# Conserving Monarchs: We Need to Talk about Pesticides

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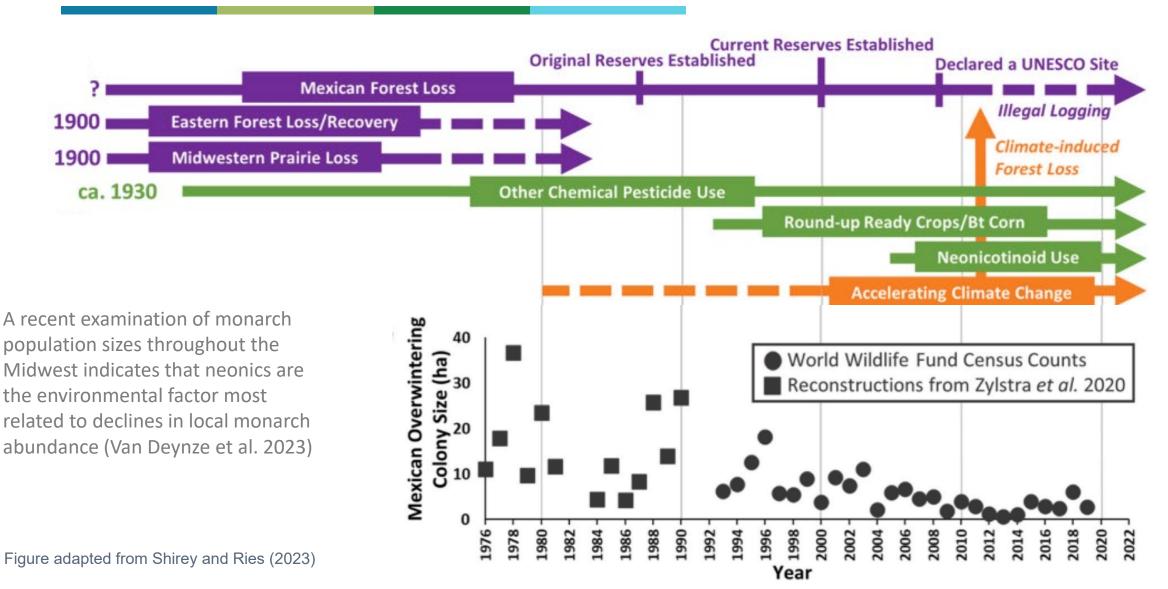
The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

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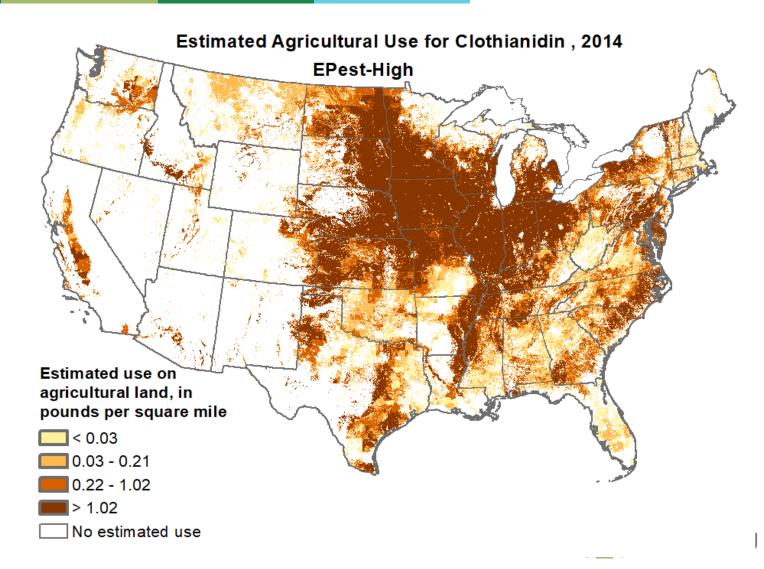
### Drivers of eastern monarch decline over time



## Pesticide Use Is Widespread

#### Pesticides: A Range-wide Threat

- Applied to hundreds of millions of acres of crops, backyards, parks, even natural areas
- Residues
  contaminate
  milkweed leaves
  and nectar
- Increasing toxic load for insects

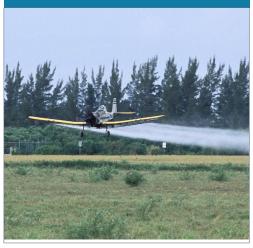


### Pesticide Risks to Monarchs

Monarchs are vulnerable to a variety of pesticides



High toxicity seen in monarch studies: chlorantraniliprole (50-500x more toxic than neonics), pyrethroids



Eggs and larvae tend to be more sensitive than adults



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# Pesticide Toxicity to Monarchs: What we know

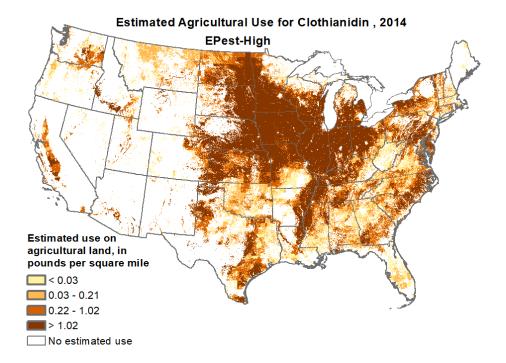
## Pesticide exposure can have subtle side effects

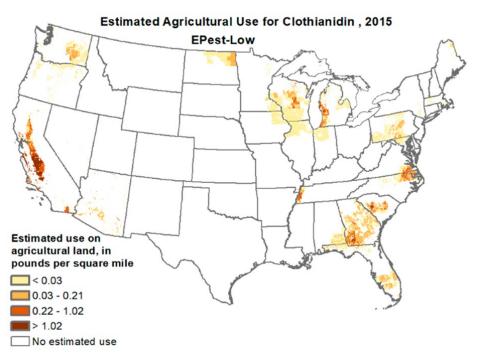
- Ex: Reduced body size, larval growth, wing length, oviposition, longevity
- Larvae exposed to fungicides had smaller wings as adults (Olaya-Arenas et al 2020)
- More eggs laid but lower larval survival on milkweed next to neonic-treated corn (Knight et al. 2021)

James 2019, Bargar et al 2020, Knight et al 2021, Olaya-Arenas et al. 2020, Wilcox et al 2021



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### Data Gaps: Pesticide Use

## Millions of pounds of pesticide use not tracked or reported

- Residential use not tracked: 60 million pounds, 25% of total insecticide use
- Seed treatments not tracked: >10% of ag insecticide use in the US
- Public data on ag pesticide use cut back

### Pesticide risk is often underestimated

- Limited toxicity data for Leps
- Screening for individual chemicals, not mixtures
- Real world impacts are more complex than our models



Photo: Jennifer Prince (CC 4.0)



## **Conservation Approach**

Pesticide contamination is pervasive and risks are often underestimated



When planning habitat, we cannot ignore pesticide risk. Hard conversations are necessary; not every space is suitable for habitat.



With limited resources, let's prioritize high quality habitat



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