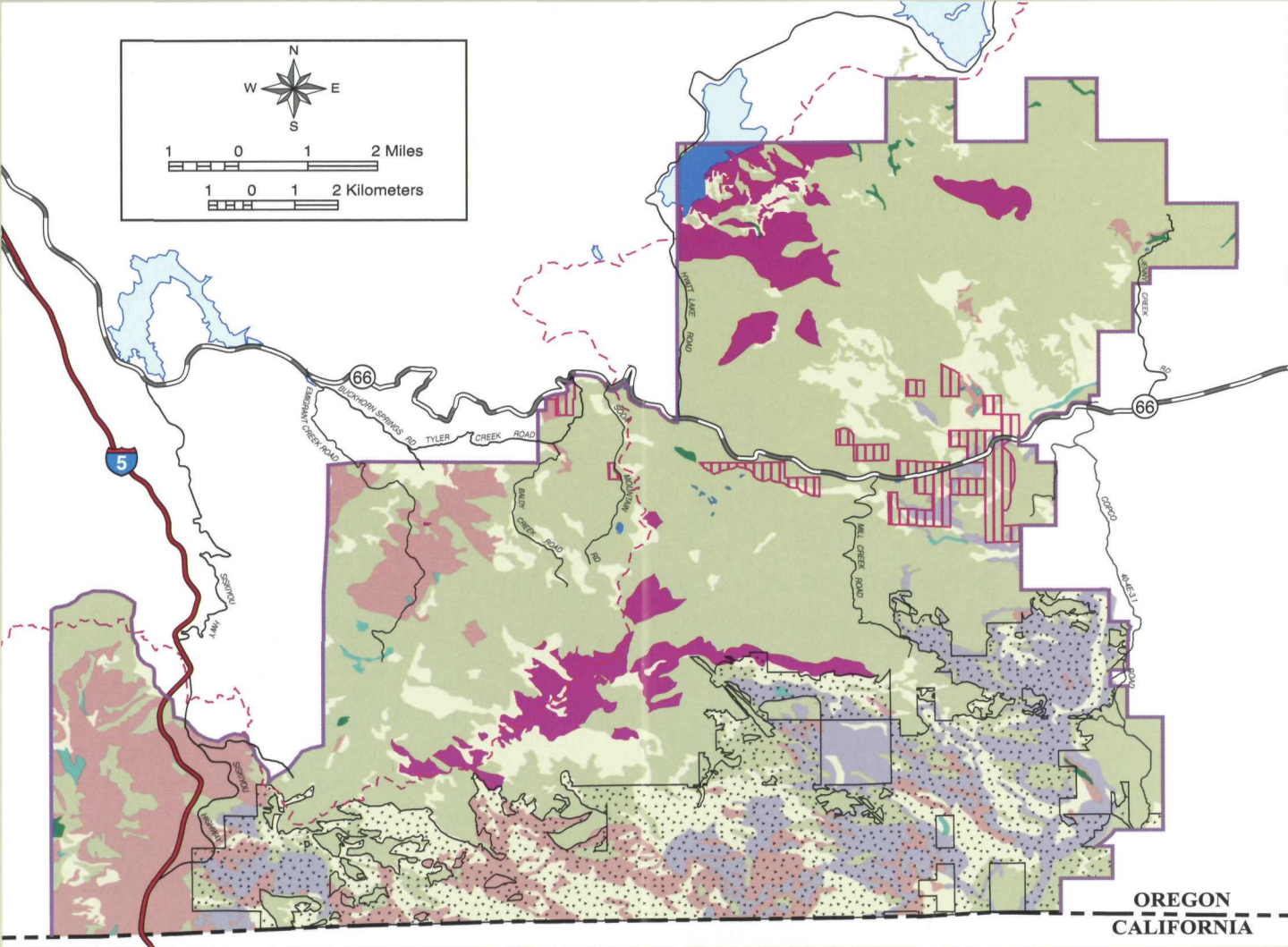


Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was established by President William J. Clinton's proclamation on June 9, 2000, in recognition of its remarkable ecology and to protect a diverse range of biological, geological, aquatic, archeological, and historic objects. The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is situated where the Klamath, Siskiyou, and Cascade Mountain ranges converge and is the first monument set aside solely for the preservation of biodiversity. The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is part of the National Conservation Landscape System and is independent of other Bureau of Land Management administered lands.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Plant Communities



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management



LEGEND

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Grassland/Meadow | Wetland | Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Diversity Emphasis Area |
| Shrub/Woodland | Water | Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Old-Growth Emphasis Area |
| Hardwood | Wildland-Urban Interface | |
| Mixed Conifer | | |
| White Fir | Pacific Crest Trail | |
| Semi-Wetland | Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Admin Boundary | |

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.



Sources and Further Reading:

Odion, Dennis C. and Frost, Evan J., 2002. Protecting Objects of Scientific Interest in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument: Status, Threats and Management Recommendation, World Wildlife Fund – Klamath-Siskiyou Regional Program, Ashland, OR.

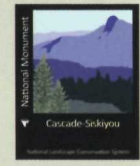
Pyle, Robert Michael, 2002. The Butterflies of Cascadia, Seattle Audubon Society, Seattle, WA.

Runquist, Erik, 1999. Butterfly Community Surveys in the Soda Mountain Region, Jackson County, Oregon. Medford District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Ashland, OR.

Warren, A. D., K. J. Davis, N. V. Grishin, J. P. Pelham, E. M. Stangeland. 2010. Butterflies of America <http://butterfliesofamerica.com/>



Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou NM
P.O. Box 3495
Ashland, OR 97520



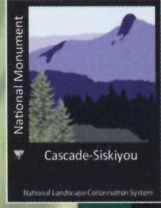
Cascade Siskiyou National Monument
Medford District Office
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504
541-488-2207
<http://www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/csnm/>



**US Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**
Medford District Office
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504
BLM/OR/WA/GI-16/038+1122.32

Butterflies

Becker's White



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

National Landscape Conservation System

Butterfly Species Found in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

SKIPPERS (*Hesperiidae*)



Photo: Kim Davis, Mike Stangeland & Andrew Warren

- ☐ Lindsey's Skipper
Polites mardon klamathensis
- ☐ Sonoran Skipper
Polites sonora sonora
- ☐ Sachem
Atalopedes campestris campestris
- ☐ Woodland Skipper
Ochloides sylvanoides sylvanoides
- ☐ Dun Skipper
Euphyes vestris vestris
- ☐ Common Roadside Skipper
Amblyscirtes vialis
- ☐ Silver-spotted Skipper
Epargyreus clarus californicus
- ☐ Northern Cloudywing
Thorybes pylades indistinctus
- ☐ Dreamy Duskywing
Erynnis icelus
- ☐ Propertius Duskywing
Erynnis Propertius
- ☐ Pacuvius Duskywing
Erynnis pacuvius lilius
- ☐ Persius Duskywing
Erynnis persius borealis
- ☐ Two-banded Checkered Skipper
Pyrgus ruralis ruralis
- ☐ Common Checkered Skipper
Pyrgus communis
- ☐ Arctic Skipper
Carterocephalus palaemon ssp.
- ☐ Juba Skipper
Hesperia juba
- ☐ Western Branded Skipper
Hesperia colorado oregonia/Idaho
- ☐ Columbian Skipper
Hesperia columbia
- ☐ Lindsey's Skipper
Hesperia lindseyi septentrionalis
- ☐ Sandhill Skipper
Polites sabuleti aestivalis
- ☐ Mardon Skipper
Polites mardon klamathensis
- ☐ Sonoran Skipper
Polites sonora sonora
- ☐ Sachem
Atalopedes campestris campestris
- ☐ Woodland Skipper
Ochloides sylvanoides sylvanoides
- ☐ Dun Skipper
Euphyes vestris vestris
- ☐ Common Roadside Skipper
Amblyscirtes vialis
- ☐ Silver-spotted Skipper
Epargyreus clarus californicus
- ☐ Northern Cloudywing
Thorybes pylades indistinctus
- ☐ Dreamy Duskywing
Erynnis icelus
- ☐ Propertius Duskywing
Erynnis Propertius
- ☐ Pacuvius Duskywing
Erynnis pacuvius lilius
- ☐ Persius Duskywing
Erynnis persius borealis
- ☐ Two-banded Checkered Skipper
Pyrgus ruralis ruralis
- ☐ Common Checkered Skipper
Pyrgus communis
- ☐ Arctic Skipper
Carterocephalus palaemon ssp.
- ☐ Juba Skipper
Hesperia juba
- ☐ Western Branded Skipper
Hesperia colorado oregonia/Idaho
- ☐ Columbian Skipper
Hesperia columbia
- ☐ Lindsey's Skipper
Hesperia lindseyi septentrionalis
- ☐ Sandhill Skipper
Polites sabuleti aestivalis

SWALLOWTAILS (*Papilionidae*)



Photo: Kim Davis, Mike Stangeland & Andrew Warren

- ☐ Clodius Parnassian
Parnassius clodius claudianus
- ☐ Mountain Parnassian
Parnassius smintheus sternitskyi
- ☐ Anise Swallowtail
Papilio zelicaon
- ☐ Indra Swallowtail
Papilio indra shastensis
- ☐ Western Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio rutulus rutulus
- ☐ Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio multicaudatus pusillus
- ☐ Pale Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio eurymedon

WHITES AND SULPHURS (*Pieridae*)



Photo: Kim Davis, Mike Stangeland & Andrew Warren

- ☐ Pine White
Neophasia menapia menapia
- ☐ Becker's White
Pontia beckerii
- ☐ Spring White
Pontia sisymbrii sisymbrii
- ☐ Checkered White
Pontia protodice
- ☐ Western White
Pontia occidentalis occidentalis
- ☐ Margined White
Pieris marginalis castoria
- ☐ Cabbage White
Pieris rapae rapae
- ☐ Large Marble
Euchloe ausonides "ausonides"
- ☐ Gray Marble
Anthocharis lanceolata lanceolata
- ☐ Sara's Orangetip
Anthocharis sara sara
- ☐ Clouded Sulphur
Colias philodice eriphyle
- ☐ Orange Sulphur
Colias eurytheme
- ☐ Western Sulphur
Colias occidentalis chrysomelas

GOSSAMER WINGS (*Lycaenidae*)

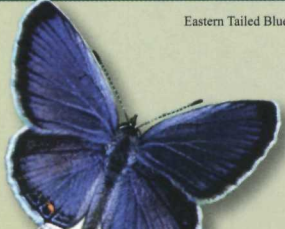


Photo: Kim Davis, Mike Stangeland & Andrew Warren

- ☐ Tailed Copper
Tharsalea arota virginensis
- ☐ Great Copper
Lycaena xanthoides nigromaculata
- ☐ Edith's Copper
Lycaena editha
- ☐ Gorgon Copper
Lycaena gorgon dorothea
- ☐ Blue Copper
Lycaena heteronea ssp.
- ☐ Purplish Copper
Lycaena helloides helloides
- ☐ Lilac-bordered Copper
Lycaena nivalis blend
- ☐ Golden Hairstreak
Habrodais grunus lorquini
- ☐ Sooty Hairstreak
Satyrium fuliginosum ssp.
- ☐ California Hairstreak
Satyrium californica californica
- ☐ Sylvan Hairstreak
Satyrium sylvinum nootka
- ☐ Gold-hunter's Hairstreak
Satyrium aurette aurette
- ☐ Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak
Satyrium tetra

- ☐ Hedgerow Hairstreak
Satyrium saepium saepium
- ☐ Bramble Green Hairstreak
Callophrys perplexa perplexa
- ☐ Sheridan's Green Hairstreak
Callophrys sheridanii lemberti
- ☐ Johnson's Hairstreak
Mitoura johnsoni
- ☐ Thicket Hairstreak
Mitoura spinetorum spinetorum
- ☐ Cedar Hairstreak
Mitoura grynea nelsoni
- ☐ Brown Elf
Incisalia augustinus iroides
- ☐ Moss' Elf
Incisalia mossii windi
- ☐ Western Pine Elf
Callophrys eryphon eryphon
- ☐ Gray Hairstreak
Strymon melinus atrofasciata
- ☐ Eastern Tailed Blue
Evers comyntas
- ☐ Western Tailed Blue
Evers amyntula
- ☐ Spring Azure
Celastrina argiolus
- ☐ Pacific Dotted Blue
Euphilotes enoptes
- ☐ Intermediate Dotted Blue
Euphilotes intermedia
- ☐ Square-spotted Blue
Euphilotes battoides
- ☐ Silvery Blue
Glaucopsyche lygdamus
- ☐ Anna's Blue
Lycaides anna ricei

- ☐ Melissa's Blue
Lycaides melissa
- ☐ Greenish Blue
Plebejus saepiolus
- ☐ Boisduval's Blue
Icaricia icarioides
- ☐ Acmon Blue
Icaricia acmon
- ☐ Lupine Blue
Icaricia lupini

METALMARKS (*Riodinidae*)

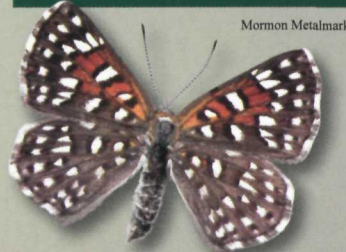


Photo: Kim Davis, Mike Stangeland & Andrew Warren

- ☐ Mormon Metalmark
Apodemia mormo mormo

BRUSHFOOTS (*Nymphalidae*)



Photo: Kim Davis & Mike Stangeland

- ☐ Great Spangled Fritillary
Speyeria cybele pugetensis
- ☐ Coronis Fritillary
Speyeria coronis coronis/snyderi
- ☐ Zerene Fritillary
Speyeria zerene conchyliatus

- ☐ Callippe Fritillary
Speyeria callippe elaine
- ☐ Great Basin Fritillary
Speyeria egleis mattooni
- ☐ Atlantis Fritillary
Speyeria atlantis dodgei
- ☐ Hydaspe Fritillary
Speyeria hydaspe blend
- ☐ Western Meadow Fritillary
Boloria epithore chermocki
- ☐ Leanira Checkerspot
Thessalia leanire oregonensis
- ☐ Hoffman's Checkerspot
Chlosyne hoffmanni segregata
- ☐ Northern Checkerspot
Chlosyne palla palla
- ☐ Field Crescent
Phyciodes pulchellus pulchellus
- ☐ California Crescent
Phyciodes orseis orseis
- ☐ Mylitta Crescent
Phyciodes mylitta mylitta
- ☐ Chalcedona Checkerspot
Euphydryas chalcedona chalcedona
- ☐ Edith's Checkerspot
Euphydryas editha rubicunda
- ☐ Satyr Anglewing
Polygonia satyrus
- ☐ Green Comma
Polygonia faunus rusticus
- ☐ Hoary Comma
Polygonia gracilis zephyrus
- ☐ Oreas Anglewing
Polygonia oreas silenus
- ☐ California Tortoiseshell
Nymphalis californica
- ☐ Mourning Cloak
Nymphalis antiopa antiopa
- ☐ Milbert's Tortoiseshell
Nymphalis milberti subpallida
- ☐ American Lady
Vanessa virginiensis
- ☐ West Coast Lady
Vanessa annabella
- ☐ Painted Lady
Vanessa cardui
- ☐ Red Admirable
Vanessa atalanta rubria
- ☐ Common Buckeye
Junonia coenia grisea
- ☐ Lorquin's Admiral
Limenitis lorquini lorquini
- ☐ California Sister
Adelpha bredowii californica
- ☐ Ochre Ringlet
Coenonympha californica eryngii
- ☐ Common Wood Nymph
Cercyonis pegala ariane
- ☐ Great Basin Wood Nymph
Cercyonis sthenele silvestris
- ☐ Dark Wood Nymph
Cercyonis oetus oetus
- ☐ Great Arctic
Oeneis nevadensis nevadensis
- ☐ Monarch
Danaus plexippus plexippus

Photos for this brochure:
Courtesy of Butterflies of America.
<http://butterfliesofamerica.com>

About this check list:
This checklist is based on field surveys done in 1999 and updated in 2002. There are likely additional species that have been sited which the agency is not aware of, or species that have not been sited yet. The sources for the checklist are located on the back panel of this brochure.

Welcome

The Bureau of Land Management and monument partner, Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, have provided this brochure so that your butterfly observations might be more meaningful.

The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument supports an exceptional range of fauna, including one of the highest diversities of butterfly species in the United States. Almost 120 species of butterflies, skippers, and moths have been documented in the monument. The mixing of diverse habitats in such close proximity to each other sets the stage for the unique and diverse collection of butterfly species that are found in the monument.

Similar to the needs of humans, butterflies seek out settings that provide water, nutrients, and warmth. Knowing the right habitat is a key to finding butterflies. Locations include well-flowered open spots such as meadows, forest clearings, roadsides, trails, grassy mountainsides, rocky outcrops and canyons. Late spring and summer are the best times for butterfly observation in the monument. Weather as well as elevation and aspect will influence butterfly observations, but on a warm day, butterflies can be seen throughout the monument. To make your experience more enjoyable, take along a pair of small binoculars, a map for navigation, and a good field guide.

Thank you for visiting Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. You can protect the monument by following a few simple rules. Cross-country travel by bicycle or vehicle is prohibited. With limited exceptions, the removal of any monument features or objects is prohibited. Please respect and avoid private property when exploring the national monument.

Notable Butterflies in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

Mardon Skipper
Polites mardon



Photo: WDFW

Mardon Skipper Identification:
The Mardon skipper is a small (20-24 mm; <1 inch), tawny-orange butterfly with a stout, hairy body. The upper surface of both wings is orange with broad dark borders. The wings from below are light tan-orange with a distinctive pattern of light yellow to white rectangular spots. Males are smaller than females and have a small, dark brown streak (stigma) on the upper surface of the forewing. Mardon skippers have a fast, skipping flight, bent antennae clubs, and a characteristic basking posture in which the forewings are held at a 45-degree angle and the hind wings are fully spread.

Where can I see a Mardon Skipper?
The Mardon Skipper is a rare northwest butterfly, found in western Oregon, western Washington, and northwestern California. The Mardon Skipper is typically found in grasslands and meadows, especially at low elevations in the Cascades, in alpine areas, and on serpentine soils. Fescue grasses are the host plant for Mardon caterpillars. Mardon Skippers appear to be poor fliers and likely spend their entire life cycle in one area.

Within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument,

Mardon Skippers have been seen along Baldy Creek Road near Boccard Point and along Soda Mountain Road.

Why is the Mardon Skipper in trouble?
There are several reasons why the Mardon Skipper is very vulnerable to extinction. The primary reason is habitat loss resulting from livestock overgrazing, invasion of non-native and native species into meadows and grasslands, and the succession from grassland to forest, in part due to the suppression of fires, development and agricultural practices, recreational activities, and the application of herbicides.

Johnson’s Hairstreak
Callophrys johnsoni



Photo: Jim P. Brock

Johnson’s Hairstreak Identification:
Wing span is approximately 1 1/4 - 1 3/8 inches (3.2 - 3.5 cm). The upperside of males is rusty brown, while females are more orange. The underside is gray-brown, darker toward wing bases. The post median line is white-bordered with black on the inside edge.

Where can I see a Johnson’s Hairstreak?
Johnson’s Hairstreaks rely upon Coniferous forests, especially old-growth, for habitat. The Johnson’s Hairstreak lays its eggs in Pine Dwarf Mistletoe

(*Arceuthobium campylopodum*), which grows in conifer trees and is the host plant for the caterpillar. Within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Johnson’s Hairstreaks have been seen in the Chinquapin Mountain / Hyatt Lake area.

Lindsey’s Skipper
Hesperia lindseyi septentrionalis



Photo: Fred Ramsey

Lindsey’s Skipper Identification:
Wing span is > 1 1/4 inches (3.2 cm). The upperside of the male is bright yellow-orange with a narrow dark border and a few pale spots. The upperside of the female is duller with more light spots; those on the forewing are transparent. The underside of both sexes is light- to greenish-orange. The hindwing has pale veins and a band of large irregular pale spots.

Where can I see a Lindsey’s Skipper?
Typical habitat for the Lindsey’s Skipper includes grassy foothills, chaparral, and oak woodlands. Their range extends along the Pacific-facing mountain slopes from southern Oregon to Riverside County, California. In the Monument, Lindsey’s Skippers have been seen in the Scotch Creek and Oregon Gulch Research Natural Areas, around Pilot Rock and Porcupine Creek, and along Soda Mountain Road.

A butterfly or a moth—
what’s the difference?

Butterflies tend to be active during the day. Moths are usually more active at night.

Butterflies usually have brightly-colored wings. Moths are generally drab in color.

Butterflies have thin antennae that are clubbed at the ends. Moths have feathery-like antennae.

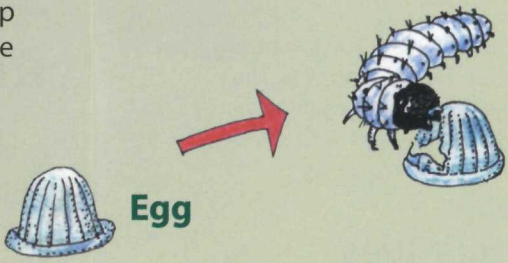


Butterflies will rest with their wings folded. Moths rest with their wings down, often tented over their backs.

Butterflies have slender, smooth bodies. Moths often have stout, hairy, or furry-looking bodies.

Egg

Depending upon the species, adult butterflies lay up to several hundred eggs on the leaves or stem of the host plant. Butterfly eggs are very small. They can be round, cylindrical, or oval, and some are smooth and some have ridges. Most butterflies have specific plants which will provide food for the caterpillar. Eggs can be laid singly or in clusters and are “glued” to the host plant with a sticky substance that protects the eggs while adhering them to the host plant.

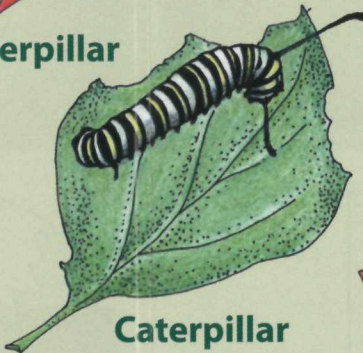


Egg

Larva = Caterpillar

The Butterfly Lifecycle

Butterflies like many other insects, undergo a complete metamorphosis. A complete metamorphosis has four distinct phases, each serving a unique purpose: egg, larva, pupa, and adult phase.



Caterpillar

Larva (Caterpillar)

Butterflies emerge from the egg as larvae, commonly called caterpillars. When caterpillars emerge from the egg they are very small, but rapidly grow once they start eating. Caterpillars are voracious but picky eaters. Most caterpillars will only eat one kind or only a few kinds of plants, called host plants. Caterpillars generally spend their . A caterpillar has an exoskeleton, and like most creatures with an exoskeleton must molt (shed its skin) to grow. A caterpillar may molt four or more times before reaching full size. This process takes between ten days and two months. Once the caterpillar has reached full size, it is ready to enter the pupa phase.



Pupa

The caterpillar finds a

Pupa = Chrysalis



safe place to attach itself to a twig or leaf by spinning a silken pad. The caterpillar then molts for the final time and forms a hard outer shell, called a chrysalis. The chrysalis is usually green or brown and is camouflaged. This phase may take as little as two weeks and up to several months. Many butterfly species overwinter in this stage. In this stage, metamorphosis occurs—the transformation from caterpillar to butterfly. During metamorphosis, the caterpillar’s tissues break down and reorganize to form the adult butterfly.



Metamorphosis from pupa to butterfly

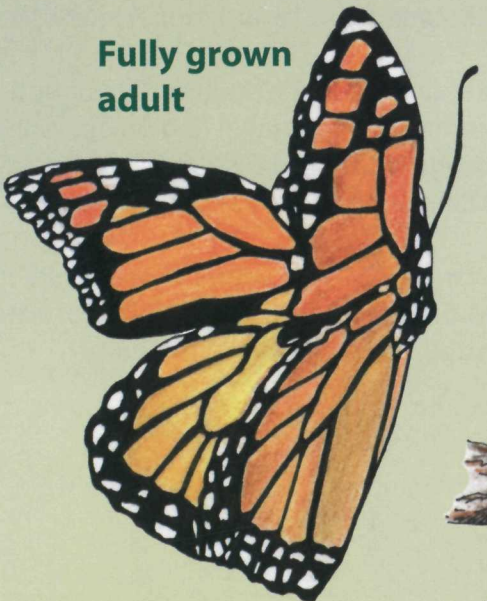
Butterfly emerges from the chrysalis



Adult

(Butterfly)

When the adult butterfly emerges from the chrysalis, its wings will be soft and folded against its body. Fluid will pump into the wings to expand them. It may take up to four hours for the wings to harden before the butterfly can take flight. Adult butterflies are most vulnerable to predation during this window of time. Generally, adult butterflies live only a few weeks; their objective during this time is to find a mate and reproduce, allowing the cycle to continue.



Fully grown adult