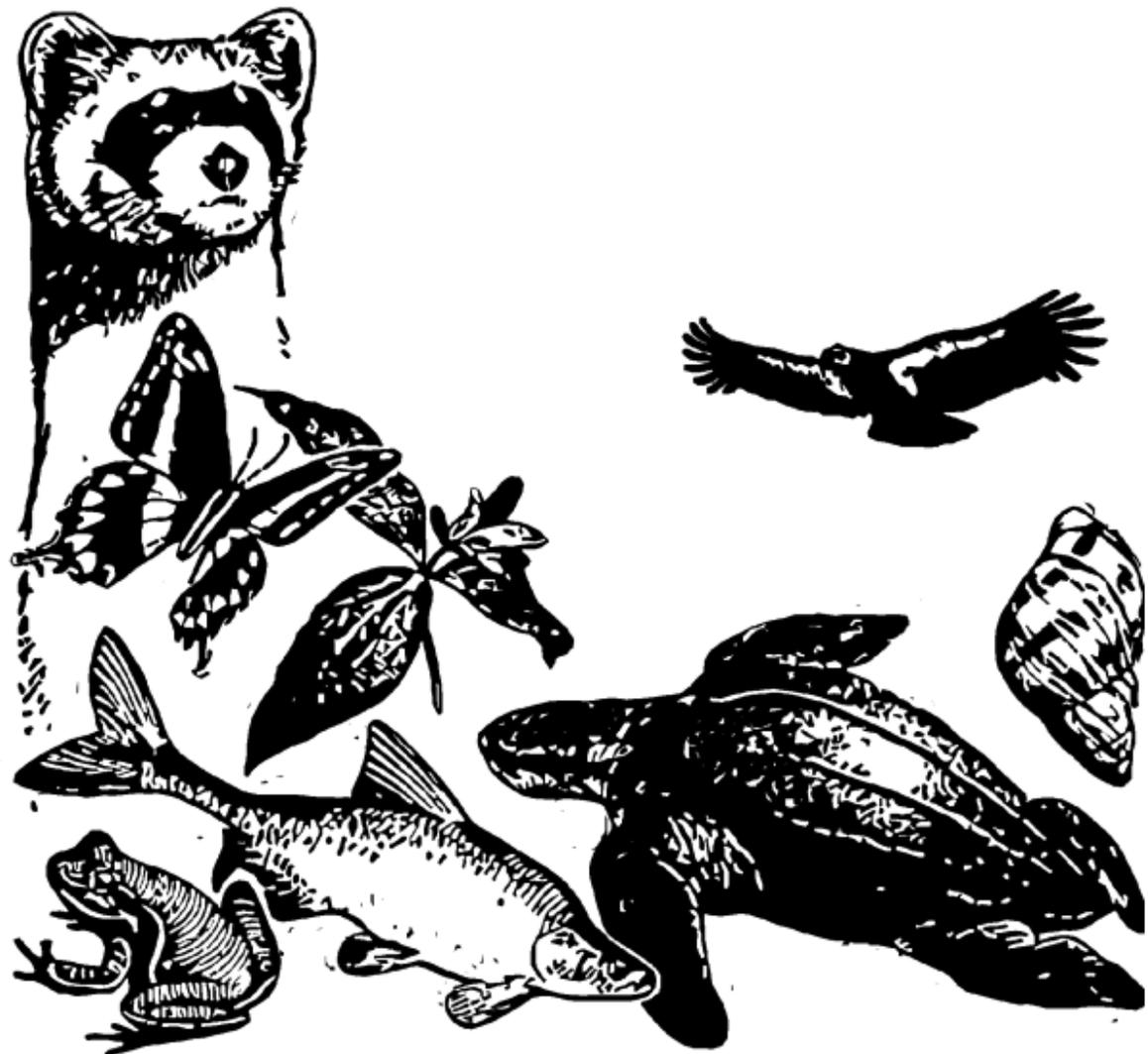


Recommended Conservation Measures for Monarch Butterfly

Monarch Butterfly

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RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION MEASURES

MONARCH BUTTERFLY

- A qualified biologist should survey the area for the presence of Monarch Butterflies or optimal habitat features.

Minimum Standards:

- Seed mixes will include a minimum of 9 total species of native flowering plants including 3 species per blooming periods of April to June, June to July, and August to October.
- Seed mixes will seek to be free of invasive or aggressive non-native species that inhibit diversity when established. When including milkweed species, seed mixes will include regionally appropriate native species and must avoid using tropical milkweed or other non-native species.

Recommended:

- Schedule mowing to enhance floral resources.
- Follow regional planting guides specific to ecoregion and source seeds as locally as possible, with consideration for climate adaptation.
- Remove plants that are invasive or listed as noxious weeds (by using techniques including targeted herbicide, prescribed burns, as appropriate).
- When conducting forestry using ecological principles, create openings of various sizes that promote herbaceous understory plant communities. In pine and/or oak woodlands and savannas, use prescribed fire to maintain those conditions important for monarch butterflies and other pollinators.
- Use buffer areas for forests adjacent to roadways, mow infrequently, and create native plant communities to improve transition zone between forest and roads.
- Limit insecticide exposure where possible, using established Integrated Pest Management guidance and/or approved Pesticide Use Permits.
- Use of herbicides should be monitored to avoid spraying areas of milk weed and appropriate nectar plants.

Special note about wintering (approximately November 15th- March 15th): Overwintering is limited to scattered locations along the coast, including Sullivan's Island, Folly Beach, and Isle of Palms. Monarchs during this period are largely roosting in trees and shrubs in barrier island and maritime forest habitats. Overwintering monarchs tend to become more active in warmer weather (60-70 degrees Fahrenheit) and nectar on flowering resources nearby (usually planted flowers in developed areas).

Recommended measures if overwintering is observed:

- Avoid disturbances to trees where large numbers of monarchs are congregated.
- Limit insecticide and herbicide use.