

**STANDARDIZED SURVEYS OF BUTTERFLIES ON OTTAWA NATIONAL  
WILDLIFE REFUGE AND THE SURROUNDING WESTERN BASIN OF LAKE ERIE  
OHIO**

PROGRESS REPORT-2006  
BSBO-ONWR06- 5

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INTRODUCTION

Butterflies, as a group, are believed to be declining in Ohio. Habitat loss and pesticide use are potential reasons for this believed decline. Long term data will be required to establish whether these declines are real, and if so, to what extent populations are declining. Data from both local and regional scales are essential to understand the geographic extent of population trends and to determine potential causes of these trends. To accomplish this, systematic standardized surveys are needed to develop data sets that will be comparable over time and space. With the hobby of butterfly watching increasing in popularity and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> of July Butterfly counts, the opportunity to gather information on these winged creatures has improved. As with birds, organizations attempting to gather population and distribution data on butterfly species quickly learned that single annual counts are highly inadequate to track population parameters. In response to this problem, the Ohio Lepidopterists Society has adopted a British survey to establish long term monitoring of butterflies in Ohio. The survey criteria standardizes methodology and attempts to account for differing periods of butterfly emergence and activity.

Using these criteria, Black Swamp Bird Observatory (BSBO) initiated 3 survey routes in 1999. Two surveys were on the Christy Farm Nature Preserve (CFNP) and a third survey is run in and around the Navarre passerine banding station at Davis Besse Nuclear Power Station. In 2004 the CFNP routes were deleted because of land alterations and a new route was initiated on a new property of Ottawa NWR. This site runs through scrub-shrub, woodland and diked wetlands. A third survey route was started in 2006 on the new Cedar Meadow Nature Preserve owned by Catawba Township of Ottawa County. This route runs through mesic and swamp woods, scrub/shrub, grassland, and cedar savanna.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The survey methodology follows the standardized protocol developed by the Ohio Lepidopterists Society, and consists of transects run at least once a week throughout the time of year of butterfly activity. Each transect is walked at an even pace and all butterflies within 15 feet of the recorder are counted. The transect is divided into sections where there is obvious changes in habitat characteristics. Nectar sources are recorded during each survey as they can be related to butterfly

distribution and emergence timing. Surveys are conducted weekly from April to October and have restrictions on time of day, temperature, and wind.

During 2006, surveys were conducted at the Navarre Marsh unit of Ottawa NWR, located along the Toussaint River (4 transects), the Gaeth-Kurdy property of Ottawa NWR (8 transects) and on the newly created Cedar Meadow Nature Preserve on Catawba Island (11 transects). Descriptions of 2006 routes are in Appendix 1. Maps for each site are included in Figures 1-3. Targeted time of year for the censuses is April through October. All routes presently being run are within two miles of Lake Erie.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The eighth year of conducting standardized butterfly surveys by BSBO began in April and concluded in October, 2006. During this period, routes were run 12 times at Navarre Marsh, 23 times at the Gaeth-Kurdy property, and 20 times at Cedar Meadow Nature Preserve. A total of 27 species were observed on the three routes with 1,441 individuals counted. Twenty-one species were recorded on Ottawa (679 individuals), 24 species on Catawba (573 individuals), and 18 species at Navarre (189 individuals).

### Navarre

The Navarre route follows the beach ridge and lakefront dike at the banding station. Surveys were run from 21 April to 29 October, 2006. Eighteen species and 189 individuals were recorded. Abundance averaged 15.8 individuals and a diversity of four species per survey. Greatest diversity was nine species on 2 September and greatest abundance was 60 on 13 June. Species totals are shown in Table 1. This route includes 4 transects. Table 2 shows the butterflies observed by transect. Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*) was the dominant species (62.4% of sightings) and the only species recorded on all four transects. The more open dike along the lakefront had the highest observation rate but cabbage white made up 82.8% of the butterflies on the transect. Fiery Skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*) and Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*) were highlights for the year.

### Gaeth-Kurdy, Ottawa NWR

This Ottawa site traverses marsh dike, woodland, and scrub habitats. Surveys were conducted between 13 April and 9 October. Twenty-one species were recorded on Ottawa of 679 individuals. Ten species were recorded on 4 surveys between 25 August and 3 October. Abundance averaged 29.5 individuals and diversity 6 species per survey. The greatest number of individuals was 67 on 25 July. Species totals are shown in Table 1. The route has 8 transects. Butterflies per transect are shown in Table 3. Cabbage White was the most often recorded butterfly making up 31.5% of the observations. Pearl Crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*) made up an additional 22.2% of the routes and was the dominant species observed on Transects 6 and 7. Cabbage White and Monarch were recorded on all transects in 2006. Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*) and Hop Merchant (*Polygonia comma*) were highlights.

### Cedar Meadow Nature Preserve, Catawba Island

This new preserve consists of old field, remnant woodland, and red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) thickets. Twenty surveys were conducted from 20 April to 7 October. A total of 24 butterfly

species were identified and totaled 573 individuals in 2006. Abundance averaged 28.7 individuals and diversity 5.9 species per survey. The greatest diversity was recorded on 24 July and 4 August at nine species. Abundance peaked at 67 individuals on 24 July. Species totals are shown in Table 1. Eleven transects were run on this route and butterflies per transect are shown in Table 4. Cabbage White was the most often observed and made up 43.8% of the sightings. Cabbage White was the dominant of all transects except transect 5 which had Pearl Crescent most observed followed by the Eastern Tailed Blue (*Everes comyntas*). Transect 5 had by far the highest number of butterflies observed in 2006. The two transects that were the heaviest shrub/scrub contained over half of the Summer Azures (*Celastrina ladon neglecta*) counted. American Snout (*Libytheana carinenta*) and Banded Hairstreak (*Satyrium calanus*) were highlights of the route.

### EDUCATION

Educational programming was supplied upon request. An investigators meeting was held and was designed to give prospective volunteers background knowledge in the protocol and butterfly identification and guidance in completing field work. A volunteer picnic was held at Carroll Twp. Hall to thank the volunteers for their hours of effort and to discuss future plans. These surveys provide an insight into the diversity and abundance of this beautiful group of insects. For the volunteers conducting surveys is the added enjoyment of seeing the seasons change in one of our natural treasures.

### CONCLUSIONS

With eight years of field surveys completed, timing of several of the more common species can begin to be evaluated. The dominate species for all three areas was be far the cabbage white. It appears to be a generalist with a lot of variation in peak timing; however, the highest numbers were recorded from June to September with July generally having the highest individual count. The Alfalfa Butterfly (*Colias eurytheme*) appears to have a September peak and a late July pulse. The Clouded Sulphur (*Colias philodice*) peaks August to September. The Pearl Crescent appears to have two broods with peaks in late May and again in September. The same holds true for the Summer Azure which shows peaks in June and again in late July to August. The Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) which has been one of the dominant species peaks in May. The Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*) also indicates to broods with peaks in May and again in August.

Results of these standardized surveys will be valuable for assessing long-term population trends of Ohio's butterfly species; however, several years of data will be required before such trends can be adequately assessed.

[Recommended Citation for this paper](#)

[Shieldcastle, M.C. 2007. Standardized Surveys of Butterflies on Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge and the Surrounding Western Basin of Lake Erie. Progress Report-2006. Black Swamp Bird Observatory, BSBO-06-5.](#)

Table 1. Butterfly species observed on standardized routes, 2006.

Species	Navarre	Cedar Meadows NP	Gaeth-Kurdy
Alfalfa Butterfly		6	49
American Snout		1	2
Banded Hairstreak		1	
Black Swallowtail	2	3	15
Buckeye	2		1
Cabbage White	118	251	214
Clouded Sulphur	1	14	53
Common Wood Nymph		21	
Eastern Tailed Blue	2	51	34
Fiery Skipper	1		
Giant Swallowtail		2	
Hackberry Butterfly	2	5	3
Hop Merchant	4	8	1
Least Skipper	4		5
Little Wood Satyr		10	
Monarch	7	25	52
Mourning Cloak		2	9
Pearl Crescent		70	151
Question Mark	5	1	5
Red Admiral	4	2	2
Red-spotted Purple	4	3	2
Silver-spotted Skipper	2	1	5
Spring Azure	5	6	11
Summer Azure	16	62	35
Tiger Swallowtail	1	3	
Viceroy	8	5	26
Zabulon Skipper		3	2
Unidentified skipper	1	17	2

Table 2. Butterfly species observed by Transect, Navarre route, 2006.

Species	Transect 1	Transect 2	Transect 3	Transect 4
Black Swallowtail			2	
Buckeye			2	
Cabbage White	25	12	72	9
Clouded Sulphur		1		
Eastern Tailed Blue			2	
Fiery Skipper				1
Hackberry Butterfly	1			1
Hop Merchant	1	2		1
Least Skipper	3	1		
Monarch	1	2	4	
Question Mark	3	1		1
Red Admiral	3	1		
Red-spotted Purple		1	1	2
Silver-spotted Skipper		1		1
Spring Azure	2	2		1
Summer Azure	7	1		8
Tiger Swallowtail	1			
Viceroy		2	4	2
Unidentified skipper				1
TOTAL	47	27	87	28

Table 3. Butterfly species observed by Transect, Gaeth-Kurdy, ONWR route, 2006.

Species	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	T-8
Alfalfa Butterfly	6	5		5	2	1	28	2
American Snout		1					1	
Black Swallowtail	2	2		2	1	1	4	3
Buckeye		2						
Cabbage White	31	34	27	41	23	14	39	5
Clouded Sulphur	20	3		10	1	1	17	1
Eastern Tailed Blue	1	1	1	2		1	28	
Hackberry Butterfly			3					
Hop Merchant			1					
Least Skipper		1		2			1	1
Monarch	9	12	3	9	3	5	8	3
Mourning Cloak		1	2	1	4	1		
Pearl Crescent	9	20	3	28		16	71	4
Question Mark	1	1	1		1	1		
Red Admiral		1	1					
Red-spotted Purple					1			1
Silver-spotted Skipper	1			2	1		1	
Spring Azure	2		3		5	1		
Summer Azure	3	3	3	7	11	7	1	
Viceroy	7	9		8		1	1	
Zabulon Skipper			2					
Unknown skipper		1			1			
TOTAL	92	96	50	117	54	51	200	19

Table 4. Butterfly species observed by Transect, Cedar Meadows NP route, 2006.

Species	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	T-8	T-9	T-10	T-11
Alfalfa Butterfly				1	4		1				
American Snout				1							
Banded Hairstreak				1							
Black Swallowtail					3						
Cabbage White	25	7	31	20	27	28	21	17	7	64	4
Clouded Sulphur			1	9	2	1	1				
Com. Wood Nymph			1	2	12	3	2		1		
Eastern Tailed Blue				17	31	2	1				
Giant Swallowtail			2								
Hackberry Butterfly	2		3								
Hop Merchant	2				1	3	2				
Little Wood Satyr	1		2	2	4					1	
Monarch			2	5	15	2				1	
Mourning Cloak	1			1							
Pearl Crescent			2	18	44	3			1	2	
Question Mark										1	
Red Admiral			1							1	
Red-spotted Purple				2						1	
Sil.-spotted Skipper			1								
Spring Azure			1	3	1					1	
Summer Azure	7		17	2	4	9	2	2	2	15	2
Tiger Swallowtail					1	1				1	
Viceroy					5						
Zabulon Skipper							1			2	
Unknown skipper	1			1	6			6		3	
TOTAL	39	7	64	85	160	52	31	25	11	93	6

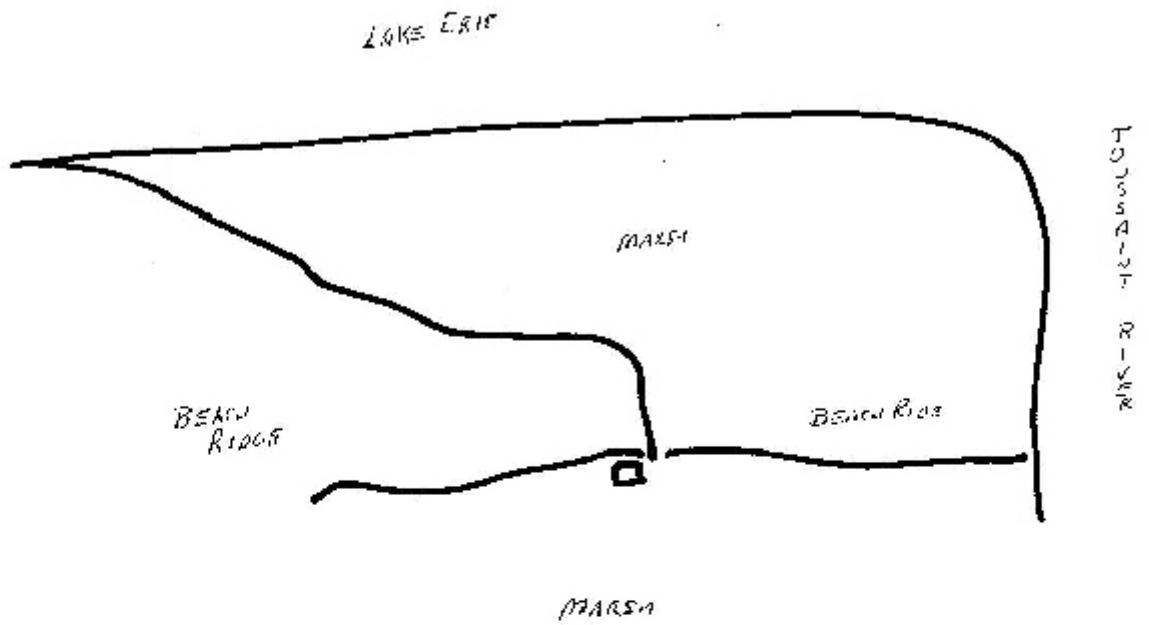


Figure 1. Transect map, Navarre route.



1° 31' 21"  
 81° 0' 19"

GASTH ALLEY (ROADWAY)

WITH TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY ROADWAY MARK  
 APPROVED  
 2004

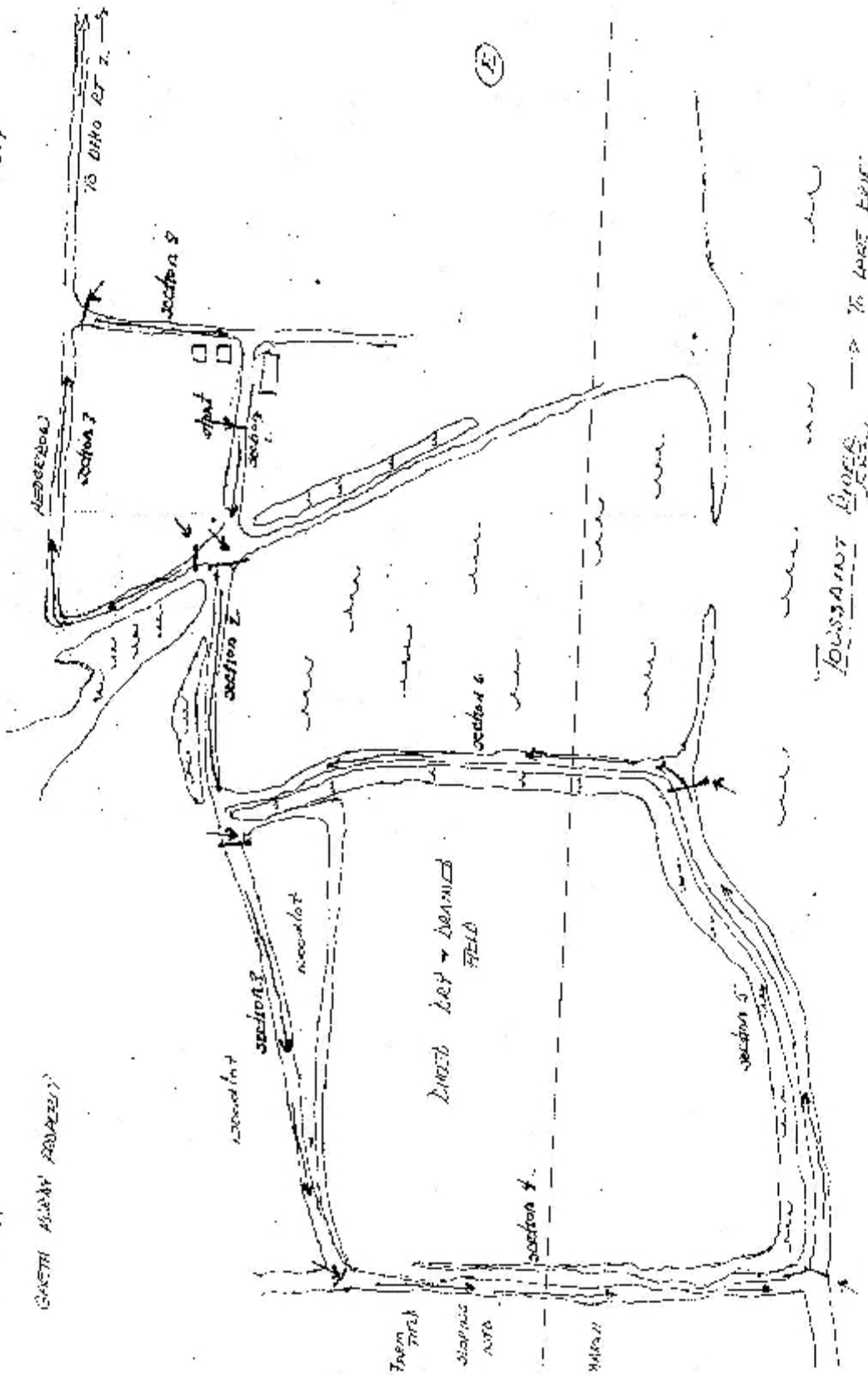


Figure 2. Transect map, Craeth Kurdy route.

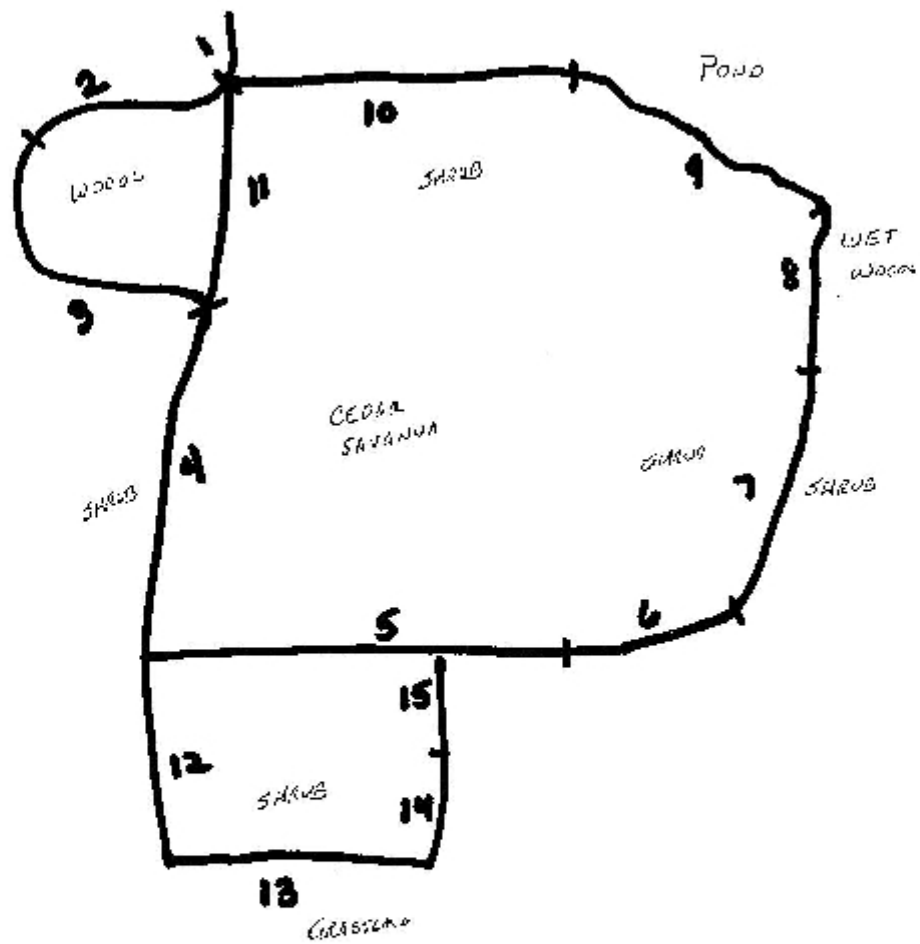


Figure 3. Transect map, Cedar Meadows route.

## APPENDIX 1

### **Navarre Marsh Unit, Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge**

Route consists of 4 transects and is located in the Navarre migration banding station.

Latitude: 41 35' 30"      Longitude: 83 03' 30"

Ottawa County, Ohio

#### Transect 1:

Transect begins at the banding station and follows the banding trail north on the mature beach ridge to the final net lane (20). It consists of varying degrees of density of dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*) and sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*) with an overstory of hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). The herbaceous layer is dominated by garlic mustard (*Alliaria officinalis*) and nettle (*Urtica* spp.).

#### Transect 2:

This section runs from the banding station south along the old interior dike road past banding nets 4-7 to the intersection with the perimeter dike. This transect is more open than T-1 but is dominated by the same shrubs and herbaceous layers. The overstory is similar but includes more black willow (*Salix nigra*), scrub willow (*Salix* spp.) and no coffee-tree. Considerable wild rose (*Rosa palustris*) and multi-flora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) occurs along this transect.

#### Transect 3:

This transect runs on the perimeter dike along the lake north to where the interior dike road leaves the lake front. This is a more open transect with dogwood and rose the dominant understory, cottonwood, hackberry, and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) the primary overstory, and the herbaceous layer dominated by fescue grass (*Festuca* spp.), and cow-vetch (*Vicia* spp.).

#### Transect 4:

This transect runs along the interior dike from the lake front to the banding station. Heavy dogwood and rose species dominate the understory while cottonwood and hackberry are the dominant overstory species. The herbaceous layer is dominated by garlic mustard and grasses.

### **Gaeth-Kurdy property, Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge**

This property was a private hunting club prior to acquisition by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is located along the Toussaint River and has areas enclosed by dikes with units drained or flooded. There is a wood lot and several areas of marsh.

Route consists of 8 transects.

Latitude: 41 35' 21"      Longitude: 83 6' 18"

Ottawa County, Ohio

Transect 1: 211 feet long

Start at a big clump of cherry saplings on the south side of lane. To the south is an apple orchard with mown grass. To the north is an old field or pasture which is succeeding into scrub/shrub. The dominant plant in this area is gray dogwood in sapling stage about 4-5 foot high.

Transect 2: 514 feet

Start where a dike intersects the lane from the left. The lane runs along a dike. To the south, on the other side of the dike is open water which is an inlet from the river. In the shallow water is cattail (*Typha* spp.) and phragmites (*Phragmites* spp.). The banks of the dike are overgrown with willow, hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), cottonwood, and gray dogwood. There is a lone current bush (*Ribes* spp.). To the north side is a marshy area.

Transect 3: 1,010 feet

Start where the lane enters the wood lot. Trees are oak, hickory, hawthorn, and locust.

Transect 4: 1,113 feet

Start where the lane emerges from the woods and goes up on top of a dike. The top of the dike is a wide lane of mown grass. To the west of the dike is a farmed field which slopes down into a marshy area at the end of the section. To the east, the dike is enclosing a drained area or an old field which is succeeding to scrub/shrub with gray dogwood as the dominant vegetation. There is a canal or ditch of standing water which surrounds this field at the base of the dike. The edges of the dike are overgrown with black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), sumac (*Rhus* spp.), grapevine (*Vitis* spp.), willow, and cottonwood and a clump of chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*).

Transect 5: 1,167 feet

Start where the dike turns to the west. This section runs along the river bank. The growth on the edges of the dike is primarily willow on the inside and cottonwood along the river.

Transect 6: 1,003 feet

Start where the dike turns to the north. To the east is a water inlet from the river with cattail and phragmites in shallow areas. Growing on the dike is hawthorn, box elder (*Acer negundo*), sumac, gray dogwood, cottonwood, and willow.

Transect 7: 932 feet

Get to this section by returning on the path of Transect 2. Start where a lane goes to the left and runs along the same field of Transect 1. When the lane turns to the west it runs along the fence row to the north. Plants in this fence row include honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), chokecherry, and hawthorn.

Transect 8: 345 feet

This is a section of road leading into the property and has shrub/scrub fields on both sides.

### **Cedar Meadow Nature Preserve, Catawba Township**

The preserve is a 64 acre parcel acquired by Catawba Island Township in the fall of 2005. It had been used for mixed farming in the past but has not been farmed nor used for any other activity

for many years. The various fields are in different stages of succession. There is a large natural pond with buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). There are two wooded areas, one of which borders the pond. The other wooded area contains the foundation of at least one farmhouse.

Route consists of 15 transects.

Latitude: 41 33' 34" Longitude: 82 50' 59"

Ottawa County, Ohio

Transect 1: 226 feet

Start at the entrance to the preserve. This section is a wide trail bordered by a woodlot on the west and an overgrown area of mixed trees and shrubs to the east. Plants on both sides include hickory (*Carya* spp.), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and walnut (*Juglans nigra*) as well as grapevine, poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*), multiflora rose, Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), sweet cicely (*Osmorhiza* spp.), and garlic mustard.

Transect 2: 431 feet

Turn to the west and enter the woodlot. The trees are large and very tall and are primarily black walnut and hackberry. There is not a lot of understory shrub growth. It is an open forest floor with sweet cicely, may apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), violets (*Viola* spp.), false Solomon's seal (*Smilacina stellata*), and invasive garlic mustard.

Transect 3: 413 feet

Leave the woodlot. The trail curves through an area dominated by mature gray dogwood, some black walnut saplings, and a tangle of multiflora rose, blackberry (*Rubus pensilvanicus*), raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), Virginia creeper, honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.), and red cedar as well as grasses. There is a lone pine tree in this section.

Transect 4: 320 feet

Return to the main trail. This transect skirts the edge of an open field to the east which is in early succession to gray dogwood, cedar and grasses. To the west side is the same tangle of mature gray dogwood, vines, and grasses.

Transect 5: 670 feet

The trail turns east and cuts through the open field. Grasses are the dominant plant along the trail.

Transect 6: 297 feet

This short transect runs along the edge of a narrow tree line to the north side. The trees include hickory, elm (*Ulmus* spp.), oak (*Quercus* spp.), hackberry, and gray dogwood. On the south side of the trail is unmowed open grass field.

Transect 7: 212 feet

Cut through the tree line. The trail now has the succession field on its west and follows another shrub/scrub line on the east side.

Transect 8: 230 feet

The trail passes under two large ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) trees and comes into a woodland

clearing dominated by tall grass. There is also a stand of sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*) in this clearing.

Transect 9: 648 feet

The trail turns west and enters the woods which are around the pond. The dominant trees are oak and both wild (*Prunus serotina*) and domestic cherry. There might have been a cherry orchard here at one time. These are all large and towering trees. There are also ash and elm trees. There are spring beauties (*Claytonia virginica*), jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema atrorubens*), sweet cicely, poison ivy, grapevine, and Virginia creeper. Garlic mustard is invasive. There are many understory cherry saplings.

Transect 10: 528 feet

Emerging from the woods, the trail goes east through another area of mature shrub/scrub including some large honey suckle, hawthorn, cherry, locust, and gray dogwood. In the spring there are wild strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.), blackberry, violets, and non-native star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*).

Transect 11: 347 feet

This transect is the short section missed by making the loop through the woods at the beginning of the trail.

Transect 12, 13, 14, 15: (510, 470, 194, 159 feet respectively)

These four transects are primarily through open unmowed field with grass as the dominant plant. There is a stand of hackberry trees at the corner of Transect 12 and 13. There is a tree line along a part of Transect 13 which includes hackberry, hawthorn, gray dogwood, cherry, and ash. There are also a small stand of big blue stem (*Andropogon gerardi*) on Transects 12 and 13.