

FLUTTER *into* FALL FROM HOME

We're celebrating all things butterflies during Flutter into Fall from Home!

We hope that this adventure guide, and our programming, inspire you and your young scientist to learn more about butterflies, explore everyday insects in new ways, gain a better understanding of our scientific collections, and make your own discoveries in nature.



Can't print at home? That's okay! **Use a notebook or some scratch paper** to follow along and make your observations. If you can print this booklet, **choose 1-sided printing** to make the most out of our activities!



Want to revisit some of your favorite programming after the day is over? **Visit naturemuseum.org/flutter**



Share your explorations with us on social media!
@naturemuseum | #naturemuseum



EVENT SPONSORS



Monarch Tagging

Recording Data with Doug

Record your butterfly data below. Our scientist Doug has already recorded and uploaded his own data, so be sure not to upload the same data!

Doug's Tags:



Remember, the M/F column is asking if your monarch is a male or female, and the R/W column is asking if your monarch was reared (raised by you) or wild.

	Tag Code	Month	Day	Year	M/F	R/W	City	State	Zip	US/CAN
Ex:	ANWP2000	9	18	2020	M	W	Chicago	IL	60657	US

Why do scientists tag monarch butterflies?

What is one thing you liked from the monarch tagging video? What is one thing that you learned?

Monarch Tagging

Draw Your Own Monarch

Now that you watched our scientist Doug tag some monarchs at the Nature Museum, try your own at-home version!



First, **observe a monarch butterfly**. This could be the one from the above image, one from the video, or one you see outside!

Next, **draw two scientific drawings of a monarch butterfly**, one with its wings open and the other with its wings closed. Then, be sure to add its tag to your drawing!

Here is the tag that Monarch Watch sent you to use:

MWTAG.ORG
MONARCH WATCH
CAS2430

Wings Open

Wings Closed

Is your butterfly male or female? How do you know?

Collections Art Craft

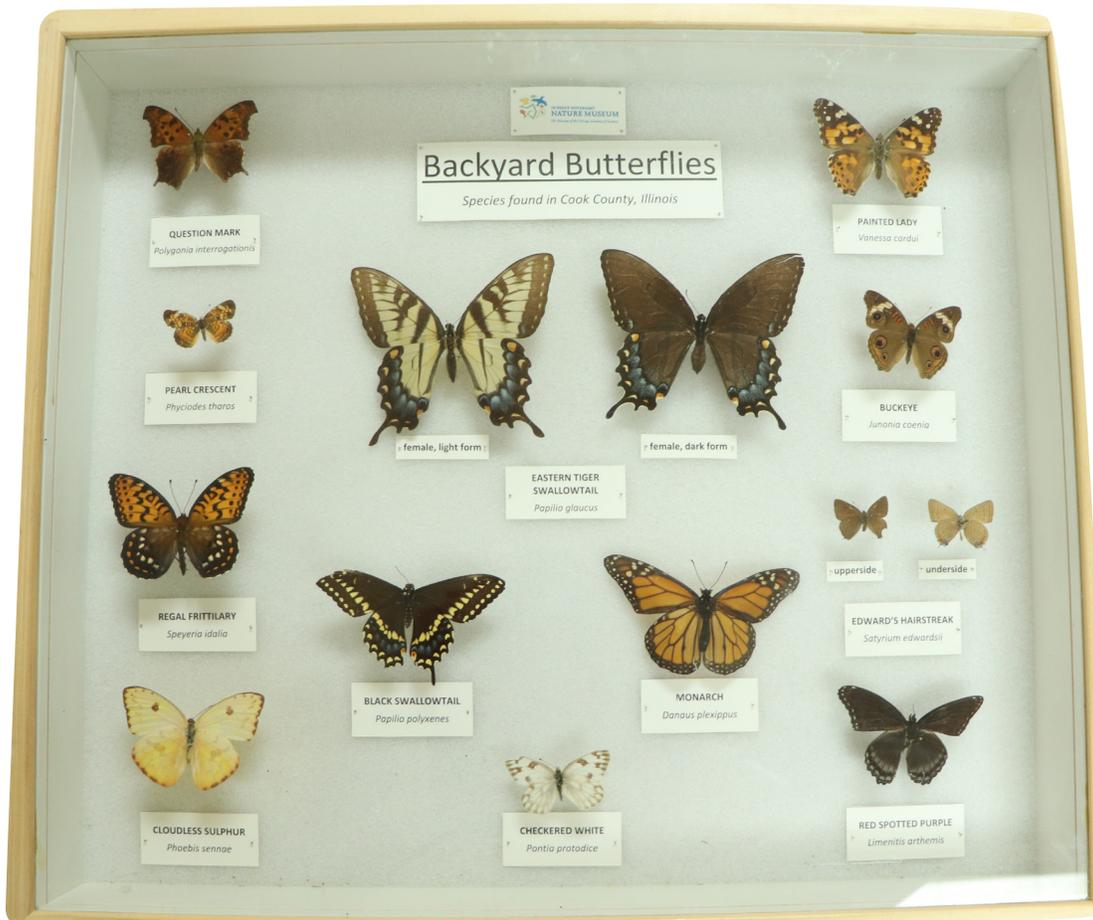
The Cornell Box

When visiting the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, you may come across bodies of specimens collected in Cornell Boxes. Joseph Cornell (1903–1972) was an American artist and filmmaker, known for his Surrealist assemblage work.

Cornell created wooden boxes where he collected found objects arranged in dioramas. Inspired by the surrealist use of “objet trouvé” (translated from French as found objects), Cornell created collections of objects that narrate stories filled with dream-like imaginaries.

The term “Cornell Boxes” is used today in the context of scientific collections to indicate groups of specimens compiled in display boxes, which sometimes can also be organized in sets of drawers. These boxes are commonly used for educational purposes in museums, including the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum.

Below are photos of Cornell Boxes found in the Nature Museum collections.



Collections Art Craft

Instructions

What you need:

- A Box
 - Scissors
 - Scratch Paper
 - Colored Pencils or Markers
 - Glue or Push Pins
-

Step 1: Choose Your Box

You can use an old shoebox without a lid, a small cardboard box, or a wooden container. Find anything in your home that you can reuse and recycle will work for this activity.

Step 2: Prepare Your Specimens

On the following pages, you will find images of specimens that you can cut out and add to your personal collection. You can decide to use all of them or just some. Choose the ones you like the most and let your collector's intuition drive you!

Step 3: Prepare Your Labels

On the "Prepare your Labels" page, you will find labels for your specimens. Fill in the remaining information on the labels – who collected the specimen and when it was collected. Cut out these labels and match them with the specimens that you previously prepared. Each label also contains a short description of the specimen.

Step 4: Assemble Your Box

Now it's time to assemble your Cornell Box! After you have matched your specimens and labels, attach them to your box. Let your creativity guide you and place the specimens in the order you like the most. You can use all sides of the box as well!

You can repeat this activity as many times as you like! Instead of specimen cutouts, you can make Cornell Boxes using leaves and plants you find in your backyard or during a nature walk. You can also search for objects, photos, small trinkets, and more to create an art box like Joseph Cornell used to do!

Collections Art Craft

Step 2: Prepare Your Specimens

Cut out the following specimens to add them to your collection.
Feel free to get creative when personalizing your own box!



Monarch butterfly



Swamp milkweed



Monarch caterpillar

Collections Art Craft

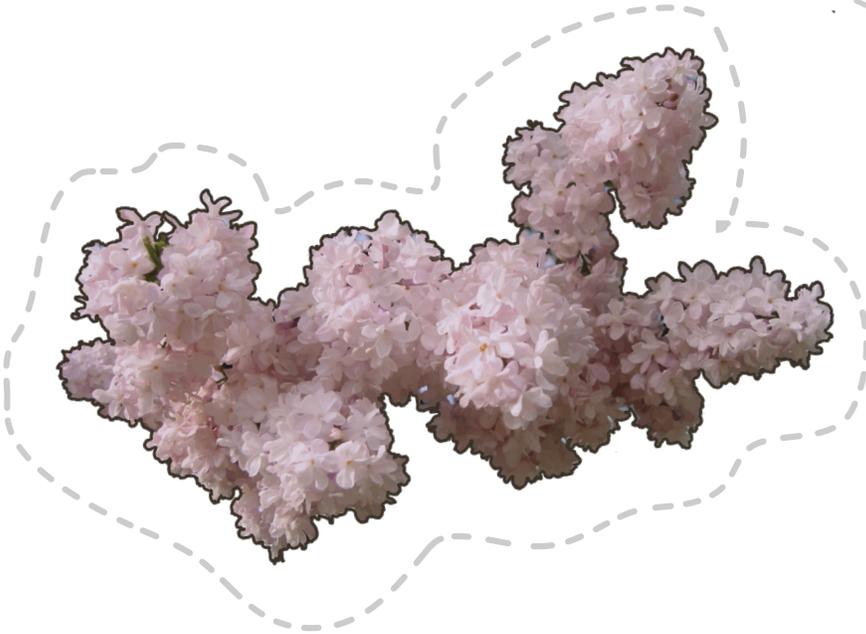
Step 2: Prepare Your Specimens

Cut out the following specimens to add them to your collection.
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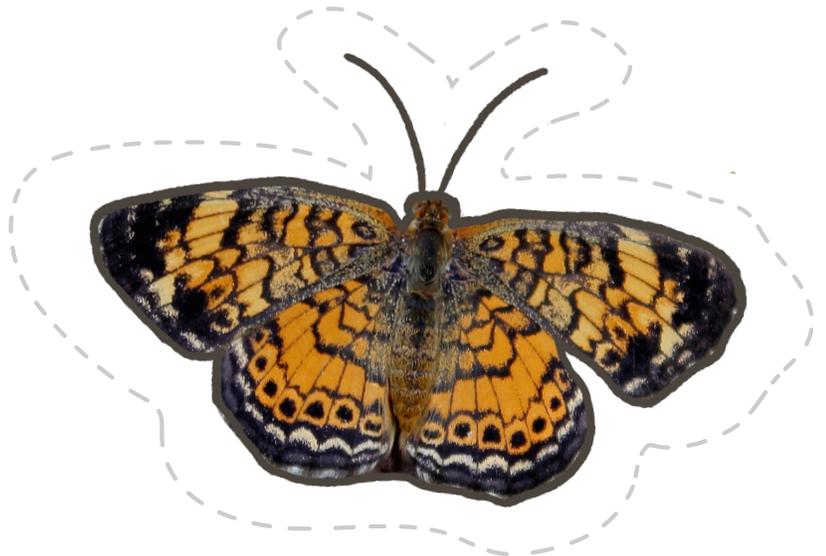
Viceroy butterfly



Common lilac



Pearl crescent butterfly



Collections Art Craft

Step 2: Prepare Your Specimens

Cut out the following specimens to add them to your collection.
Feel free to get creative when personalizing your own box!

Regal fritillary butterfly



Red-spotted purple butterfly

Collections Art Craft

Step 3: Prepare Your Labels

Cut out the following labels and match them to your specimen!

Monarch caterpillar

Danaus plexippus

The larvae go through five stages between molts, called instars. During the first instar, they are very small and appear either pale green or translucent, light gray.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Monarch butterfly

Danaus plexippus

This charismatic species of butterfly is one of the most recognizable. They are known for migrating to Mexico in the fall.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Regal fritillary butterfly

Speyeria idalia

This is a prairie-specialist butterfly. It has a deep orange color and dark hindwings with two bands of spots.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Swamp milkweed

Asclepias incarnata

The large, bright blossoms are made up of small, rose-colored flowers. This plant is an important food source for the monarch caterpillar.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Pearl crescent butterfly

Phyciodes tharos

These tiny butterflies live in open habitats like prairies and roadsides. As caterpillars, they feed on asters.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Common lilac

Syringa

In the spring, this plant grows purple flowers in the form of a large shrub or small tree. It is well known for its sweet fragrance.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Red-spotted purple butterfly

Limenitis arthemis

These black-and-blue butterflies have rust-colored spots on their underside. Despite their name, they are neither red nor purple.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Viceroy butterfly

Limenitis archippus

These butterflies have orange wings, black veins, and black wing edges. They share a bright color pattern with monarch butterflies.

Collected by: _____

Date: _____

Coloring Page

Grab your favorite coloring tools and turn this monarch into a masterpiece!



Story Time | Graphic Organizer

For Story Time, we're reading *Gotta Go! Gotta Go!* by Sam Swope. Use this graphic organizer to help you make observations while you follow along with the story



1a) Use words and pictures to share about the main idea in the story.

1b) Describe some adventure or exploration that happened.

2) How is nature involved in the story?

Story Time | Graphic Organizer

For Story Time, we're reading *Gotta Go! Gotta Go!* by Sam Swope. Use this graphic organizer to help you make observations while you follow along with the story.



3a) How does this story make you feel and why?

3b) Does the story give you any ideas about your own life?

4) After reading the story, what do you wonder?

Nature Walk

What can we observe outside nearby and in our own neighborhood?

Allen's Nature Walk Map:

We watched Allen find all sorts of butterflies on his walk around the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum. To the right, we can see where Allen went on his butterfly walk.

Now, go on your own nature walk outside!

Consider visiting somewhere that has flowers, such as a local garden or park, backyard, or a porch or window with potted plants.



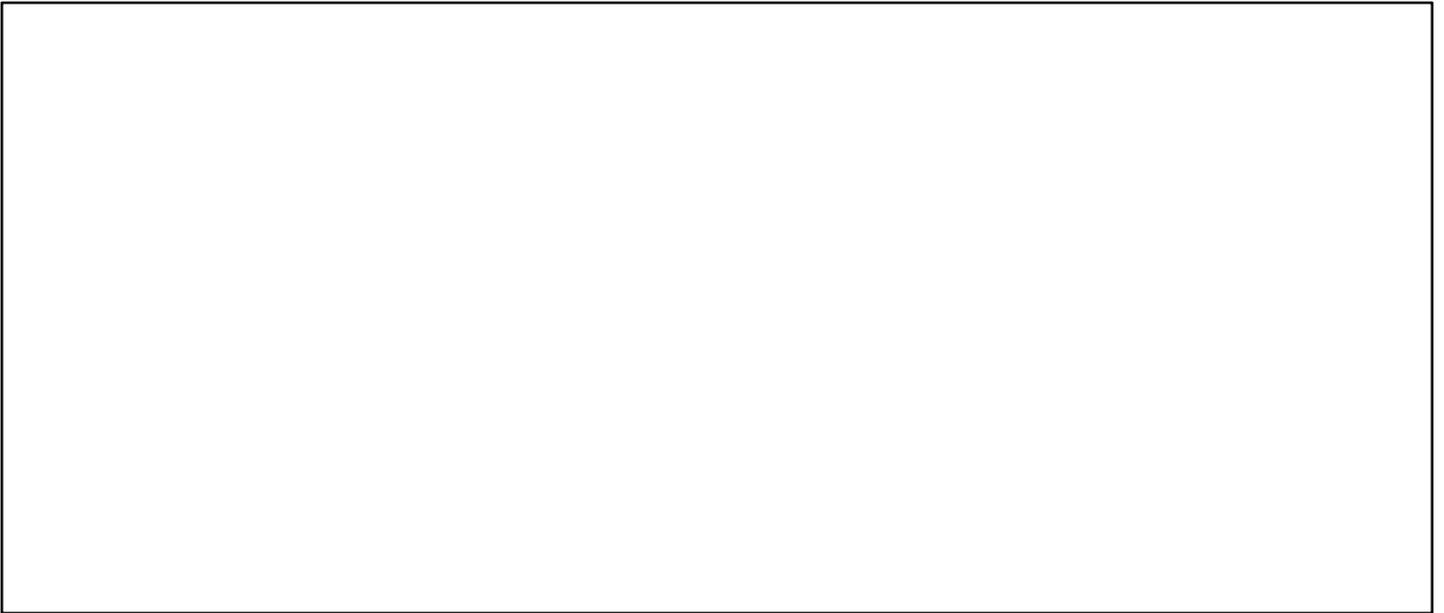
My Nature Walk Map:

Nature Walk

What can we observe outside nearby and in our own neighborhood?

Prompts for your Nature Walk:

1. Butterflies are attracted to flowers which contain their favorite sweet food source, nectar. Find a flower on your walk and draw it in the box below. Watch the flower quietly from a few feet away and wait to see who visits. You might see butterflies or other insects. Draw a picture of or write about any visitors on the flower you observe in the space below!



2. Like some other insects, caterpillars eat by chewing leaves—unlike adult butterflies which drink nectar with their straw-like proboscis. Find a leaf and draw and write about it below. Be sure to look closely, do you see any markings, tears, holes, or cuts in the leaf? What do you think could have made these markings?



Butterfly Walk Journal

My Butterfly Drawing:

Butterfly species name:

Description (What did it look like? What color was it? How big was it?):

Diet (Was it eating? If so, what was it eating?):

Habitat (Where was it?):

Behaviors (What was it doing?):