ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES
EXHIBITS FOR CLASSROOMS

The Illinois Wildlife Series consists of three sets of wildlife exhibits for loan to schools throughout the state. Each set features three free-standing displays on owls, butterflies and moths, and bats. With each exhibit, a packet of hand-out flyers, activities, games, etc., is available to teachers for copying and using in their classroom.

The exhibits have been distributed mostly to schools in rural areas and smaller communities where there may be a greater need for supplementary educational programs. The following Regional Coordinators will be keeping the exhibits and materials on hand and will loan them out to educators as requested:

Sangamon County
Susan Shaw, Adams Wildlife Sanctuary
P.O. Box 20106, Springfield, IL61834 — 217-544-5781

Effingham County
Karan Greuel, Ballard Nature Center
5253 East U.S. 40, Altamont, IL 62411 — 618-483-6856

Macoupin County
Vicki Hedrick, 13901 Oak Drive,
Carlinville, IL 62626 — 217-854-2324

Clark County
Donna Clem, 17794 N 100th St.,
Marshall, IL 62441 — 217-382-4234

Richland County
Jane Peak, 3764 No. Meridian Rd.,
Olney, IL 62450 — 618-869-2367

McDonough County
Angella Moorehouse, 20381 E. 1100th St.,
Good Hope, IL 61438 — 309-456-3738

Massac County
Andrea Douglas, 208 E. 3rd St.
Brookport, IL 62910 — 618-564-2079

Champaign County
Sarah Livesay, Salt Fork Nature Center
Homer Lake, Homer, IL 61849 — 217-896-2455

Vermilion County Illinois Audubon Society — 217-446-5085
425 B North Gilbert, Danville, IL 61832

Note: Teachers in adjecent counties can also use the displays.

This program is being funded by a grant received from the Iinois Department of Natural Resources.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834 217-446-5085

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES DISPLAYS FOR CLASSROOM ENRICHMENT

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
217-446-5085

ATTENTION: REGIONAL COORDINATOR

Thanks for your willingness to serve as a coordinator for the IAS Wildlife Series.

This project consists of a series of exhibits and related learning activities for grades K-6. The purpose is to provide a supplementary classroom enrichment program about the wildlife of Illinois.
During this year you will receive 3 exhibits on the following topics: ILLINOIS OWLS, AMAZING BATS, and BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. Included with the exhibit is a packet of informative flyers on the main topic, related activities and puzzles, which may be duplicated for student use.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR

Promote the Wildlife Series in your area, by allowing teachers and other youth leaders know about its availability.

Schedule the exhibits.

Supply each educator with a set of sample flyers for clasroom use. Keep original samples of each flyer in the packet.

Make sure all components of the exhibit are returned after each use.

Make minor repairs on exhibit whenever needed. For major repairs, return the entire exhibit to the IAS office.

Keep a record of the classrooms/groups where the exhibits are displayed (school, grade, number of students), and send such information to the IAS office in Danville.

Advertise the program in local newspapers articles, newletter, etc. Mention the fact that this program is sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society and funded by a grant from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Please send the news clippings to the IAS office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834
217-446-5085

AURA DUKE, EDUCATION CHAIRMAN, IAS, 35 BRAEBURN RD.
PARK FOREST, IL 60466 708-748-6407

WHY SHOULD YOU SUPPORT THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY?

Projects which IAS has supported or fought against, as needed, from the 1960's through the 1990's:

1961 Fund Drive for the Prairie Chicken Foundation, of which IAS was a founding partner
1962 Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle protection campaigns
1963 Pesticide Control Bill; Nature Preserves Bill; Conservation District Bill; Fought stripmining in Kickapoo State Park
1964-65 Wilderness Bill; Anti-billboard and Anti-litter campaigns
1966 Lake Michigan Shoreline campaign and Illinois Prairie Path
1967 Eagles, Hawks and Owls education campaign
1968 Bluebird campaign; Save Allerton Park campaign
1969 Goose Lake Prairie campaign
1970 Rachel Carson Audubon Camp Scholarship; "Buck for the Prairie" campaigns
1971 Middlefork River campaign; additional Acres for the Dunes
1972 "Buck for the Prairie" campaign for St. Stephan's Cemetery Prairie
1973 Acre for an Eagle Campaign; Dole Sanctuary
1974 Little Black Slough, Beall Woods, and Carpenter Park (Springfield) campaigns
1975 Anti-hunting in state parks; Peregrine Falcon campaign; Rosalie Comment Heron Sanctuary
1976 Illinois Bottle Bill campaign; Middlefork River campaign
1977 Banner Marsh; Oak Valley Eagle Sanctuary (organized collection of money from school children over the state; Saved trees for eagles at Savanna Army Depot; Opposed ORV's at Sand Ridge State Forest
1978 Opposed timber cutting in state parks
1979 Developed "These Precious Few" poster for Il. Endangered Species with IDOC
1980 Co-sponsored state-wide Non-game Symposium
1981 Added acreage to Adams Wildlife Sanctuary
1982 Rice Lake-Banner Marsh campaign
1983 Illinois River and Shawnee National Forest campaigns
1984 Co-sponsored Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop; pushed for Non-Game Check-off Fund
1985 Helped develop Shawnee NF Management Plan; Lake Calumet Marsh campaign
1986 Bremer Sanctuary
1987 Lake Renwick Heronry campaign
1988 Ft. Sheridan campaign
1989 Opposed Bartlett Balefill; Shawnee Wilderness Areas campaign
1990 Wetlands Protection campaign
1991 Educational programs at Adams Sanctuary
1992 War Bluff Sanctuary
1993 Published "Bald Eagle in Illinois"; participated in Conservation Congress
1994 Merrill Sanctuary; Worked for conversion of Joliet Arsenal to Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie
1995 Midewin campaign; Sand Lake campaign
1996 Addition to War Bluff Sanctuary; Helped develop Illinois Wildlife and Nature Viewing Guide; Calumet Ecological Park campaign; Opposed Yorkhouse Road extension
1997 Traveling Library Displays; Jr. Birdfeeder Challenge; Rookery Park project at Lk. Renwick; celebrated 100 years of conservation action
1998 Preservation of old-growth Post Oak Woods Sanctuary; expanded Traveling Library Displays &Jr. Birdfeeder Challenge; other land acquisition initiatives
1999 Preservation of 80 acres of Black-crown Marsh in McHenry County
2000 Acquisition of critical habitat for grassland birds in Jasper County; continued wetland preservation

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
DANVILLE, IL 61834

Black-crown Marsh, McHenry Co. 80 acres saved; pursuing additional parcels.

Turner Lake Fen, Chain-O-Lakes; wetland restoration project.

Redwing Slough; wetland enhancement project.

Waukegan Harbor--partner in Remedial Action Plan for continued clean-up of the harbor area

Hopewell Prairie Estates; pursuing 14 acre parcel to connect two nature preserves.

Adams Sanctuary--adding new educational programs aimed at youngsters and families.

Ballard Nature Center--design and implementation of new bird exhibit.

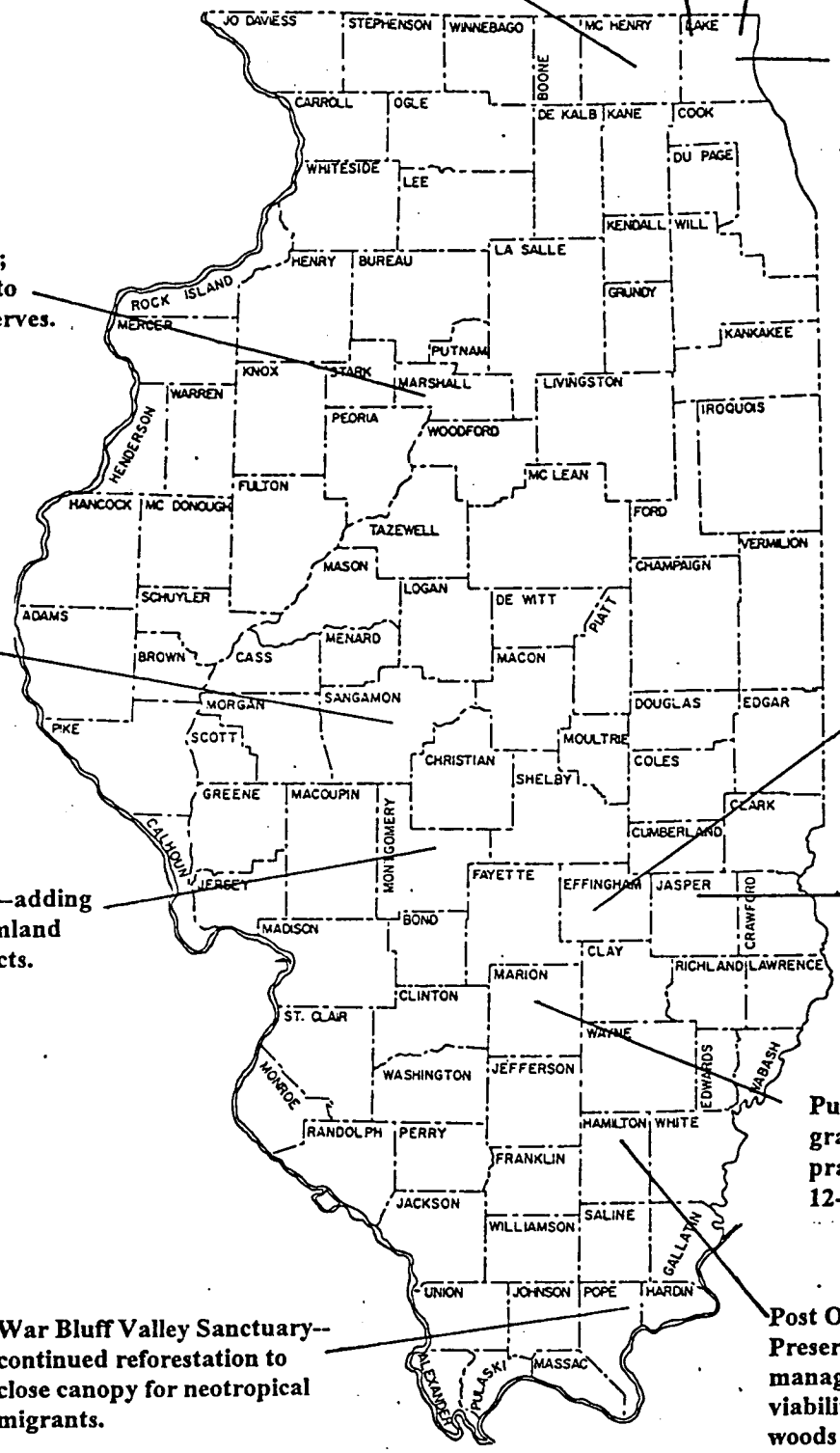
Site of new IAS grassland sanctuary; also pursuing additional acreage for T&E grassland-dependent birds.

Bremer Sanctuary--adding wetland and bottomland reforestation projects.

Purchase of additional grassland habitat for prairie-chickens near 12-Mile-Prairie

Post Oak Woods Nature Preserve, sanctuary--managed to continue viability of old-growth woods and savanna.

War Bluff Valley Sanctuary--continued reforestation to close canopy for neotropical migrants.



CURRENT ILLINOIS AUDUBON PROJECTS

Join the I.A.S. Youth Seasonal Bird Census Program Today!!!

It's Educational and it's Fun!!!

Drawing by Gary L. Willard

ATTENTION TEACHERS, SCOUT AND 4-H OR OTHER YOUTH LEADERS !!!

JOIN THIS NATURE ACTIVITY DESIGNED ESPECIALLY TO INTEREST YOUTH IN OUR NATIVE BIRDS. IT'S EASY, AND THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY WILL PROVIDE THE MATERIALS YOU NEED TO PARTICIPATE.

YOUR GROUP CAN GATHER DATA AT A REGULAR MEETING, OR ON A SPECIAL FIELD TRIP. A SET OF SLIDES OF COMMON ILLINOIS BIRDS IS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR USE AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT.

EACH YOUTH LEADER WILL RECEIVE A BOOKLET, "TEACHING KIDS ABOUT BIRDS," A FULL-COLOR IDENTIFICATION CHART, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SEASONAL BIRD CENSUS.

YOU MAY CHOOSE TO COUNT IN AUTUMN, WINTER, OR SPRING--OR MORE THAN ONE SEASON, IF YOU LIKE. SUMMARY SHEETS ARE TO BE RETURNED BY THE DATE SPECIFIED. AFTER ALL THE DATA IS COMPILED, YOU WILL RECEIVE A SUMMARY OF ALL OF THE BIRDS COUNTED THROUGHOUT THE STATE BY VARIOUS YOUTH GROUPS. IN ADDITION, YOU WILL RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE WHICH CAN BE DUPLICATED FOR ALL PARTICIPATING YOUTH IN YOUR GROUP.

TO REGISTER, PLEASE FILL OUT THE INFORMATION BELOW AND SEND TO THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY OFFICE.

I.A.S. YOUTH SEASONAL BIRD CENSUS PROGRAM

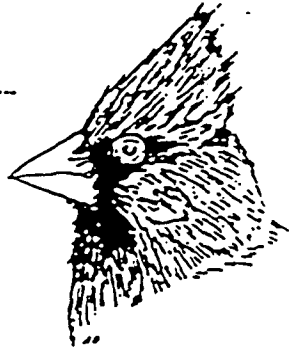
Leader Name:_____ Group:_____

Address:_____ ZIP_____

Interested in: Fall Count (October) Winter Count (Jan-Feb) Spring Count (April-May) (circle choices)

Mail to: Illinois Audubon Society, PO Box 2418, Danville, IL 61834

ATTENTION: TEACHERS, YOUTH LEADERS, HOME SCHOOLING GROUPS ....



YOUTH INVOLVED IN CONSERVATION

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

JUNIOR WINTER BIRD FEEDER CHALLENGE

THE FEEDER CHALLENGE IS A NATURE STUDY PROJECT TO INTEREST STUDENTS IN THE BIRDS OF ILLINOIS AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO PROVIDE FOOD AND SHELTER FOR WINTER BIRDS.

Do you want to involve your students in a new and exciting winter bird feeder survey? Have them set up a feeding station in a corner of the school yard, preferably near a window for easy viewing. Help them identify and record the birds that visit the feeders during the cold months from November to February. At the end of the challenge period the results are sent to the Illinois Audubon Society for compilation.

It will be fun for the students to learn what other teams throughout Illinois have seen at their feeders during the survey. How many total species were reported? Which team tabulated the most birds? What was the rarest bird seen, and by which team? In May each team receives a summary of results from all participating groups and a special IAS Certificate of Accomplishment. The Winter Feeder Challenge is targeted for 3rd to 6th graders, but may be easily adapted for younger of older ages.

Audubon chapters and other clubs and organizations, such as garden clubs, church groups and service organizations, have a great opportunity to sponsor a local classroom by supplying bird seed and suet for the project.

The teams will receive a challenge packet with directions and tabulation forms. A 15-minute introductory slide program will be available on loan for classroom use. Register your classroom today .....

REGISTRATION FORM DONATION (OPTIONAL) _____

School _____ Grade _____

Address _____

Teacher _____

Please mail to: ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
DANVILLE, IL 61834

THIS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IS FUNDED IN PART BY A GRANT RECEIVED FROM THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, NATURAL HERITAGE DIVISION, IN TURN SUPPORTED BY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ILLINOIS WILDLIFE PRESERVATION FUND

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES - DISPLAYS FOR CLASSROOM ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS

A series of displays on the willife of Illinois is being made available for classroom use. The free-standing exhibits feature large photos and informative text on a variety of topics most frequently used during classroom enrichment programs. The displays are mostly adapted for grades 2 to 6. Information flyers on the main topic, related activities and puzzles may be duplicated for student use. The following displays are being offered: "Amazing Bats", "Owls. the Silent Hunters" and "Butterflies and Moths". Additional topics may be added to the series.

The exhibits will be distributed mostly to schools in rural areas where there seems to be a great need for supplementary enrichment and educational programs. This project is being funded by a grant received from the Illinois Depatment of Natural Resources, through its Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund.

Teachers, principals, parents and youth leaders may recommend a qualifying school by submitting an application form.

****

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES APPLICATION FORM DATE _____

CHECK WHICH DISPLAYS ARE BEING REQUESTED BATS _____ OWLS _____ BUTTERFLIES _____

SCHOOL _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

PHONE (_____) _____ COUNTY _____

SPONSORING TEACHER /PRINCIPAL _____ GRADE _____

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS & STUDENTS IN GRADES 2 TO 6 _____

DESCRIBE HOW THE DISPLAY (S) ARE TO BE USED _____

_____

_____

_____

DONATION (OPTIONAL) _____

PERSON SUBMITTING THIS APPLICATION _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ZIP _____

PHONE (_____)_____

PLEASE MAIL TO: ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834
PHONE - 217-446-5085

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

IAS OFFERS PROGRAMS FOR CLASSROOMS AND OTHER YOUTH GROUPS. DESCRIPTIVE FLYERS AND REGISTRATION FORMS ARE ENCLOSED, OR MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE BALLARD NATURE CENTER AND FROM IAS.

JUNIOR WINTER BIRD FEEDER CHALLENGE

SET UP AND MAINTAIN A FEEDING STATION AT SCHOOL. STUDENTS ARE TO IDENTIFY AND LIST THE BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE THAT VISIT THE FEEDERS FROM NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY. THE RESULTS ARE SENT TO THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY. THE CLASS WILL THEN RECEIVE AN INTERESTING NEWSLETTER WITH THE RESULTS FROM SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND A BEAUTIFUL CERTIFICATE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.
OVER 300 SCHOOLS PARTICIPATED LAST YEAR.

SEASONAL BIRD CENSUS

INVOLVE THE STUDENTS OR OTHER YOUTH GROUPS IN A MINI BIRD COUNT.

YOUTH INVOLVED IN CONSERVATION

ILLINOIS AUDUBON WILL SPONSOR A GROUP OR AN INDIVIDUAL STUDENT IN SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS.
SOME EXAMPLES: A 5th GRADE CLASS IN CHICAGO STUDIED THE INVASION OF THE ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE; HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHICAGO HEIGHTS LEARNED ABOUT THE DECLINE IN BLUEBIRD POPULATION AND CONSTRUCTED NESTING BOXES FOR A BLUEBIRD TRAIL; HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PLAINFIELD STUDIED THE BIRDS AT THE LAKE RENWICK ROOKERY AND SERVED AS GUIDES AT THE PRESERVE. THEY ALSO CONSTRUCTED A TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THE ABOVE PROGRAMS CONTACT THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O.BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834 217-446-5085

ILLINOIS WILDLIFE SERIES

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

ACTIVITY FLYERS

THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR STUDENTS IN GRADES K - 8.

PLEASE MAKE COPIES OF THE ENCLOSED FLYERS FOR CLASSROOM USE AND KEEP THE SAMPLE OF EACH FLYER IN THIS FOLDER FOR OTHER TEACHERS.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU. HOW ARE THE DISPLAYS BEING USED? HOW CAN WE IMPROVE THIS PROJECT? ANY COMMENTS? PLEASE FILL OUT THE EVALUATION FORM OR MAIL A BRIEF REPORT TO:

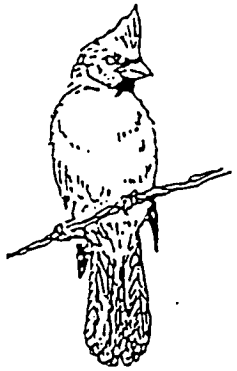
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418,
DANVILLE, IL 61834

IAS OFFERS OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENTS. SEE THE ENCLOSED FLYERS.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

AN INVITATION TO JOIN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY .....

Help us speak with a stronger voice in Illinois conservation issues.
Contribute to the management of our sanctuaries.
Support our efforts in conservation education.
Enjoy field trips and get to know other IAS members.



Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ County _____

Phone _____ Dues include the quarterly magazine, ILLINOIS AUDUBON, and the newsletter, CARDINAL NEWS.

INDIVIDUAL	$20	SUPPORTING	$75	EAGLE CLUB	$500
FAMILY	$25	SUSTAINING	$100	CARDINAL CLUB	$1000
CONTRIBUTING	$50	STUDENT	$12	CORPORATE	$500

IWS

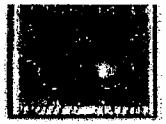
TEMPORARY MEMBERSHIP RECEIPT

NAME _____

DUES _____ DATE _____

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

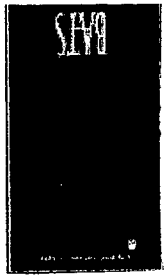
PO BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834



Butterflies and Moths Books and Videos

- Amazing Butterflies and Moths by John Still. 1991
- Big Butterfly Book (A Nutshell Book) by Susanne Whayne. 1995
- Butterflies (A First Discovery Book by Gallinard Jeunesse. 1995
- Butterflies and Moths (Crabapples) by Bobbie Kalman. 1994
- Butterflies and Moths (True Books Animals) by Larry Brimner. 1999
- Butterflies and Moths (Usborn First Nature) by Rosamund Cox. 1980
- Butterflies and Moths: A Guide to the More Common American Species (Golden Guides) by Robert T. Mitchell. 1987
- Butterflies' Promise by Julie Ovenelll-Carter.
- Butterflies for Kids (Wildlife for Kids).
- Butterfly Alphabet Book by Brian Cassie.
- Butterfly Boy by Virginia L. Kroll.
- Butterfly Garden by Tekulsky, Mathew. 1985
- Butterfly House by Eve Bunting.
- Butterfly Seeds by Mary Watson. 1995
- Butterfly Story by Anca Harition. 1995
- Charlie the Caterpillar by Dom DeLuise. 1990
- Crinkleroot's Guide to Knowing Butterflies and Moths by Jim Arnosky. 1996
- From Caterpillar to Butterfly by Deborah Heiligman.
- Monarch Butterfly by Gail Gibbons.
- Monarch Magic! Butterfly Activities and Nature Discoveries by Lynn Rosenblatt. 1998
- Moth and the Flame (History Starts Here) by Dylan Bolduc. 2000.
- Peterson First Guide to Butterflies and Moths by Paul A. Opier.
- Where Butterflies Grow by Joanne Ryder. 1989

- Audubon Society's Butterflies for Beginners (Video). 1996
- Magic School Bus - Butterflies. (Video)

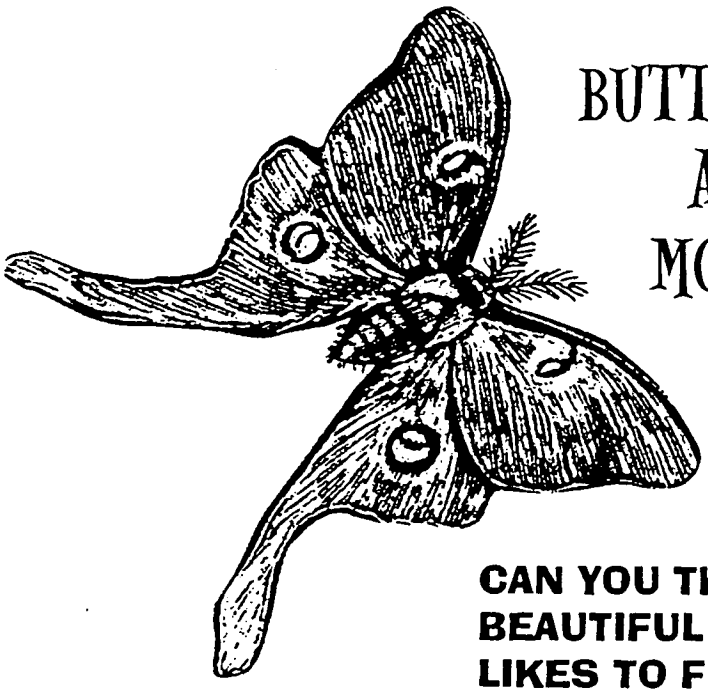


Bat Books and Videos

- Amazing Bats by Frank Greenaway. 1991
- America's Neighborhood Bats by Merlin D. Tuttle. 1997
- Bat by Caroline Arnold. 1996
- Bat Jamboree by Kathi Appelt. 1996
- Bats by Gail Gibbons.
- Bats by Joyce Milton.
- Bats and Other Animals of the Night by Joyce Milton.
- Bat's Surprise by Foster and Erickson. 1993
- Loose Tooth by Steven Kroll. 1984
- Stellaluna by Janell Cannon. 1993
- Bats. (Video) Starring Lou Phillips. Director Louis Morneau.
- The Magic School Bus Going Batty (Video) by Nancy E. Krulik.

Owl Books and Videos

- All About Owls by Jim Arnosky.
- Barn Owls by Tony Johnston. 2000.
- Book of North American Owls by Helen Sattler. 1998
- Good Night Owl by Pat Hutchins. 1972
- Night Creatures by Sylvaine Perols. 1998
- North American Owls by Paul Johsgard. 1997
- Owl Babies by Martin Waddell. 1992
- Owl Moon by Jane Yolen. 1987
- Owlbert by Nicholas Harris. 1989
- Owly by Mike Thaler. 1982
- Owls Aren't Wise & Bats Aren't Blind by Warner Shedd. 2000
- Owls in the Family by Farley Mowat.
- Screech Owls Northern Adventure by Roy MacGregor.
- Animals of the Night (Video). 1988
- Strange Creatures of the Night (Video).1973



BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

CAN YOU THINK OF AN INSECT THAT IS JUST AS BEAUTIFUL AND COLORFUL AS THE FLOWERS IT LIKES TO FEED ON? BUTTERFLIES !!!

Even people who don't like insects seem to like butterflies. If you could follow a **MONARCH BUTTERFLY**, you might see it lay its eggs on a **MILKWEED** leaf. Before long, many tiny **CATERPILLARS** will hatch from the eggs. They eat and eat, munching on leaves and growing bigger. When the caterpillar is big and fat, it spins a **COCOON** and then goes into a deep sleep inside the cocoon. While it sleeps, the caterpillar is changing! When it wakes up and comes out of the cocoon, it has been transformed into a beautiful, colorful butterfly, ready to fly from flower to flower sipping **NECTAR**.

HOW CAN YOU TELL A BUTTERFLY FROM A MOTH ? If its body is fat and furry, its **ANTENAE** are hairy and it likes to fly at night, then it is probably a moth. Butterflies like to fly during the day, when it is warm and sunny

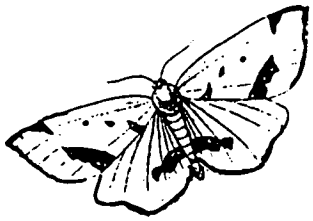
Butterflies and moths help flowers they feed on by spreading the **POLLEN** from one flower to another, so the plants can **REPRODUCE** and bloom again.

Many butterflies are **ENDANGERED** because the meadows and prairies they need to search for food and survive are disappearing.

WE CAN HELP BUTTERFLIES BY PLANTING IN OUR GARDENS WILDFLOWERS AND OTHER NATIVE PLANTS WHICH WILL ATTRACT THESE BEAUTIFUL INSECTS.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 2418, DANVILLE, IL 61834
217-446-5085

NATURE'S GEMS: BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS



Butterflies and moths are among our most familiar insects, and many of them are quite beautiful. Even people who ordinarily dislike "bugs" find the colorful, scaly-winged butterflies attractive. There are about 20,000 kinds of butterflies and 100,000 species of moths that have been identified. While most are tropical, there are probably 600 butterfly species and more than 8,000 kinds of moths in North America.

How can we tell butterflies from moths? First, most butterflies are daytime fliers, whereas most moths are nocturnal (although there are some exceptions to this general "rule.") Second, the antennae of moths are usually feathery, while those of butterflies are club-like. Third, moths generally have plump, furry-looking bodies, while butterflies are more slender and smooth in appearance. There are other differences, too. Butterflies (except skippers) tend to be more graceful fliers, while the flight of most moths is jerky and erratic.

Butterflies and moths have similar life cycles, going through four stages--egg, larva (caterpillar,) pupa, and adult--known as complete metamorphosis. Adults lay their eggs on various plants or--in the case of some moths--in stored grain or other places. Since many caterpillars prefer one or more favorite plants, the adults often choose these same plants on which to lay their eggs. The eggs hatch into tiny caterpillars, which have huge appetites and eat almost constantly. They grow so fast that they soon must shed their outer skins for larger ones. Each caterpillar will shed four or five times before reaching full size. They are then ready to form pupae--the next stage in their lives.

Butterfly larvae find a firm support and attach themselves to it, each one forming a naked chrysalis. Many moth larvae spin silken cocoons, and others roll up into leaves for pupation. Some butterflies and moths will spend the winter in this stage, waiting until spring to emerge as adults. For others, the pupa stage lasts only one or two weeks. Critical changes take place in the pupae, as the former leaf-chewing caterpillars gradually become nectar-sipping adults.

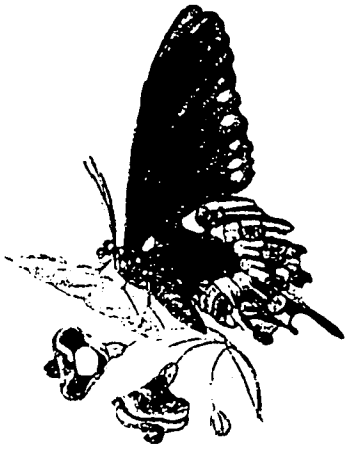
When the transformation is complete, the adult insects emerge, ready to dry their wings and fly to freedom. The adults do not grow in size. Some, like the giant swallowtails, are large when they emerge. The blues, coppers, and hairstreaks, on the other hand, are only an inch or so across. Most will feed for several days before mating and laying eggs to begin a new generation. Butterflies may live for several weeks if they are not eaten by a predator. A few will survive for several months. The giant silkworm moths are not so lucky. They will live only a few days--just long enough to find mates and lay eggs. For nature has provided these nocturnal beauties no means of feeding; the adult moths have no mouthparts.

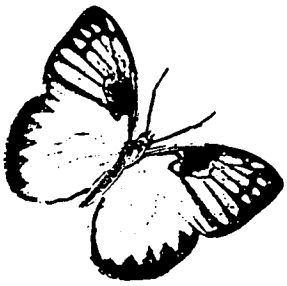
Of all North American butterflies, the monarch is most familiar. The orange and black monarch is common across the United States and Canada all summer, where it lives on milkweed plants. Eggs are laid on this bitter-tasting plant, and caterpillars feed on it. Even adult monarchs retain the toxic substance in their bodies, making them distasteful to birds and other predators. In autumn, eastern monarchs migrate southward, across the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, to winter in the mountains of northern Mexico. Western monarchs over-winter in central California.

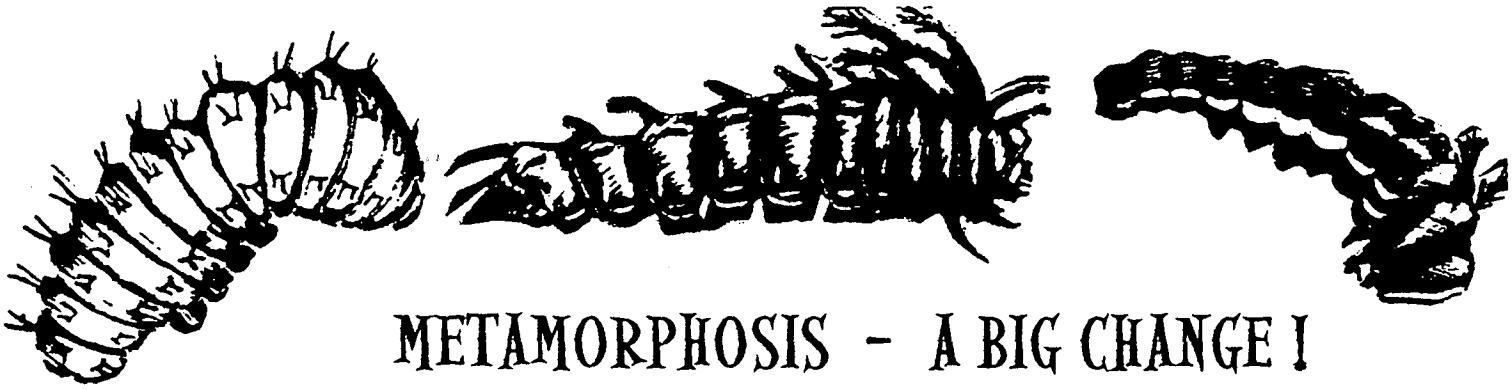
How these seemingly fragile insects can survive such long distance migrations is one of nature's most interesting secrets.

Many butterflies are disappearing because their home territories are being destroyed. Wetlands, meadows, prairies, and woodlands are being converted to highways, shopping centers, and residential and industrial areas. In Illinois, the Karner Blue, a tiny one-inch butterfly, is endangered. Other species may soon join it a more habitat is lost.

How can we help butterflies? First, we can help organizations like the Illinois Audubon Society save valuable habitat for butterflies and other wildlife. Second, we can plant wildflowers or other favorite plants to attract these beautiful insects. By providing nectar sources for adult butterflies, and plants needed by their caterpillars for food, we can help butterflies and moths increase their numbers. Our reward will be the sight of these colorful "gems" winging their way among backyard gardens and over the treetops.







METAMORPHOSIS - A BIG CHANGE !
CATERPILLAR PROJECT

WATCH A CATERPILLAR EAT AND GROW AND CHANGE.

FIND A CATERPILLAR ON A BUSH OR TREE. CLIP OFF A PART OF THE STEM WITH FRESH LEAVES WHERE IT IS FEEDING. MAKE A HOME FOR IT IN A SMALL BOX. PLACE THE FRESH LEAVES WITH THE CATERPILLAR INTO A JAR OF FRESH WATER. FIT A SCREEN OR MESH OVER THE TOP OF THE BOX SO YOU CAN OBSERVE THE CATERPILLAR.

KEEP ADDING FRESH LEAVES FROM THE SAME PLANT FOR THE CATERPILLAR TO EAT.

WATCH THE CATERPILLAR EAT AND GROW, SHED ITS SKIN AND CHANGE ... FROM EGG TO CATERPILLAR OR LARVA, THEN TO THE PUPA STAGE OR CHRYSALIS AND FINALLY, THE ADULT BUTTERFLY OR MOTH, READY TO FLY OFF.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
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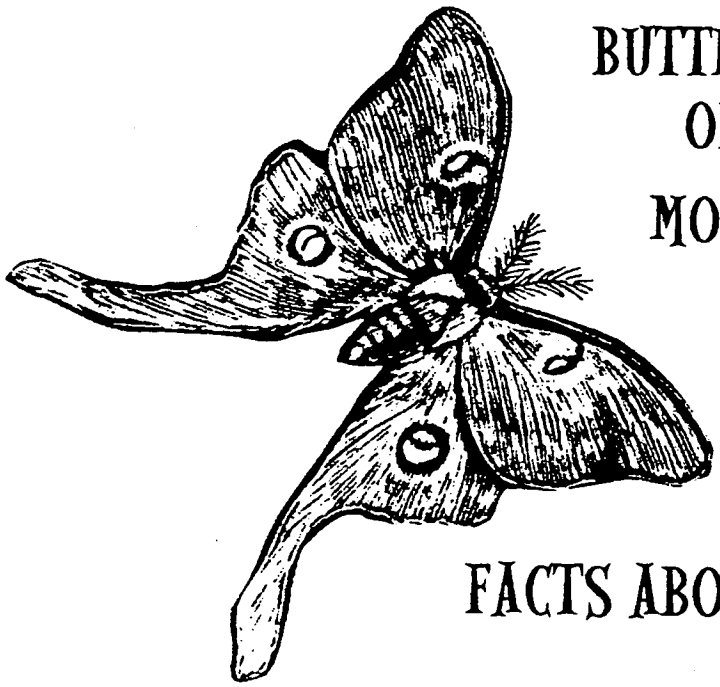
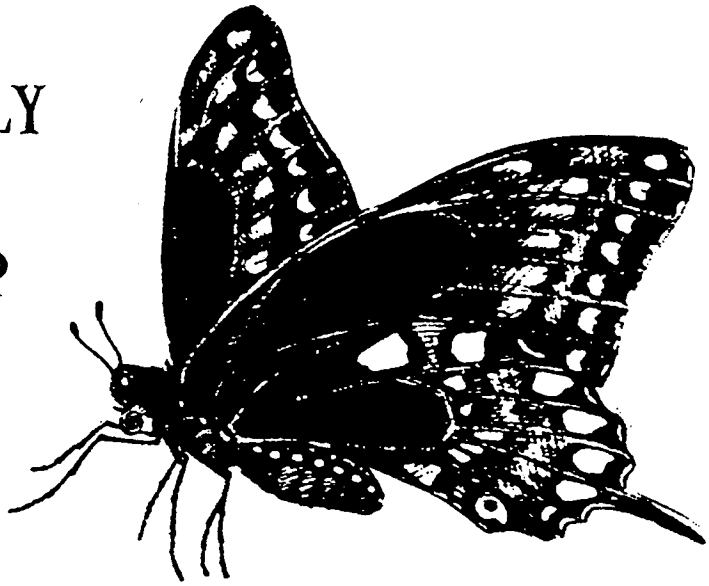


BUTTERFLY OR MOTH ?



FACTS ABOUT BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

DECIDE WHETHER EACH STATEMENT IS TRUE ONLY FOR BUTTERFLIES, ONLY FOR MOTHS OR OR TRUE FOR BOTH. DRAW A LINE FROM EACH STATEMENT TO THE WORD ON THE RIGHT.

1. HAVE SIX LEGS
2. LIKE TO REST IN THE SUN
3. HAVE SCALY WINGS
4. USUALLY FLY AT NIGHT
5. MAY HAVE FEATHERY ANTENNAE
6. SPEND PART LIFE AS CATERPILLARS
7. HAVE HEAVY FURRY BODIES
8. ARE INSECTS

BUTTERFLIES

MOTHS

BOTH

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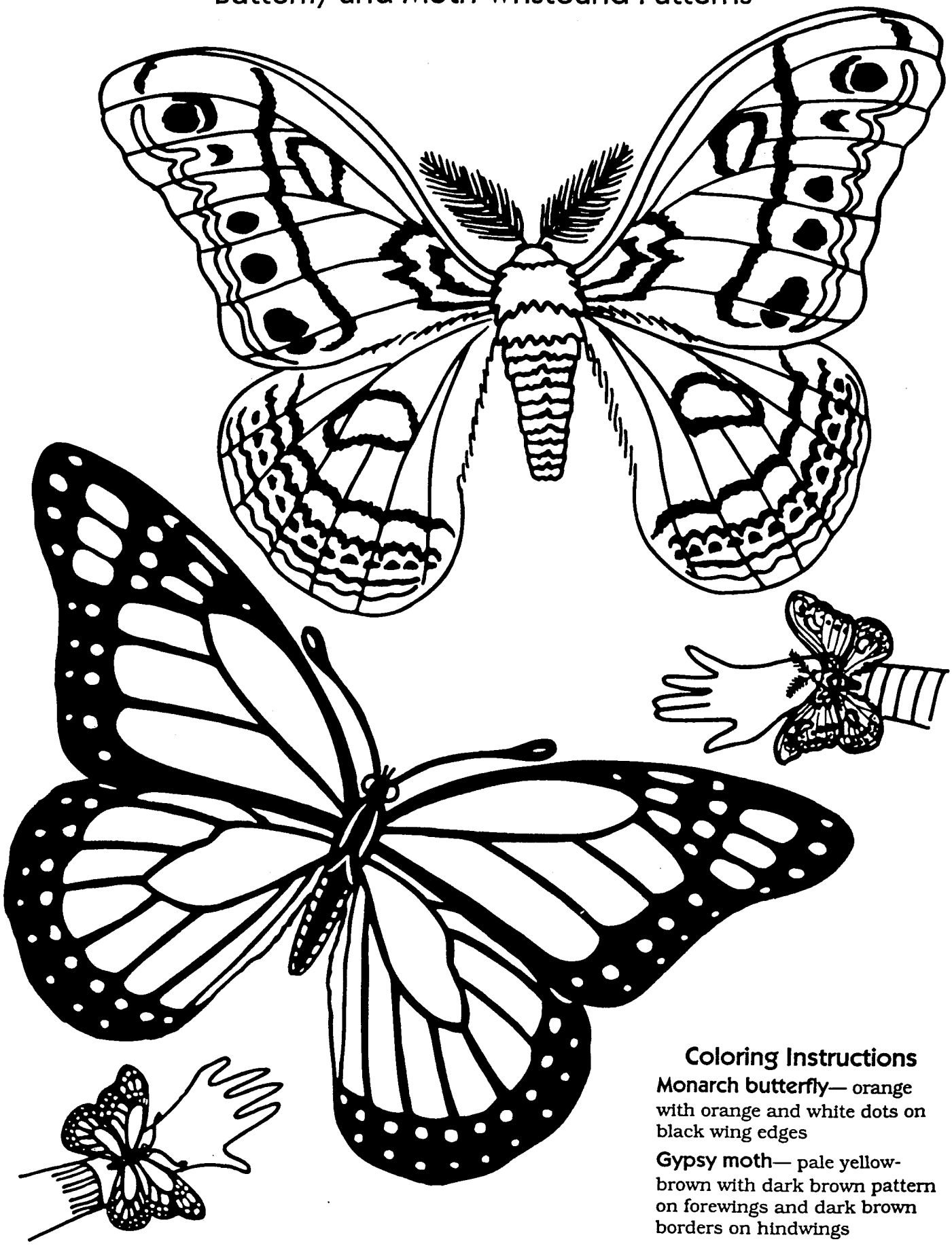
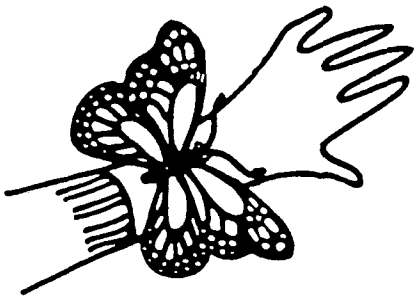
Butterfly and Moth Wristband Patterns



Coloring Instructions

Monarch butterfly— orange with orange and white dots on black wing edges

Gypsy moth— pale yellow-brown with dark brown pattern on forewings and dark brown borders on hindwings



Duplicate a butterfly wristband pattern for each child. Color and cut out the insect. Cut a 1" strip of colored paper to fit around the wrist and staple the butterfly to the wristband. Wrap the band around the wrist and tape it. Ask children to move their arm as you recite this verse and learn about the butterfly:

My Butterfly Friend

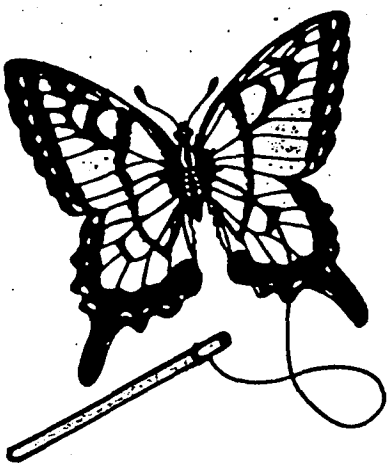
I have a new friend.
It's a butterfly.
Wings full of color,
Just watch it fly by!

It comes out to eat,
When the day is bright.
With wings to the Sun,
A beautiful sight!

Smelling with antennae,
Searching for a treat.
Landing on a flower,
Tasting with its feet!

Sucking up nectar,
For most of the day.
Flying to flowers,
Spreading pollen this way.

I have a new friend.
It's a butterfly.
Wings full of color,
Just watch it fly by!



Butterfly Wands

Have students make butterfly wands to fly through the air. Duplicate two copies of the butterfly pattern for each student. You will also need a craft stick or tongue depressor, ribbon or crepe paper, fish line, paper clip, scissors, glue, tape, pen, and markers. Have students follow these easy steps:

1. Cut out both butterflies and color wings with markers, stressing the symmetry of the wing pattern.
2. Use a pen to poke a hole as marked in just one of the butterflies.
3. Cut a 24" length of fish line. Thread one end of the line through the hole and tie onto a paper clip. Knot to secure and tape clip to butterfly.
4. Tuck the ribbon or crepe paper between the two butterflies in the hindwing area and glue wrong sides of butterflies together to create a double-sided butterfly.
5. Tie the end of the fish line to the end of a craft stick.

Invite kids to run, hop, or spin, holding the wands away from their bodies. Children will have great fun watching the butterfly as it flutters along behind. Enjoy more butterflies by attaching them to desks or chairs or hanging the beautiful creatures at varying lengths from the ceiling. An enchanting place to learn as butterflies flutter overhead!

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Beautiful Butterflies

You're sure to be all aflutter over these butterfly ideas that glided in from our subscribers!

ideas contributed by preschool teachers from across the country

One Day a Caterpillar, the Next Day a Butterfly!

If you're looking for an easy and age-appropriate way to teach your children about the life cycle of a butterfly, just follow these steps. Invite each child to make a caterpillar by gluing several green pom-poms to a spring-type clothespin. Then have him glue wiggle eyes onto one of the pom-poms. The second day, have each child put his caterpillar in a cardboard tube. Direct each child to wrap his tube in yarn to create a cocoon. The third day, have each child take his caterpillar out of its cocoon. Then have him tint a coffee filter with food coloring. When the filter is dry, clip it into the clothespin to create a butterfly. Now that the transformations have been made, sing the song at the right to reinforce the lesson on metamorphosis.

Beth Howell—Three-Year-Olds
Grace Lutheran, Key West, FL

Music to Change By

No child will turn down his chance to dramatize the change a caterpillar makes into a butterfly.
(sung to the tune of "Three Blind Mice")

[Three] caterpillars, [three] caterpillars,
See how they crawl? See how they crawl?
They roll up in a chrysalis,
And wait for metamorphosis,
A sight you wouldn't want to miss!
[Three] butterflies, [three] butterflies.

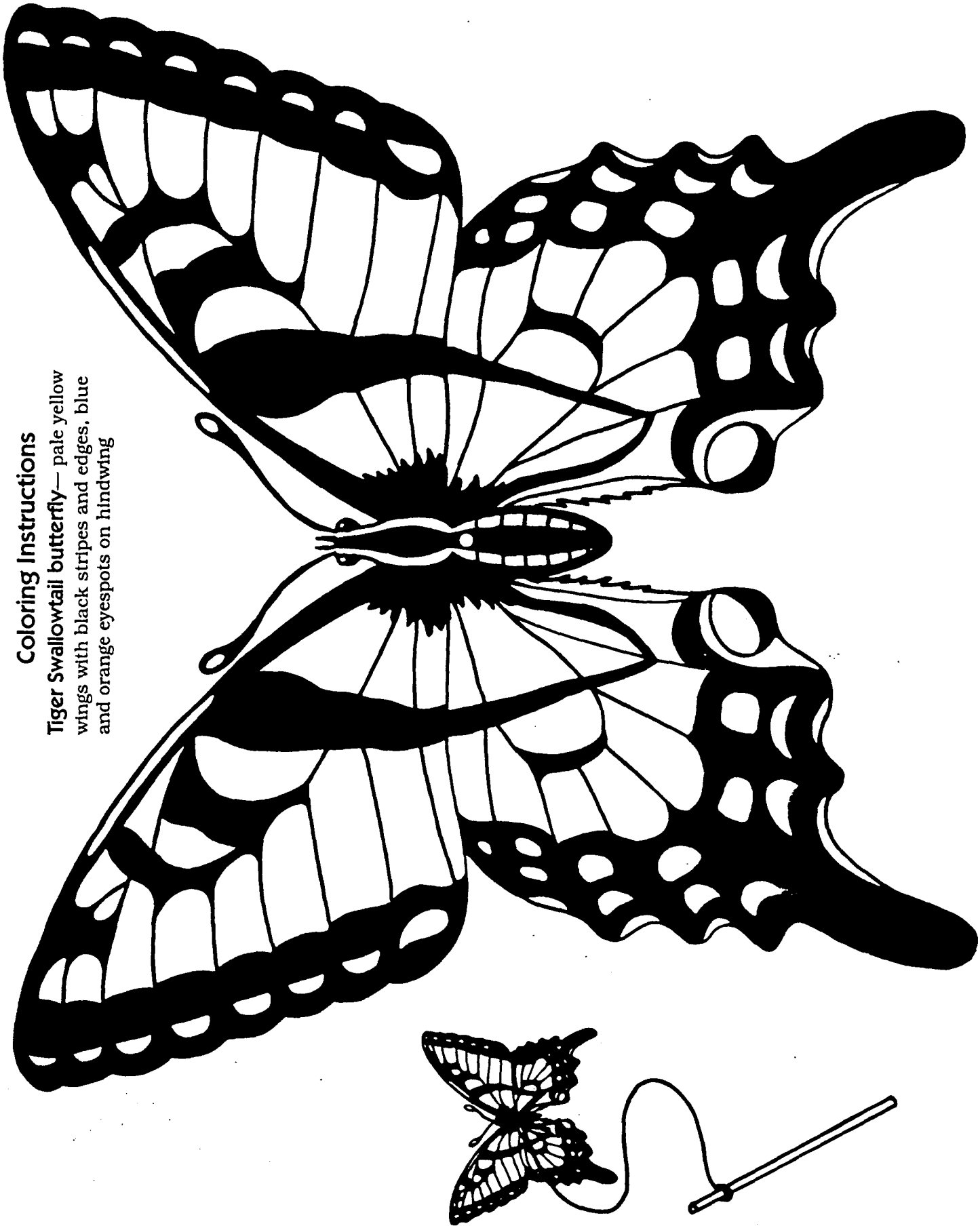
Debby Moon—Two- to Five-Year-Olds
School for Little People
Wichita Falls, TX

Mega Metamorphosis

Here's a flamboyant flutterer that will make your point about metamorphosis in a *big* way! To make a giant caterpillar, have each child paint one or more paper plates green. Paint an extra plate; then, when the paint is dry, add paper features to it to make a face. Staple the plates together in a row; then use yarn to hang the caterpillar from the ceiling. One day while your class is out of the room, attach lengths of cellophane wrap to both sides of the caterpillar and to the ceiling as shown to create a giant butterfly with colorful wings!

Joan Anthou, Just About Kids, McMurray, PA

Butterfly Wand Pattern

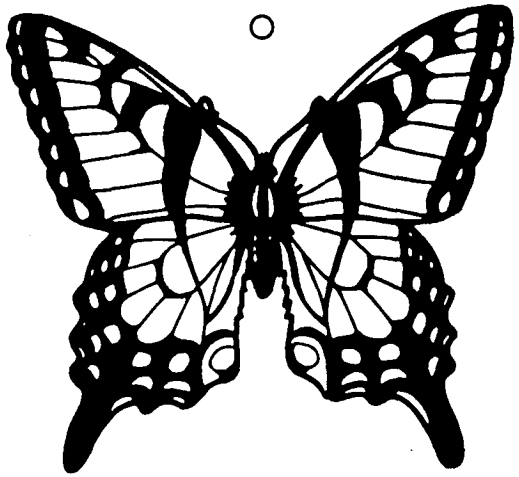


Coloring Instructions

Tiger Swallowtail butterfly— pale yellow wings with black stripes and edges, blue and orange eyespots on hindwing

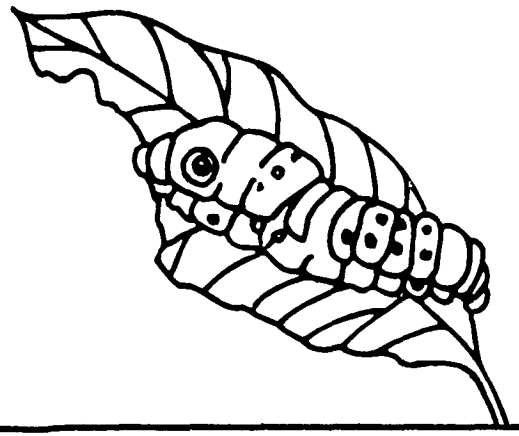
Butterfly/Moth Flip Cards

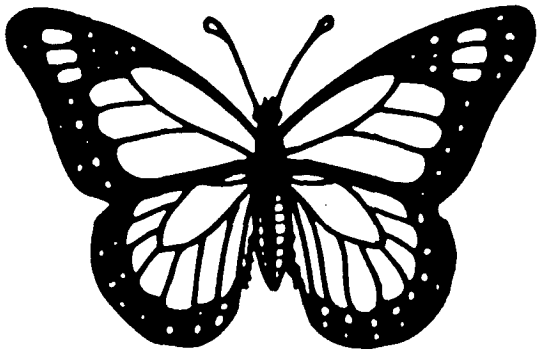
Cut cards apart on solid lines. Fold on dotted lines & glue sides together. Punch hole as marked.



I am the **Tiger Swallowtail butterfly.**
Wingspan: 3-1/4" — 5-1/2"
Habitat: I live in woodland clearings, meadows, parks, and gardens.

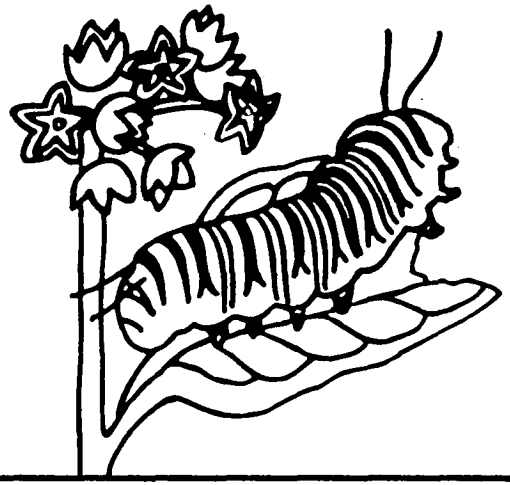
Tiger Swallowtail caterpillar
Food: I feed on many different kinds of trees and shrubs.
I have eyespots on my back to frighten birds away.

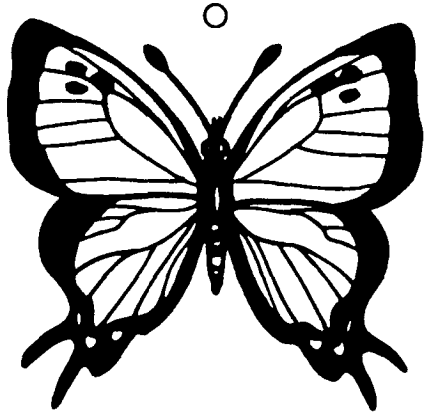




I am the **Monarch butterfly.**
Wingspan: 3-1/2" — 4"
Habitat: I live in meadows and fields with milkweed plants.

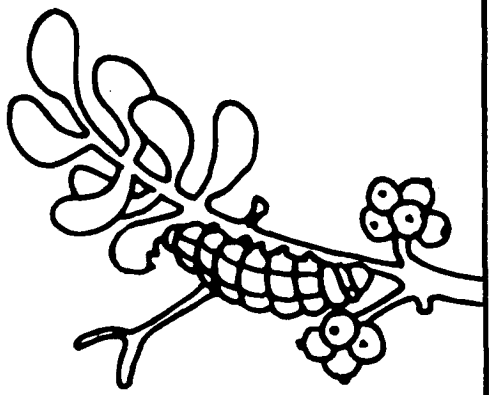
Monarch caterpillar
Food: I feed on the milkweed plant.
Birds won't eat me because I eat the poisonous milkweed plant.





I am the **Great Purple Hairstreak butterfly.**
Wingspan: 1-1/4" — 1-1/2"
Habitat: I live in woodland clearings near trees with mistletoe.

Great Purple Hairstreak caterpillar
Food: I feed on the flowers and leaves of mistletoe.
I stay in my chrysalis all winter.



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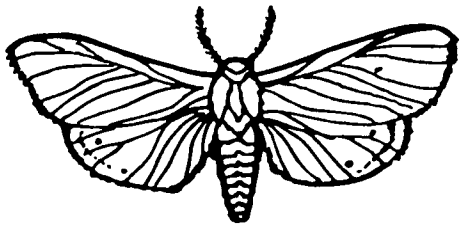
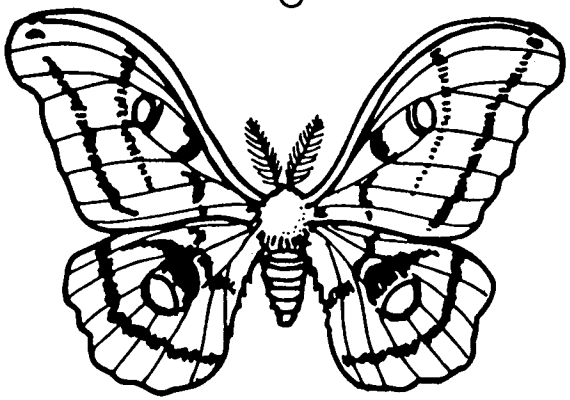
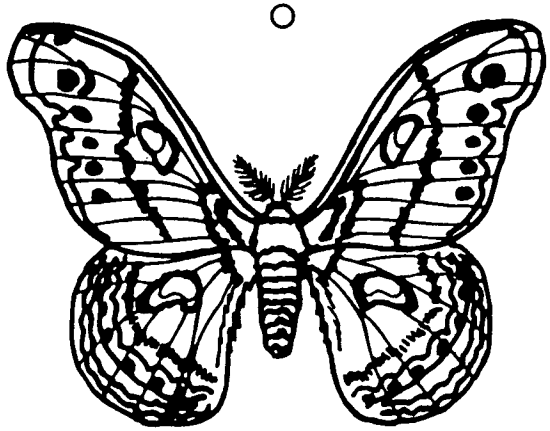


I am the **Isabella Tiger moth.**
Wingspan: 1-3/4" — 2-3/4"
Habitat: I live in forests, parks, and gardens.

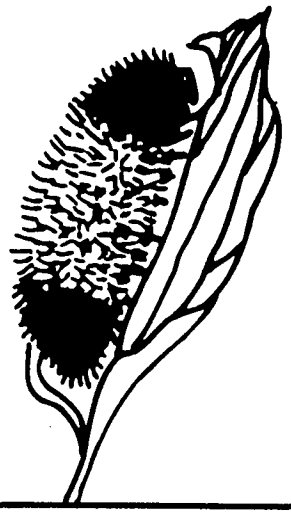


I am the **Polyphemus moth.**
Wingspan: 3" — 6"
Habitat: I live in forests, parks, and gardens.

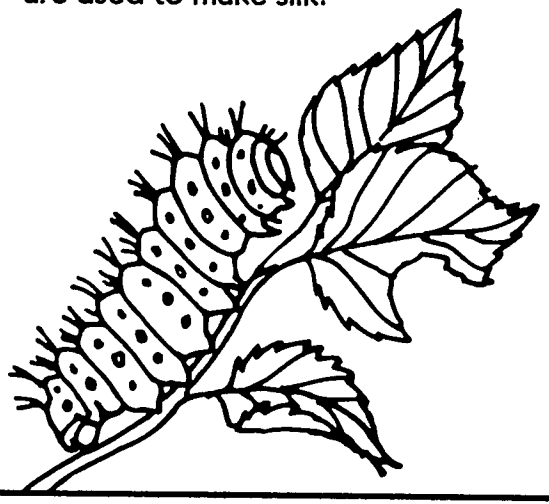


I am the **Cecropia moth.**
Wingspan: 4" — 6"
Habitat: I live in forests, parks, and gardens.

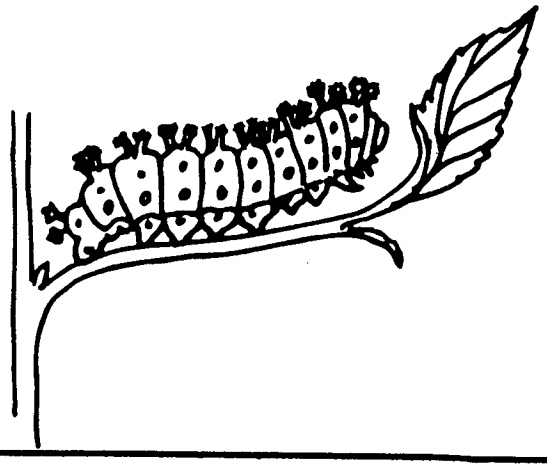
Isabella Tiger moth caterpillar
Food: I feed on dandelions, plantain, weeds, and grasses.
I am called the Woolly Bear.



Polyphemus moth caterpillar
Food: I feed on many kinds of trees and shrubs.
The cocoons of my oriental cousins are used to make silk.



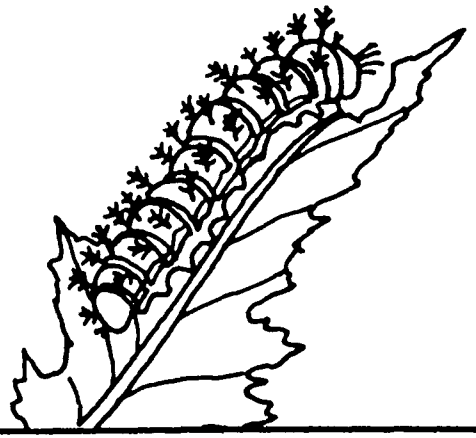
Cecropia moth caterpillar
Food: I feed on many different trees. I like the silver maple best.
I stay in my cocoon all winter.

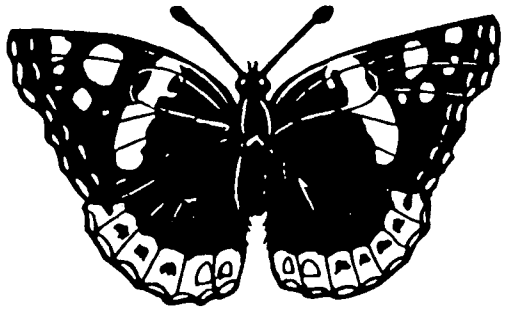


Cut cards apart on solid lines. Fold on dotted lines & glue sides together. Punch hole as marked.

I am the **American Painted Lady butterfly.**
Wingspan: 2" — 2-1/2"
Habitat: I live in fields and gardens in most areas of the USA.

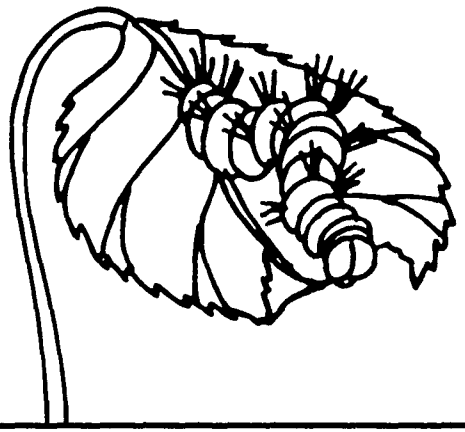
American Painted Lady caterpillar
Food: I feed on plants from the daisy family.
I live in a nest made of silk, leaves, and blossoms.

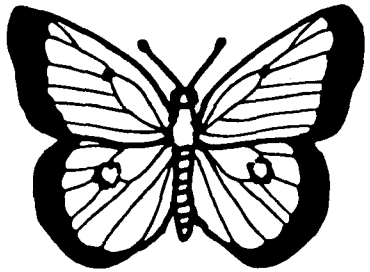




I am the **Red Admiral butterfly.**
Wingspan: 2"— 2-1/2"
Habitat: I live in fields, meadows, parks, and gardens.

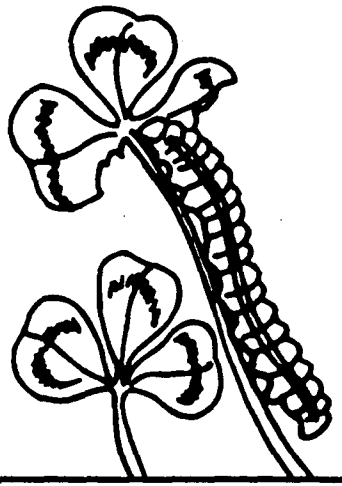
Red Admiral caterpillar
Food: I feed on nettles and hops.
I eat inside a tent of leaves which I weave together with my silk.





I am the **Orange Sulphur butterfly.**
Wingspan: 1-5/8"— 2-3/8"
Habitat: I live in meadows and in fields of alfalfa and clover.

Orange Sulphur caterpillar
Food: I feed on alfalfa and clover.
I am a pest in an alfalfa field.



BUTTERFLIES

Q	R	N	C	E	W	Q	P	D	T	W	J	M	A	L
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F	F	O	L	H	R	F	R	M	Q	T	X	S	N	R
L	P	D	V	L	C	Y	W	A	A	J	W	E	E	I
O	Z	Z	W	A	I	S	S	M	Y	A	K	E	T	M
W	D	H	D	B	P	P	O	A	L	Z	B	J	N	D
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ADMIRAL
ANTENNA
CATERPILLAR
CHRYSALID
FLOWER
GARDENS
METAMORPHOSIS
MONARCH
NECTAR
SCALYWINGED
SWALLOWTAIL
VICEROY

FLYING COLORS: BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

AMAZING BATS
HUNTING BY SOUND
BATS ARE OUR FRIENDS
BATS NEED OUR PROTECTION
BAT ANATOMY