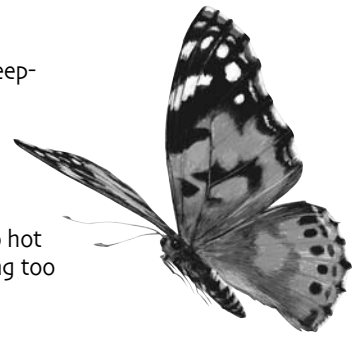


### YOUR BUTTERFLY BUNGALOW™ INCLUDES:

- The Butterfly Bungalow™ enclosure.
- 6 to 10 live butterfly larvae.
- Pipette to feed the butterflies.
- This Instruction guide.



were in the growing containers, keeping your Butterfly Bungalow™ and chrysalides out of harsh sunlight and out of the breeze from air conditioning vents is a good idea. Think of it this way: if they're in a spot that would make you feel too hot or too cold, they're probably feeling too hot or cold.



## CARING FOR YOUR CATERpillARS

Your larvae are inside containers with three to five small caterpillars each and adequate food for their development.

Keeping your caterpillar containers upright, indoors, and out of direct sunlight is very important! Direct sunlight will cause the interior of the cups to heat up and condensation can form within the containers. This water can often cause the caterpillars to sicken and die. To keep the nutrient clean, keep the lid on the containers at all times. The larvae don't need anything other than the food provided inside their container.

Don't be alarmed if at first you don't see any movement. Look for a little bit of silky webbing as this is a good sign that they are well. Now watch as they eat and grow to many times their original size!

## FIND BUTTERFLY INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

To learn a bit more about your caterpillars, you can search the Internet for information on butterflies (if you don't have a computer at home with Internet access, try your local public library). Call up your favorite search engine (such as [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com) or [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)) then type in "butterfly," "Painted lady" or "metamorphosis." Use any other words relating to butterflies that come to mind. When you have found a butterfly site, bookmark it on your computer or print out the pages and keep them for future reference. Don't forget to check [insectlore.com](http://insectlore.com)'s [Insectlorepedia](http://insectlore.com) section for butterfly (and bug) information!

## A FASCINATING CHANGE

At a normal room temperature of 72 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit, the caterpillars should take approximately 7 to 10 days to make the fascinating change into chrysalides. The caterpillars will climb to the top of the cups and hang down "head first." It is crucial that they not be disturbed at this point as this is their most vulnerable stage. Although this seems to be a time of resting in the butterfly's development, it is really a time of rapid change. Within the chrysalis, the old body parts of the caterpillar are undergoing a remarkable transformation to the beautiful parts that will make up the butterfly.

## TRANSFERRING YOUR CHRYSALIDES INTO THE BUTTERFLY BUNGALOW™

Your chrysalides have formed when they've attached themselves to the paper disks under the lid of the containers.

Assemble the Bungalow enclosure using the special instructions included in the tent package. All done? Good! Now it's time to put them (and then yourself!) into the Bungalow tent.

Carefully open the containers and remove the paper disks, gently separating the chrysalides from any silk that might be attached to them. Then use a straight pin or safety pin to attach the disk to the inside of the habitat, facing the chrysalids away from the mesh. If any of your chrysalides become detached from their disk, gently lay them on a napkin on the floor of the tent. Chances are good they will still emerge as healthy butterflies.

Be sure to place the Bungalow indoors in a safe place. While direct sunlight isn't as much of a concern as it was when the caterpillars

## THE BIRTH OF A BUTTERFLY

Approximately seven to ten days after the chrysalides form, your butterflies will begin to emerge as adults. The darker the chrysalis, the closer it is to emergence. Keep your eyes on them now as you may get to witness the birth of a butterfly! As a butterfly emerges, it will rest in a vertical position while pumping its wings to full size. The butterflies do this by forcing blood under pressure into the veins of the wings. One to two hours after emergence, the wings will be full-sized and hardened, and the butterfly will be ready to fly. You may see a red liquid coming from the tail end of the butterflies. This is called meconium, and it's not blood! It's the left-over color and unneeded tissues from the butterfly's wing and body formation. Some meconium will probably discolor the mesh of your Bungalow – don't worry, a little warm water from a squirt bottle or a damp cloth will clean it.

## FEEDING, OBSERVING, & RELEASING

Feeding your butterflies is fun. Mix three teaspoons of sugar into a cup of water and stir. Decorate the floor of your Butterfly Bungalow™ with a bouquet of fresh flowers (such as carnations or mums). Use the included dropper to squirt the sugar water mixture directly onto the flowers with the eyedropper.

An alternative is to wad up facial tissue into 2-inch balls and soak them with the sugar water. Set the balls on a paper plate on the floor inside the Bungalow. Butterflies also like to drink from slices of freshly-cut oranges.

## KEEP A BUTTERFLY GROWTH JOURNAL

Keep a daily journal of your butterflies' growth. Get a notepad and a pen or pencil. For each journal entry, write the day and date. Document the details you notice about your caterpillars: How much larger and longer are they today? Have they developed any new markings? You may also wish to draw pictures of changes you see each day. Once your caterpillars have completed their metamorphosis, you'll have fun looking back at how quickly they have grown and changed.

Observe the butterflies eating. You will see them unfurl their proboscis, drink the sugar water or orange juice, then roll the proboscis back up. Sprinkle the sugar water mixture on the flowers or tissue balls every day and remember to keep the sugar water refrigerated between feedings.

Be careful when entering or exiting your Bungalow so your butterflies don't escape. If one or two do get out, carefully capture them and return them to their home.

After observing your butterflies for a few days, and, if weather conditions permit, we recommend releasing them into their natural environment. It's safe when temperatures are above 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Once released, the butterflies can often be seen for several days in the vicinity of their release. Painted ladies live throughout North America so you can safely release them anywhere!

