

Decades-long butterfly study shows common species on the decline

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Butterflies recovering from a warming-temperatures test. Credit: Tyson Wepprich, OSU College of Agricultural Sciences

The most extensive and systematic insect monitoring program ever undertaken in North America shows that butterfly abundance in Ohio declined yearly by 2%, resulting in an overall 33% drop for the 21 years of the program.

Though the study was limited to one group of the insect class and one [geographic area](#), the findings provide an important baseline for what's happening more broadly with insect populations amid climate change and other human-caused disturbances, the study's corresponding author said. The findings also are in line with those of butterfly [monitoring](#) programs in multiple European countries.

"These declines in abundance are happening in [common species](#)," said Oregon State University

researcher Tyson Wepprich, who led the study.

"Declines in common [species](#) concern me because it shows that there are widespread environmental causes for the declines affecting species we thought were well adapted to share a landscape with humans. Common species are also the ones that contribute the bulk of the pollination or bird food to the ecosystem, so their slow, consistent [decline](#) is likely having ripple effects beyond butterfly numbers."

Findings were published today in *PLOS ONE*.

Wepprich, a postdoctoral scholar in botany and plant pathology in OSU's College of Agricultural Sciences, used more than 24,000 butterfly surveys contributed by trained citizen scientists from 1996 through 2016 to establish his findings.

"Because it's easier to monitor butterflies than other insects—lots of people like butterflies and enjoy keeping track of them—butterflies tend to be the best source of abundance data for tracking insect population declines and increases," Wepprich said. "Environmental assessments use them as an indicator for the general trajectory of biodiversity since they experience the same types of pressures from land-use changes, [climate change](#) and habitat degradation as other insect groups."

The data from Ohio enabled [population trends](#) to be estimated for 81 [butterfly species](#) and found three times as many species were trending downward as upward—three out of every four species with a positive or negative trend grew less abundant over the course of the monitoring. Forty of the analyzed species had no significant trend up or down.



Swallowtail on flower. Credit: Rob Liptak, Ohio Lepidopterists

"Species with more northern distributions and fewer annual generations declined the most rapidly," he said, adding that these species are adapted to cooler regions and may do worse in Ohio with warming temperatures.

Weprich noted that even some invasive species associated with human-dominated landscapes are declining, which suggests the trends are rooted in widespread environmental causes.

"Analyses of insect declines are dominated by European studies about butterflies, but our study is showing that the rate of change in Ohio butterfly abundance is very similar to that found in monitoring programs in the UK, the Netherlands and Spain," Weprich said. "The rate of total decline and the proportion of species in decline mirror those documented in comparable monitoring programs. What's common among all of the monitoring programs is that they are in areas with a high human impact and made possible by dedicated volunteer recorders."

Even though the common butterfly species aren't yet close to extinction, declines in those species will nevertheless have an outsized, negative impact on ecosystem services provided by insects, he said.

Earlier studies involving intensive, long-term monitoring of individual butterfly species have

allowed for rigorous estimates of declines in those species, Weprich said. Over the past two decades, the migratory eastern North American monarch has declined by more than 85% and the western North American monarch by more than 95%, said Weprich, adding that some of the rarest butterflies have also fallen off sharply.

"Monarchs and rare species were monitored because people are worried about them going extinct," Weprich said. "In Ohio, they monitored every species they could and found declines in species previously not on the radar for conservation."

The rate of butterfly decline in Ohio is greater than the global rate of 35% over 40 years, Weprich said, and is closer to the estimated rate for insects in general: a 45% decline over 40 years.

"Our study adds another example of declines in common butterfly species thought to be well suited to human-modified habitat," he said.

More information: *PLOS ONE* (2019). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0216270](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0216270)

Provided by Oregon State University

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