



Fully mature larvae attach to a sturdy spot where they transform into a chrysalis and remain for 10-14 days.

While summering in the northern reaches of their range, monarchs rest in trees like the black cherry.

Monarch caterpillars eat only milkweed plants, which give them toxins that help deter predators.

Like most animals, monarchs need fresh water, especially during the winter months.

Early spring nectar flowers allow adult monarchs to fuel up during their epic journey north.

Fall blooming flowers are visited by monarchs helping to fuel their journey south.

Late blooming plants ensure the monarchs have enough energy to reach their destination.

A variety of pollinators, such as honey bees, bumble bees and swallowtail butterflies, share and benefit from monarch habitat.

Millions of monarchs overwinter in Mexico in oyamel fir stands.

The Monarch Highway

The landscape that parallels roadways, like the I-35 corridor, can provide natural habitat to support the annual migration of the monarch butterfly. To learn more about the many landscapes needed to sustain this amazing, multigenerational migration, visit www.pollinator.org

El paisaje que rodea a las carreteras, como el corredor I-35, puede funcionar como hábitat natural que brinde soporte a la migración de la mariposa monarca. Para aprender más de todos los paisajes que se requieren para conservar esta increíble y multi-generacional migración visite www.pollinator.org.

Les paysages qui longent les routes, tel le corridor I-35, peuvent servir d'habitat naturel et soutenir la migration annuelle du papillon monarque. Pour en apprendre davantage sur les nombreux paysages nécessaires au maintien de cette migration multigénérationnelle exceptionnelle, consultez www.pollinator.org.

Art by Stephanie Law