

Beauty of Butterflies A BACKYARD NATURE DISCOVERY

<u>Objective</u>: Get a closer look at butterfly anatomy, learn about the lifecycle from egg to adult, and discover how butterflies and other pollinators help plants grow.

Background:

- Butterflies and moths belong to a group of insects called Lepidoptera - they have 6 legs, 3 body parts (head, thorax, abdomen), 2 antennae, and 4 wings
- Butterflies go through metamorphosis, which means they change their body form as they grow
- Caterpillars eat leaves and adult butterflies drink nectar from flowers
- Butterflies are pollinators which means they are vital to helping certain plants grow

LOOK FOR BUTTERFLIES!

Find some flowers to observe on a sunny day. How many different species can you find?



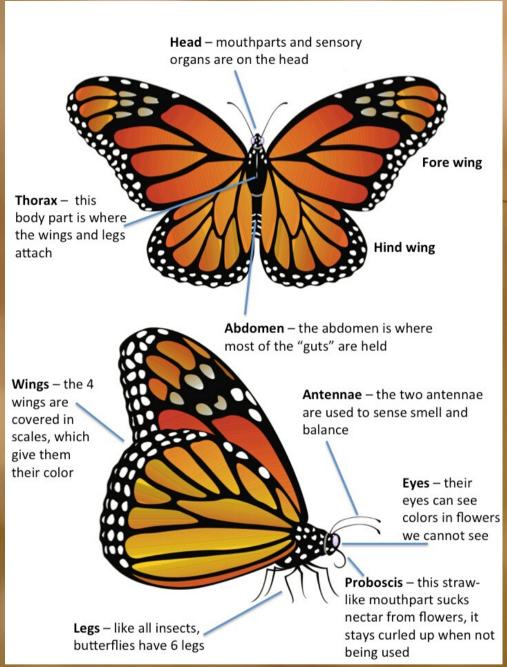
Use this <u>NC Butterfly Guide</u> and <u>Check List</u> to help!





Look for this butterfly symbol for links to online activities!

Butterfly Bodies





"Puddling"

Many butterflies get nutrients and minerals from wet sand, soil, and puddles. This behavior is called "puddling." You can make a butterfly puddle and put it in your garden.



Make a Butterfly Puddle



Color the Butterfly

Big Changes

Butterflies go though metamorphosis, which means as part of their life cycle, they change their body form as they grow.





Caterpillar: The eggs grow and when ready a caterpillar (larva) hatches out of each egg, eating its way out! The caterpillar is very hungry and immediately starts eating leaves once it hatches. The caterpillar grows larger as it eats.

Pupa (Chrysalis): Once the caterpillar gets large enough, it attaches to a leaf or twig and creates a hardened case around itself. This is called a chrysalis. The case protects the pupa as it transforms into an adult butterfly.

Butterfly: When ready, the case splits open and the butterfly emerges. At first, the butterfly is wet and its wings are wrinkled. The butterfly hangs its wings and lets them fully form by pumping blood into them. When it is finished, the butterfly flies away in search of flower nectar and mates.

Make a Pasta Butterfly Life Cycle



Moths are like butterflies, but have some differences. Exceptions exist, but moths generally:

- fly at night
- hold their wings open or folded over their back at rest (butterflies hold them closed)
- have thicker, hairier bodies and antennae
- are not as colorful (but some are very colorful)



Pollinator Power

- Butterflies aren't just beautiful to look at, they also have an important function in the ecosystem – they are pollinators, which means they help plants grow!
- Pollinators are animals that help move pollen from one flower to another. This is an important part of the plant's lifecycle that is needed in order for the plant to make seeds and fruits.
- 85% of all flowering plants rely on pollinators, including many plants that produce fruits and vegetables we eat everyday!
- Pollinators visit flowers to gather food and while they are there, pollen falls onto their bodies so when they visit another flower, the pollen falls off, fertilizing that plant.
- Pollinators come in all shapes and types including: butterflies, bees, wasps, flies, beetles, true bugs, spiders, hummingbirds, and more!



Check out this USDA Pollinator Activity Book







NC Butterfly Guide:

https://files.nc.gov/ncparks/37/FIELD_ID_SHEET_Common_Butt erflies_of_NC.pdf

NC Butterfly Checklist:

https://files.nc.gov/ncparks/37/NC_BUTTERFLY_CHECKLIST.pdf

Butterfly Label and Color Sheet:

http://cleverlearner.com/color-the-parts/images/parts-of-a-butterfly-writing-and-coloring-sheet.pdf

Butterfly Puddle Craft:

https://kidsgardening.org/garden-activities-create-a-butterfly-puddle/

Pasta Butterfly Life Cycle Activity:

https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/articles/teaching-content/butterfly-life-cycle-plate-craft/

USDA Pollinator Activity Book:

https://www.pollinator.org/pollinator.org/assets/generalFiles/ PollinatorActivityBook.pdf

Pollinator Video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lu7AjOvznh8