

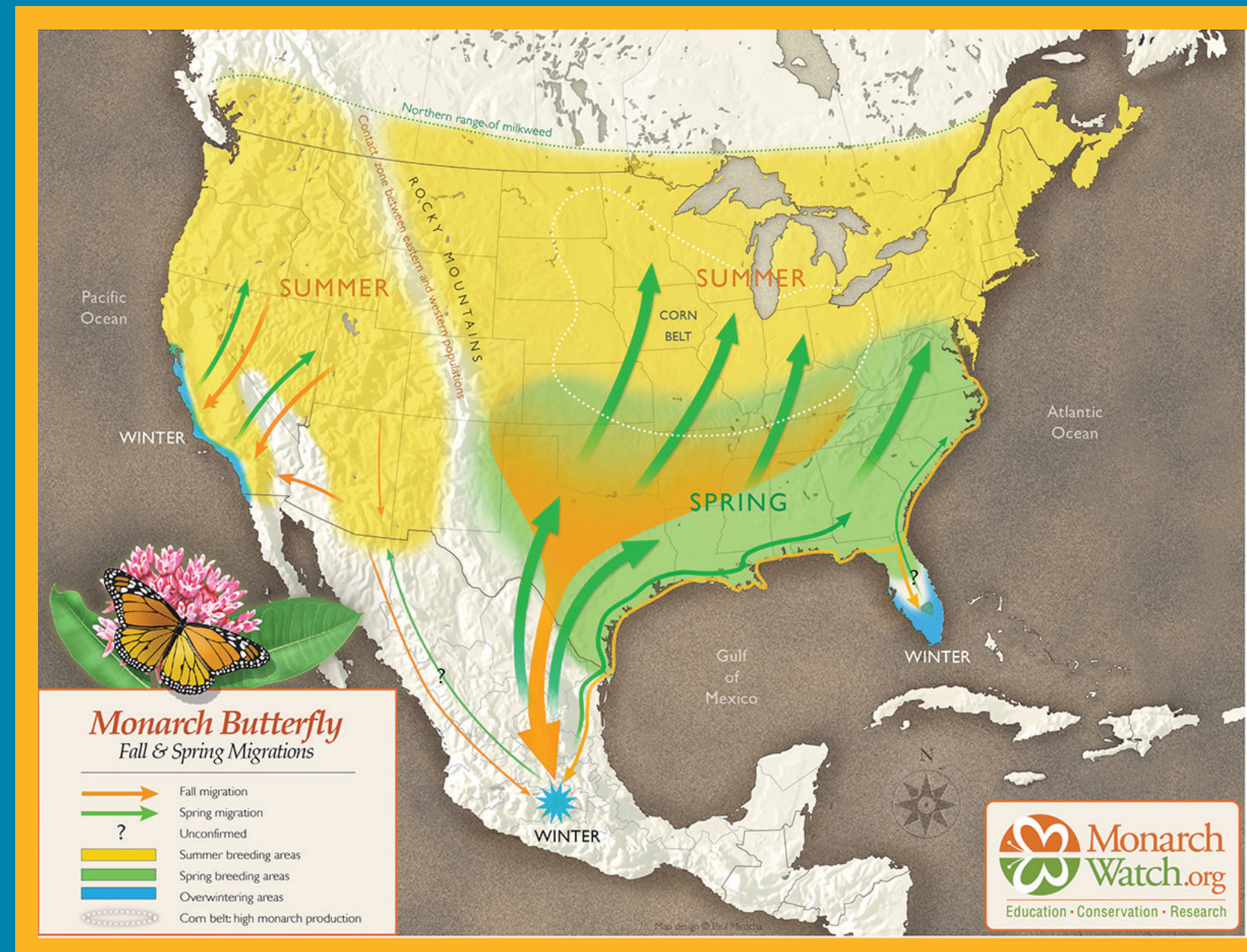
MONARCH HABITAT

NATURE'S GREAT MIGRATORY WONDER



Each fall, monarchs in the western United States migrate to central coast California and overwinter November thru February. Monarchs east of the Rocky Mountains migrate to Mexico, flying up to 3,000 miles and semi-hibernating from September thru March. They all return in the spring, laying eggs on their host plant milkweed.

**MONARCH LIFE CYCLE
COLORING PAGE:**



Monarchs, like bees, beetles and flies, have four life stages: egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (chrysalis) and adult (butterfly). While caterpillars need milkweeds to feed on, the adults need nectar for water and energy.

**CREATE A MONARCH HABITAT
IN YOUR YARD - FIND OUT HOW:**



DID YOU KNOW?

- Monarch caterpillars grow 2500 times bigger in just two weeks from the time they hatch from an egg, shedding their skin five times.
- When fully grown, they crawl off milkweed to make their chrysalis by shedding their skin for the last time.
- Monarch butterflies taste with their feet and drink nectar through a tube called a proboscis.
- Monarch populations are declining across the US due to loss of habitat, pesticide use, and global warming. Help maintain the monarch population and amazing migration by planting native milkweeds and nectar plants in your garden and community.

