

# Alaska Natural Heritage Program

## Conservation Status Report

### *Papilio canadensis* - Rothschild & Jordan, 1906

**Common Name:** Canadian Tiger Swallowtail

**ELCODE:** IILEP94250

**Taxonomic Serial No.:** 777710

*Synonyms:* *Papilio glaucus canadensis* (Rothschild and Jordan, 1906)

*Taxonomy Notes:* NatureServe concept reference: Opler & Warren (2002).

**Report last updated – 16 May 2017**

### Conservation Status

G5 S5

ASRS: not yet ranked

### Occurrences, Range

*Number of Occurrences:*

number of museum records:  
786 (KWP 2017, UAM  
2017), number of EOs: 188

*AK Range Extent:* 732,451  
km<sup>2</sup>

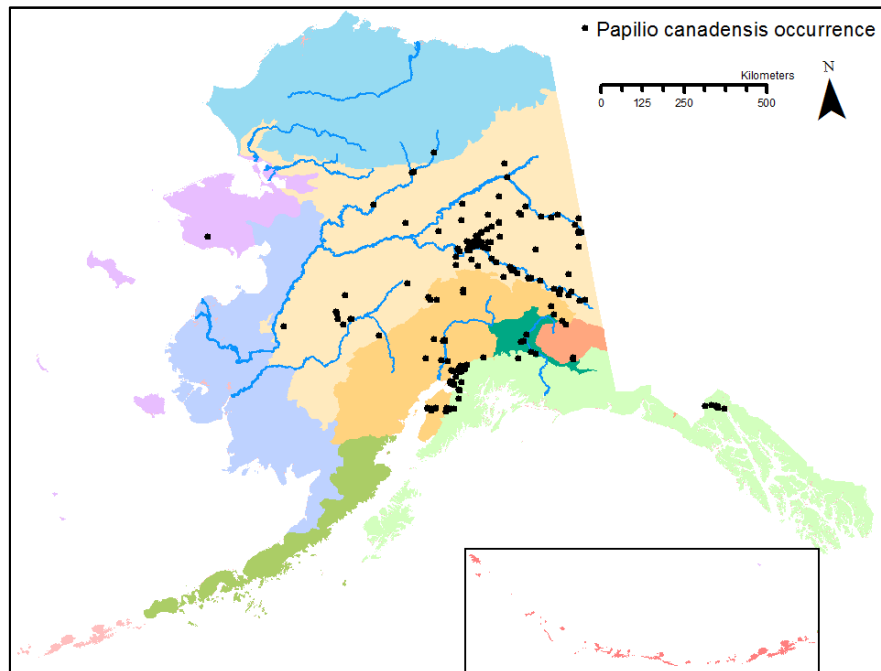
*Occupancy 4 km<sup>2</sup> grid cells:*  
188

*Nowacki Ecoregions:* :

Central Alaska: southern  
Brooks Range and Seward  
Peninsula south throughout  
interior Alaska to the Kenai  
Peninsula, and the upper  
Lynn Canal region of  
southeastern Alaska;

encompassing Arctic and Bering Tundra, Intermontane Boreal, Alaska Range Transition, Copper River Basin, and Coast Mountain Transition, and Coastal Rainforest Ecoregions.

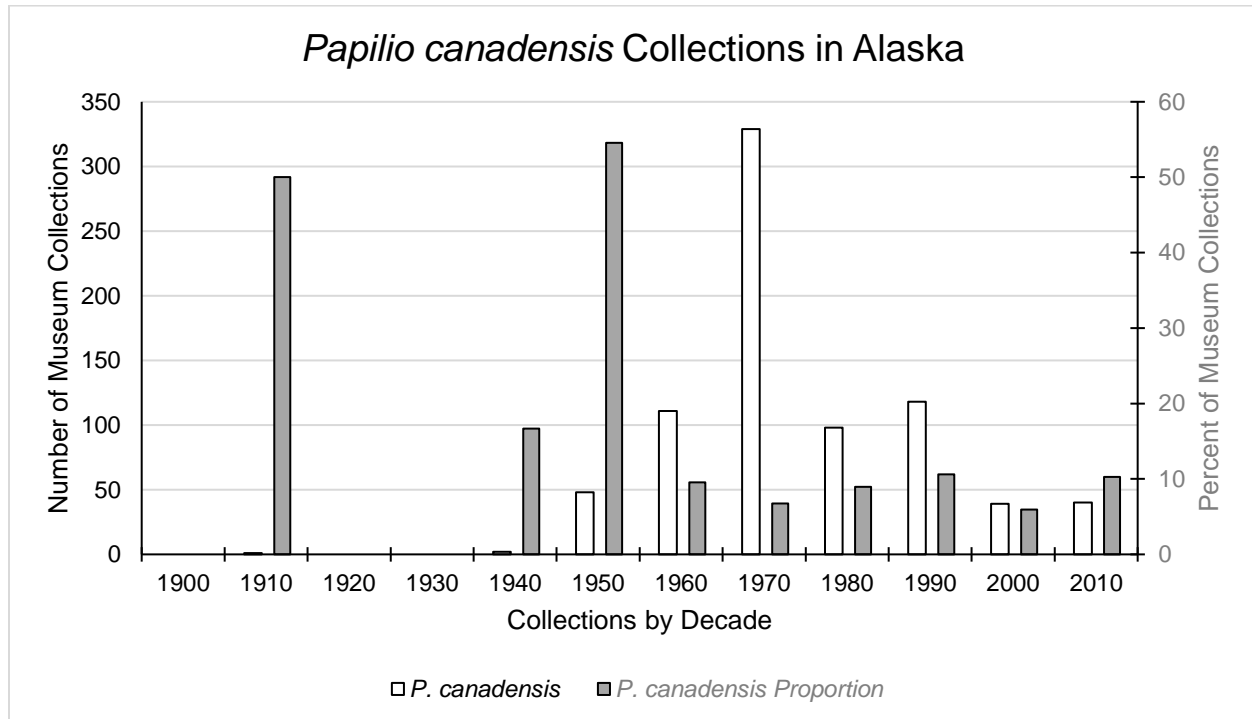
*North American Distribution:* Alaska and east through southern Canada and the northern US states, Great Lakes Region, to New England and Newfoundland (BAMONA 2017).



## Trends

*Short-term:* Proportion collected has remained stable (<10% change).

*Long-term:* There was a peak in collection proportion during the 1950s, however the proportion collected has remained stable (<10% change) since the 1960's. The peak in collection proportion during the 1910's is due to a limited specimen total of two, therefore the proportion is artificially inflated.



## Threats

*Scope and Severity:* Most threats (including development, pollution, biological resource use, etc.) are anticipated to be negligible in scope and unknown in severity. Climate change and severe weather has the potential to affect populations; however we cannot anticipate the scope or severity of such impacts.

*Comments:*

## Ecology

*Habitat:* Boreal forest - deciduous and evergreen-deciduous woods and forest edges and occasionally scrub at treeline (Philip & Ferris 2016).

*Host Plants:* Broadleaf trees such as *Betula*, *Populus*, and *Prunus*.

*Life History:* Flight period of early June to early July. Males patrol to locate females and are often found congregating on damp soil. Females lay single eggs on the surface of host plants. Larvae feed in shelters of curled leaves. This species hibernates as chrysalids.

*Intrinsic Vulnerability:* Unknown

## Literature

BAMONA. 2017. Butterflies and Moths of North America. Attributes of *Papilio canadensis*.

<http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/species/Papilio-canadensis>. Accessed 16 May 2017.

KWP, Kenelm W. Philip Lepidoptera Collection. 2017. Date Accessed 24 April 2017.

Opler, P. A., and A. D. Warren. 2002. Butterflies of North America. 2. Scientific Names List for Butterfly Species of North America, north of Mexico. C.P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity, Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. 79 pp.

Philip, K. W. and C. D. Ferris. 2016. Butterflies of Alaska: A Field Guide. Second Edition. Alaska Entomological Society. Clifford D. Ferris. Laramie, Wyoming. 110 pp.

UAM Arctos Museum of the North. 2017. Date Accessed 24 April 2017.