



Zion Farmers Market KidCraft

Pipe Cleaner Butterfly



The kids will love making this Pipe Cleaner Butterfly Craft in all different colors and combinations. They could add a pin to the back and make it into a pin as a gift or wear it themselves.

Trivia: The most common species of butterfly is the Monarch.

Supplies

- 3 Glitter Pipe cleaners
- 5 pony beads
- 2 larger beads or buttons

Instructions

Make the body: Fold a pipe cleaner in half. Fold up the folded end up a bit so the beads won't pass through.

Place 5 pony beads on through both ends of the pipe cleaner.

Place the larger bead, or button on to form the head. Push all the beads to the bottom (folded end) of the pipe cleaners.

Form the 2 ends of the pipe cleaner into spirals to form the antennae.

Make the wings: Form one pipe cleaner into a circle. Twist the ends together, but leave 1 inch at the end for attaching it to the body of the insect. Then twist the circle together in the center to form a figure "8". Do that with the remaining pipe cleaner as well.

Attach to the body, between the head and the next bead, by twisting the 1 inch protruding ends of the pipe cleaners around the body of the insect. Reshape the wings and antennae.



Cut a door in the side of the box. It should be large enough for you to reach your hand inside. This is so you can put things in and take things out of the butterfly box.

In this picture you see there is a square drawn. This is the door. The three solid lines you cut. You do not cut the dotted line. This dotted line acts as a hinge.



Cut your screen to be larger than the opening, place it in the box over the opening you cut. Then tape it down securely.

Do this on both the front and back openings you cut.

Now tape the top closed.



And there you go! Congratulations your butterfly box is complete.

Monarch Butterfly Facts for Kids

What they look like: The upper side of a male Monarch is bright orange with wide black borders and black veins (see photo). The upper side of a female Monarch is orange-brown with wide black borders and blurred black veins. Both sexes have white spots on the borders and apex.

How big are they? Wing span: 3 3/8 - 4 7/8 inches (8.6 - 12.4 cm)

Where are they? The Monarch range from Southern Canada south through the United States, Central America, and most of South America. Monarchs are also present in Hawaii, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Monarchs are found in eastern Washington, where they feed on milkweed plants.

Where they live: Monarchs can be found in open habitats including fields, meadows, marshes, and along roadsides.

What they eat: Monarchs feed on nectar from milkweeds. Early in the season before milkweeds bloom, Monarchs visit a variety of flowers including dogbane, lilac, red clover, lantana, and thistles. In the fall, adults visit composites including goldenrods, blazing stars, ironweed, and tickseed sunflower.

Caterpillars feed on milkweeds that contain poisons that are distasteful to birds and other predators. After tasting a Monarch, a predator learns to associate the bright warning colors of the adult or caterpillar with an unpleasant meal, and avoid eating Monarchs in the future. (source: Butterflies and Moths of North America)

Migration: East of the Rockies, Monarchs make a 3,000-mile journey each year, migrating between Canada and Mexico. These Monarchs return each winter to roosts in the hills of Michoacan, Mexico, where they gather by the millions.

Many people do not realize that over a million Monarchs also make a western migration. Monarchs west of the continental divide overwinter along the coast of California and breed on milkweed as far north as Washington and British Columbia. Although the winter roosts are not as large as their Mexican counterparts, these special places can host tens of thousands of beautiful Monarch butterflies.

Unfortunately, many of these roosting sites are threatened by development and loss of the trees that create the unique conditions required by these butterflies.

Conservation: Monarch overwintering sites in California and Mexico should be protected and conserved to promote the long-term survival of this migrating species.

Did you know?

- Monarchs become toxic to birds by feeding on milkweed plants.
- Adult Monarchs make massive migrations from August-October, flying up to 3,000 miles south to hibernate along the California coast and in central Mexico.
- At the Mexico wintering sites, butterflies roost in trees and form huge groups that may have millions of individuals.
- Monarchs flap their wings about 5 to 12 times a second, which is about 300 to 720 times a minute.



The monarch butterfly ((Danaus plexippus) is a milkweed butterfly belongs to the subfamily of Danainae, and the family Nymphalidae. Amongst all the North America butterflies, monarch butterfly supersedes. These butterflies had been discovered in the beginning of the 19th century in New Zealand, and in Australia in 1871 where it is named as Wanderer. These insects are the inhabitants of Azores, Madeira, and Canary Islands and are also rarely found in the Western Europe and United Kingdom. They have unmistakable wings pattern, with a wingspan measuring at 8.9 – 10.2 cm (3.5 – 4 inches).