



Beneficial Projects for Monarchs on the Mark Twain National Forest 2014 Accomplishments

In 2014, The Mark Twain National Forest completed several projects that directly or indirectly benefited breeding and feeding habitat for Monarch Butterflies including viable populations of milkweed species. Prescribed fire was used to maintain natural communities such as glades, savannas and open woodlands that are vital in providing habitat for a variety of pollinator species. Healthy and viable monarch population have been documented in all of the following projects areas and/or valuable nectar sources.

The MTNF completed over 39,000 acres for prescribed fire in oak woodlands, savannas and glades. The Forest attributes 22,000 of these acres to improving native plant communities that are important to native pollinator's. These areas of glades and open woodland habitats with high diversity of flora beneficial to all pollinators, especially to Monarchs.



Figure 1. Watershed Divide Glade Restoration.

2014 Highlights:

- Watershed Divide Glade Restoration (248 acres)
- Sugar tree Glade Restoration and Cedar Removal (AmeriCorps, 44 acres)
- GLADE (NWTF/Green Leadership Academy for Diverse Ecosystems Partnership) Dabbs Creek Glade cedar removal (6.7 acres)
- Forest Wide Prescribed Fire for Native Plant and Wildlife Habitat Improvement (22,000 acres)
- Red Bluff Campground Pollinator Garden (0.3 acres)



Figure 2. Great spangled fritillary on purple milkweed, Mark Twain National Forest

Year Project Initiated: 2014

Project completion: 2014

Report number: 1 of 1

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