

Chapter 1 : Look Up! Books About Monarch Butterflies : Sturdy for Common Things

Beginning her journey in a backyard on Aster Way, Monarch Butterfly flies across the country down to Mexico to spend the winter. Reviewed by the Smithsonian Institution for accuracy, Monarch Butterfly of Aster Way is a fun and informative story with beautifully detailed illustrations.

Marks National Wildlife Refuge. In Tallahassee, the monarchs usually arrive with the first cold front. These incredible butterflies are one of the longest lived butterfly species. They can live up to nine months, plenty of time to make the fall migration to Mexico and over winter. In the spring their offspring make the journey back up north. Since the festival is a predetermined weekend each year, instead of bushes covered in butterflies there were only a few here and there. We met some new friends, saw some old, cruised with the top down through the reserve Lottie loved it! October is a great month to use butterflies as learning content. Simply, have the students watch a particular plant and within a set amount of time count the pollinators and perhaps keep track of the different types of pollinators. Do this for several different plants in your butterfly garden or school yard. Geography - Mapping migration patterns. Draw the migration lines with arrows. Social Science - Talk about protecting Trees for Monarchs. Engage the students with questions -- Why do the butterflies need these trees? Why do the trees need to be protected? Reading - There are so many wonderful, biologically correct butterfly books available. Ours came with a butterfly puppet. Here is another one for you; it can be tweaked to any grade level. Monarchs travel a great distance to reach their wintering location. Think about the adventures and obstacles the butterfly overcomes during the trip. Before you begin writing, imagine you are a monarch making the voyage. Describe the trip in journal form. Make finger puppets out of felt, finger paint, make an anatomically correct monarch or your favorite, mine is the Black Swallowtail out of construction paper, or make cardboard wearable wings if you want. I know you are creative, so go crazy on this one. Here are some printable butterfly coloring pages.

Chapter 2 : Monarch Butterfly of Aster Way - a Smithsonian's Backyard Book by Elizabeth Ring

Growing Minds is a program of Appalachian Sustainable Agriculture Project. ASAP's mission is to help local farms thrive, link farmers to markets and supporters, and build healthy communities through connections to local food.

Monarch Caterpillar Becoming a Chrysalis Monarch Emerging from a Chrysalis The Life Cycle s of a Monarch Butterfly Monarch butterflies go through four stages during one life cycle, and through four generations in one year. The four stages of the monarch butterfly life cycle are the egg, the larvae caterpillar , the pupa chrysalis , and the adult butterfly. The four generations are actually four different butterflies going through these four stages during one year until it is time to start over again with stage one and generation one. In February and March, the final generation of hibernating monarch butterflies comes out of hibernation to find a mate. They then migrate north and east in order to find a place to lay their eggs. This starts stage one and generation one of the new year for the monarch butterfly. In March and April the eggs are laid on milkweed plants. They hatch into baby caterpillars, also called the larvae. It takes about four days for the eggs to hatch. After about two weeks, the caterpillar will be fully-grown and find a place to attach itself so that it can start the process of metamorphosis. It will attach itself to a stem or a leaf using silk and transform into a chrysalis. Although, from the outside, the 10 days of the chrysalis phase seems to be a time when nothing is happening, it is really a time of rapid change. Within the chrysalis the old body parts of the caterpillar are undergoing a remarkable transformation, called metamorphosis, to become the beautiful parts that make up the butterfly that will emerge. The monarch butterfly will emerge from the pupa and fly away, feeding on flowers and just enjoying the short life it has left, which is only about two to six weeks. This first generation monarch butterfly will then die after laying eggs for generation number two. The second generation of monarch butterflies is born in May and June, and then the third generation will be born in July and August. These monarch butterflies will go through exactly the same four stage life cycle as the first generation did, dying two to six weeks after it becomes a beautiful monarch butterfly. The fourth generation of monarch butterflies is a little bit different than the first three generations. The fourth generation is born in September and October and goes through exactly the same process as the first, second and third generations except for one part. The fourth generation of monarch butterflies does not die after two to six weeks. Instead, this generation of monarch butterflies migrates to warmer climates like Mexico and California and will live for six to eight months until it is time to start the whole process over again. It is amazing how the four generations of monarch butterflies works out so that the monarch population can continue to live on throughout the years, but not become overpopulated. Our articles are free for you to copy and distribute. Make sure to give www.

Chapter 3 : Monarch Butterfly Purple Aster | Shenandoah Valley Flowers

This book would make the perfect gift for a small child! This 31 page book tells the story of Monarch, a butterfly who is flying to Mexico for the winter. It follows her from August, when she leaves her home, all the way until November, when she finally reaches Mexico. The book is illustrated and.

Monarch butterfly migration In North America, monarchs migrate both north and south on an annual basis. The western population overwinters in various coastal sites in central and southern California. The overwintered population of those east of the Rockies may reach as far north as Texas and Oklahoma during the spring migration. The second, third and fourth generations return to their northern locations in the United States and Canada in the spring. Chemical structure of oleandrin , one of the cardiac glycosides Large larvae are able to avoid wasp predation by dropping from the plant or by jerking their bodies. There are two possible explanations for the positive role of A. Since many birds attack the wings of the butterfly, having three times the cardiac glycosides in the wings leaves predators with a very foul taste and may prevent them from ever ingesting the body of the butterfly. Efforts are underway[when? These sites can generate significant tourism revenue. Tagging information is used to study migration patterns. On the one hand there are many positive aspects of captive rearing. Monarchs are bred in schools and used for butterfly releases at hospices, memorial events and weddings. Stories in the Huffington Post in and Discover magazine in have summarized the controversy around this issue. Some individuals have taken this practice to the extreme, with massive operations that rear thousands of monarchs at once, like one in Linn County, Iowa. This parasite can rapidly build up in captive monarchs, especially if they are housed together. The spores of the parasite also can quickly contaminate all housing equipment, so that all subsequent monarchs reared in the same containers then become infected. One researcher stated that rearing more than monarchs constitutes "mass-rearing" and should not be done. Homeowners often raise monarchs in plastic or glass containers in their kitchens, basements, porches, etc. Such conditions would not mimic what the monarchs are used to in the wild, and may result in adult monarchs that are unsuited for the realities of their wild existence. In support of this, a recent study by a citizen scientist found that captive-reared monarchs have a lower migration success rate than wild monarchs do. The genome provides researchers insights into migratory behavior, the circadian clock, juvenile hormone pathways and microRNAs that are differentially expressed between summer and migratory monarchs. There appears to be no genetic difference between a migrating and nonmigrating monarch but the gene is expressed in migrating monarchs but not expressed in nonmigrating monarchs. Fish and Wildlife Service initiated a status review of the monarch butterfly under the Endangered Species Act with a due date for information submission of 3 March

Chapter 4 : Monarch Butterfly Migration

Monarch Butterfly of Aster Way. [Elizabeth Ring; Katie Lee] -- A monarch butterfly emerges from its chrysalis and makes its way across the United States to the mountains of Mexico where it will spend the winter.

Chapter 5 : Monarch Butterfly Site: Life Cycle, Migration, Pictures, News, More!

Monarch butterfly of Aster Way. [Elizabeth Ring; Katie Lee] -- A monarch butterfly emerges from its chrysalis and makes its way across the United States to the mountains of Mexico where it will spend the winter.

Chapter 6 : Monarch butterfly - Wikipedia

Smithsonian's Backyard: Monarch Butterfly of Aster Way No. 17 by Elizabeth Ring (, Hardcover) Be the first to write a review. About this product.

Chapter 7 : Where Do Butterflies Sleep?: Where DO Butterflies Sleep?

Monarch Butterfly of Aster Way by Elizabeth Ring, illustrated by Katie Lee Ages 4 & up I love the Smithsonian Backyard Books series. And this specific one focuses on monarch butterflies. Perfect! *A Monarch Butterfly's Life* by John Himmelman Ages 4 & up A straightforward account of a monarch butterfly's life cycle for preschool-age children.

Chapter 8 : - Monarch Butterfly of Aster Way - a Smithsonian's Backyard Book by Elizabeth Ring

New England aster blooms in August and September, and is tall and a little weedy in gardens. Still, it is one of the best aster species for butterflies. During peak migration, sky-blue aster and smooth aster “both blue-flowering asters” are in bloom. Deadhead sky-blue aster because it spreads aggressively from seed.

Chapter 9 : Editions of Monarch Butterfly of Aster Way - a Smithsonian's Backyard Book by Elizabeth Ring

Butterflies (and bees) love it no matter what the name. With showy purple spikes of flowers and leaves that appear like clumps of grass, a blazing star is an interesting addition to any perennial garden. Try adding a few white varieties (*Liatris spicata* 'alba') to a butterfly bed for more contrast. Buckeyes are frequent visitors to this perennial.