

How & Where To Identify Karners

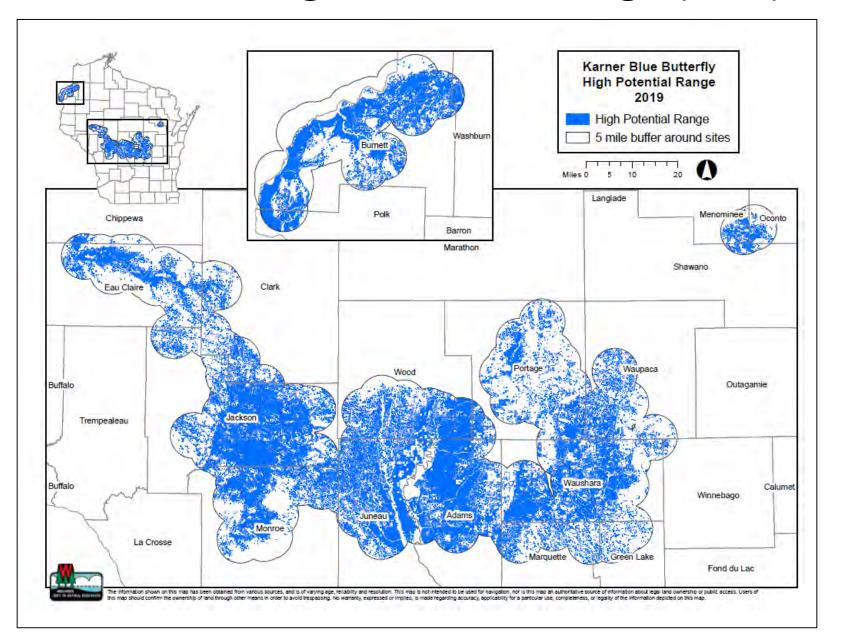
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Wisconsin High Potential Range (HPR)



Habitat







- Oak Savanna
- Jack pine barrens
- Brush prairie
- Dry prairie
- ROW corridors



Habitat Importance

- Globally imperiled
- Support >50 SGCN (species of greatest conservation need)





Host Plant

- Wild lupine (Lupinus perennis)
- Pea family
- Sandy soils
- Blooms May-June



How to Identify Lupine

- 7-11 leaflets
- Grows in clumps
- Purple flower





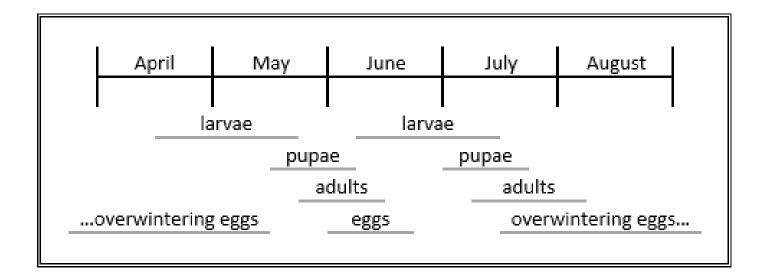
- Russell Lupine (Lupinus polyphyllus)
- Leaves more pointed
- More colors
- Bigger

Karner Biology



- 2 flight periods begin:
 - Late May/Early June
 - Early/Mid July
- Ant mutualism
 - Tend larvae

Karner Phenology



Evidence of KBB Feeding



KBB caterpillar feeding on lupine





Windowpane effect occurs from KBB feeding





Identifying Karner Butterflies

- MUST see underside to confirm ID
- Band of orange crescents on underside of both forewings <u>AND</u> hindwings

Identifying Gender

Male



Female



Lookalikes

Silvery blue





No orange crescents below

Lookalikes

Eastern tailed blue

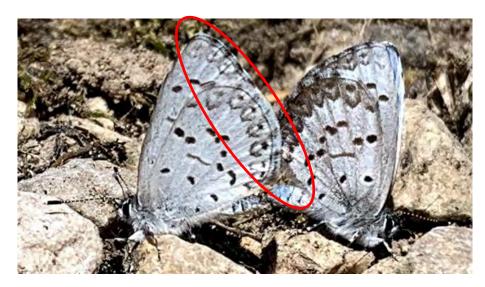




Tails 2 orange spots

Lookalikes

Azure





No orange crescents below



A: Yes





A: No





Left to right A: No, No, Yes





A: Not sure (need to see underside)





A: No





Top, right, bottom A: Yes, Yes, Yes





Top left clockwise A: No, Don't know, Don't know, Yes, Yes





Left, right A: Don't know, Yes





A: No





A: Yes





A: No



Photographing Karners Tips

- Must photograph underside of wings
- Wait until KBB lands
- Watch out for your shadow

