

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of Fender's Blue Butterfly plants. The plants have green, lanceolate leaves with prominent white veins. Some leaves are fully expanded, while others are still in bud. A white ruler is visible in the upper left corner, providing a sense of scale. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Fender's Blue Butterfly Post-fire Assessment: A Case Study.

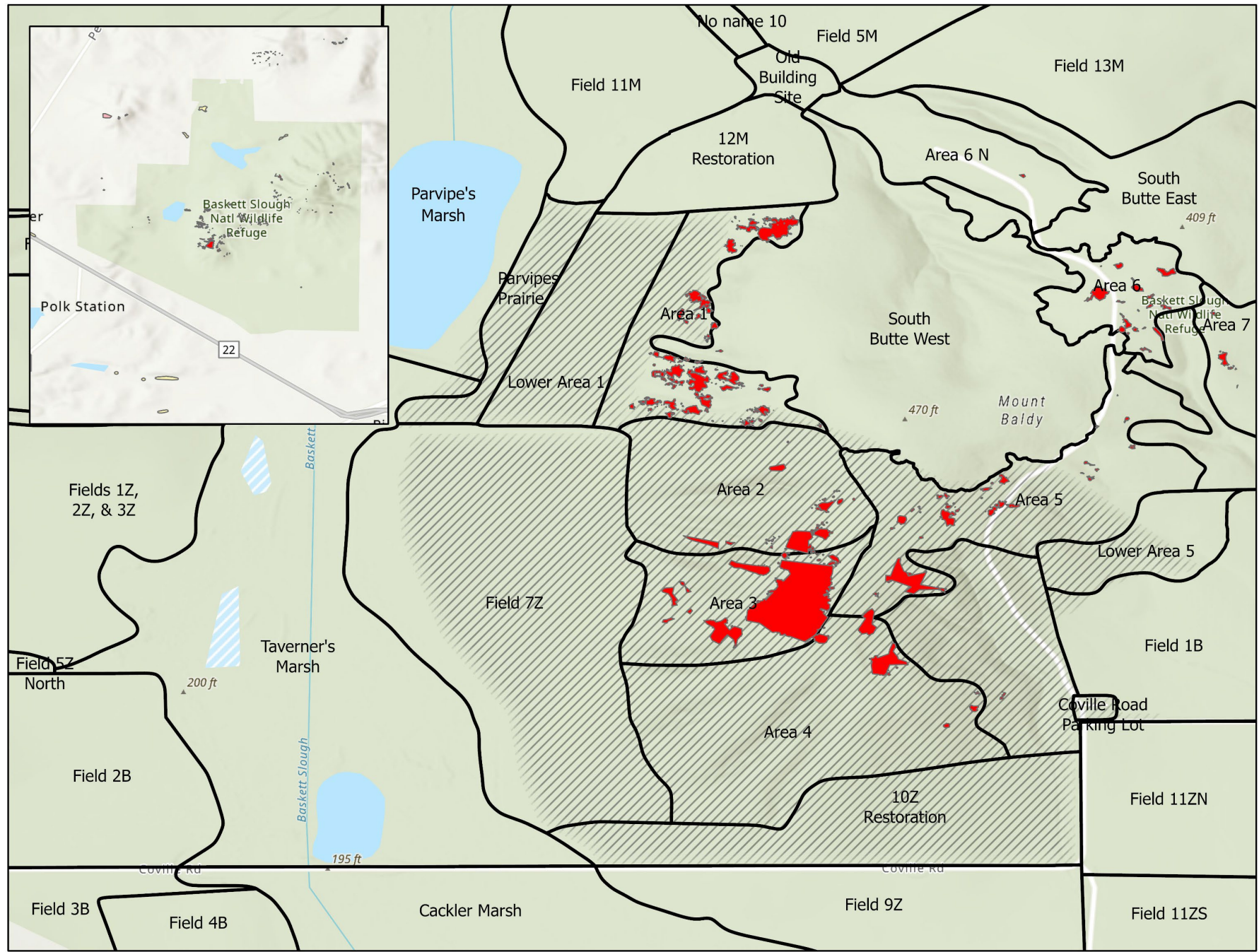
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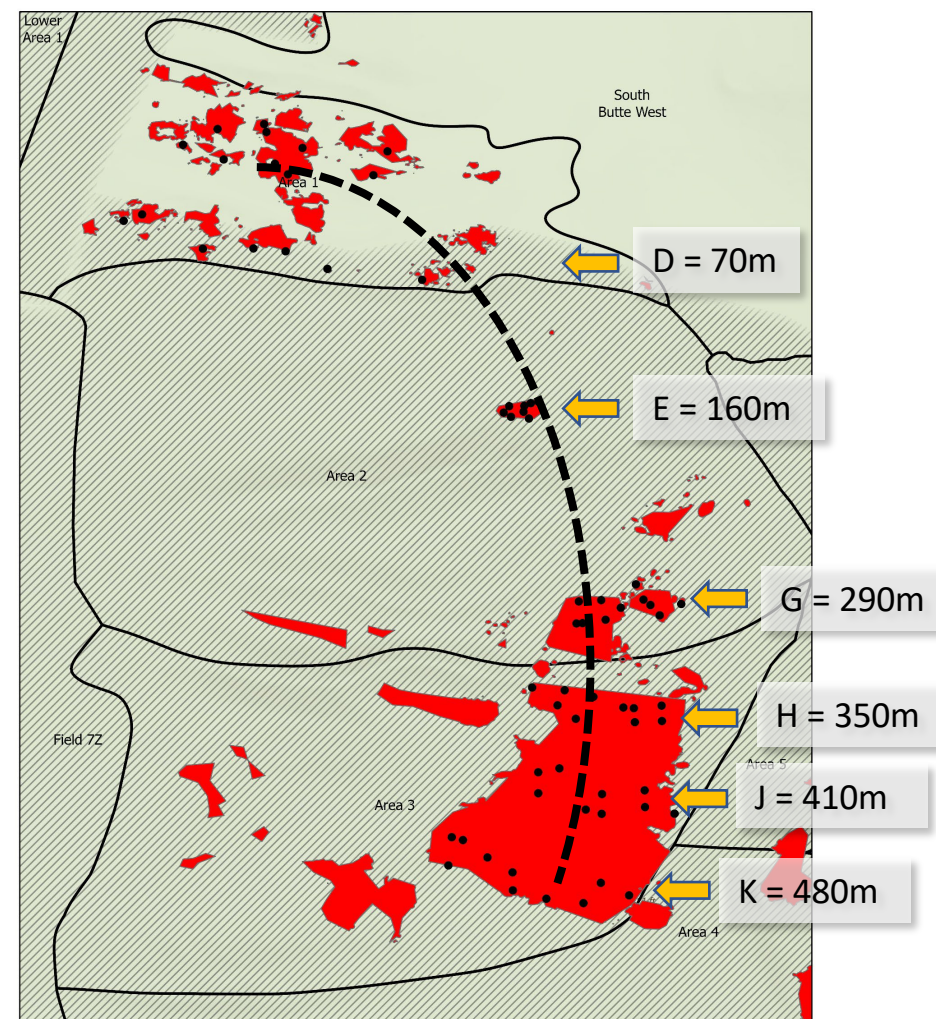
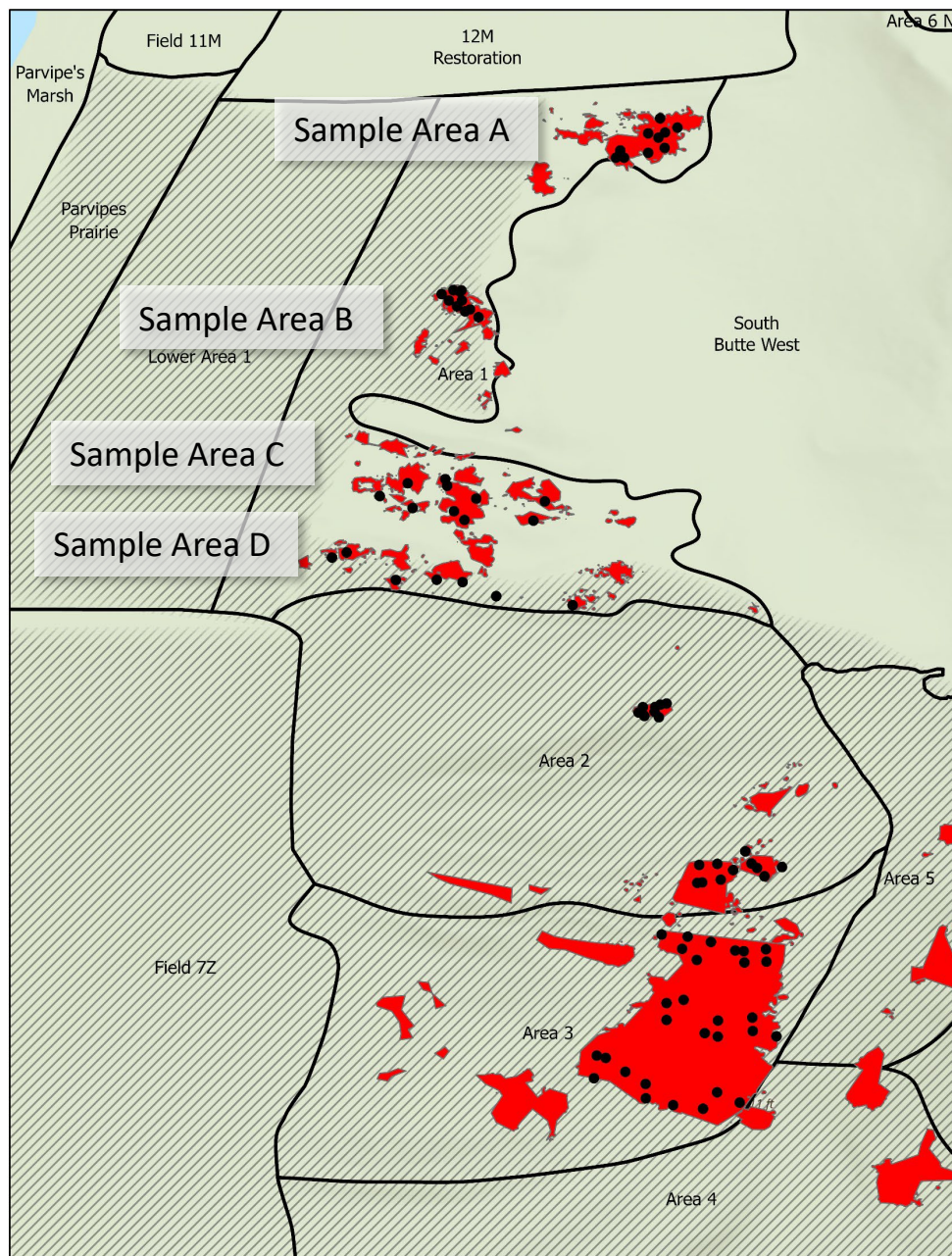




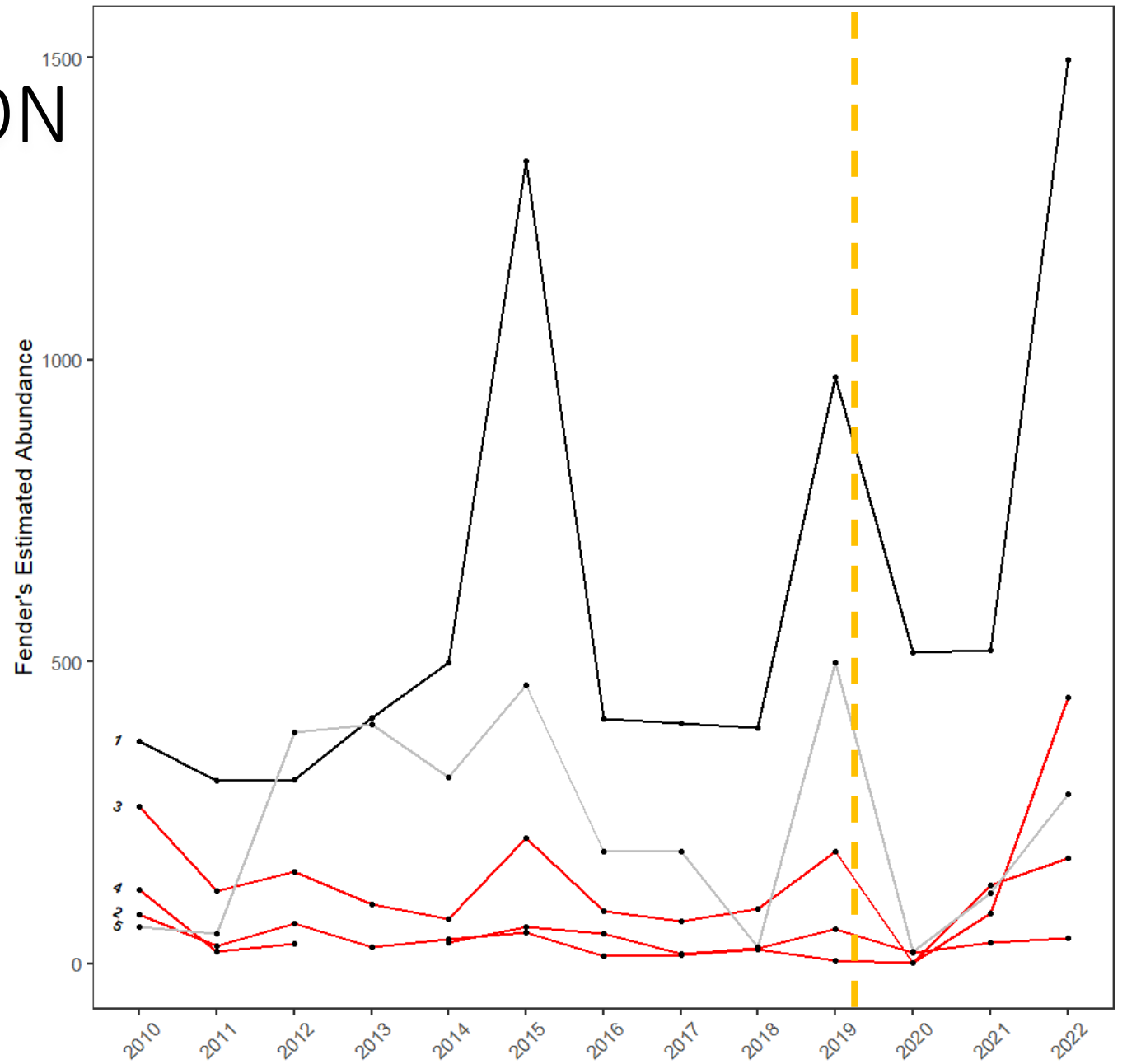
The purpose of this multi-year project is to gain a better understanding of habitat use and the patterns of Fender's blue recolonization after fire, with the following objectives:

- Evaluate the impact of the 2019 fire on Baskett Slough NWR Fender's populations by assessing larvae activity in burned and unburned areas.
- Examine Fender's blue butterfly's recolonization of the burned area after fire, through assessing 2020 to 2022 Fender's blue egg abundance in burned and unburned areas.
- Evaluate the relationship between Fender's blue recolonization rates and distance from unburned habitat, through assessing Fender's blue adult and egg abundance in lupine patches located at intervals along an ~ 500 m transect extending into burned habitat and away from unburned habitat.

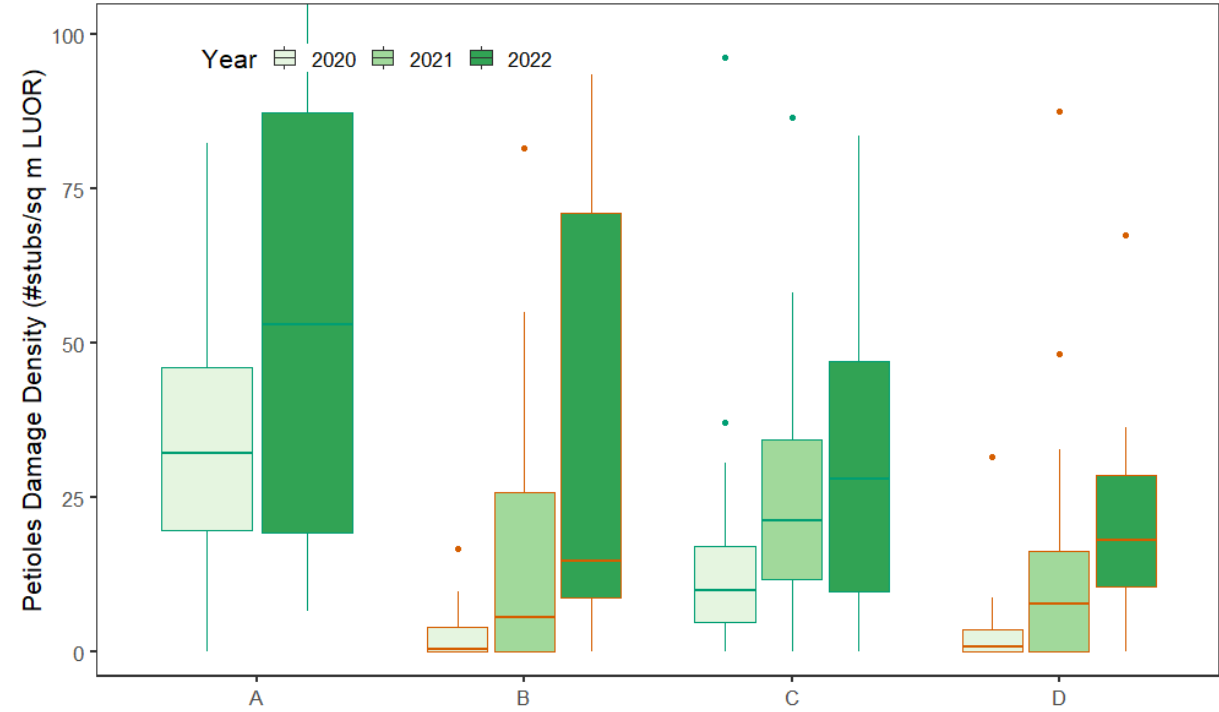
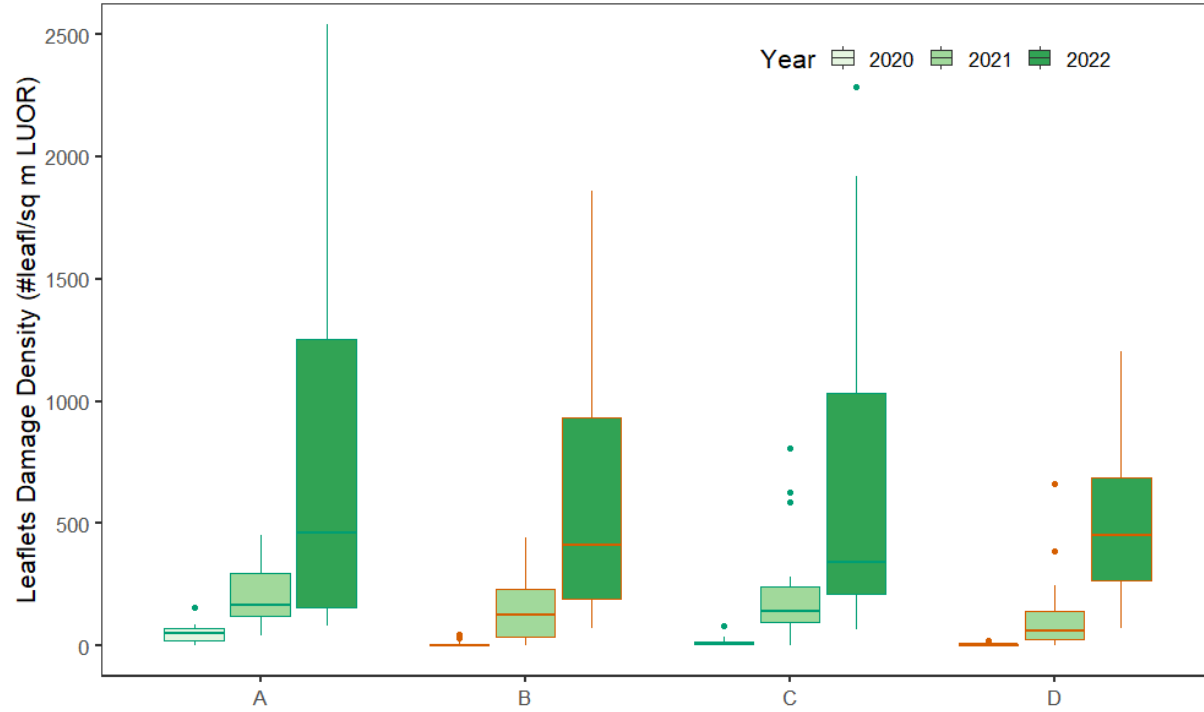




RANGE WIDE POPULATION ASSESSMENTS



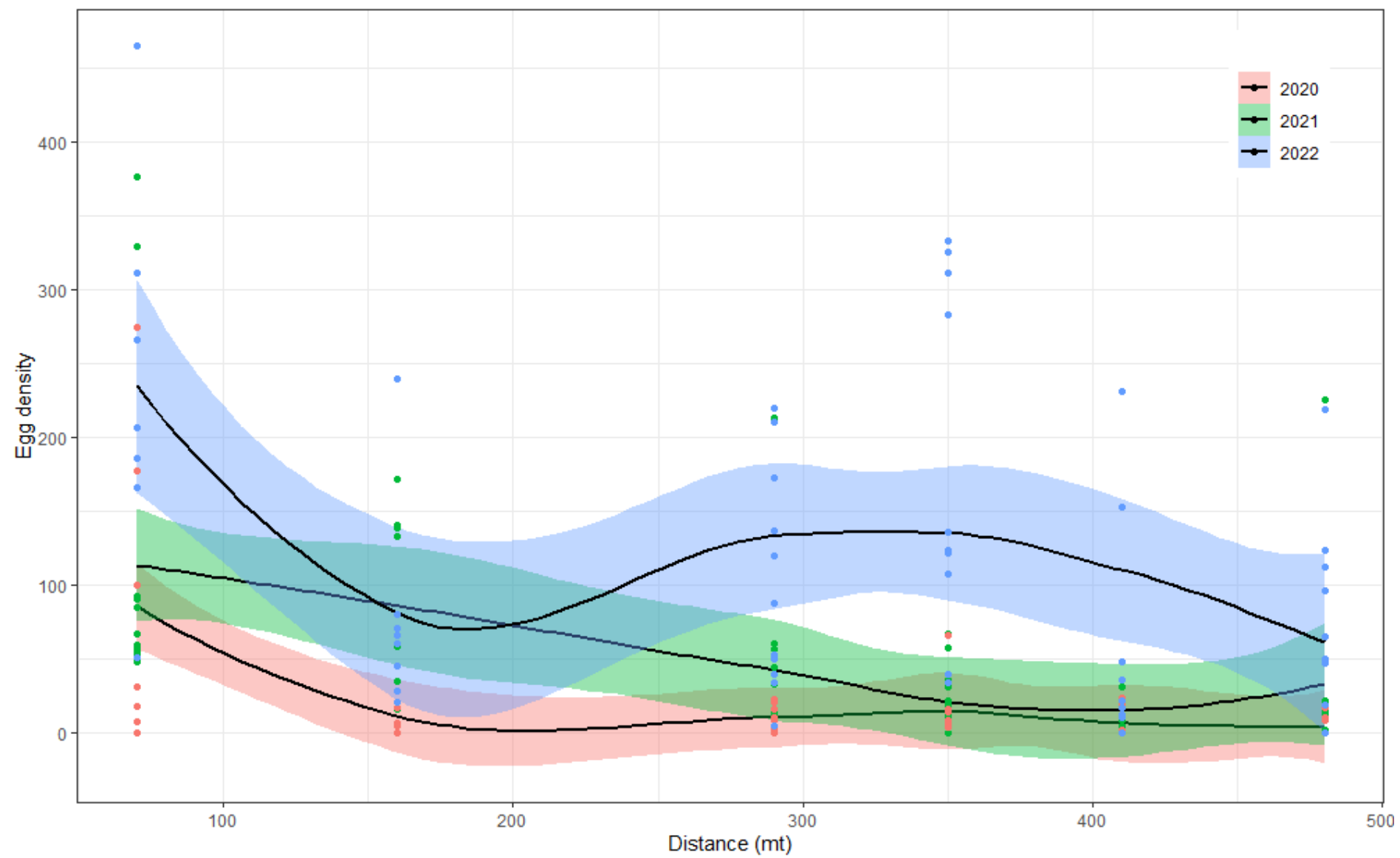
LARVAE ACTIVITY



EGG COUNTS



Total Egg Density (eggs/sq m lupine foliar cover)										
	Area 1				Area 2		Area 3			
Year	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	J	K	Total
2020	785	392	307	611	42	97	135	62	47	2478
2021	614	924	1250	1364	703	461	278	108	350	6052
2022	910	335	856	1653	616	1134	1818	533	735	8587
Change (20-22)	+16%	-15%	+178%	+171%	+1357%	+1071%	+1245%	+761%	+1453%	+246%





- Recovery trend:
Fender's numbers increased
- Increased use of lupine (larvae and eggs activity)
- Use of burned areas increased after three years, into deeper areas of the burn

Questions?

