

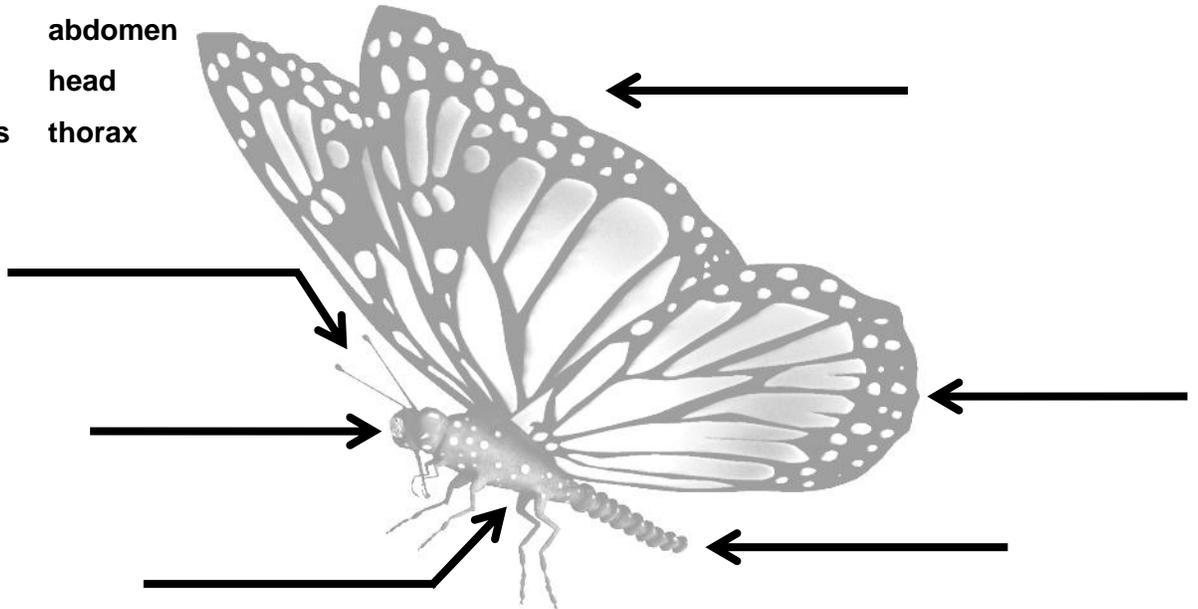


Name: _____

The Magic of Monarchs - Student Worksheet

1. Label the monarch using the words below.

- antennae abdomen
- forewings head
- hind wings thorax



2. All insects have ___ legs.

- 4 6 8

3. What do you think Lepidoptera means?

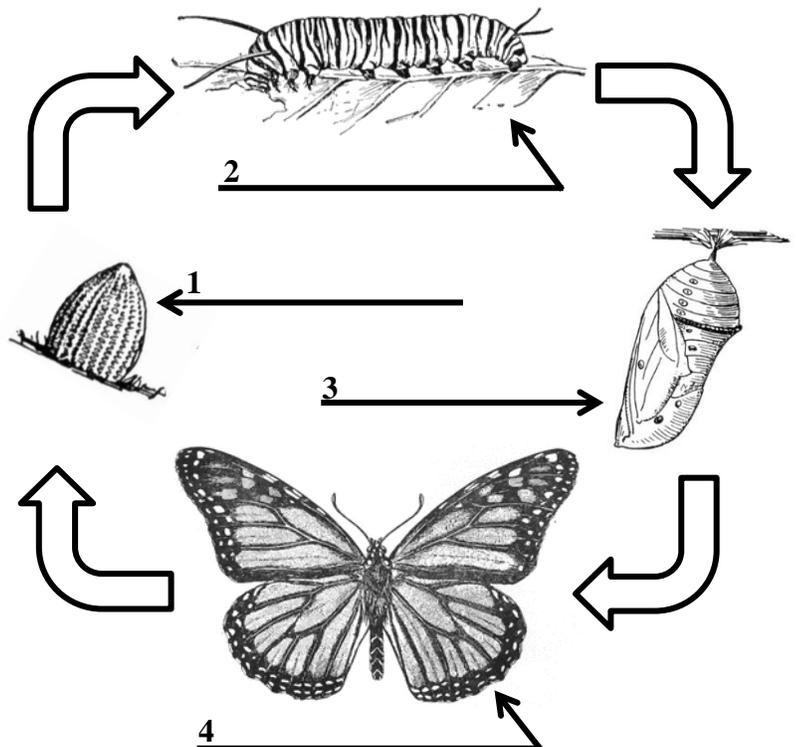
- pretty colors flying bug scaly wing

4. The changes in the life cycle process of a butterfly are known as _____.

- metamorphosis adaptation
- habitat hibernation

5. Label the butterfly life cycle using the words below.

- chrysalis adult
- caterpillar egg



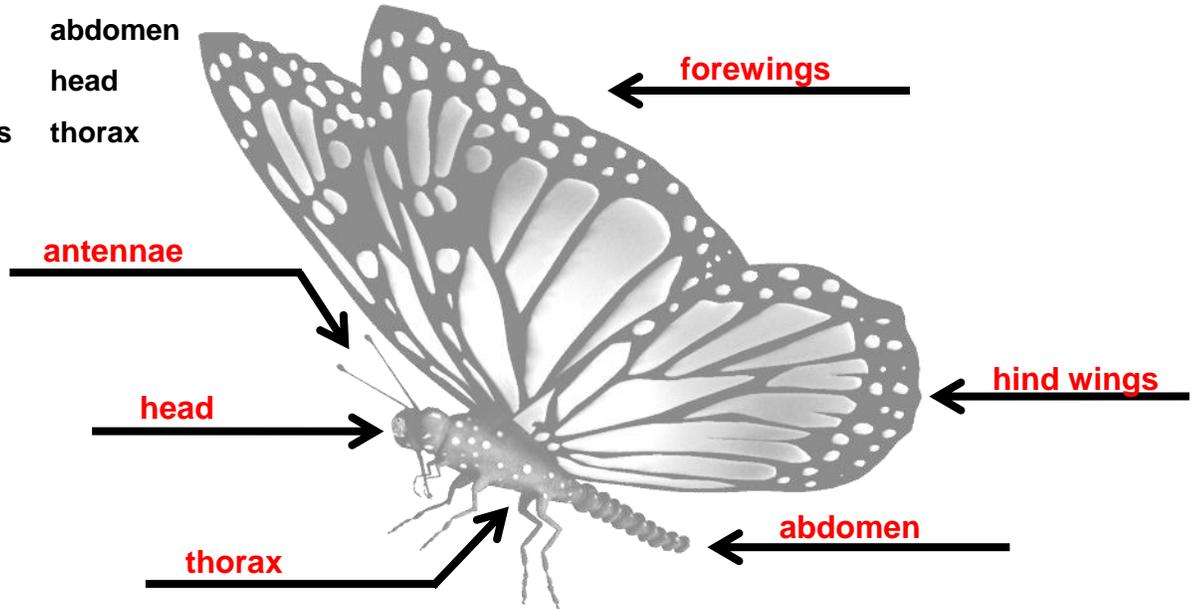


Name: _____

The Magic of Monarchs - Answer Key

1. Label the monarch using the words below.

- antennae abdomen
- forewings head
- hind wings thorax



2. All insects have ___ legs.

4

6

8

3. What do you think Lepidoptera means?

pretty colors

flying bug

scaly wing

4. The changes in the life cycle process of a butterfly are known as _____.

metamorphosis

adaptation

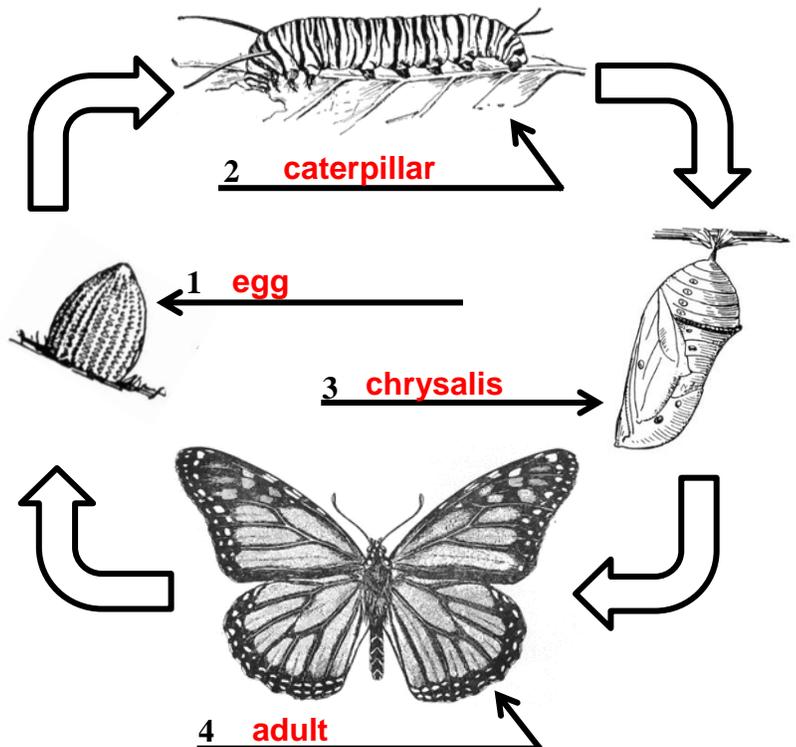
habitat

hibernation

5. Label the butterfly life cycle using the words below.

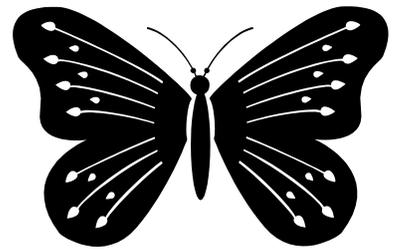
chrysalis adult

caterpillar egg



Blending Butterflies

Written by Jennifer Page
Adapted by Texas Wildlife Association



Objective: To explore and simulate camouflage in animals.

Materials:

Butterfly pattern
Coloring pencils or Crayons

Background Information: Traits are inherited and some traits make it easier for living things to survive and reproduce. Camouflage is a trait that makes it very hard to see an animal in its natural habitat. Camouflage is an important factor in animal survival, allowing the animal to hide from its predators. Camouflage is also a trait beneficial to predators, allowing the predator cover while hunting its prey. An animal that is best camouflaged in its environment has the best chance to survive, reproduce, and pass its color pattern on to its offspring. The colorful patterns may be the result of genetic diversity or mutation.

Examples of camouflage:

Concealing Coloration - Using coloration to hide against a background of the same color. Many desert animals have tan or muted coloring that blends in with the sand that surrounds them. Desert Bighorn Sheep and Texas Horned Lizards are great examples of camouflaged desert animals.

Disruptive Coloration - This type of camouflage breaks up the solid outline of an animal with spots, stripes, or other patterns that resemble the animals' habitat. When a white-tailed deer fawn is born, it has white spots on its back, allowing the fawn to hide on the ground among the grasses. A fawn's spots look like rays of light peaking through the trees.

Disguises - When animals or parts of their bodies resemble objects in their environment. The insect called the walking stick looks like a small tree branch or twig.

Counter Shading - When the coloration of the upper parts of an animal is darker than its underside. This causes the effect of sunlight to be counteracted. Most whales are counter shaded. If you look up at a whale, you would see a light color, just as if the whale was not there – it blends in with the sky. If you look down on a whale, you see darkness like the ocean floor.

Mimicry - When an animal copies, or mimics, a color or form of something else. Many butterflies use mimicry to survive. Hairstreak butterflies have false antennae and spots on the back of their wings. Birds will peck at the wrong end trying to grab the head, allowing the butterfly to get away.

Procedure:

Day 1 ----

1. Write your name on the back of your butterfly.
2. Design a butterfly so that its camouflage allows it to hide somewhere in the classroom.
3. Make the butterfly as invisible as possible.
4. Tape the butterfly in its "hiding spot."

Day 2 ----

5. While sitting in your seat, count the number of butterflies you can see.



Blending Butterflies Student Worksheet

Data:

Total # of butterflies in classroom	# of butterflies seen

Questions:

1. What type(s) of camouflage were used to disguise the butterflies in the classroom?

2. Which type of camouflage was the best at hiding the butterflies?

3. Why do you think this type of camouflage made it difficult to see the butterflies?

4. For each type of environment listed, describe a possible type of camouflage. Explain why this type of camouflage would help an animal survive to reproduce.

Environment	Type of Camouflage	Explanation
OCEAN		
RAINFOREST		
DESERT		
PRAIRIE		



