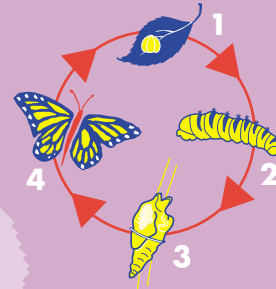


Welcome to the Danville Science Center's Butterfly Station

Please enter and exit quickly without releasing any butterflies.

Chrysalis hatchery viewing and audio-tour headsets are available in the Science Center's main lobby.

Throughout the garden you may notice flags that point out stages of the butterfly's life cycle.



1. egg (2-10 days)
2. caterpillar (2-3 weeks)
3. chrysalis/cocoon (2-8 weeks)
4. butterfly/moth (3-40 days)



Gulf Fritillary
(*Agraulis vanillae*)
An occasional stray to North Carolina and Virginia, the gulf fritillary eats only passion vine.



Zebra Swallowtail
(*Eurytides marcellus*)
Hatching from eggs laid on pawpaw tree leaves, the zebra swallowtail is a frequent visitor to the Danville area in spring and late summer. Planting pawpaw trees in your yard will attract these butterflies.



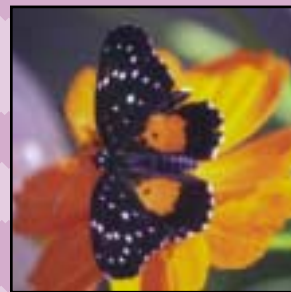
Great Spangled Fritillary
(*Speyeria cybele*)
This large butterfly is common to our area and is easy to catch. It overwinters as tiny caterpillars. In spring, the hungry caterpillars devour violets and pansies.



Spicebush Swallowtail
(*Papilio troilus*)
In search of sassafras trees and spicebush, this species stays close to wooded areas.



Black Swallowtail
(*Papilio polyxenes*)
Swallowtails, often the first to appear in spring, are large, slow-flying butterflies. Males gather at mud puddles to sip the minerals their bodies need to produce strong offspring. Notice the black bull's-eye on the orange spot on the inside of the lower wings.



Crimson Patch
(*Chlosyne janais*)
A native of Texas, this butterfly lays its eggs on acanthus shrubs.



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
(*Papilio glaucus*)
These butterflies search for poplar, black cherry and willow trees on which to lay their eggs. Swallowtails overwinter as chrysalises; moving them off their branches while cleaning the garden will kill them.



Goatweed Leafwing
(*Anaea andria*)
These are one of the few butterflies to survive winter as adults.



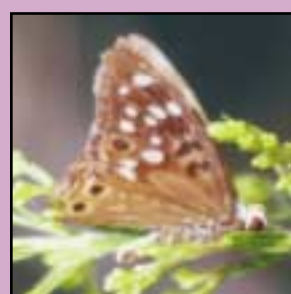
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
Occasionally you will find females with dark coloring. The dark veins underneath this butterfly's wings indicate it is not a black swallowtail.



Silver-spotted Skipper
(*Epargyreus clarus*)
A common, fast-flying butterfly, the caterpillar form feeds at night on locust and wisteria.



Giant Swallowtail
(*Papilio cresphontes*)
This is one of the largest North American butterflies. The caterpillar is called the orange dog because, if it is disturbed while feeding on citrus trees, its red "horns" emit a foul scent.



Hackberry Emperor
(*Asterocampa celtis*)
The hackberry caterpillar feeds on hackberry trees.

Continued