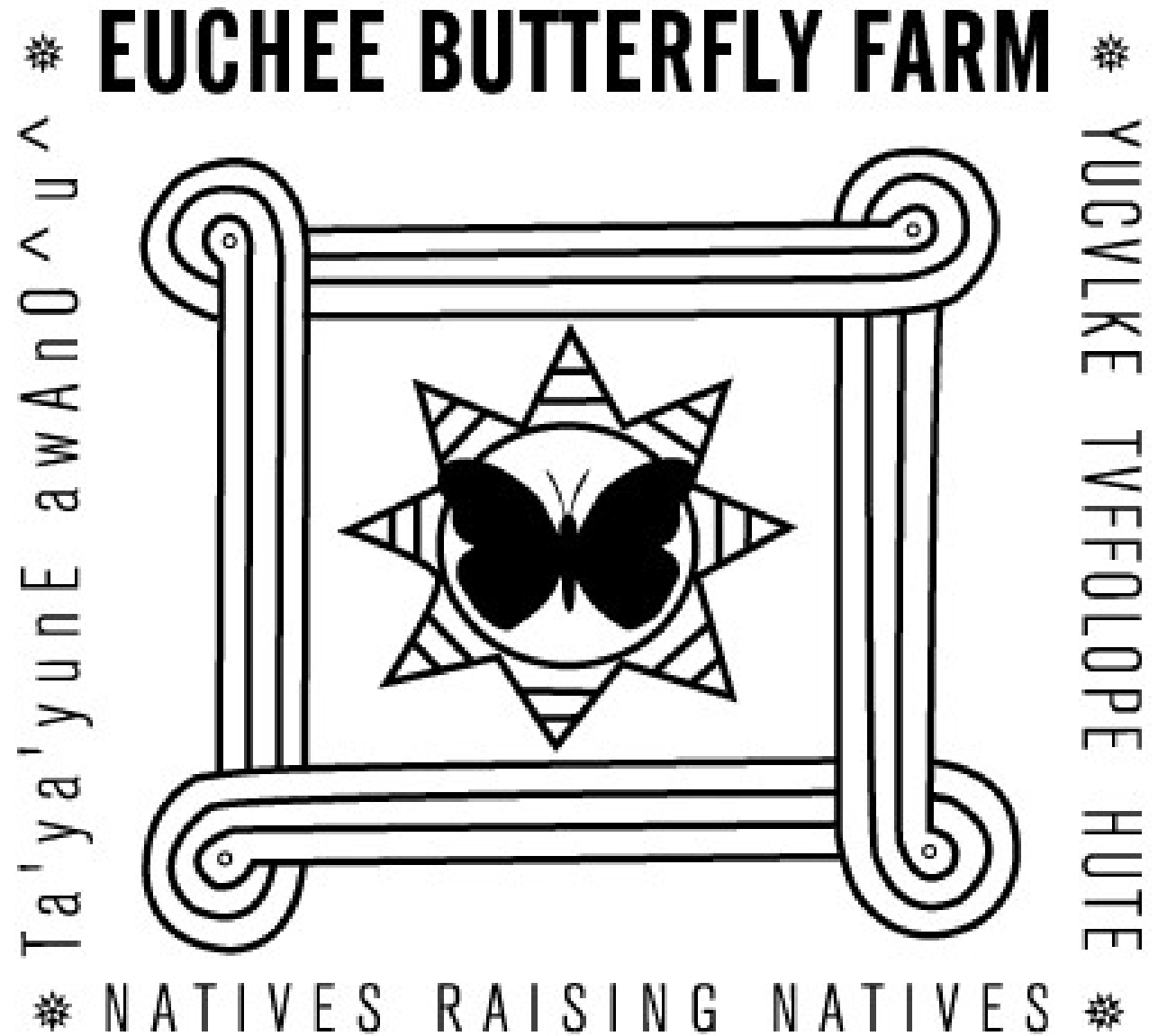


www.nativebutterflies.org



















Natives Raising Natives



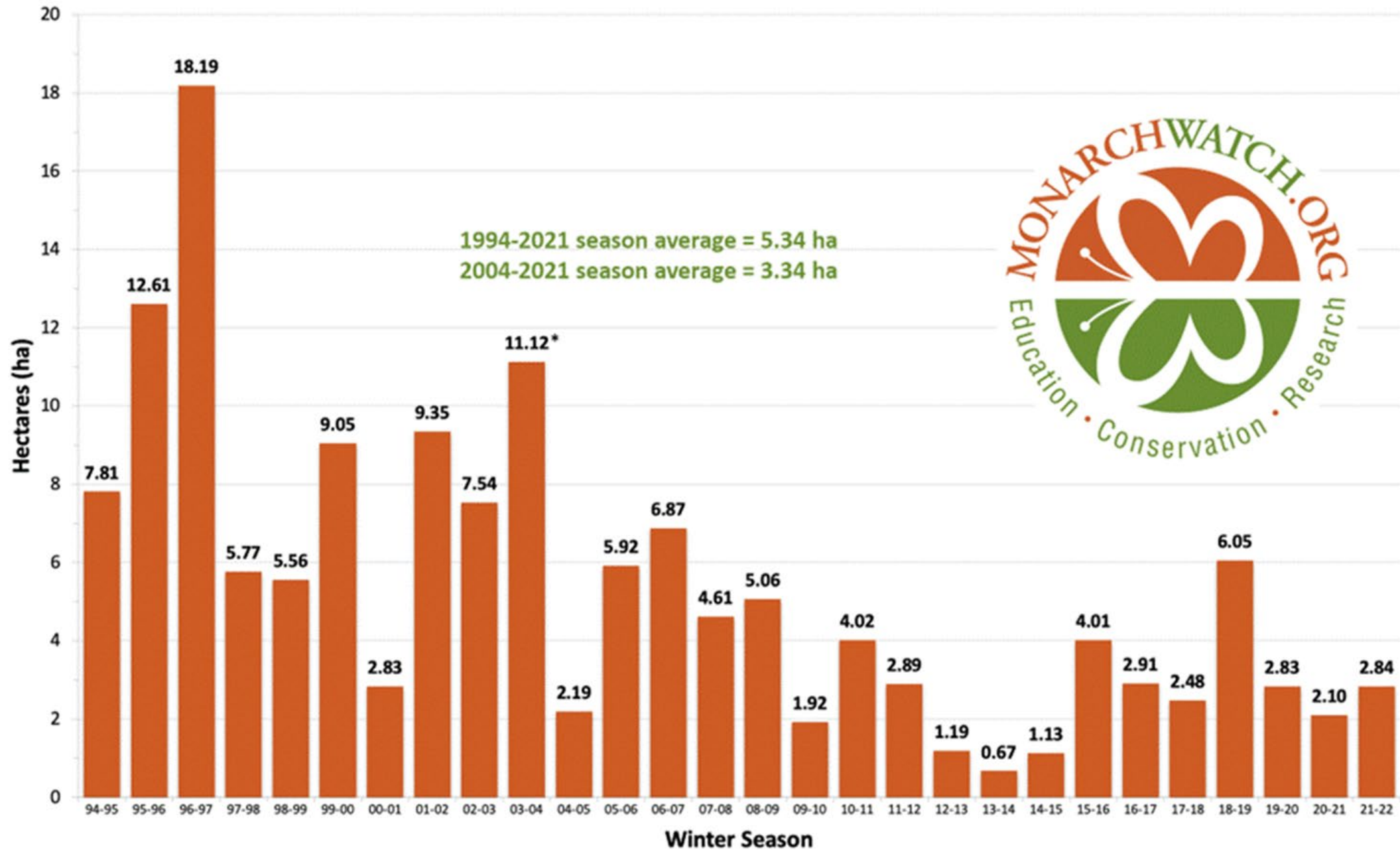






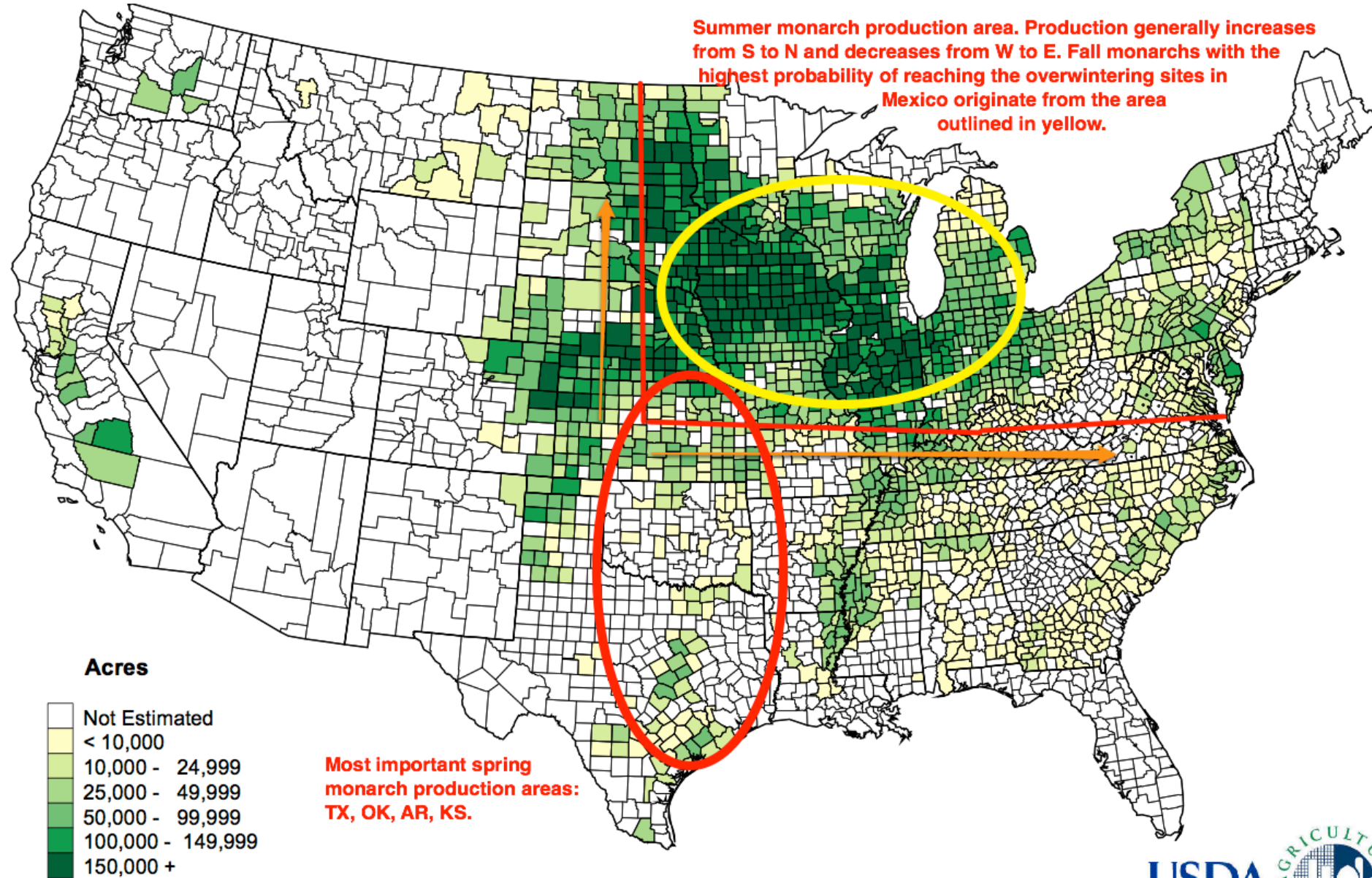


Total Area Occupied by Monarch Colonies at Overwintering Sites in Mexico

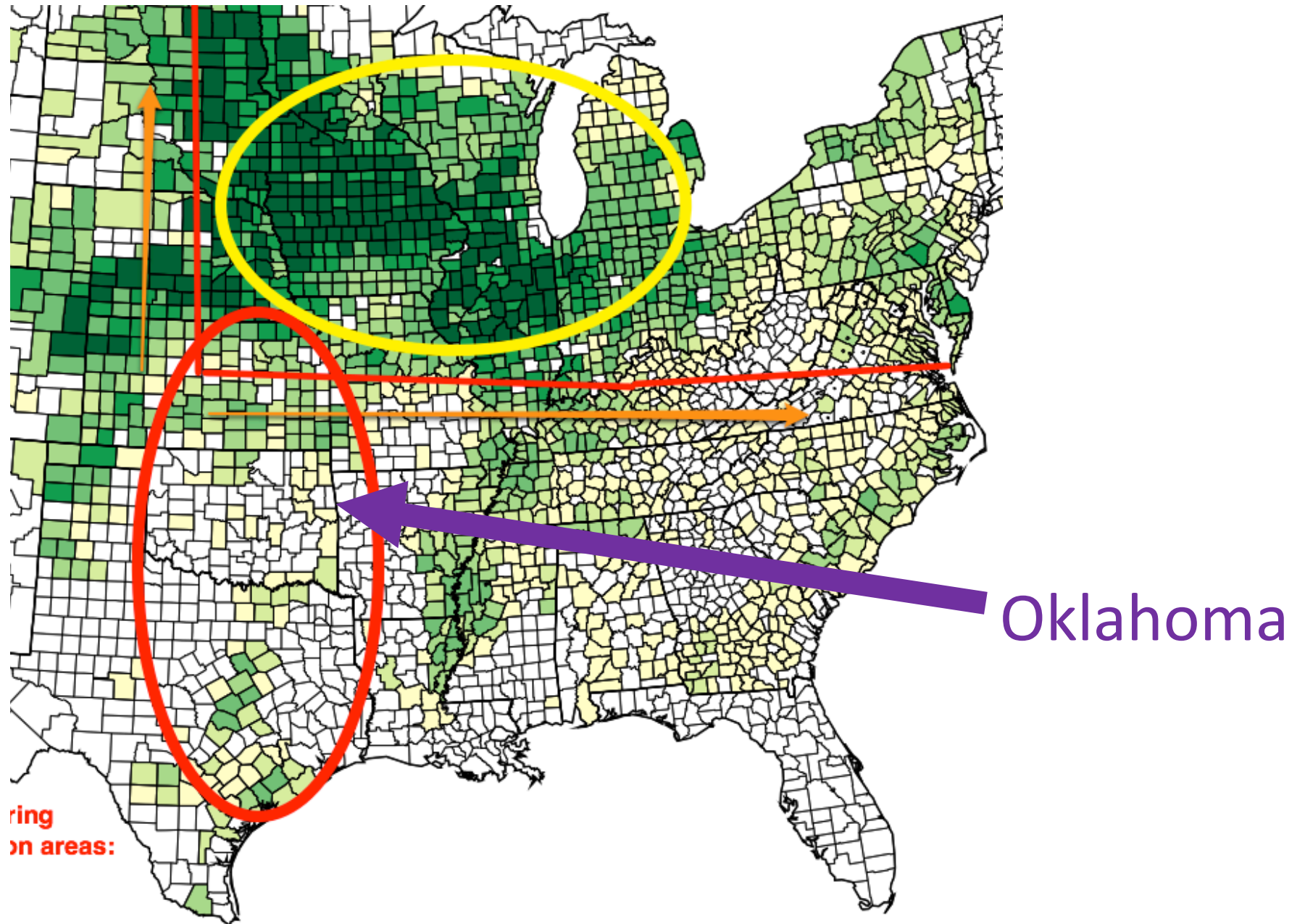




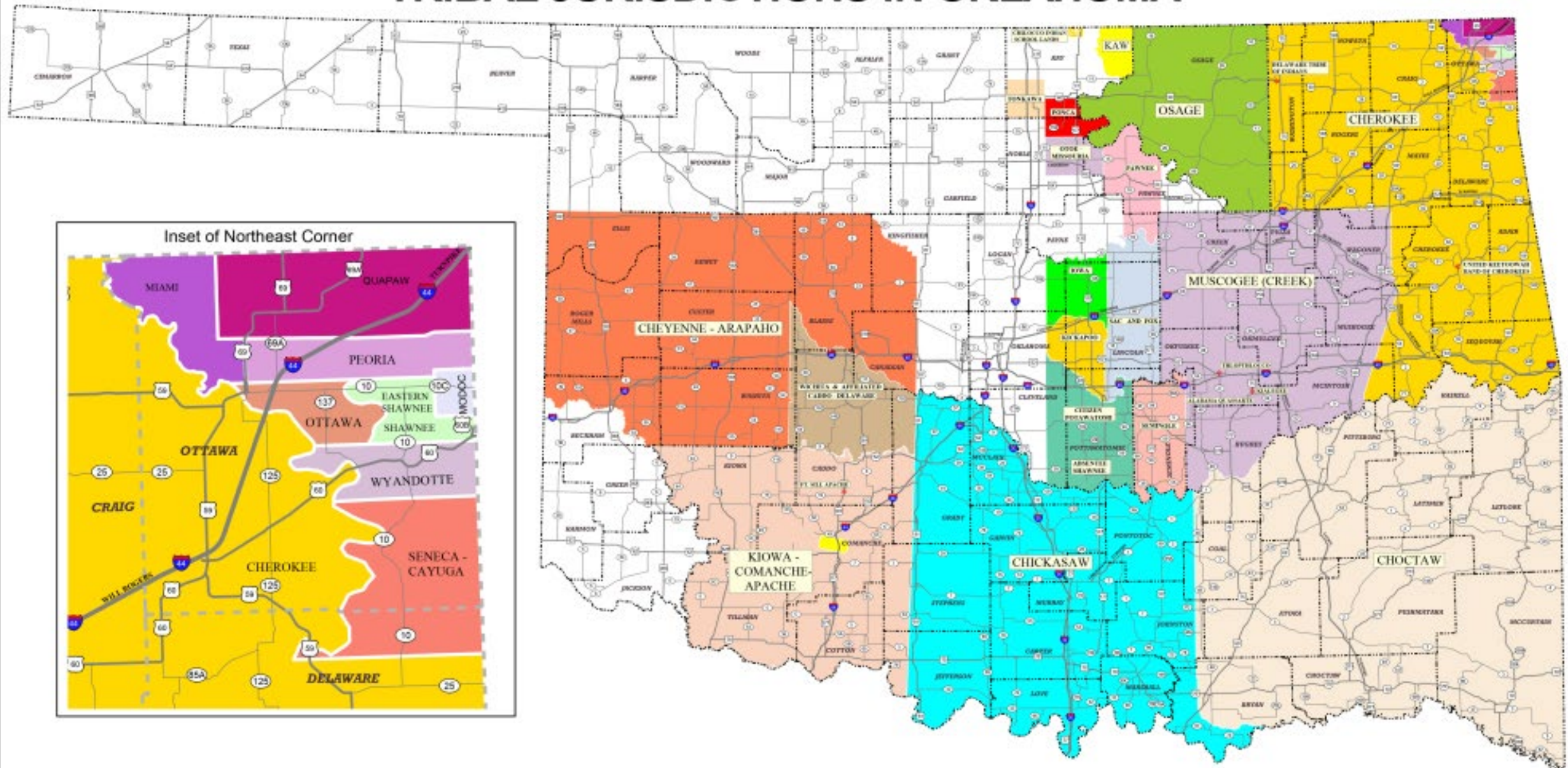
MONARCH BUTTERFLY PRIORITY ZONES



MONARCH BUTTERFLY PRIORITY ZONES



TRIBAL JURISDICTIONS IN OKLAHOMA



38 FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

(Tribal Boundaries provided by the Bureau of Land Management)

AGENTS SHAWNEE TRIBE

ALABAMA QUAPAW TRIBE

CHOCTAW NATION

CITIZEN POTOMAC TRIBE

CHICKASAW TRIBE

CHICKASAW NATION

MUSCOCGEE (CREEK) NATION

CHICKASAW NATION

QUAPAW TRIBE

SAC AND FOX NATION

UNITED NATION OF CHEROKEES

NECHITA & AFFILIATED TRIBE



Monarch Watch:

The Capacity Issue





Chickasaw Nation



Seminole Nation



Osage Nation



Muscogee (Creek)
Nation



Eastern Shawnee



Miami Nation



Citizen
Potawatomi
Nation

Tribal Environmental Action for Monarchs

- 7 Tribes
- 350 Acres
- 50,000 Milkweed Plugs Planted
- 30,000 Native Nectar Plants Produced
- 154 Native Plant Species Seed Banked

Seven Tribes

=

Seven Different Approaches

Phase One:

Technical Training in
Lawrence, Kansas





EXIT





Site Selection and
Preparation:

The Habitat Island Concept



















Developing a Seed Bank













Seed Exchange Between Tribes in the Same Eco-Region





#1A
Blue ASTER

#30
SENECA LOCAL
COLOR

#31 Yellow
SENECA

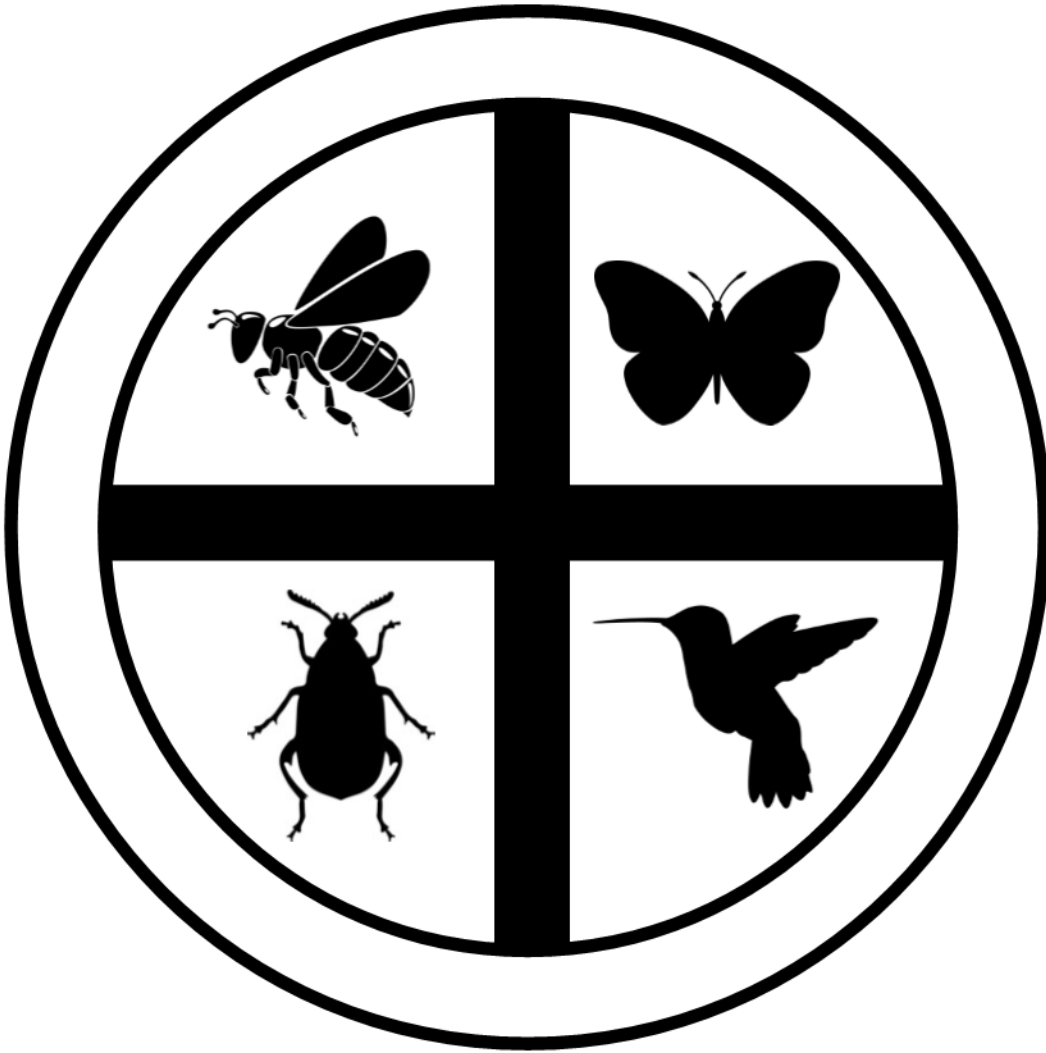
#33
SENECA ASTER

LA



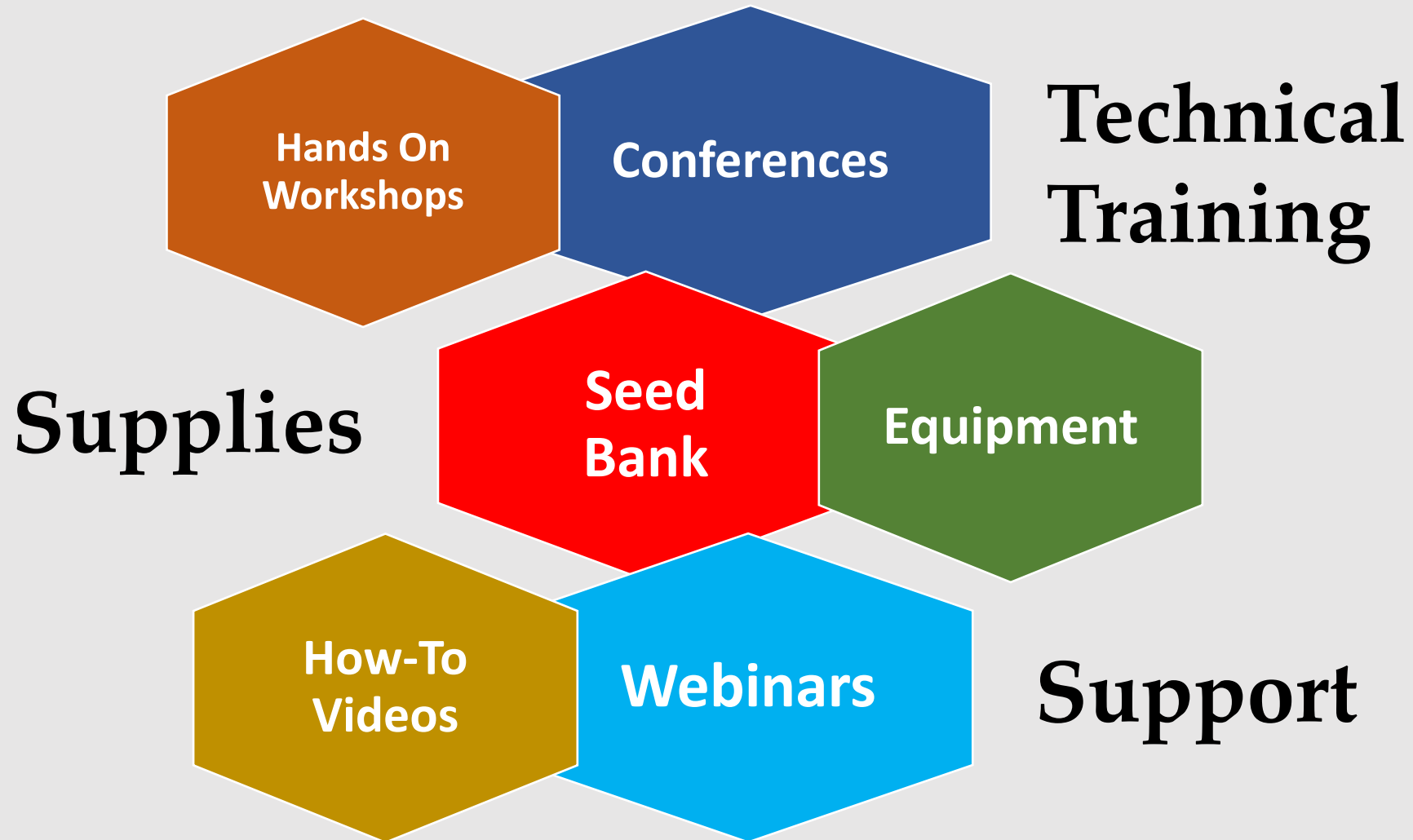


May 2017: Proof of
Concept



Tribal
Alliance for
Pollinators

What is Tribal Alliance for Pollinators (TAP)?



College Of The
Muscogee Nation















blue wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*)

blooms in
early spring, mid-
late spring

statewide

Family: legume (Fabaceae)

Growth form: perennial forb

Height: 2-4'

Flower color: purple

Important characteristics: fruits turn black as they mature, leaves will turn black when they dry

Habitat: grasslands

Value/benefit: beneficial for bumblebees, honeybees; larval host for Hoary Edge, Wild Indigo Duskywing























Benefits of Inter-Tribal Collaboration

- **Share and Maximize Resources**
 - Technical Knowledge
 - Equipment
 - Seeds
- **Enhanced Funding Opportunities**
- **Carry More Weight Politically as a Coalition of Many Nations Than as Individual Tribes**

Health & Science

Imperiled monarch butterflies get some much needed help from Native American tribes



A monarch butterfly clings to a plant at the Monarch Grove Sanctuary in Pacific Grove, Calif. (Michael Fiala/Reuters)

By Reuters

May 12, 2016 at 11:27 AM CT

Seven Native American tribes in Oklahoma will provide habitat and food on their lands for monarch butterflies, whose numbers have



HUFFPOST

GOOD NEWS

MONARCH BUTTERFLY
NATIVE AMERICANS

Native American Tribes Dedicating Land, Food To Protect Monarch Butterflies

Tribal leaders in Oklahoma have vowed to plant nectar-producing plants for the butterflies whose numbers have dwindled.

Reuters

May 11, 2016, 12:10 PM EDT

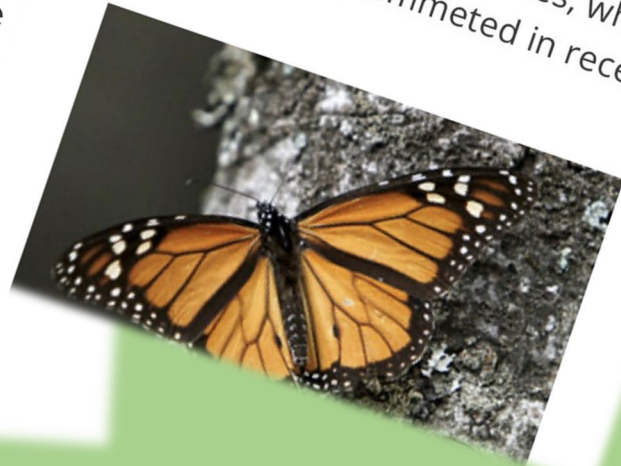


The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

ENVIRONMENT

Native American tribes pledge to save the monarch butterfly

Leaders of seven Oklahoma tribes announced a plan to plant specific vegetation for the butterflies, whose numbers have plummeted in recent years.





01.2024

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

SAVING THE MONARCHS

INSIDE THE MOVEMENT TO HELP
THESE BEAUTIFUL—AND VULNERABLE—
BUTTERFLIES THRIVE

rare that locally adapted seed supplies can only be acquired through labor-intensive collection.



Brandon Gibson (left, Navajo/Cherokee/Choctaw) and Collin Spriggs (right, Cherokee), plant native species on a former golf course acquired by the Muskogee Nation in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. It's part of an ecological restoration programs coordinated by the Tribal Alliance for Pollinators (TAP), which partners with Monarch Watch and Native American tribes to restore habitat on tribal lands.

Blue Nile



AA



nationalgeographic.com



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 18–9526

JIMCY MCGIRT, PETITIONER *v.* OKLAHOMA

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF OKLAHOMA

[July 9, 2020]

JUSTICE GORSUCH delivered the opinion of the Court.

On the far end of the Trail of Tears was a promise. Forced to leave their ancestral lands in Georgia and Alabama, the Creek Nation received assurances that their new lands in the West would be secure forever. In exchange for ceding “all their land, East of the Mississippi river,” the U. S. government agreed by treaty that “[t]he Creek country west of the Mississippi shall be solemnly guarantied to the Creek Indians.” Treaty With the Creeks, Arts. I, XIV, Mar. 24, 1832, 7 Stat. 366, 368 (1832 Treaty). Both parties settled on boundary lines for a new and “permanent home to the whole Creek nation,” located in what is now Oklahoma. Treaty With the Creeks, preamble, Feb. 14, 1833, 7 Stat. 418 (1833 Treaty). *The government further promised that “[no] State or Territory [shall] ever have a right to pass laws for the government of such Indians, but they shall be allowed to govern themselves.”* 1832 Treaty, Art. XIV, 7 Stat. 368.

Today we are asked whether the land these treaties promised remains an Indian reservation for purposes of federal criminal law. Because Congress has not said otherwise, *we hold the government to its word.*





**If I was a little butterfly,
where would I find
something to eat?**

- *Dr. Chip Taylor
Founder/Director
Monarch Watch*



















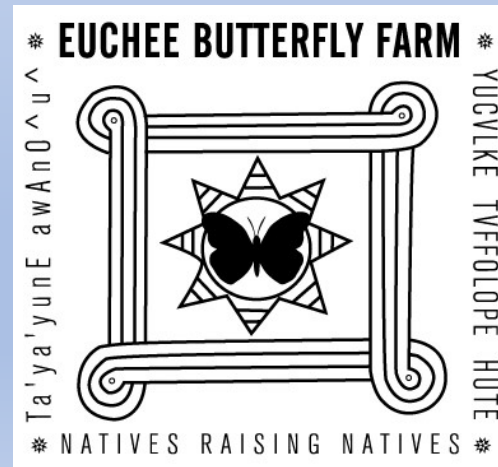
Mvto! s@nIA k'ayasOTa! Thank you!



Network for Landscape
CONSERVATION

www.TribalAllianceForPollinators.com

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www.nativebutterflies.org