




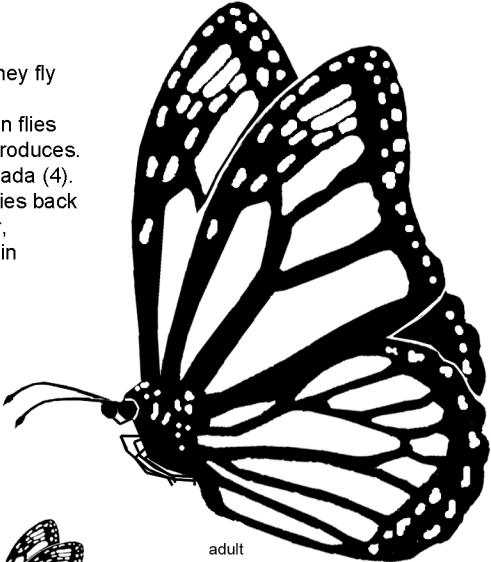



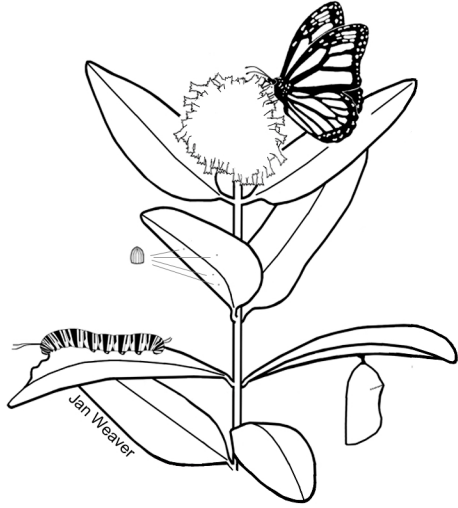













	January	<h1>Monarch Butterfly</h1> <h2><i>Danaus plexippus</i></h2>		Journey North (citizen science tracking project) - <a href="http://www.learner.org/jnorth/monarch/">http://www.learner.org/jnorth/monarch/</a> Butterfly Conservation Initiative - <a href="http://www.butterflyrecovery.org/butterfly_resources/">http://www.butterflyrecovery.org/butterfly_resources/</a>		
	February	<div data-bbox="284 325 487 556">  </div> <div data-bbox="503 304 876 598"> <p><b>Monarch Migration</b>            Some Monarchs migrate all the way from Mexico (1). They fly to Texas (2) in the spring and reproduce. The next generation flies to the northern US (3) and reproduces. That generation flies up to Canada (4). In the fall the last generation flies back to Mexico and stays the winter, getting ready to fly back north in the spring.</p> </div>		<p><b>Coloring Guide</b>            adults - orange wings with black veins and white spots on the margin, caterpillars - yellow, black and white bands around the body, chrysalis - blue green with gold spots</p>		
	March	<div data-bbox="284 598 430 787">  </div> <div data-bbox="446 619 730 777"> <p>The Monarchs are so thick on the trees in Mexico that they look like leaves. Sometimes there are so many butterflies on a branch that the branch breaks!</p> </div>		<p><b>Size</b>            wingspan 3.5 to 4" (9 to 10 cm)            caterpillars 2" (5 cm)</p>		
	April	<div data-bbox="795 304 1282 861">  <p>adult</p> </div>		<p><b>Other Characteristics</b>            In Oahu Hawaii, a white form of the Monarch has appeared and is becoming more common because birds are able to eat the orange form, either can't see it as well or don't think it is edible.</p>		
	May	<div data-bbox="332 945 438 1113">  <p>egg</p> </div>		<p><b>What eats Monarchs:</b>            Most are protected from predators by the cardiac glycosides they get by eating milkweed leaves in the larval stage. However, some birds will sample a butterfly to see how much glycoside they have before giving up. Birds: Robins, Cardinals, Sparrows, Grackles, Jays</p>		
	June	<div data-bbox="511 819 966 1323">  <p>Jan Weaver</p> </div>		<p><b>What Monarchs eat:</b>            Nectar is the only food for adults, they get nectar from many flowers - milkweeds, asters, thistles, Joe-Pye weed, boneset, goldenrod and more. Larva eat milkweed leaves.</p>		
	July	<div data-bbox="1047 945 1242 1333">  <p>pupa</p> </div>				
	August	<div data-bbox="292 1354 1266 1606">  <p>head larva</p> </div>				
	September					
	October					
	November	<p><b>Family Relations</b>  <i>Danaus plexippus</i> is in the <b>Danaus Genus</b> (orange butterflies), <b>Nymphalid Family</b> (large butterflies), <b>Lepidoptera Order</b> (all moths and butterflies), <b>Insect Class</b> (has 6 legs), <b>Arthropod Phylum</b> (has an exoskeleton), and <b>Animal Kingdom</b> (eats and moves).</p>	<p><b>North American Distribution</b></p>  <p>  winter   summer         </p>	<p><b>Habitat</b> (home/food/water)            prairies, grasslands, fields, meadows, parks, yards, gardens, road edges, anyplace milkweed grows</p> 	<p><b>Home</b>            The larvae only eat milkweed leaves, but the adults can get nectar from many different flowers.</p> 	
	December					