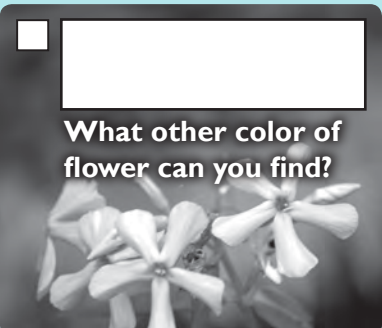


NATURE'S COLOR PALETTE

Different colors and shapes of flowers attract different types of pollinators. Look for flowering plants along the trail and near the pollinator kiosk. How many colors of flowers can you find?



What flower color are you attracted to? _____

Did you see different pollinators at different color flowers? _____

TRACK your hike at
kidsinparks.com
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MIGHTY MONARCHS



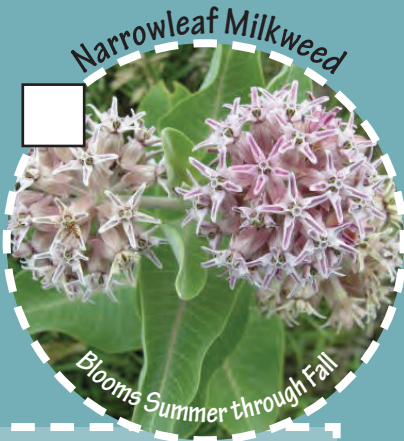
Monarch butterflies can be found in Central Oregon in spring and summer crawling on and flying around their favorite plant - milkweed.

As you explore the trail, look for flowering plants that attract pollinators, and pay special attention near the pollinator kiosk to look for monarchs and milkweed.

MONARCHS & MILKWEED

The milkweed plant is very important to the Monarch butterfly. Female Monarchs lay their eggs only on milkweed leaves. When the eggs hatch into caterpillars, they eat the leaves. As adults, the butterflies feed on the nectar of milkweed and other flowers.

METAMORPHOSIS is a series of physical changes that some animals go through as they grow into adults. For insects, there are four stages of metamorphosis: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.



MONARCH MUNCHIES

Look for milkweed plants along the trail.
Can you find the two types of milkweed planted here?

THE NEED FOR POLLINATORS

Pollinators and the flowering plants that need them are both important to humans. More than 180,000 different plant species need pollinators, including many that produce fruits, vegetables, and nuts. Did you know that one out of every three bites of food you eat is there because of pollinators?



Did you find any other pollinators on your hike?
Circle the pollinators you find.



Spring Eggs

Monarch Butterflies lay their eggs on the undersides of milkweed leaves.

Summer Caterpillars (Larva)

Butterfly eggs hatch into larvae called caterpillars. They are born very small, but will continuously eat and grow to full size in about two weeks. Eating the leaves makes them taste bad to other predators that might eat them.

Summer Chrysalis (Pupa)

Once it has grown large enough, the caterpillar will form a chrysalis around its body, and prepare to transform into an adult butterfly.

Fall & Spring Butterfly (Adult)

The butterfly emerges from the chrysalis looking very different from a caterpillar. It now has wings, and will drink nectar instead of eating leaves. The adult butterflies will then look for a mate and lay more eggs to complete the life cycle.

Monarch butterflies migrate north and south with the seasons over many generations. Monarchs in western North America overwinter along the California coast.

Look for evidence of Monarchs on the milkweed plants. Circle the pictures below that best represent what you see, and make notes about your observations.



notes:

