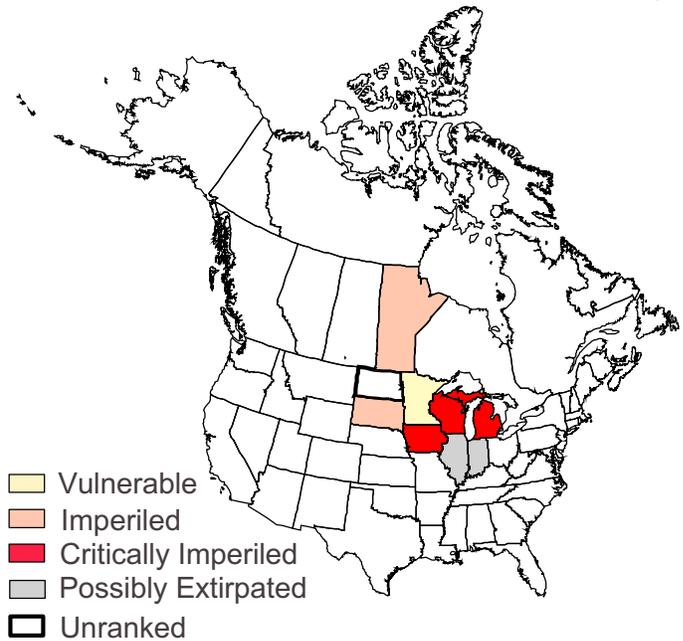




Figure 16: Photograph (MN DNR) and distribution map (NatureServe) of Powesheik skipperling.



Powesheik skipperling (*Oarisma powesheik*) is state listed as a species of special concern. Elsewhere it may be extirpated (Illinois, Indiana), critically imperiled (Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa), imperiled (South Dakota), or unranked (North Dakota). It prefers dry to dry-mesic prairie although in the eastern U.S. will utilize fens. Populations of this species are isolated due to habitat loss and possibly prescribed burning. “In general it is doubtful that any managed area where the fire return interval is less than four years per unit, or any area burned as one unit, should be considered protected,” (NatureServe, 2001). This species is affected by burning because all stages of the life cycle are spent above ground.

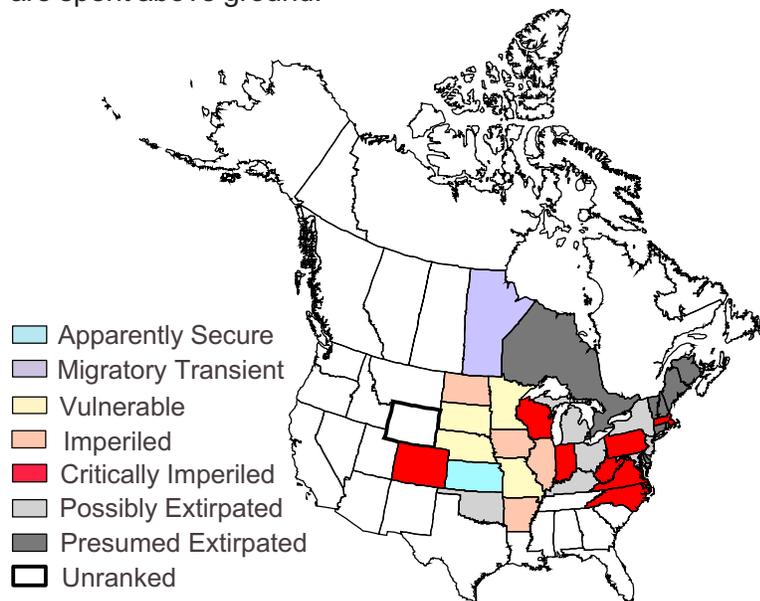


Figure 17: Photograph (MN DNR) and distribution map (NatureServe) of regal fritillary.

Regal fritillary (*Speyeria idalia*) is state listed as a species of special concern. It is adapted to dry and mesic prairie. It formerly ranged across much of the eastern US but its habitat is highly fragmented and declining rapidly east of the Mississippi River. Isolated populations are vulnerable to natural disturbances like drought and human impacts including agricultural chemicals, habitat conversion and prescribed burning. “While the species is still extant in many prairie remnants, it does appear to be excluded or threatened in some remnants by excessive prescribed burning and to be held at low numbers at many or most occurrences by rotational burning,” (NatureServe, 2001).