

Proposal
for
Private Stewardship Grant
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Karner Blue Butterfly
And Associated Declining Species
of
Savanna and Barrens**

Objectives:

Increase suitable habitat by 500 acres for the federally endangered Karner blue butterfly and associated declining species on priority private lands in Wisconsin.

Develop collaborative efforts between willing private landowners and the federal government in the voluntary conservation of an endangered species on private land. (Noted as a key element to recovery in the Recovery Plan)

Explore and establish regulatory assurances for Wisconsin landowners engaged in proactive conservation for the Karner blue butterfly to expand conservation opportunities, reduce workload, and protect private landowners' rights.

Duration:

Work will commence upon receipt of funds and finish on or before September 30, 2008

Cost Summary:

Total Grant Requested \$200,000

Total Match Provided \$50,000

Contact:

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Submitted by: Brent M. Haglund Date: 18 Jan 2006
Brent M. Haglund, Ph.D., President, Sand County Foundation

Project Description:

The goals of this proposal are: 1) implement pro-active, voluntary, on-the-ground, habitat projects that benefit the Karner blue butterfly (federally listed as endangered) on 500 acres with 25 private landowners; 2) develop partnerships to implement these habitat restoration projects in a more cost effective manner; 3) demonstrate applied technology for habitat projects to help the public understand and participate in fish and wildlife resource conservation; and 4) explore and establish regulatory assurances for private landowners engaged in proactive Karner blue butterfly conservation in Wisconsin.

This project will help Wisconsin private landowners restore habitat for the federally endangered Karner blue butterfly (KBB) and many associated rare and declining species. Restoration will build positive relationships between private landowners and the Endangered Species Act, while achieving conservation priorities outlined in the Karner Blue Butterfly Recovery Plan and Wisconsin Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat Conservation Plan.

Wisconsin lies in the heart of the Karner blue butterfly (KBB) range with the largest and most widespread populations in the world. Historically the KBB occurred in twelve states and Ontario, Canada across a narrow band from eastern Minnesota to Maine. Range-wide KBB populations have declined 99 percent, of which 90 percent has occurred in the last twenty to twenty-five years. They are extirpated in five states and the province of Ontario. Fire suppression, agriculture, and development have reduced KBB habitats (oak openings, oak barrens, pine barrens, and dry prairie) to less than 0.02 percent of their presettlement extent in Wisconsin. Habitat destruction leaves small isolated populations unable to reproduce successfully and vulnerable to local extinction. The KBB are weak flyers staying very close to their home territory; flying as far as one mile is rare. Therefore, it is important to maintain and restore even the smallest habitat sites to help the butterflies disperse.

In Wisconsin, the KBB occurs in 20 counties and potential habitat exists in an additional eight. The presence of an endangered species over such a large area can create regulatory hardships for landowners. In response, a statewide habitat conservation plan, the first of its kind, was developed for the KBB. Since its inception the Wisconsin Statewide Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) has helped develop strategies for participating landowners, including the Department of Natural Resources, utilities, industrial forests and private landowners, to continue using their land while actively conserving and restoring KBB habitat. One of the HCP's greatest innovations is incorporation of a voluntary, non-regulated group of private landowners into its conservation program. This group of landowners is automatically covered for the "incidental take" of the KBB (while engaged in otherwise lawful practices including agriculture and forestry) via the incidental take permit issued by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for implementation of the HCP. This innovation encourages the average landowner to steward KBB habitat on his/her land by removing the regulatory fear factor.

There is a need to strengthen and broaden these landowner protections. The Service permit issued for the HCP could expire in only four more years. Should it not be renewed the many private landowners in Wisconsin actively conserving the Karner blue butterfly would suddenly be subject to the regulatory provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Together with the Service

and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, we will continue our work for safe harbor provisions for proactive conservation on private lands within the HCP.

Five of the thirteen KBB Recovery Units are in Wisconsin. In addition two Potential Recovery units are located in Wisconsin. The Recovery Plan states “The assistance of private landowners will be crucial for the successful recovery in many recovery units, including ...Morainal Sands, and Glacial Lake Wisconsin, and possibly West Central Driftless, WI Escarpment/Sandstone Plateau, and Superior Outwash Recovery Units.” Therefore all five Recovery Units in Wisconsin are dependent on private land management. As eighty-five percent of Wisconsin is privately owned, the active engagement of private landowners in KBB conservation is essential.

Both the HCP and the KBB Recovery Plan state it is crucial to work cooperatively with private landowners. Limitations to private landowners engaging in proactive conservation include a lack of technical knowledge and financial resources. Sand County Foundation, with assistance from Service’s Partners for Fish and Wildlife biologists, provides individual landowners with one-on-one technical information needed for habitat restoration. However, to produce on the ground results with private landowners cost-share is still needed.

A successful 2004 Private Stewardship Grant demonstrated landowner interest to work with Sand County Foundation, if provided with technical and financial assistance. Habitat restoration typically costs between \$500-600 per acre. Landowners can often afford a portion of this amount but need financial assistance to maximize habitat restoration. Landowners have been identified as shown in the budget table.

Restoration of private land will help conserve a number of additional federal and state species of concern that depend on oak savanna and pine barrens as noted in Recovery Plan Appendix D (Attachment 1). The imperiled nature of these habitats contributes to the long list of associated rare and declining species. The restoration of these habitats (Oak Opening G1, Pine Barrens G2, Great Lakes Barrens G2, and Dry Prairie G3) will ensure the long term viability of these species. Of the 119 species the Recovery Plan lists as associated with the KBB in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lists 22 species as priority species for consideration in KBB conservation and planning.

Rare and Declining Species Impacted by This Proposal

- 2 Federally Endangered
- 1 Federally Threatened
- 1 Federal Candidate for Listing
- 12 Federal Species of Concern (former C2 Candidate Species)
- 21 State Endangered
- 19 State Threatened
- 78 State Special Concern
- 17 Global Ranking 1-3
- 8 Service Region 3 Conservation Priority Species
- 8 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Migratory Non-game Birds of Management Concern

By restoring the greatly diminished ecosystem types these rare species inhabit, this proposal furthers the Service's Ecosystem Approach. By focusing restoration on restoring habitat we include all the biological resources in management decisions rather than isolating the needs of one species. For example, the frosted elfin, Persius dusky wing, and Karner blue butterfly are all dependent upon wild lupine for part of their life's cycle. As Persius dusky wing and frosted elfin inhabit a subset of Karner blue butterfly habitat, it is rare to find the former without the later.

We request \$200,000 to match the \$50,000 nonfederal cash and in-kind services from our partners. Sand County Foundation will receive \$30,000 from the Leopold Stewardship Fund to leverage this Private Stewardship Grant. Total cost share of the project from private landowners will be at least 10 percent (\$20,000). Although no federal funds are used as match, funds from the NRCS WHIP program and Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program will increase the scope of restoration. The expertise of Partners for Fish and Wildlife biologist provided at no charge will save significant consultant fees (approximately \$65,000).

Project Statement of Work:

Working in partnership with 25 landowners, 500 acres of KBB habitat will be enhanced and restored through invasive species control, prescribed fire, tree canopy reduction, and native prairie seeding. Sand County Foundation will work with the Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife biologists to develop voluntary ten year Partners for Fish and Wildlife Management Agreements with private landowners to benefit the KBB in fiscal year 2006 and 2007. Restoration activities will carry over into fiscal year 2008. Landowners have been contacted and are willing to participate. Private lands are in areas where recovery and conservation of the species is very likely to be achieved. These areas are identified as Recovery Units in the KBB Recovery Plan and as Significant Population Areas and Areas of Conservation Emphasis in the HCP.

After an initial site review, management strategies and goals are discussed with the landowner and a ten-year voluntary Wildlife Management Agreement developed. Upon completing a management agreement based on the latest available restoration ecology and adaptive management strategies, the biologist and landowner will oversee the implementation of the agreement including purchase of materials and hiring of contractors. Retired agricultural land will be the predominant land-use improvement. These sites will be sprayed with a nonpersistent herbicide by a licensed contractor to kill the existing nonnative vegetation in early May and again in September. Planting will occur in late October into November. The seeding mix includes native grasses; wild lupine, the sole larval food source; and nectar species of both flight periods for the KBB. Structural barriers for KBB dispersal will be removed to create travel corridors and open the landscape to a more contiguous prairie/savanna complex. Trees will be selectively removed from remnant pine barrens, oak savanna, and oak openings to reduce canopy cover allowing sunlight for the herbaceous layer. When safe, prescribed fire will be used to kill brush and stimulate native herbaceous vegetation. All prescribed fire activities will be paid by the landowner or Sand County Foundation. Where the native flora is too poor, a diverse seed mixture will be inter-seeded to ensure adequate food for larval and adult KBB. Invasive species including black locust, spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, honey suckles, and non-native grasses will be controlled.

The Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife biologists will visit private lands and establish baseline data for each project. Short-term habitat establishment goals for each project will be field reviewed for completion by the biologist and landowner. Longer-term habitat quality will be monitored in subsequent years. Adjustments will be made as necessary and allowed to provide the maximum benefit for the KBB and the host of associated rare species.

In addition, we plan to continue work with the Service and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to explore mechanisms that will provide long term regulatory assurances to private landowners engaged in voluntary conservation efforts for the KBB. The purpose of which is to expand conservation opportunities for the KBB, streamline regulatory process, and remove private landowners concerns relative to use of their property. No funds from the grant will be applied towards seeking greater private landowner assurances via the HCP.

Project Budget: (See Attached)

\$200,000 is requested to implement habitat restoration on five Recovery Units and two Potential Recovery Units in Wisconsin. Funds will provide landowners with the technical expertise to manage their land, as well as assist in paying management expenses. Sand County Foundation will administer funds either directly paying contractors for completed restoration or reimburse landowners for restoration expenses. Restoration work will include site assessment, project design, contracting work, restoration supervision, and project evaluation. Funding priority is identified in the budget table. Education and outreach efforts to engage more landowners will include media releases, interviews with media, website postings, participating in conservation events including the Karner Blue Butterfly Festival in Black River Falls, WI. As a new outreach and education tool that is successfully employed for conservation in other regions, Sand County Foundation will host a landowner festival, one that draws and educates the public in a celebratory atmosphere. With food, fun, and conservation we hope to build a sense of community with grant participants and encourage skeptical landowners to accept and adopt the proactive conservation model on their own lands.

Supporting Documentation:

Individual Recovery Unit Activity (See Map Page)

(Modified from KBB Recovery Plan Appendix B)

Morainal Sands RU

"This RU is located in east central Wisconsin, in seven counties (Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Waushara, Adams, Marquette and Green Lake). Karner blue butterfly populations in this RU are more widely scattered, small and fragmented than in other RUs in Wisconsin. Threats include habitat fragmentation and loss from agricultural, residential and commercial developments, silvicultural activities, and succession to closed canopy resulting from lack of appropriate disturbance through management. It will be important to work with forest land managers to encourage modification of management practices to ensure persistence of the Karner blue butterfly. **It will be especially important to work with private landowners in this RU to restore and manage habitat, and to create effective dispersal corridors for the butterfly.**"

15 Landowners - 300 acres

Identified Landowners: John Shillinglaw, Crystal Lake Club, Camp LuWiSoMo, Regina Lindauer, Brian Vick, Mt. Morris Camp and Convention Center, Dale Thompson, Frances

Dickert, Pat Lauer, Jim and Annette Rehbein, Phillip Whitford, Sue Smith, Edgar Frater, Paul Sattler, and Delores Otto.

Glacial Lake Wisconsin RU

“This RU is located in central Wisconsin, in seven counties (Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waushara, Adams, Juneau, and Monroe). Floristically, this RU includes the most extensive areas of marsh and sedge meadow in the state, and many Atlantic Coastal Plain elements. Jack pine and pin oak dominated the droughty soils, varying from closed canopy forests to open barrens. Habitat loss has occurred from succession to closed canopy resulting from lack of disturbance through appropriate management, and shading from closed canopy forests and conversion to pine plantations. Habitat loss has also occurred from management priorities that are not as compatible with maintaining the Karner blue (e.g., possibly deer management), agricultural conversions, ill-timed roadside mowing, some military land uses, and some recreational uses (e.g., ORV use). It will be important to contact forest land managers to explore cooperative partnerships to conserve the Karner blue in this RU.”

4 landowners - 115 acres

Identified Landowners: Nancy Livingston, Frank and Fernie Keller, Marve Pinkowski, and David Kasprzyk.

West Central Driftless RU

This RU is located in west-central Wisconsin, in two counties (Jackson and Monroe) and possibly others to the south and west pending surveys (La Crosse, Trempealeau, and Vernon). Floristically, jack pine–northern pin oak barrens were prevalent on the sand plains, while the sandstone plateau supported a mosaic of oak forest, oak savanna, and oak brushlands with tallgrass prairie on ridge tops and on south/southwest slopes.

Threats to this RU are similar to those in Glacial Lake Wisconsin. It will be important to work with various land managers including forest managers to encourage modification of management practices to ensure persistence of the Karner blue butterfly.

3 Landowners - 40 acres

Identified Landowners: Mike Hoppens, Brian Eirschele, and Arden and Katie Campbell.

Wisconsin Escarpment and Sandstone Plateau RU

“This RU is located in northwest Wisconsin, in five counties (Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Clark, and Dunn) and possibly two more pending surveys (Pepin, and Buffalo). Floristically, sand terraces supported jack pine–northern pin oak barrens; uplands surrounding these terraces supported various dry to mesic forest types, oak savanna and oak brushlands with tallgrass prairie on ridge tops and south/southwest slopes.

Habitat loss has occurred from silvicultural land uses, succession, commercial, urban and residential development, ill-timed roadside mowing, conversion to agriculture, and some recreational uses. Threats may also include incompatible insecticide treatment e.g. for gypsy moth suppression. Habitat fragmentation should be addressed through corridor creation and enhancement. It will be important to contact land managers including forest managers to explore collaborative efforts to conserve the Karner blue.

Protection and management

The National Resource Conservation Service in that county is also actively engaged in assisting private landowners with restoration projects for the Karner blue.”

2 Landowners – 30 acres
Landowners to be identified at a later date.

Superior Outwash RU

“This RU is located in far northwestern Wisconsin and possibly east-central Minnesota, in three counties (Burnett, Polk and Washburn). Jack pine-northern pin oak barrens were the dominant vegetation, with red and white pine on hilly, fire-protected areas. This is the northern geographical limit of wild lupine and the northern-most occurrence of the Karner blue.”

1 Landowner – 15 acres
Landowner to be identified at a later date.

Activities of this proposal will complement:

- 1) Private lands restoration for the Karner blue butterfly through our 2004 Private Stewardship Grant restoring 1,770 acres of habitat in partnership with 39 landowners,
- 2) work accomplished through our 1999-2001 Endangered Species Landowner Incentive Program grants restoring 2,180 acres of habitat in partnership with 90 landowners,
- 3) conservation and recovery activities being implemented by partners to the Wisconsin Statewide Habitat Conservation Plan for the KBB such as The Nature Conservancy, and
- 4) land owner contact work being done by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Endangered Resources.

However, this is a unique program. No other program offers expert one-on-one technical and financial assistance to private landowners for the restoration of Karner blue butterfly habitat on private lands.

Bibliography

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Karner Blue Management Implications for Some Associated Lepidoptera of Wisconsin Barrens. Robert Borth. Wisconsin Gas. June 1997.

The Karner Blue Community: Understanding and Protecting Associated Species of the Barrens. Kathryn Kirk. Bureau of Endangered Resources Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. December 1996.

Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory. [web application]. February 2004.

NatureServe. 2003. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 1.8. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: February 5, 2004).

Attachment 1

Wisconsin imperiled species associated with Karner blue habitats (dry prairie, barrens and savanna habitats). Data provided by the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Program (Modified from Recovery Plan Appendix pgs. D49-52)

Scientific Name Common Name State Status Federal Status Global Element Rank

-----Rare Birds-----

Ammodramus henslowii Henslow's sparrow SC FSC
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow SC
Bartramia longicauda upland sandpiper SC
Chondestes grammacus lark sparrow SC
*Dendroica kirtlandii** Kirtland's warbler SC E G1
Dolichonyx oryzivorus bobolink SC
Icterus spurius orchard oriole SC
*Lanius ludovicianus** loggerhead shrike E FSC
Oporornis agilis Connecticut warbler SC
*Pedioecetes phasianellus** sharp-tailed grouse SC
Pooecetes gramineus vesper sparrow SC
Spiza americana dickcissel SC
Spizella pusilla field sparrow SC
Sturnella neglecta western meadowlark SC
Tympanuchus cupido greater prairie-chicken T
Tyrannus verticalis western kingbird SC
Tyto alba barn owl E
*Vermivora peregrina** Tennessee warbler SC
Vireo bellii Bell's vireo T

-----Rare Reptiles & Amphibians-----

Clemmys insculpta wood turtle T
Crotalus horridus timber rattlesnake SC
*Emydoidea blandingii** Blanding's turtle T FSC
*Ophisaurus attenuatus** w. slender glass lizard E
Pituophis melanoleucus bull snake SC
*Sistrurus catenatus catenatus** eastern massasauga E C G3/4
Terrapene ornata ornate box turtle E

-----Rare Invertebrates-----

Aeropedellus clavatus club-horned grasshopper SC
*Aflexia rubranura** red-veined prairie leafhopper SC FSC G1/2
Atrytonopsis hianna dusted skipper SC
Chlosyne gorgone carlota Gorgone checker spot SC
Cicindela patruela patruela a tiger beetle SC G3
Cicindela patruela huberi a tiger beetle SC G3
Cicindela splendida a tiger beetle SC
Eritettix simplex velvet-striped grasshopper SC

Everes amyntula western tailed blue SC
Erynnis baptisiae wild indigo dusky wing SC
Erynnis martialis mottled dusky wing SC G3/4
*Erynnis persius persius** Persius dusky wing SC
Euchlaenia milnei a looper moth SC FSC G2/4
Gastrocopta procera wing snaggletooth snail T
Grammia phyllira Phyllira tiger moth SC
Grammia oithona Oithona tiger moth SC
Hesperia comma Laurentian skipper SC
*Hesperia ottoe** ottoe skipper SC G3/4
Hesperia leonardus leonardus Leonard's skipper SC
Hesperia leonardus/pawnee Leonard/Pawnee blend SC
*Hesperia metea** cobweb skipper SC
Hesperotettix speciosus a grasshopper SC
Incisalia henrici Henry's elfin butterfly SC
*Incisalia irus** frosted elfin butterfly T G3
Lycaedes idas nabokovi northern blue butterfly E
Megacephala virginica Virginia big-headed tiger beetle SC
Melanoplus flavidus blue-legged grasshopper SC
Melanoplus obovatipennis obvate-winged grasshopper SC
Oeneis chryxus strigulosa chryxus arctic butterfly SC
Pardalophora phoenicoptera orange-winged grasshopper SC
Phoetaliotes nebrascensis large-headed grasshopper SC
*Phyciodes batesii** tawny crescent spot SC FSC
Phytometra ernestinana Ernestine's moth SC
Polyamia dilata a prairie leafhopper T
Psinidia fenestralis long-horned grasshopper SC
Spharagemon marmorata northern marbled locust SC
*Schinia indiana** phlox flower moth E FSC
Speyeria idalia regal fritillary T FSC G3
Tachysphex pechumani a sand-loving wasp SC
Trachyrhachis kiowa ash-brown grasshopper SC
Trimerotropis maritima seaside grasshopper SC

-----Rare Vascular Plants-----

Agalinis gattingeri round-stemmed false foxglove T
Agalinis skinneriana pale false foxglove E FSC G3
Agastache nepetoides yellow giant hyssop T
Anemone caroliniana Carolina anemone E
Anemone multifida var *hudsoniana* Hudson Bay anemone E
Arsitida dichotoma poverty grass SC
Artemisia dracunculus dragon sagewort SC
Artemisia fridgida prairie sagewort SC
Asclepias lanuginosa woolly milkweed T
Asclepias purpurascens purple milkweed E
Astragalus crassicaarpus prairie plum E
*Besseya bullii** kitten tails T

Botrychium rugulosum ternate grape fern SC
Cacalia tuberosa prairie indian plantain T
Calylophus serrulatus toothed evening primrose SC
Carex richardsonii Richardson sedge SC
Cirsium flodmanii Flodman's thistle SC
*Cirsium hillii** prairie thistle T FSC G3
Dalea villosa villous prairie clover SC
Diodia teres var *teres* buttonweed SC
Eupatorium sessilifolium var upland boneset SC
brittonianum
*Gentiana alba** yellowish gentian T
*Lespedeza leptostachya** prairie bush clover E T G3
Lespedeza virginica slender bush clover T
Leucophysalis grandiflora white ground cherry SC G3
Liatris punctata var *nebraskana* dotted blazing star E
Liatris spicata marsh blazing star SC
Minuartia dawsonensis northern rock sandwort SC
Nothocalais cuspidata prairie dandelion SC
Ophioglossum vulgatum adder's tongue SC
var *pseudopodium*
*Opuntia fragilis** brittle prickly pear T
Orobanche ludoviciana Louisiana broomrape SC
Orobanche uniflora one-flowered broomrape SC
Orobanche fasciculata clustered broomrape T
Parthenium integrifolium wild quinine T
Penstemon pallidus pale beardtongue SC
Phlox bifida cleft phlox SC
Polygala incarnata pink milkwort E
Prenanthes aspera rough white lettuce E
Rhamnus lanceolata var *glabrata* lance-leaved buckthorn SC
Rhus aromatica fragrant sumac SC
Ruellia humilis wild petunia E
Scutellaria parvula var *parvula* small skullcap E
Solidago sciaphila cliff goldenrod SC G3/4
*Talinum rugospermum** prairie fame-flower SC FSC G3/4
Thaspium barbinode hairy meadow parsnip E
Thaspium trifoliatum var *flavum* meadow parsnip SC
*Tomanthera auriculata** eared false foxglove SC FSC G3
Vaccinium caespitosum dwarf bilberry E
*Viola fimbriatula** sand violet E

State Status Codes: SU=status unknown, SC=special concern, T=threatened,
E=endangered. Federal Status Codes: E=endangered, T=threatened, FSC=Federal
species of concern (these are the former Federal C2 candidate species), C=candidate.
* = priority species for consideration in Karner blue conservation planning that have been
identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Budget Table

Karner Blue Butterfly and Associated Declining Species of Savanna and Barrens

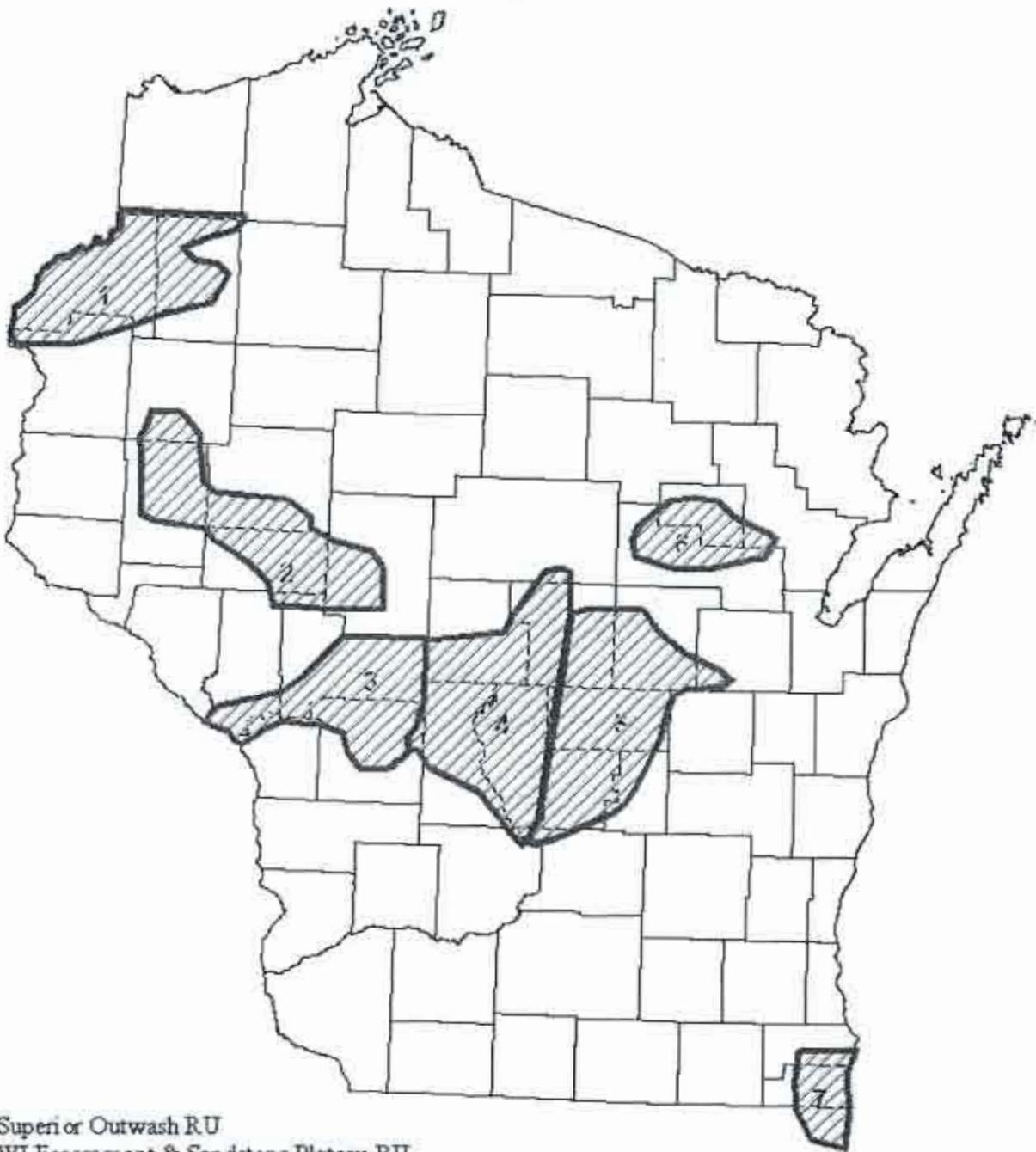
Federal Recovery Unit	Priority *	Acres	Activities	Total Cost	Match In-Kind	Match Cash	PSG Request
Morainal Sands							
15 Landowners	1	300	BCHIMPS	\$122,500	\$13,000	\$18,500	\$91,000
Glacial Lake WI							
4 Landowners	1	115	BCHIMPS	\$49,000	\$4,150	\$6,000	\$38,850
West Central Driftless							
3 Landowners	1	40	BCI	\$18,000	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$13,500
WI Escarpment & Sandston Plateau							
2 Landowners	2	30	HMSP	\$13,000	\$600	\$1,500	\$10,900
Superior Outwash							
1 Landowner	3	15	HMSP	\$7,500	\$750	\$1,000	\$5,750
Administrative (20%)				\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
TOTAL		500		\$250,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$200,000

Costs are determined from market rates. Volunteer services are credited at the equivalent of a GS 7-1

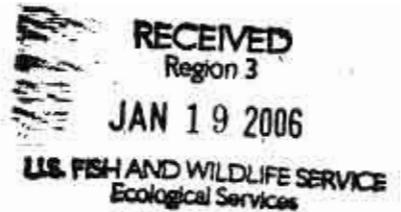
Market Rates	B= Prescribed fire	\$330/hour
	C= Canopy Reduction	\$220/acre
	H= Herbicide	\$35/acre
	I= Invasive Species Control	\$75/acre
	M= Mow	\$35/acre
	S= Seed	\$220/acre
	P= Plant	\$50/acre

* Should full funding not be available funding priority 3 landowners should be removed, then priority 2, and last priority 1. Habitat restoration goals will not be met without full funding.

Wisconsin Karner Blue Butterfly Recovery Units



- 1 Superior Outwash RU
- 2 WI Escarpment & Sandstone Plateau RU
- 3 West Central Driftless RU
- 4 Glacial Lake Wisconsin RU
- 5 Morainal Sands RU
- 6 NE Morainal Sands PRU
- 7 Kenosha PRU



January 19, 2006

Mr. Pete Fasbender
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building
One Federal Drive
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Dear Mr. Fasbender:

We are very pleased that a growing number of Wisconsin's private landowners have begun to assert some of their management interests and capabilities to improve habitat for the Karner Blue Butterfly.

This proposal to the Private Stewardship Grants Program of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in your Region is intended to continue assisting these and other landowners deliver long-lasting benefits to this regulated species as well as a large number of other imperiled animals and plants with which it shares habitat.

This application is possible because of the great accomplishment of the Habitat Conservation Plan and years of collaboration efforts by various agencies directed to enhance Karner Blue Butterfly conservation.

It is my hope that our Leopold Stewardship Fund and this grant request will bear fruit for these landowners' efforts. If you have any questions, I am available as noted below.

Sincerely,

David E. Allen
Vice-President
SAND COUNTY FOUNDATION