Time for Monarchs!



LLI/NOVA
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Naturalist



Why Focus on the Monarch?

- Iconic charismatic creature
- Flagship for nature
- Symbol of conservation
- Indicator species
- Focus on one helps others that co-exist
- Strong example of climate change
- official insect/butterfly of 7 US states
- Important pollinator & food source







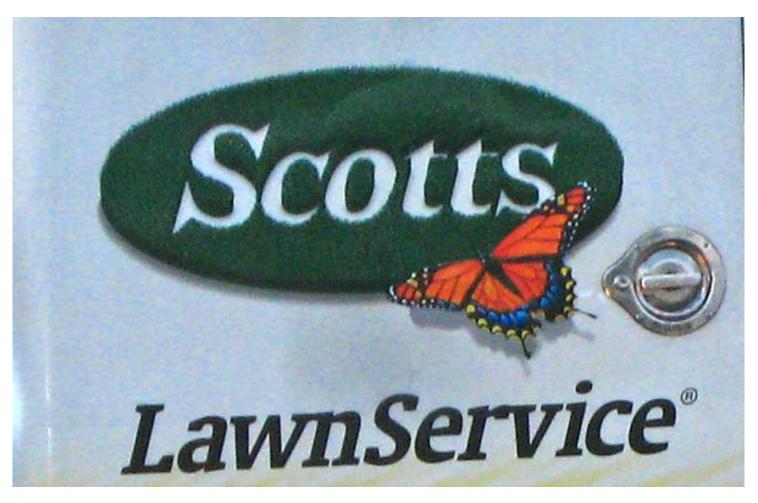


Photo by Bryan Pfeiffer





Male Monarch

Female Monarch





A small black spot appears on one vein in the center of the hindwings on the male but not on the female.





Swamp Milkweed



Common Milkweed



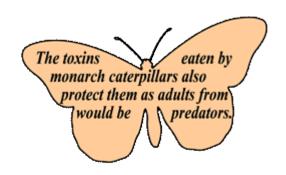
Butterfly Weed



Purple Milkweed







So Why Milkweed? Protective Chemistry

- Milkweed contains chemical compounds that make caterpillars poisonous to potential predators.
- Milkweeds contain a heart poison (cardiac glycoside) that is poisonous to most vertebrates but does not hurt monarch caterpillar.
- Some milkweed species have higher levels of toxins than others; monarchs show preference to these.



Protective Coloration

- The adult monarch & larvae both brightly colored to warn potential predators they are poisonous.
- Unsuspecting predators only taste butterfly or larva once to learn not to eat them again. (Most animals quickly spit them out.)
- The Viceroy butterfly uses protective coloration advantage of the monarch to "mimic" or copy colors & pattern of monarch wing.
- With similar coloration, the viceroy is safe from these "educated" predators.

















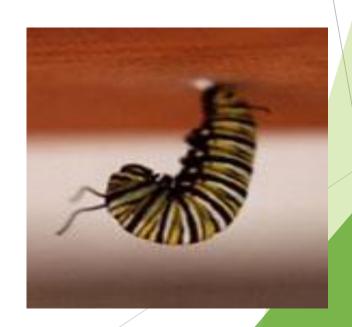






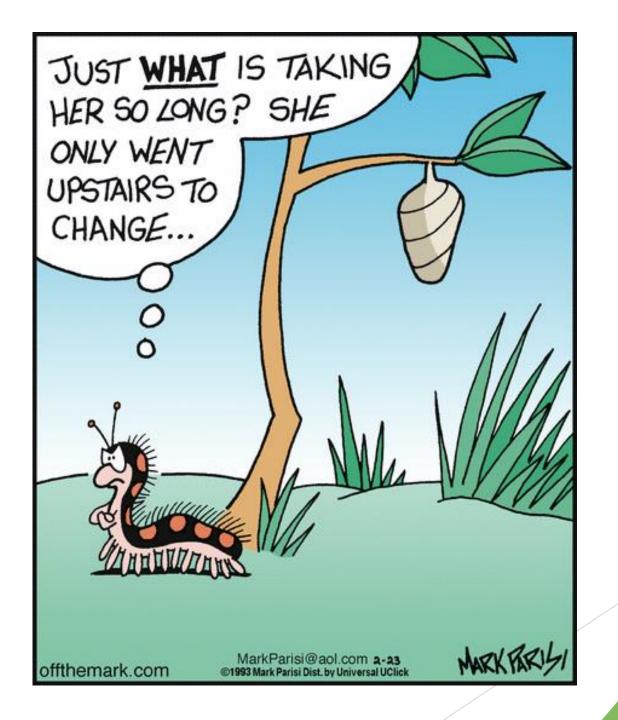




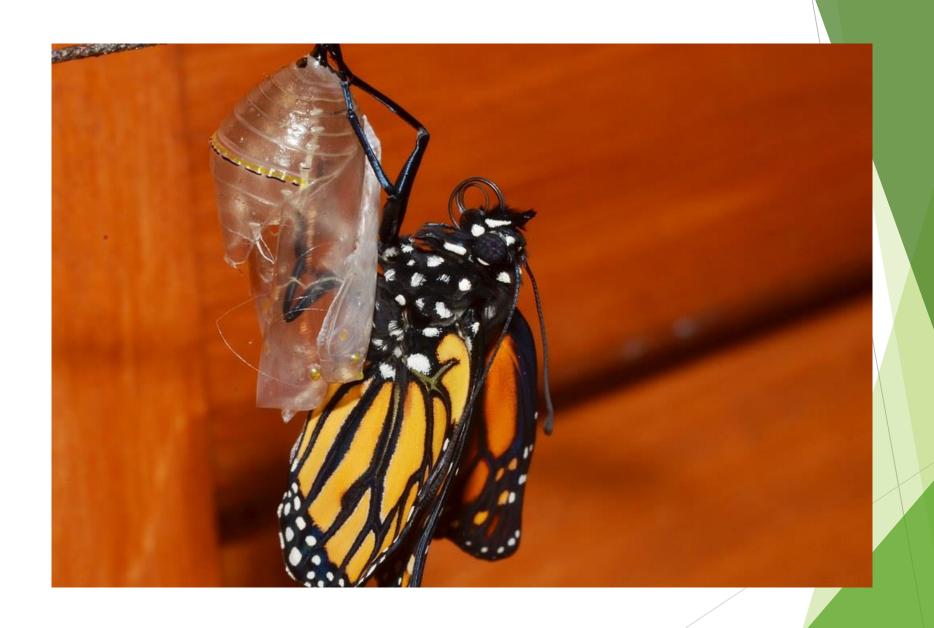












Nectar Flowers

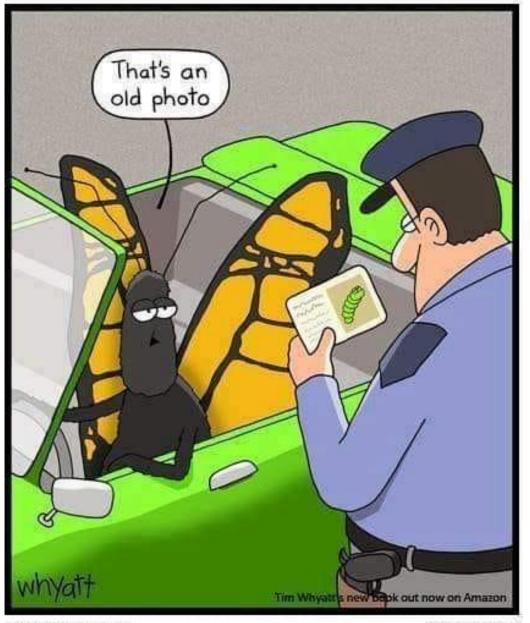








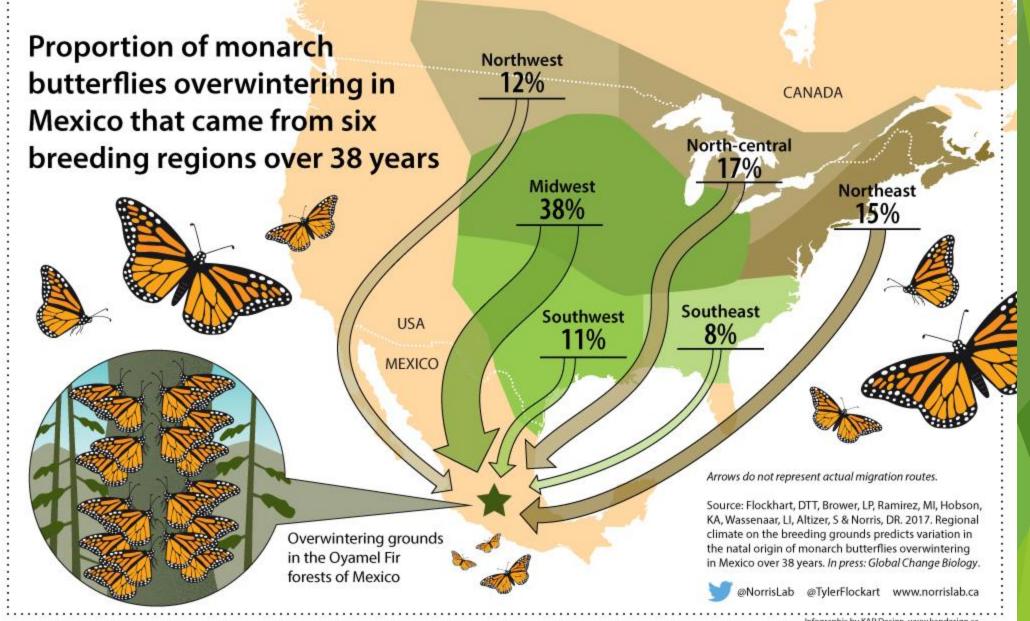


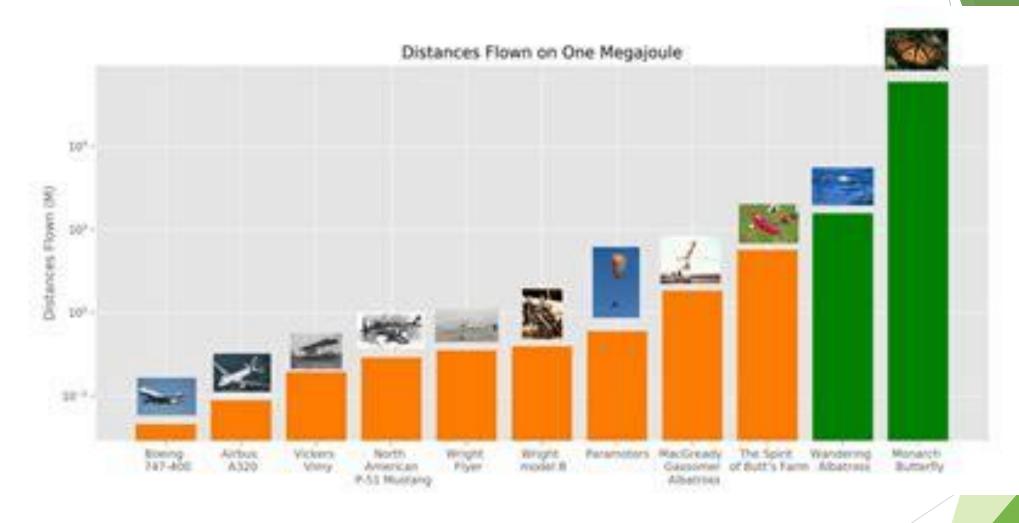


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In terms of mass-distance/energy, the most efficient animal was 2-8x more efficient than the most efficient machine.

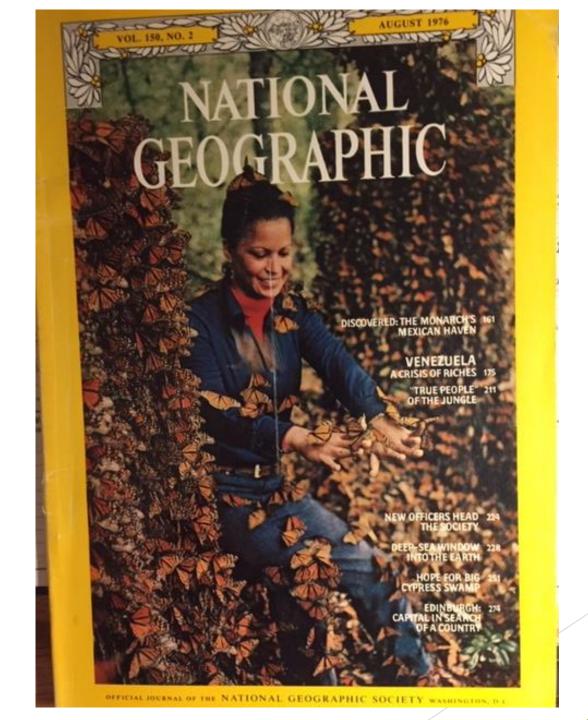


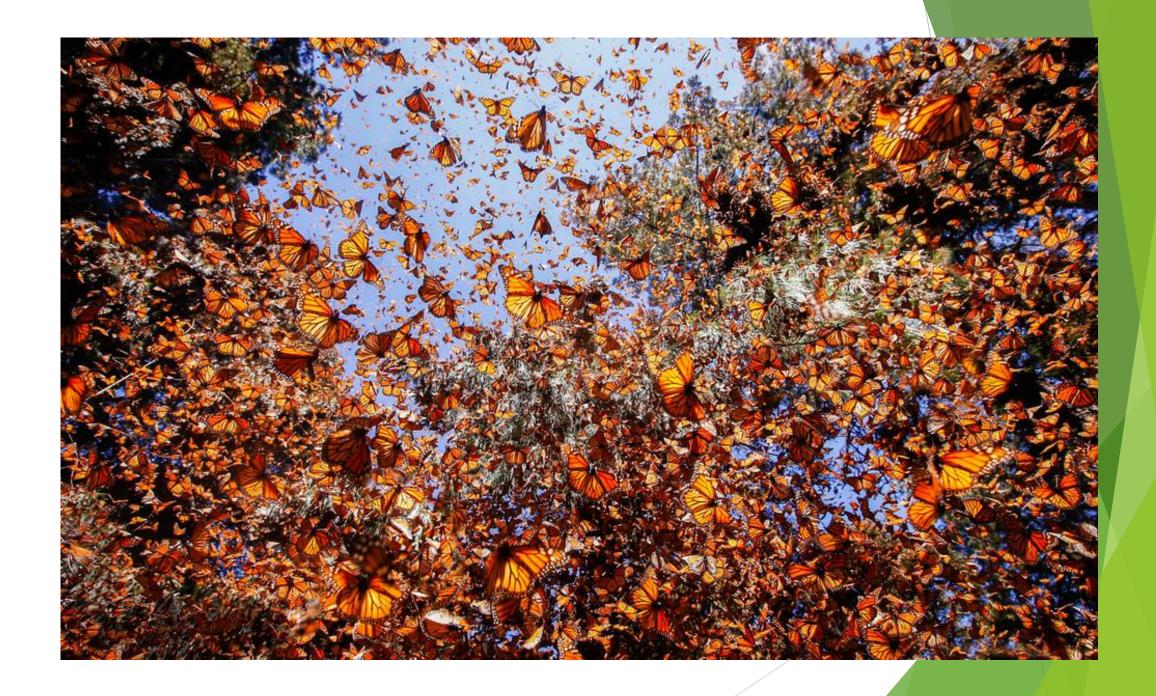










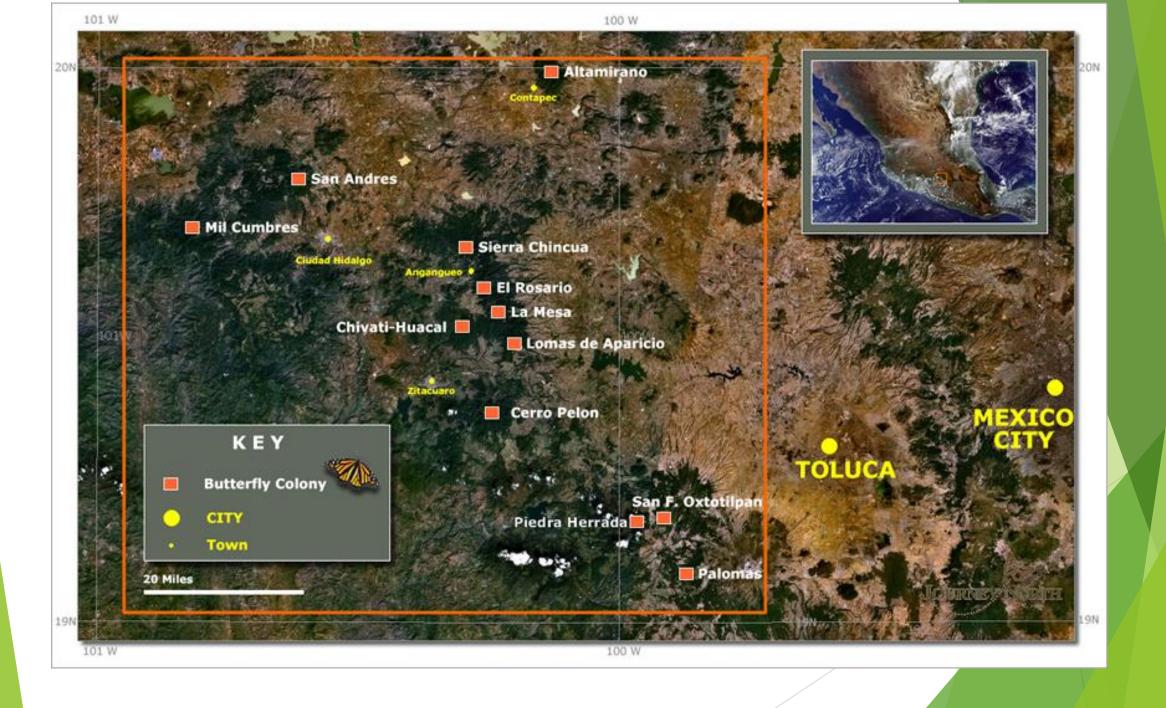












Morelia, Mexico



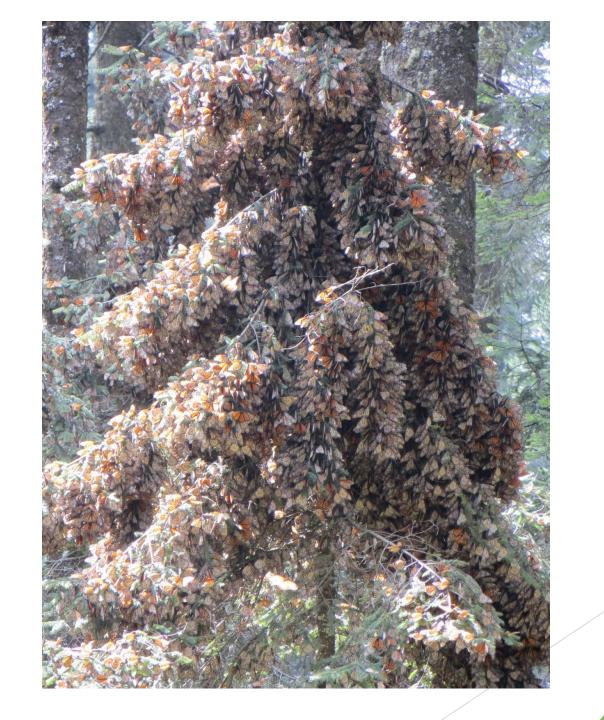














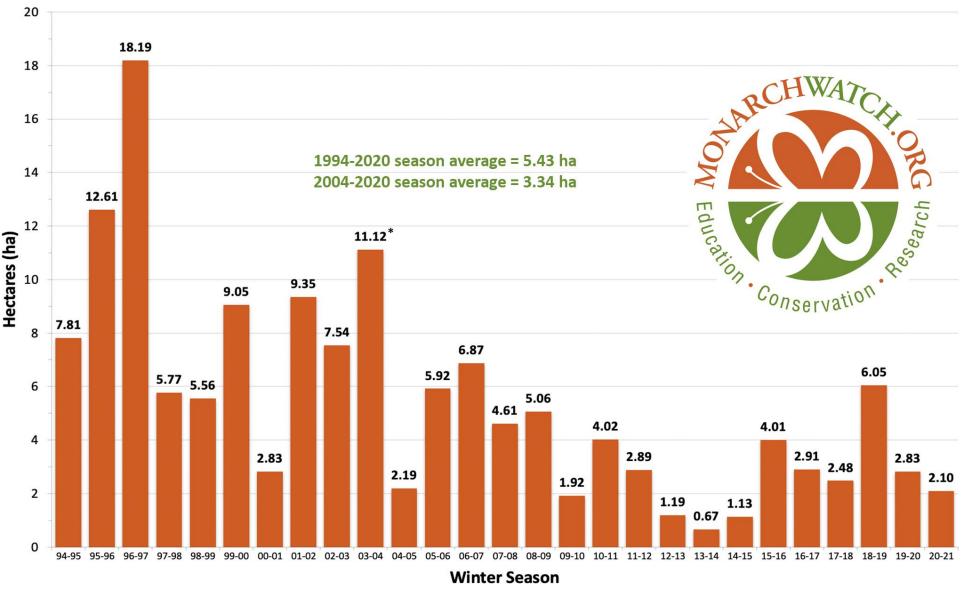






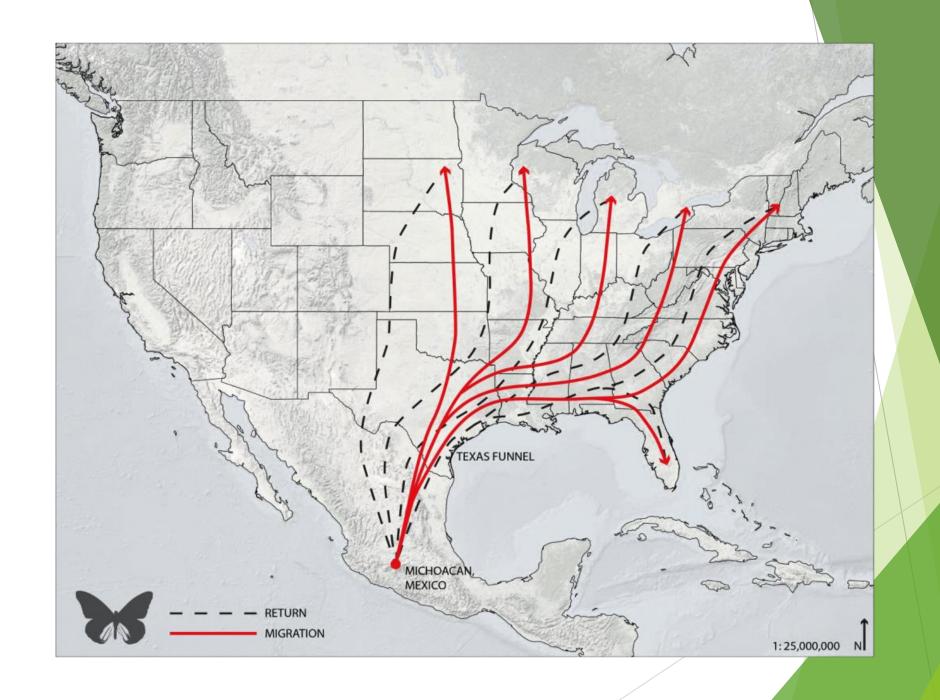


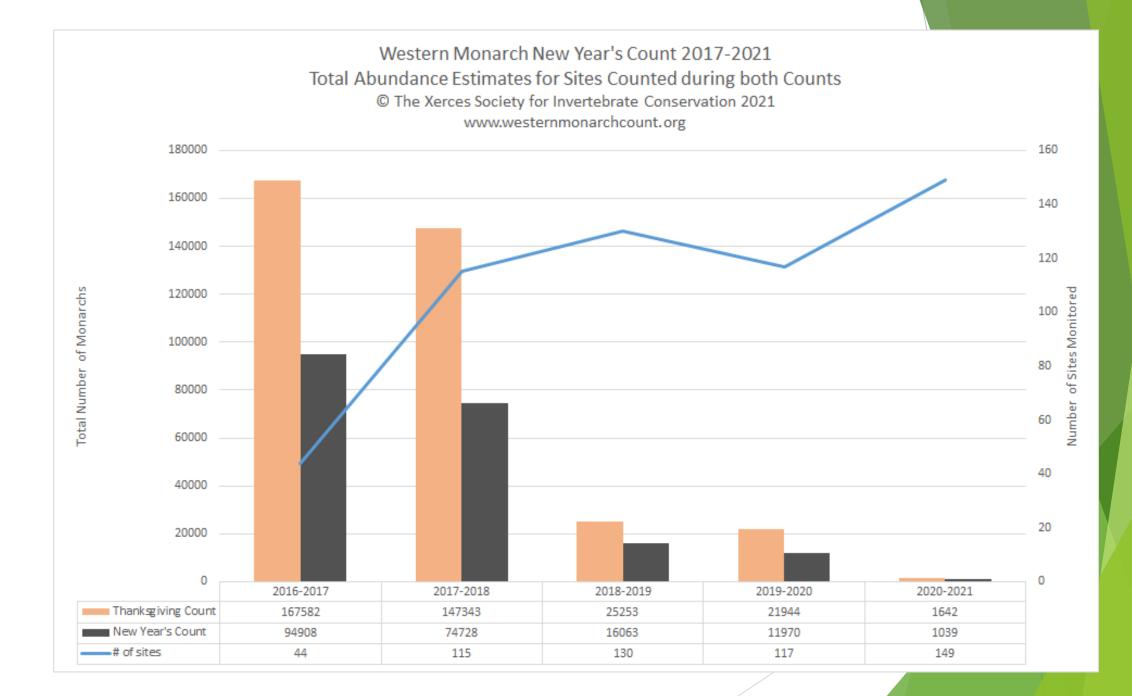
Total Area Occupied by Monarch Colonies at Overwintering Sites in Mexico

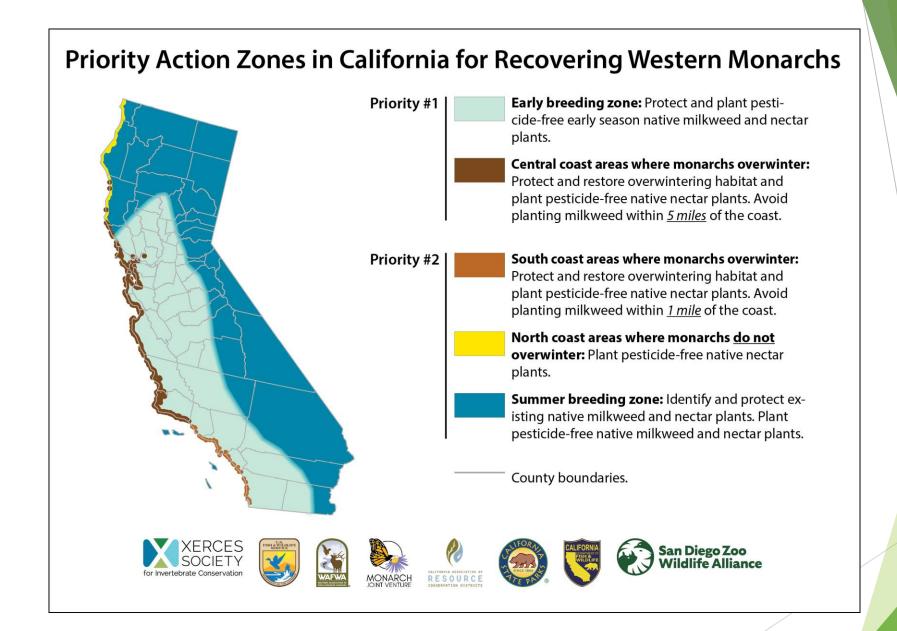


Data for 1994-2003 collected by personnel of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (MBBR) of the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) in Mexico. Data for 2004-2019 collected by World Wildlife Fund Mexico in coordination with the Directorate of the MBBR.

^{*} Represents colony sizes measured in November of 2003 before the colonies consolidated. Measures obtained in January 2004 indicated the population was much smaller, possibly 8-9 hectares. CT







Credit: Xerces Society



What Can You Do?

- Create monarch habitat for food & nectar "Monarch Waystation"
- Plant native milkweed
- Avoid or limit pesticide & herbicide use neonicotinoids
- Limit mowing in late summer
- Report observations Witness Nature
- Tag migrating monarchs
- Support beneficial farming practices
- Build community support
- Contribute to conservation efforts

MONARCH BUTTERFLY RESOURCES

- Journey North
- Make Way for Monarchs
- Monarch Watch
- National Wildlife Federation
- Save our Monarchs Foundation
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- US Forest Service
- Wild Ones for Monarchs
- World Wildlife Fund
- Xerces Society



TOUR GROUPS SAMPLES

Natural Habitat Adventures

http://www.nathab.com/central-america/monarch-butterfly-tour/

G Adventures

https://www.gadventures.com/trips/mexico-monarch-butterfly-trail/2808/

Authentic Mexican Travel

http://authenticmexicotravel.com/monarch-butterfly-tours/monarch-itinerary/

Journey Mexico

http://www.journeymexico.com/itinerary/morelia-and-the-monarch-butterfly-migration

S and S Tours

http://ss-tours.com/monarch-butterfly-sanctuary

MMG Tours

www.MMG.com.mx

Mexperience

http://www.mexperience.com/travel/outdoors/monarch-butterflies-mexico/

THE GREAT MIGRATION