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Next Week: To the polls!



Mini Fact:

Monarchs feed on the nectar. or sweet liquid, of flowers.

Are you noticing a lot of monarch butterflies outside? Every fall, hundreds of millions of monarch butterflies fly thousands of miles to their winter homes in California and Mexico. No other butterfly migrates this way, flying back and forth like birds do.

It is a mystery how the butterflies know where to go each year. Other butterflies don't teach the monarchs where to fly. It's every monarch for itself.

Flying to warmth

Like their tropical ancestors, modern monarchs cannot survive the cold. Each fall, North American monarchs must fly to warmer climates.

Most monarchs spend the winter in one special area in the Mexican mountains, the oyamel (oh-yah-MEL) fir forests. The branches provide a protective covering that helps keep the monarchs from getting too hot Monarchs cluster in trees in Mexico. or cold.



The shape of the branches and needles allows thousands of butterflies to cluster together for protection.

Monarchs in the far north begin migrating in early August. The closer to Mexico they

are, the later they take off. Monarchs begin arriving in their winter refuges in late October.

What is migration?

When animals migrate (MY-grate), they move from one area to another during certain times of the year. Then they move back to their original homes when the seasons change again. This travel can help them find food or escape extreme temperatures.

Super flier

Many tropical butterflies can fly long distances. But none of them can fly as far as the monarch. It can fly as far as 2,000 miles on its journey to Mexico.

The monarch also flies higher than any other large insect on the planet. It can fly up to 10,000 feet above the Earth's surface.

Monarchs ride up into the atmosphere on thermals. A thermal is a current of hot air rising above the Earth. Monarchs soar up



in the thermals the same way birds such as hawks do. The monarchs then glide out on the wind toward their destination.

Gliding allows monarchs to fly for two to three months. They need to flap their wings only about every 20 to 30 feet, saving wear on their wings.

Metamorphosis

Butterflies go through metamorphosis (meh-tuh-MORE-fuh-sis). They go through these stages as they grow up:

- 1. Egg
- 2. The larva, or caterpillar
- 3. The pupa (PYOOpuh), or changing insect, is protected by a cocoon or chrysalis (KRIS-uhliss).
 - 4. The adult.

A monarch caterpillar

Important milkweed

The only thing monarch larvae can eat is milkweed. The females lay their eggs on these plants. But people destroy milkweed plants by mowing them or spraying herbicides. In Mexico, people cut down the oyamel fir trees for firewood and building materials.

If the monarch loses its only host plant and its main winter home, it will be in serious

trouble. You can help by planting milkweed in your yard or school grounds. Research and plant flowers butterflies like for food.

Resources



On the Web:

fws.gov/savethemonarch

At the library:

- "Senorita Mariposa" by Ben Gundersheimer
- "Great Migrations: Butterflies" by Laura Marsh

Try 'n' Find

Words that remind us of monarchs are hidden in this puzzle. Some words are hidden backward, and some letters are used twice. See if you can find:

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BUTTERFLY, CATERPILLAR, CHRYSALIS, EGG, FOREST, GLIDE, LARVA METAMORPHOSIS, MEXICO, MIGRATE, MILKWEED, MONARCH, NECTAR, OYAMEL, PUPA, REFUGE, THERMAL, WINTER.

Cook's Corner

• 1/2 cup real maple syrup

• 3 large eggs, beaten

• 1 teaspoon vanilla

• 1 1/2 cups cooked plain white or brown

• 2 cups low-fat milk (scalded is best)

You'll need:

What to do:

rice

Vermont Maple Apple Rice Pudding

1. Combine all ingredients in a greased quart casserole.

clean. Serve warm with whipped cream. Serves 6.

NSOEGGYLFRETT EDEEWKLIMEDILG CVMEXICOLARVAU TFORESTHERMALW SOHP E T ARGIML AY E M KZZWRALL RETAC EGUFERWBMONARCH MAPUPHHRETNIWQZ

• 1 teaspoon cinnamon

• 1/2 cup peeled,

2. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes or until a knife inserted in the center comes out

chopped fresh or

dried apple pieces

(You could use raisins instead of apples.)

Mini Jokes



Mikey: What is a king's favorite butterfly? Myka: A monarch!

partly because of poor

The number of monarch butterflies that over-wintered in Mexico dropped by about 53% in 2020, according to the Center for Biological Diversity. Scientists believe the drop in numbers was

weather conditions during the spring and fall migrations. In December, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will announce whether the monarch will be protected by the Endangered Species Act.

adapted from the Center for Biological Diversity

For later:

help

adult's

an

Look in your newspaper for articles about the butterfly migration.

Teachers: Follow and interact with The Mini Page on Facebook!





