

WWF's Wild Classroom connects educators and parents with the tools and resources they need to help kids explore and understand the world around them. Visit <u>wildclassroom.org</u> to choose from a growing library of animal- and nature-related teacher's guides, fact sheets, and activity plans that you can use to enhance your science, writing, art, and other lessons.

Together we can inspire the next generation to build a future where people and nature thrive!





Monarch Butterfly Fun Facts

- The name "monarch" was given to the butterflies by European colonists in the United States and Canada in honor of King William III, Prince of Orange and King of England.
- Monarch butterflies migrate between 1,200 and 2,800 miles or more in autumn from the United States and Canada to central Mexican forests where they hibernate. They can travel between 50 and 100 miles a day, and it can take up to two months to complete their journey.
- Monarchs know when it's time to migrate south for the winter based on signals from the environment indicating the seasons are changing. When it's time, the butterflies will lift up on air currents high into the sky and embark on their journey. A glider pilot observed a monarch 11,000 feet in the air (almost two miles up), the highest on record.
- Migrating monarch butterflies are guided by the sun's orbit as they travel through North America. Even on cloudy days, they're able to stay on track thanks to an internal biological compass that functions based on the movement of the sun.
- The scientific name for monarch butterfly is *Danaus plexippus*, which in Greek means "sleepy transformation," a reference to the butterfly's ability to hibernate and metamorphize.
- Millions of monarch butterflies share a single acre of forest at their hibernation site in the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve in Mexico.
- A group of monarch butterflies is called a flutter.
- A monarch flaps its wings five to 12 times per second, approximately 720 times per minute.
- Male monarchs are slightly bigger than females and have black dots along the veins of their wings.
- Milkweed is the only plant that monarchs will lay their eggs on, because it is the only source of food for the emerging baby caterpillars.

See more WWF Wild Classroom activities at wildclassroom.org. WWF® and ©1986 Panda Symbol are owned by WWF. All rights reserved. Photos © iStock.com



WILD CLASSROOM MONARCH BUTTERFLIES



- Monarchs are pollinators and play a huge role in the health of our food system by fertilizing flowering plants. Without them, many fruits and vegetables that people and animals rely upon would decrease in quantity and quality.
- The bright orange and black colors of the monarch warn predators that they are inedible, due to their diet of toxic milkweed. Few animals can eat monarchs without getting sick. Other nontoxic butterfly species, such as the viceroy butterfly, take advantage of the monarch's defenses and have evolved to look exactly like them to fool predators into thinking they, too, are toxic and inedible. This phenomenon of nature is called mimicry.
- The monarch butterfly has been named the official state insect or butterfly in Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia.



Monarch butterfly during migration.

See more WWF Wild Classroom activities at wildclassroom.org. WWF® and ©1986 Panda Symbol are owned by WWF. All rights reserved. Photos: © Paul Bettings/WWF-Canada; all others © iStock.com



MONARCH BUTTERFLIES

Name:

Date:

MONARCH BUTTERFLY WORD PUZZLE

Complete the puzzle with words related to monarch butterflies. Use your monarch fact sheets to help you.

1.	is the only plant that monarchs will lay their eggs on.	M	
2.	Millions of monarchs share a single acre of during hibernation.	0	
3.	A monarch flaps its five to 12 times per second	N	
4.	Monarchs migrate when the environment indicates the are changing.	A	
5.	Monarchs help produce many and vegetables that we eat.	R	
6.	The monarchs' diet is to other animals	C	
7.	Monarchs travel south to escape the cold and to	н	
8.	Monarchs are guided by the sun's as they travel	B	
9.	A group of monarchs is called a	U	
10	. Their scientific name refers to their ability to hibernate and	T	
11	. Monarchs travel south to escape the harsh cold of	T	
12	. It can take up to two months for monarchs to reach	E	
13	. Monarchs between 1,200 and 2,800 miles or more	R	
14	. Monarchs play a huge role in the health of our	F	
15	. Along with bees, birds, and bats, monarchs are	L	
16	. Viceroy butterflies fool predators through, looking just like monarchs.	I	
17	. During their life cycle, after the egg stage, they emerge as a	E	
18	. The generation of monarchs is the biggest and travels the farthest.	S	



IONARCH BUTTERFLIE

MONARCH BUTTERFLY WORD PUZZLE | ANSWER KEY

Complete the puzzle with words related to monarch butterflies. Use your monarch fact sheets to help you.

1.	is the only plant that monarchs will lay their eggs on.	M <u>ILKWEED</u>
2.	Millions of monarchs share a single acre of during hibernation.	<u>F</u> O <u>R E S</u> T
3.	A monarch flaps its five to 12 times per second.	W I N G S
4.	Monarchs migrate when the environment indicates the are changing.	<u>S</u> EA <u>SONS</u>
5.	Monarchs help produce many and vegetables that we eat.	<u>F</u> R <u>U I T S</u>
6.	The monarchs' diet is to other animals.	<u>T O X I</u> C
7.	Monarchs travel south to escape the cold and to	H <u>IBERNATE</u>
8.	Monarchs are guided by the sun's as they travel.	O R B I T
9.	A group of monarchs is called a	<u>F</u> LU <u>T</u> T <u>E</u> R
10.	Their scientific name refers to their ability to hibernate and	<u>M</u> ETAMORPHIZ
11.	Monarchs travel south to escape the harsh cold of	<u>W I N T E R</u>
12.	It can take up to two months for monarchs to reach	M E X I C O
13.	Monarchs between 1,200 and 2,800 miles or more.	<u>M I G</u> R <u>A T E</u>
14.	Monarchs play a huge role in the health of our	F <u>O</u> <u>D</u>
15.	Along with bees, birds, and bats, monarchs are	<u>POLLINATORS</u>
16.	Viceroy butterflies fool predators through, looking just like monarchs.	<u>MIMICRY</u>
17.	During their life cycle, after the egg stage, they emerge as a	<u>CATERPILLAR</u>
18.	The generation of monarchs is the biggest and travels the farthest.	S <u>UPER</u>

Ε