



“Business is in Our Nature.”

WHC's Mission

The Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) works to increase the amount of quality wildlife habitat on private and public lands.



Why We Do Our Work



Pepco Transmission Right-of-Way

- 11.5% of Earth's land protected -- not enough to protect global biodiversity (Rodrigues et al. 2004)

- In US, >50% T&E species have 80-100% of their habitat on non-federal land (Wilcove et al. 1996)

Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC)

- 501(c)(3) nonprofit conservation organization
- Founded 1988
- Main headquarters in Washington, DC area
- Supports habitat projects throughout North America and the world
- Membership of predominantly corporations, working with non-profits and governmental partners.
- Board of Directors drawn from corporations and conservation organizations

WHC Programs

Voluntary collaborations for healthy ecosystems
and healthy communities

Wildlife at Work

*Wildlife at Work*SM habitat projects are corporate-driven cooperative efforts between management, employees, and community members to create wildlife habitats on corporate lands



CONSERVATION

COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT



Corporate Lands for LearningSM

Pollinator Friendly Practices

- *Developed by NAPPC partners, including WHC*



- *Pollinator Award granted each year*

A halictid bee (*Agapostemon* sp.) pollinates a gray-headed coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*) at Monsanto Company's Creve Coeur World Headquarters in Missouri. Photo by Bill Duncan.



Past Award Winners include:

- **American Electric Power
Flint Creek**

Holistic approach: restored historical native prairie. Through native plantings & controlled burns, PFPs fell into place.



- **Anheuser-Busch
Jonesboro Rice Mill**

Incorporated wildflowers into rice fields. Good example of enhancing habitat while furthering site's primary purpose.



Albemarle Corporation Orangeburg Facility (SC)

Goatweed Leafwing *Anaea andria* Scudder



Identification: Underside looks like a dead leaf. Male summer form is dull red with a barely hooked forewing tip, and a short tail on the hindwing. Male winter form is redder with more dark markings, a definitely hooked forewing tip, and a longer tail than the summer form. Both female forms are lighter red and have an irregular yellow submarginal band. The winter female form has hooked forewing tips.

Life history: Flight is swift, strong, and erratic. Males perch in clearings or on ridgetops to wait for females. Eggs are laid singly under host plant leaves; caterpillars eat leaves. A caterpillar changes shelters as it grows: first it perches on a leaf midvein, then lives in the shelter of a folded leaf, and finally rests in a rolled-up leaf. Adults hibernate, then mate in the spring.

Wing span: 2 3/8 - 3 1/4 inches (6 - 8.2 cm).

Caterpillar hosts: Goatweed (*Croton capitatum*), Texas croton (*C. texensis*), and prairie tea (*C. monanthogynus*); all in the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*).

Adult food: Sap, rotting fruit, dung, bird droppings.

Habitat: Deciduous woods and scrub, especially along waterways; open fields, roadsides, railroad tracks

Range: Eastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado south to New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas; east to Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, and the Gulf States.

- Partner w/Carolina Butterfly Society on butterfly counts; ID'd species not expected to be found in SC (goatweed leafwing)
- Invited community to come look for this species & learn about butterflies and host plants
- Created butterfly manual (excerpt right) for visitors to site & use in schools

Waste Management Kirby Canyon Recycling & Disposal Facility (CA)

Restoration of pollinator
habitat within serpentine
grassland, using federally
threatened Bay checkerspot
butterfly as indicator
pollinator species

