

WORD FIND:

- ◇ BUTTERFLY
- ◇ RED TANAGER
- ◇ LANTERNFLY
- ◇ BLUE HERON
- ◇ MONARCH
- ◇ MILKWEED BUG
- ◇ SAPSUCKER
- ◇ GREBE
- ◇ CALLERY PEAR
- ◇ TUNDRA SWAN

B	U	T	T	E	R	F	L	Y	Q	W	C	Y	X	G	Z
J	K	A	B	V	H	I	M	G	O	R	A	S	N	R	T
T	U	N	D	R	A	S	W	A	N	M	L	Q	Z	E	B
S	Y	I	A	L	Z	P	C	K	P	Y	L	A	S	B	L
R	A	P	X	W	S	O	X	M	J	S	E	W	W	E	M
E	V	Q	N	H	K	D	Y	A	I	P	R	X	H	X	P
D	X	B	L	U	E	H	E	R	O	N	Y	P	I	Q	O
T	Z	W	R	M	P	U	K	Z	C	X	P	J	S	W	C
A	J	O	N	R	A	X	Y	W	L	W	E	S	A	O	Y
N	P	S	Y	E	H	S	M	P	J	K	A	M	P	H	X
A	U	H	C	W	Y	Z	A	O	S	X	R	I	S	N	P
G	Q	A	Z	M	I	L	K	W	E	E	D	B	U	G	S
E	X	P	O	D	H	X	A	P	X	N	Y	S	C	D	L
R	S	M	A	Q	S	K	N	Q	D	Y	H	Q	K	A	O
L	A	N	T	E	R	N	F	L	Y	A	X	P	E	W	X
H	U	M	M	I	N	G	B	I	R	D	J	K	R	P	M

The solution is on the last page



Milkweed Bugs (*Oncopeltus fasciatus*/*Lygaeus kalmii*):

- Juvenile (kid) milkweed bugs start life with their signature black legs, black antennae and orange bodies, but they don't develop any wings until they reach adulthood.
- Just like their appearance suggests, milkweed bugs have a strong relationship to milkweed seeds. Milkweed seeds are their primary source of food. This means that they do not compete with the monarch butterfly caterpillars who primarily feed on the leaves.
- Using their straw-shaped mouthpiece, called a rostrum, they inject enzymes into the seed, which then liquefies it, making it easier to suck up and eat.
- A milkweed rostrum contains two different sections, one for injecting enzymes into food, and one for sucking up the resulting fluid.
- When eating milkweed seeds, they also digest the toxins from them into their own bodies, making the milkweed bugs highly poisonous to predators.
- One Milkweed female can lay up to 2,000 eggs in her month-long life.
- Milkweed bugs are often found together in large, gregarious groups atop milkweed pods or leaves.

