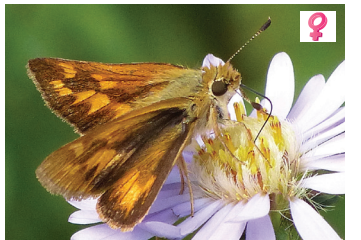


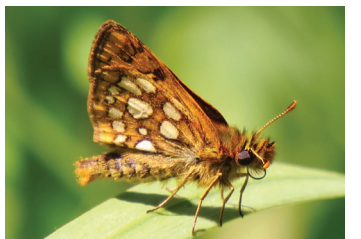
**Mourning Cloak**  
*Nymphalis antiopa* 5.0-8.0cm  
The Mourning Cloak's ragged-edged wings are dark chocolate in colour, bordered by yellow, and lined with blue spots. Adults hibernate under loose bark and can live an entire year. CATERPILLARS: willow, hawthorn, cottonwood. ADULTS: tree sap, rotten fruit, currant, aster.



**European Skipper**  
*Thymelicus lineola* 2.0-2.5cm **I**  
This introduced skipper is bright orange with dark wing margins. All butterflies drink through a tube-like tongue called a proboscis. It uncoils to sip liquid, and then coils back into a spiral when the butterfly is not feeding. CATERPILLARS: grasses. ADULTS: tansy, goldenrod, clover.



**Woodland Skipper** *Ochlodes sylvanoides* 2.5-3.0cm  
Skippers have larger eyes than other butterflies, and their antennae clubs hook backwards. This skipper is bright orange with dark blotches. Males have a darker diagonal streak on the forewings. CATERPILLARS: grasses. ADULTS: aster, tansy, fireweed.



**Arctic Skipper** *Carterocephalus palaemon* 2.0-3.0cm  
The topside of this skipper's wing is dark brown with angular orange spots. The underside has white spots on an orange background. CATERPILLARS: grasses. ADULTS: geranium, iris.

## MOTHS



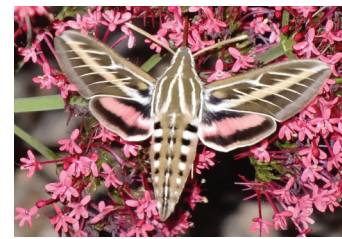
**Isabella Tiger Moth** *Pyrrharcia isabella* 4.5-6.5cm  
The orange-and-black Woolly Bear is the larva of this orange moth, which hatches in the spring, lays its eggs, and lives only about a week. Woolly Bears hibernate over the winter and can survive freezing. CATERPILLARS: clover, grasses. ADULTS: wildflowers.



**Silver-spotted Tiger Moth** *Lophocampa argentata* 4.0-5.0cm  
The caterpillars of this species, which have clusters of brown, black, and yellow hairs, overwinter in webs. Moths are brown with silver spots on the wings. Like many moths, adults are concerned with their brief reproductive period and do not feed during this stage. CATERPILLARS: coniferous needles. ADULTS: do not eat.



**White Satin Moth** *Leucoma salicis* 2.4-4.7cm **I**  
The White Satin Moth caterpillar is reddish brown with double white patches on top and tufts of hairs along the sides. The moth is satiny white with black markings on the legs. As in many moths, the antennae of males are more feathery. Look for this moth in June in the North 40 Park Reserve. CATERPILLARS: cottonwood, willow. ADULTS: do not eat.



**White-lined Sphinx Moth** *Hyles lineata* 6.0-9.0cm  
Caterpillars are variable but have a green or orange speckled head and rear, and a yellow or orange rear horn. The moth has long, brown, narrow forewings, and smaller hindwings that are pink in the middle. CATERPILLARS: fireweed, willow, poplar. ADULTS: clover, thistles, lilac, petunia.



**Western Tent Caterpillar Moth** *Malacosoma californica* 1.2-1.8cm  
Tent caterpillars, which are black with blue and orange spots and orange bristles, emerge from egg masses in spring and construct silken tents on branches. The moths are orange-brown with yellow lines on the wings and live 1 to 4 days. CATERPILLARS: fruit trees, willow. ADULTS: do not eat.



**Polyphemus Moth**  
*Antheraea polyphemus* 11.0-15.0cm  
Due to its large eyespots, this large, tan moth is named after the Cyclops Polyphemus, a legendary one-eyed monster from Homer's *Odyssey*. It lives less than a week. CATERPILLARS: willow, maple. ADULTS: do not eat.



**Phantom Hemlock Looper Moth**  
*Nepytia phantasmaria* 3.0-3.5cm  
The moth is white with thick black lines. "Looper" refers to the loop created when the caterpillar moves by drawing its hindlegs forward. Caterpillars that move this way are also called inchworms. CATERPILLARS: hemlock, Douglas-fir, redcedar. ADULTS: do not eat.



**Western Hemlock Looper Moth**  
*Lambdina fiscellaria* 3.2-4.5cm  
The moth is grey with two brown lines. Outbreaks develop and subside suddenly. Although the feeding caterpillars turn needles brown, the moths are harmless. CATERPILLARS: hemlock, Douglas-fir, redcedar. ADULTS: do not eat.



**Cinnabar Moth**  
*Tyria jacobaeae* 3.2-4.2cm **I**  
This grey-and-red moth was introduced from Europe to control introduced Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), which is toxic to livestock. The colours warn predators that it is unpleasant to eat. CATERPILLARS: ragwort, groundsel. ADULTS: ragwort, groundsel.



**Yellow-collared Scape Moth**  
*Cisseps fulvicollis* 3.0-3.7cm  
The body of this species is all black except for a yellow or orange collar. The colours mimic dangerous insects and may warn predators to avoid it. This is one of few moths that fly during daylight. CATERPILLARS: grasses, sedges. ADULTS: goldenrod, aster.



**Morning-glory Plume Moth**  
*Emmelina monodactyla* 1.8-2.7cm **I**  
Plume moths are recognizable by their T-shaped silhouette. At rest, they hold their wings tightly rolled, but when the wings are spread, deep slits in their margins create feathery plumes. CATERPILLARS: morning glory. ADULTS: morning glory, thistles.

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# Butterflies & Moths in Delta

Most butterflies are active during the day, while moths are generally active at night. Butterfly antennae are slender and end in little knobs; moth antennae lack these knobs and are often feathery. Butterflies and moths go through four life stages. Eggs hatch as caterpillars, which voraciously feed on plants. The caterpillar changes into a chrysalis or pupa (a non-feeding, sedentary stage). Finally, the adult emerges and lives about a month.

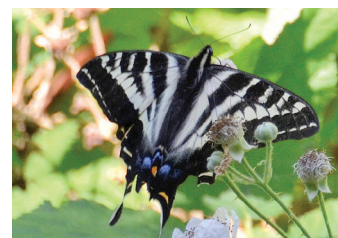
Butterflies and moths pollinate plants as they drink nectar from flowers. Caterpillars are part of the food chain, providing food for birds. A good habitat is one that provides food plants for caterpillars, nectar plants for adults, and a source of water. Use the iNaturalist app or [inaturalist.org](http://inaturalist.org) to identify species and record their locations.

Where sexes differ: ♂ = Male ♀ = Female **I** = Introduced  
Host plants for caterpillars and adults are listed with each species.

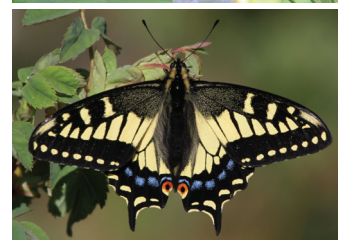
## BUTTERFLIES



**Western Tiger Swallowtail**  
*Papilio rutulus* 7.5-10.5cm  
The wings of this large butterfly are yellow with black stripes and have blue and orange spots near the tails. CATERPILLARS: cottonwood, willow, cherry. ADULTS: blackberry, thistles, butterfly bush, sage, lavender, fennel.



**Pale Swallowtail**  
*Papilio eurymedon* 7.5-11.0cm  
The Pale Swallowtail is lighter in colour than the Western Tiger, with wider black bands along the wing edges. CATERPILLARS: cottonwood, willow, cherry, alder, crabapple. ADULTS: parsley, thistles, sedum, butterfly bush, sunflower.



**Anise Swallowtail**  
*Papilio zelicaon* 6.0-9.5cm  
This swallowtail's wings lack vertical black stripes and have prominent eyespots near the tail. It is often seen along the Boundary Bay dyke. CATERPILLARS: cow parsnip, fennel, carrot family. ADULTS: lilac, lupin, fireweed, thistles, fennel.



**Cabbage White** *Pieris rapae* 3.5-5.0cm **I**  
Males have one black spot on each forewing, while females have two. Both have charcoal wingtips. Introduced in Quebec in 1859, this European butterfly probably reached BC by the late 1800s. Although the caterpillars eat leaves, adults pollinate plants as they feed on nectar from many flowers. CATERPILLARS: cabbage, cauliflower, wild mustards. ADULTS: blackberry, fireweed, mustards, aster, mint, strawberries.

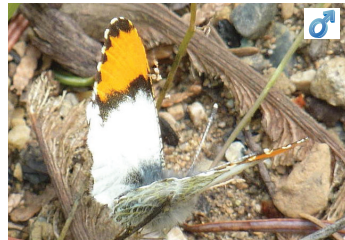


**Margined White (Mustard White)**  
*Pieris marginalis* 4.0-5.0cm  
This butterfly is named for the dark veins on its white wings. Moist, mixed forests with lots of shade are the preferred habitat. CATERPILLARS: wild mustards, cabbage. ADULTS: salmonberry, dandelion, fireweed.



**Pine White** *Neophasia menapia* 4.5-5.5cm

The male of this species has a black border on the forewings only, while the female has a black border on all four wings. CATERPILLARS: pines, Douglas-fir. ADULTS: goldenrod, tansy, thistles, dandelion.



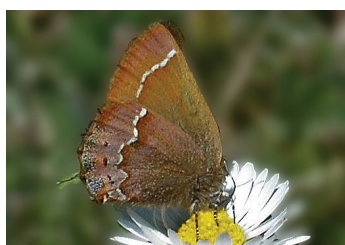
**Sara Orangetip** *Anthocharis sara* 4.0-4.5cm

This butterfly can be white or yellow, with orange patches on the wing tips. In males, the orange patches are larger and separated from the rest of the wing by a black bar. In females, the smaller orange patches are capped with white or yellow, without a continuous black bar. CATERPILLARS: cabbage, cauliflower, wild mustards. ADULTS: dandelion, daisies, strawberries, mustards.



**Clouded Sulphur** *Colias philodice* 3.5-5.5cm

The males of this yellow butterfly have solid dark wing borders, while the females have yellow spots inside the dark borders. CATERPILLARS: clover, alfalfa, legumes. ADULTS: alfalfa, aster.



**Cedar Hairstreak**  
*Callophrys gryneus plicataria* 2.5-3.0cm  
Cedar Hairstreaks have a tiny tail on the hindwing, and a thin but obvious white line (the "hairstreak") on the underside. CATERPILLARS: redcedar, junipers. ADULTS: redcedar, clover, yarrow, goldenrod, buttercup, Oregon grape.



**Brown Elfin**  
*Callophrys augustinus* 2.0-2.8cm  
The topside of the Brown Elfin's wings is uniformly brown; the underside is two-tone reddish-brown. CATERPILLARS: kinnikinnick, salal, blueberries, Labrador tea, Oregon grape. ADULTS: clover, cherry, Oregon grape.

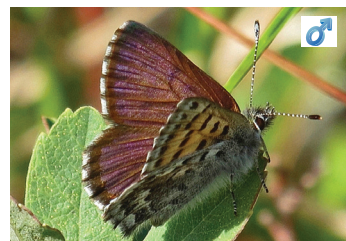
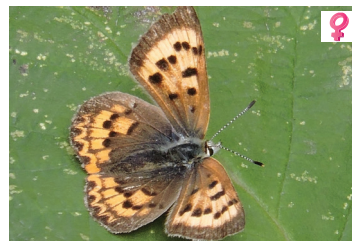


**Western Pine Elfin**  
*Callophrys eryphon* 2.8-3.2cm  
The topside of the Western Pine Elfin's wing is brown and orange, while the underside is brownish and heavily zigzagged, with checkered fringes. CATERPILLARS: pine needles. ADULTS: yarrow, dandelion, lupin, mustards.



**Purplish Copper** *Tharsalea helleoides* 2.5-3.5cm

This butterfly's wings are copper-coloured with black spots. There is an orange zigzag along the bottom margin of the topside and the underside. Males have a purplish sheen; females are more orange. CATERPILLARS: dock, knotweed. ADULTS: thistles, tansy, clover.



**Mariposa Copper** *Tharsalea mariposa* 2.5-3.0cm

This copper is best identified by its black-and-white checkered fringe. Males are purple above; females are yellowish with dark spots and a more prominent orange zigzag. CATERPILLARS: blueberries, bog rosemary. ADULTS: aster, sedum, hardhack.

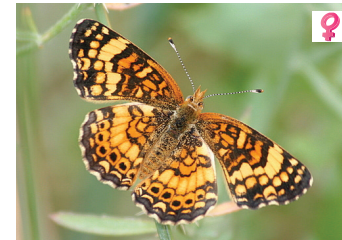


**Silvery Blue** *Glaucopteryx lygdamus* 2.2-3.0cm

Males are bright blue with a narrow, black wing border. Females are blue at the wing base, fading to brown toward the edges. The underside is lighter blue, with a row of white-ringed black spots. CATERPILLARS: lupin, legumes. ADULTS: lupin, legumes.



**Echo Azure (Western Spring Azure)**  
*Celastrina echo* 2.8-3.0cm  
The topside of both sexes is bright blue with a white fringe; the underside is a lighter blue with small dark chevrons. The female has a wide, dark outer-wing border. CATERPILLARS: elderberry, huckleberry, hardhack. ADULTS: elderberry, huckleberry, heather.

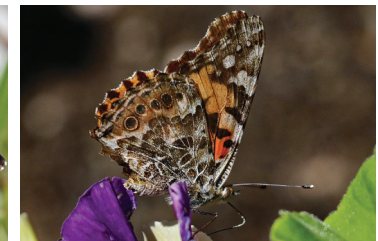


**Mylitta Crescent**  
*Phyciodes mylitta* 2.7-3.5cm  
This butterfly is bright orange above and heavily marked with black lines and spots. The male has fewer dark markings than the female. It is generally found in dry, open places. CATERPILLARS: thistles. ADULTS: thistles, goldenrod, tansy.

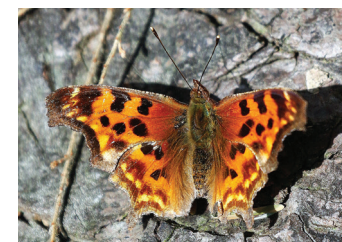


**Painted Lady** *Vanessa cardui* 5.0-7.0cm

The Painted Lady has orange-and-black wings with five white spots on the tips. Painted ladies are resident in Mexico and the southern US, but some years many disperse northward. Arriving in BC in May, they look faded and tattered. A fresh generation emerges in late June and July. These eventually expire and do not return south. CATERPILLARS: thistles, mallows, everlastings, sunflowers, daisies. ADULTS: thistles, goldenrod, marigold, everlastings, dandelion, clover.



**West Coast Lady**  
*Vanessa annabella* 4.0-5.5cm  
This migratory butterfly looks much like the Painted Lady but has only four white spots on its wingtips and blue centres on its lower black spots. CATERPILLARS: stinging nettles, hollyhock, mallows. ADULTS: sage, milkweed, marigold, goldenrod.



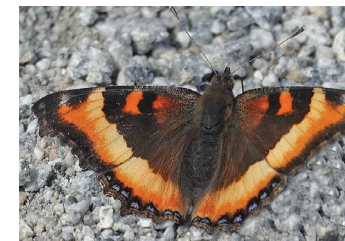
**Satyr Comma (Satyr Anglewing)** *Polygonia satyrus* 4.0-5.5cm

The topside of this anglewing is orange with black spots. The underside is pale brown with an angular white "comma". Adults hibernate in the winter. CATERPILLARS: stinging nettles. ADULTS: tree sap, lilac, thistles.



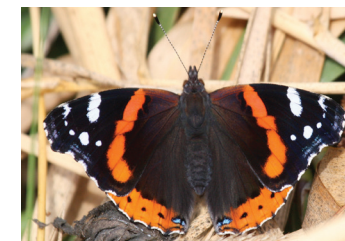
**California Tortoiseshell** *Nymphalis californica* 5.0-6.0cm

The topside of the California Tortoiseshell's wing is mainly orange, with a black border and black spots near the top. The underside is striated brown. CATERPILLARS: California lilac, redroot. ADULTS: California lilac, fir needles and sap, fallen fruit.



**Milbert's Tortoiseshell** *Aglais milberti* 4.0-5.5cm

The topside of this species' wing is brown with a wide yellow-and-orange band and blue crescents on the edge. The underside is two-tone brown. CATERPILLARS: stinging nettles. ADULTS: lilac, dandelion, goldenrod, thistles.



**Red Admiral** *Vanessa atalanta* 5.0-6.0cm

This mostly black butterfly has an orange band through the forewings and white and blue spots near the wing tips. The Red Admiral is also known as Red Admirable. CATERPILLARS: stinging nettles. ADULTS: butterfly bush, mock orange.



**Lorquin's Admiral** *Limenitis lorquini* 5.0-7.0cm

This mostly black butterfly has a band of large white spots on each wing and orange wing tips. The underside has a band of white spots. CATERPILLARS: willow, poplar, hardhack. ADULTS: aster, yarrow, milkweed.

