

## Pearl Crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*)

The pearl crescent (also shown on front cover) is common to the grassy and meadow areas of Saddler's Woods. It can be difficult to identify as its coloration can be varied. The species has several broods from April–November.



PHOTO BY LORNA ROBINSON ROUGH

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**Saddler's Woods Conservation Association (SWCA) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the natural and cultural resources of Saddler's Woods. SWCA is managed by a 100% volunteer board and relies entirely upon grants and donations to pursue its mission. To join visit the membership page of [saddlerswoods.org](http://saddlerswoods.org)**

## Monarch (*Junonia coenia*)

The monarch is easily recognizable with a distinctive orange and black pattern. It can be readily found in meadows, parks, and woodland edges. The meadow area of Saddler's Woods is being restored to remove invasive species and plant native species, such as milkweed vital to monarchs. Some populations of monarchs migrate. New Jersey's migrating monarchs embark on their journey in late summer and early fall to overwinter in pine-oak groves of Mexico.



PHOTO BY ORTHOGON

## Harvester (*Feniseca tarquinus*)

The harvester butterfly is a unique carnivorous butterfly. Eggs are laid singly on leaves or stems near colonies of woolly aphids which is their prey. Because adults are small in size, they often stay near the aphids. Because they have an erratic flight, and do not feed at flowers, they are rarely seen. Harvester butterflies have been seen on American beech trees with woolly aphids in the center of Saddler's Woods.



PHOTO BY MARY ANN FRIEDMAN

# BUTTERFLIES OF SADDLER'S WOODS

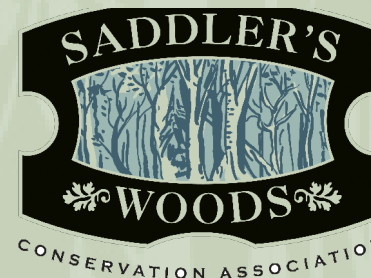


PHOTO BY KEN CHILDS

Butterflies like the pearl crescent shown above depend upon the varying habitats within Saddler's Woods during their four life stages of egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Visitors to Saddler's Woods can see butterflies from March to early November. This guide highlights eight species likely to be seen as well as the rarely sighted carnivorous harvester butterfly.

To report a butterfly siting contact **info@saddlerswoods.org** or **(856) 869-7372**. Visit [saddlerswoods.org](http://saddlerswoods.org) for more information.

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### Eastern Tailed Blue (*Everes comyntas*)

Eastern tailed-blues are one of the smallest butterflies found in Saddler's Woods, reaching only up to an inch. Eastern tailed-blues can be found in a wide variety of open areas, primarily in low land. Adults feed on nectar and are commonly found on wildflowers while caterpillars feed on legumes such as peas. Eastern tailed blues frequent the meadow and the grassy area of Saddler's Woods by the Hope Trail head.



PHOTO BY AYUTAKA

### Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Pterourus glaucus*)

The Eastern tiger swallowtail is one of the larger butterflies found in Saddler's Woods with a wingspan reaching six inches. Eastern tiger swallowtails are common in open woodlands and suburban areas. Caterpillars feed on wild black cherry foliage prevalent in Saddler's Woods.



PHOTO BY ZIGGY7

### Common Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*)

Buckeyes are mid-sized brown brushfoots easily identified by large eyespots on their forewings and hind wings as well as both their underwings and topsides. Eyespots are the Buckeyes form of mimicry, tricking predators into thinking the butterfly is something larger. The common buckeye can be spotted throughout the woods as well as the meadow.



PHOTO BY WILLIAM BRITTEN

### Cabbage White (*Artogeia rapae*)

Cabbage white is one of the most common butterflies. Cabbage white is a naturalized specie from Europe that became established in Canada in the nineteenth century and is now abundant in the United States. Larvae feed on cabbage and wild mustard. Female cabbage whites have two black spots on their far wings while males have one spot.



PHOTO BY JONATHAN AUSTIN DANIELS

### Spicebush Swallowtail (*Pterourus troilus*)

The spicebush swallowtail derives its name from its most common host plant for the caterpillar the spicebush, *Lindera benzoin*, which is prevalent in Saddler's Woods. The spicebush swallowtail can be found in open woodlands or on the woodlands edge. Joe-pye weed, jewelweed, and honeysuckle are favorite sources of nectar for the adults. Spicebush swallowtails are closely related to the Eastern tiger swallowtail but are much smaller in size and are easily identified by their greenish hind wings.



PHOTO BY WILLIAM SHERMAN

### Mourning Cloak Butterfly (*Nymphalis antiopa*)

Mourning cloak butterflies are one of the first butterflies seen in early spring. Their dark wings absorb heat which helps them fly when temperatures are still cool. They overwinter in crevices of bark and tree cavities and emerge in early spring to feed on tree sap.



PHOTO BY MAKROFOTO