

Cabbage White
Pieris rapae



Size: 1.7"
Habitat: Almost anywhere
Laval host: Mustard family
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Pupa

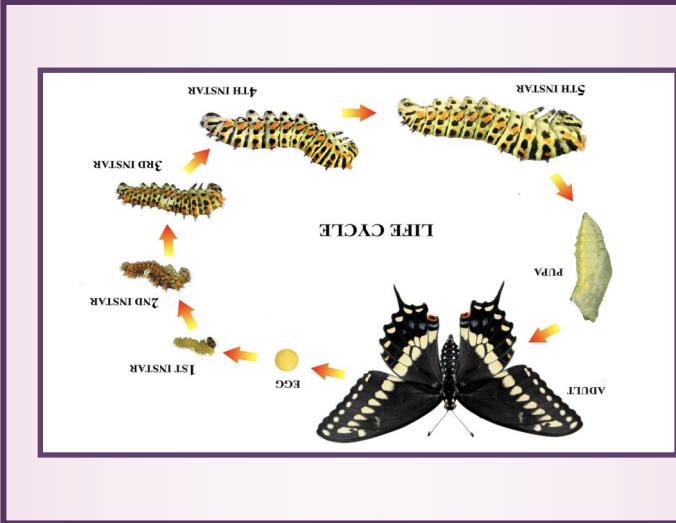
Clouded Sulphur
Colias philodice



Size: 2"
Habitat: Open fields, roadsides, suburban areas
Laval host: Clovers, Alfalfa, legumes.
NJ Status: Nonresident
Overwinter: N/A

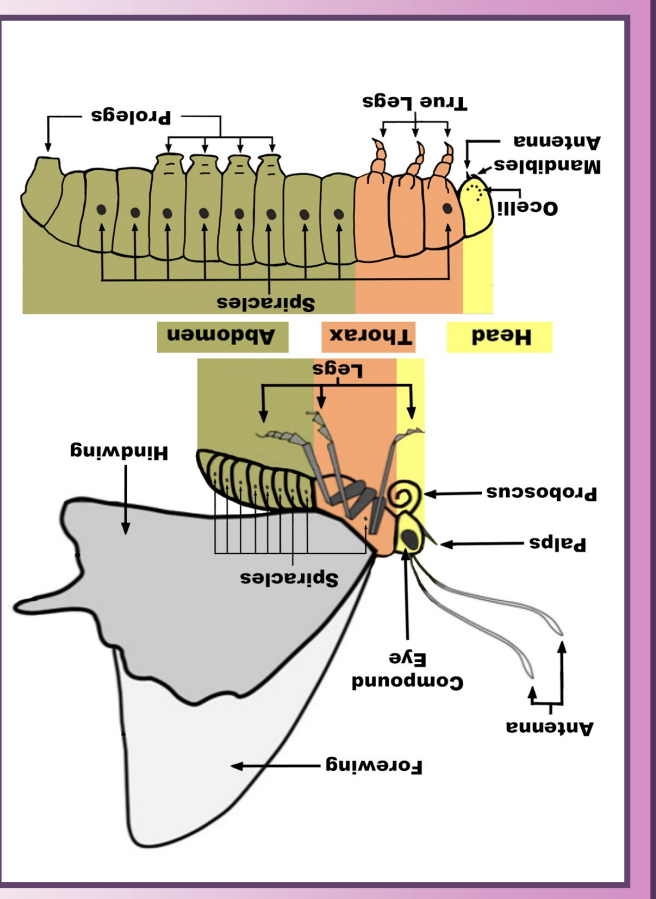
Whites and Sulphurs - Pieridae

Most Pierid butterflies are white, yellow, or orange in coloration, often with black spots. The pigments that give the distinct coloring to these butterflies are derived from waste products in the body and are a characteristic of this family.



Eggs: Laid on host plants by the adult female butterfly and hatch into caterpillars.
Caterpillars: Eating growing machines. When they outgrow their skin they molt. To molt they split open their old skin and walk out of it. Each growth spurt is called an instar.
Pupa/ Chrysalis: Inside the chrysalis, cells are digested into a protein soup, and then are regrown into the parts for the butterfly.
Adult: Beautiful butterfly is ready to start the cycle all over again.


Antennae: Used to detect scents and for balance.
Ocelli: Small, simple eyes that can detect changes in light intensity.
Compound Eyes: Made of 6,000 lenses and can see ultraviolet light.
Palps: Covered with sensory hairs and scales, and test whether something is food or not.
Mandibles: Well-developed powerful jaws that have very sharp cutting surfaces that easily chop leaves to be eaten.
Proboscis: Straw-like tube a butterfly uses to sip nectar and other liquids. It remains coiled when not in use.
Spiracles: Openings through the insect's exoskeleton that allow it to breathe.
Legs: Butterflies have three pairs of jointed legs, and they taste with tiny sensors on their feet. Caterpillars have three pairs of jointed legs with hooks, called **true legs**. They use these legs to hold food. They also have **prolegs** which are fleshy false legs which they use for walking and clinging to leaves.
Forewing: The two upper wings.
Hindwing: The two lower wings.



Skippers - Hesperiiidae


Skippers are generally small, mostly orange or brown butterflies with little fat bodies, hooked antennae, and rapid, skipping, or darting flight. Caterpillars are easily distinguished from most other caterpillars by a constriction at the back of the large head. You can find caterpillars in a cozy home which they make by stitching folded leaves together with silk.

Sachem
Atalopedes campestris



Size: Under 1"
Habitat: Dry grassy fields, home gardens
Laval host: Crabgrass (*Digitaria*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and other grasses.
NJ Status: Non-resident
Overwinter: N/A

Silver Spotted
Epargyreus clarus




Size: 1.9"
Habitat: Fields, meadows, wood edges
Laval host: Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and other legumes
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Pupa

Horace's dusky wing
Erynnis horatius



Size: 1.5"
Habitat: Fields near Oak trees
Laval host: Oaks (*Quercus*)
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Larva

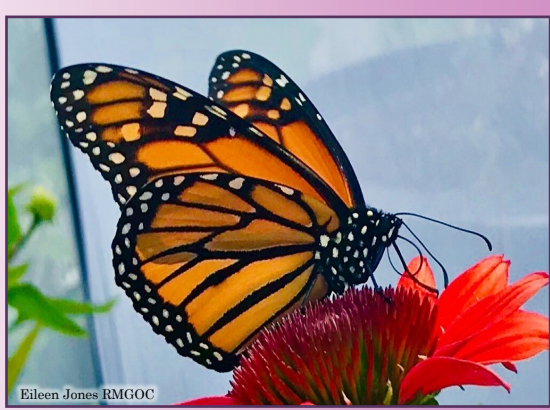
The 1993 Demonstration Garden for Native Woodland Plants (Display Garden) was funded by a grant from Barnegat Bay Environmental Grant Fund, awarded by the Trust for Public Land and by Rutgers Master Gardeners of Ocean County.



Cooperating Agencies: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Boards of County Commissioners. Rutgers Cooperative Extension, a unit of the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station, is an equal opportunity program provider and employer.

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Butterflies Of Ocean County



"Just when the caterpillar thought the world was over, it became a butterfly"
- Proverb

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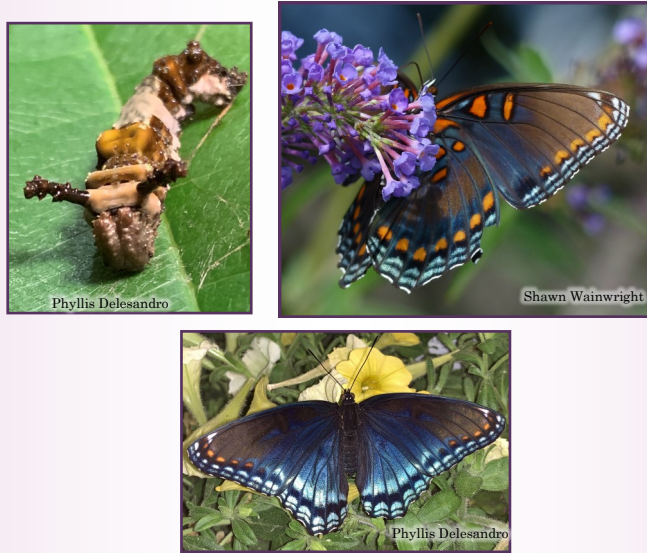
The Brush-footed Butterflies - *Nymphalidae*. This family of butterflies gets its name from its front legs. They are shorter than the other four legs, and they don't use them to walk or stand. These front legs don't have feet, just little brushes of hairs that the butterflies can use to smell and taste. Sometimes the front legs are so small you can't see them. This is a very diverse group containing over 6,000 butterfly species worldwide. Many have brightly colored wing surfaces with camouflage patterns on the underside. There are many wing shapes, including irregular, curves and notches. The caterpillars in this group are often brightly colored. To discourage predators, many of the caterpillars have horns or spines or bumps. The naked pupae, or chrysalides, hang head downward.

Common Buckeye
Junonia coenia



Size: 2"
Habitat: Upland fields, wet meadows
Attract: Purple coneflower, aster, goldenrod
Laval host: False foxglove (*Agalinis* spp.)
plantain (*Plantago* spp.), toadflax (*Linaria* spp.)
NJ Status: Possibly southern county resident
Overwinter: Adult

Red Spotted Purple
Limenitis arthemis



Size: 3 - 3.2"
Habitat: Open areas near woodlands
Attract: Over-ripe fruit
Laval host: Cherries (*Prunus*), birches (*Betula*),
willows (*Salix*), and poplars (*Populus*).
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Caterpillar

Red Admiral
Limenitis arthemis



Size: 1.75" - 2.1"
Habitat: Fields near or far from woodlands
Attract: Over-ripe fruit
Laval host: Nettles (*Urtica*)
NJ Status: Non-resident
Overwinter: N/A

Monarch
Danaus plexippus



Size: 3 - 3.8"
Habitat: Sunny open fields with wildflowers
Attract: Milkweed, purple coneflower, sedum,
asters
Laval host: Milkweed (*Asclepia*)
NJ Status: Non-resident
Overwinter: N/A

Painted Lady
Vanessa cardui



Size: 2.2"
Habitat: Sunny fields and wet meadows
Attract: Milkweed, purple coneflower, sedum, asters
Laval host: Mainly thistles (*Carduus* and *Cirsium*)
NJ Status: Non-resident
Overwinter: N/A

American Lady
Vanessa virginiensis



Size: 2"
Habitat: Sunny upland fields, wet meadows
Attract: Milkweed, purple coneflower, asters
Laval host: Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), and pussytoes, (*Antennaria* spp.)
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Adult

The Swallowtails - subfamily *Papilioninae* - Swallowtail butterflies (*Papilio*) are named for their characteristic tail-like extensions of the hind wing, though many are void this appendage. They are found worldwide except in the Arctic, with most being in the tropical regions. They wear a vast array of bright-colored markings, usually on an iridescent black, blue, or green background. Some exhibit sexual dimorphism, color differences between the sexes, as well as seasonal coloration. Many Swallowtails use Batesian mimicry to guard them against predators. Batesian mimicry is a form of imitation, where a harmless species has evolved to imitate the warning signals, such as coloring, of a harmful or distasteful species. Colors and patterns safeguard many caterpillars. Some early instar caterpillars appear to be bird droppings, while others have yellow and black spots on their thorax, which resembles the head of a snake. Many have chemical protections in the form of scent glands that disburse a foul-smelling substance when startled.

Easter Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio glaucus



Size: 4 - 5"
Habitat: Sunny open fields, wet meadows
Attract: Purple coneflower, wild bergamot
Laval host: Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Pupa

Eastern Black Swallowtail
Papilio polyxenes



Size: 3 - 4"
Habitat: Sunny open fields
Attract: Purple coneflower, and milkweeds
Laval host: Plants in the carrot family such as dill, fennel, parsley, and queen anne's lace (*Daucus carota*).
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Pupa

Spicebush Swallowtail
Papilio troilus



Size: 3.5 - 4"
Habitat: Sunny open fields, wet meadows, and forest edges
Attract: Purple coneflower, wild bergamot, and milkweeds.
Laval host: Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), northern spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)
NJ Status: Resident
Overwinter: Pupa