

KINCAID'S LUPINE (*Lupinus sulphureus ssp. kincaidii*)



Status: Kincaid's lupine was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 2000. It is also listed as threatened by the state of Oregon.

Description: Kincaid's lupine is a long-lived perennial species in the Pea family (Fabaceae). It has palmately compound leaves clustered at the base of a single, unbranched stem and produces unbranched inflorescences (flower clusters) of purple to tan. Kincaid's lupine reproduces by seed and by extensive vegetative spread. It blooms from April-June with peak blooming occurring during the latter half of May. The stem is usually visible between widely spaced flowers.

Habitat: Kincaid's lupine is found mainly in the Willamette Valley, Oregon where it occupies native grassland habitats. It is typically found in native upland prairies with widely scattered oak trees. Dry, fescue prairies make up the majority of habitat for the lupine, although it is occasionally found on steep, south facing slopes and barren rocky cliffs. The plant's distribution implies a close association with native upland prairie sites that are characterized by heavier soils.

FENDER'S BLUE BUTTERFLY (*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*)



Status: Fender's blue butterfly was listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act in 2000. It was thought to be extinct from the 1940's until the 1980's when a few small populations were identified. It is listed as endangered by the state of Oregon.



Description: Fender's blue is a small butterfly with an approximate wingspan of 1 inch. The upper wings are blue in males and brown in females. The undersides of both gender's wings are a creamy tan with two rows of black spots and a white border. The more common silvery blue butterfly looks very similar, but only has one row of spots. Adult butterflies lay their eggs on lupine leaves in May and June, and larvae (caterpillars) hatch out a few weeks later. The larvae feed for a few weeks and then go into diapause (similar to dormancy) at the base of the plant until the following February or March. Emerging larvae then feed on young lupine leaves and inflorescences. The larvae grow and develop quickly, pupate, and emerge as butterflies in early May.

Habitat: The butterfly occurs within the same habitat as its larval host plant, Kincaid's lupine. This is typically open grassland habitat with few trees which may have been used for grazing, but not for crop production. The butterfly may also use the spurred (*Lupinus arbustus*) or sickle keeled lupine (*Lupinus albicaulis*) as host plants. Native nectar plants must be present to support adults during breeding activities. These may include common camas (*Camassia quamash*), Oregon sunshine (*Eriophyllum lanatum*) and narrowleaf onion (*Allium amplexans*).