

BUTTERFLIES

Alive

* INDICATES THESE SPECIES ARE FOUND IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY



COMMON BUCKEYE*
Junonia coenia



WHITE PEACOCK
Anartia jatrophae



PAINTED LADY*
Vanessa cardui



ATALA
Eumaeus atala



JULIA LONGWING
Dryas iulia



MONARCH*
Danaus plexippus



QUEEN*
Danaus gilippus



GREAT SOUTHERN WHITE
Ascia monuste



ZEBRA LONGWING
Heliconius charithonia



EASTERN GIANT SWALLOWTAIL
Papilio cresphontes



PIPEVINE SWALLOWTAIL*
Battus philenor



SPICEBUSH SWALLOWTAIL
Papilio troilus



POLYDAMAS SWALLOWTAIL
Battus polydamas

FLIP OVER FOR TIPS ON SPOTTING THESE BUTTERFLIES. CHECK THE BOARD TO SEE IF THERE ARE OTHER UNIQUE SPECIES OF BUTTERFLIES VISITING THE PAVILION.

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COMMON BUCKEYE*

This species is named for the big eyespots on the upper forewings. Like many Pavilion butterflies, this common species appears to have only four legs, since two are tucked up by the head.



WHITE PEACOCK

This subtropical butterfly inhabits open, moist areas. It sports eyespots on the wings against a white patterned background. This species has different color forms depending on the season.



PAINTED LADY*

Occurring nearly worldwide, this butterfly is a familiar Santa Barbara species. The undersides of the wings have lacy pastels contrasting with the boldly patterned, darker upper sides.



ATALA

The Atala is the smallest butterfly in the Pavilion and was once thought to be extinct. Look for the bright red abdomen, blue iridescent sheen on the upper side of the wings and a spangle of blue dots on the underside.



JULIA LONGWING

This butterfly has bright orange wings, warning predators of toxins. Females have a complete dark bar across the forewing, while males have only a dark spot. Both Julia and Zebra Longwings gather to sleep in trees, roosting upside down.



MONARCH*

The classic bright orange and black warning colors on the Monarch's wings signal toxicity to birds, protecting the butterflies. Santa Barbara has resident Monarchs as well as overwintering migrants.



QUEEN*

This butterfly is closely related to the Monarch. Their field marks are similar to the Monarch, but with darker, brick red wings and less black.



GREAT SOUTHERN WHITE

A large white butterfly, sometimes appearing pale green or gray. The male (pictured here) has clear white wings edged with black, while females have dusty-gray wings. Look for the strikingly blue antennal tips.



ZEBRA LONGWING

This black butterfly with narrow yellow stripes is closely related to the Julia Longwing. Its fluttering flight can be tricky to follow, especially along the margins of shady wooded areas, its preferred habitat.



EASTERN GIANT SWALLOWTAIL

This black and yellow butterfly is the largest in the Pavilion; note the broadly yellow abdomen. Its southwestern relative (*Papilio rumiko*) has recently spread westward to Santa Barbara, where it is found around citrus trees, which serve as host plants.



PIPEVINE SWALLOWTAIL*

Males have brilliant iridescent teal blue on the upper hindwings, while females are dull black with a hint of blue. Undersides are dark with orange spots following the curve of the hindwing.



SPICEBUSH SWALLOWTAIL

Slightly broader than the Pipevine, this swallowtail has an aqua blue color and bold pale spots on the upper hindwings. The underside has two curved rows of orange spots.



POLYDAMAS SWALLOWTAIL

This swallowtail has no tails! To find this butterfly, look up. They tend to be stronger fliers that often take a high perch. Look for a row of wide gold spots on the upper side of the forewings and hindwings.