

Natural Illinois: Butterflies and Moths



You don't have to go to exotic places to find interesting plants and animals to study at home or in the classroom! Illinois wildlife is as close as your local park or schoolyard. Explore the world of butterflies and moths with children and at the same time meet Illinois Early Learning and Development Benchmarks 12.A.ECa, 12.A.ECb, and 12.B.ECa.



Collect classroom resources.

- Ask a librarian to help you find children's nonfiction books and nature magazines with colorful illustrations.
- The Illinois Department of Natural Resources offers the beautiful poster *Illinois Moths and Butterflies*. Find details and an order form at <https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/publications/>.



Talk about butterflies and moths.

- Invite the children to say what they already know about butterflies and moths. Make a list or a topic web of their ideas and questions.
- Use a book illustration or the IDNR poster to point out the body parts. Use the terms *head*, *thorax*, and *abdomen*.
- Ask the children, "What are some ways that butterflies are different from moths?" Point out that most butterflies have knobs on the end of their antennae and moths do not.
- Ask, "What do butterflies or moths eat or drink?" Help children find answers in your books or on your poster.



Observe live insects.

- Observe butterflies, moths, and caterpillars in their natural habitat, if possible.
- Encourage the children to draw a butterfly or moth they've observed.
- Ask the children to comment on their observations. How can they tell if the insect is a butterfly or a moth?



Discuss the life cycle of butterflies.

- Use the illustrations of the butterfly's life cycle from a picture book or from the back of the *Illinois Moths and Butterflies* poster. Many kits are also available for observing the butterfly life cycle.
- Introduce the term *chrysalis*. If possible, include a chrysalis of a butterfly native to Illinois in your science area where it can be observed but not touched. Be sure to collect a chrysalis only where it's legal to do so. (Check regulations related to public property first.) Ask private property owners for permission.
- Release the adult butterfly outside near the area where the chrysalis was found as soon as it emerges. (A butterfly may need to feed on nectar and can damage its wings in captivity.)



Provide art materials.

- Invite the children to use paint, craft sticks, clothespins, paper, clay, or paper tubes to create a picture or model of a butterfly they've observed.
- Suggest using modeling clay to mold an egg, and then form it into a caterpillar. A small bag or a covered paper tube can be the chrysalis for the caterpillar.



For related Web resources, see "Natural Illinois: Butterflies and Moths" at <http://illinoisearlylearning.org/tips.htm>.

Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this tip sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Illinois State Board of Education.



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