
Relict Fritillary

Boloria kriemhild

Insecta — Lepidoptera — Nymphalidae

CONSERVATION STATUS / CLASSIFICATION

Rangewide: Vulnerable/Apparently secure (G3G4)
Statewide: Imperiled (S2)
ESA: No status
USFS: Region 1: No status; Region 4: No status
BLM: No status
IDFG: Not classified

BASIS FOR INCLUSION

Lack of essential information pertaining to status in Idaho; habitat threats.

TAXONOMY

This butterfly was described in 1878.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE

This butterfly occurs in montane portions of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah (Ferris and Brown 1981). The Idaho distribution includes localities in Fremont, Teton, Caribou, Bannock, Franklin, Bear Lake, and Cassia counties. Specific localities within these counties are not well documented.

POPULATION TREND

No data are available to suggest population trend.

HABITAT AND ECOLOGY

This butterfly occurs in mountain meadows, forest openings, and forest edges, and may also occur above the tree line in willow bogs (Ferris and Brown 1981). The larvae feed on violets (*Viola* spp.). There is 1 generation of adults per year.

ISSUES

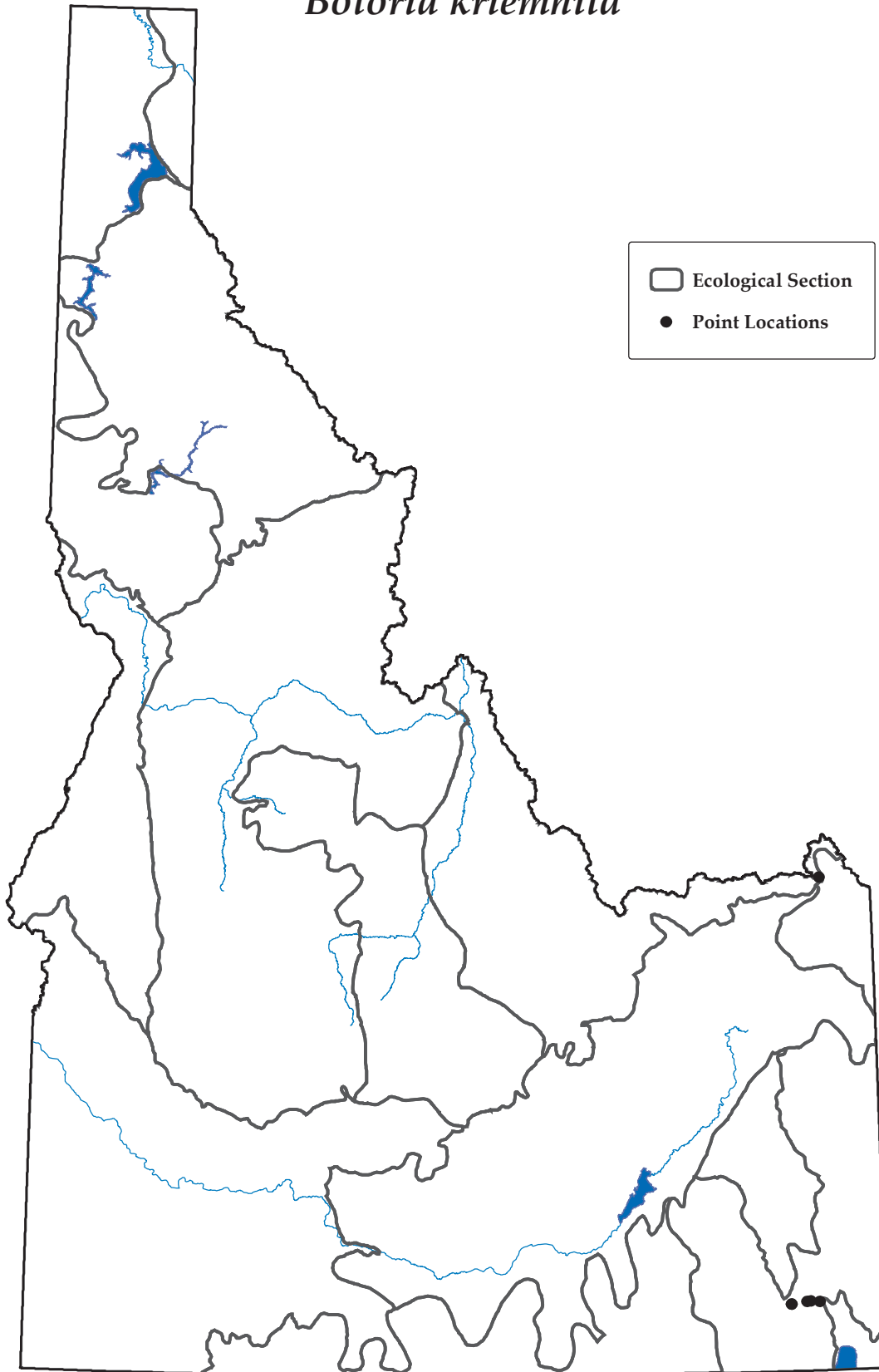
Pervasive habitat degradation and loss is the most important threat to this species. Weed invasion and grazing by livestock have the potential to negatively affect habitat suitability, particularly through changes to host plant populations, over large areas. Changes to fire regimes are also of concern; frequent fires could have a negative impact on habitat, as could fire suppression, which could lead to the reduction and loss of meadow habitat.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Survey and monitoring efforts are needed to better determine the distribution, size, and trend of Idaho populations.

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2 August 2005
Point data are from Idaho Conservation Data Center,
Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

