Introduction

These playing cards are designed to help young people become familiar with some of the butterflies found in local gardens, parks, wetlands and bushland.

They are intended as add-on packs to use in conjunction with the Aquatic Macroinvertebrates or Common Urban and Bushland Birds card games that are available separately. Additional packs are also available for ants and frogs in the Green Adelaide region. You may like to combine all of the cards to expand the games and learn more about our wider ecosystems or use them individually.

Please **print two copies** of each of the card sheets (or four if you want to expand the playing time of the games). They are designed to be double-sided. If your printer doesn't allow double-sided printing, print out the face cards first and then flip the paper and run it through again to print the back of the cards. Cut out the cards along the lines, one species per card. You might like to print them on card to make them more durable.

Three classic card games (memory, go fish, and snap) have been adapted for use with the cards, and instructions of how to play are included in the Aquatic Macroinvertebrates and Common Urban and Bushland Birds main packs.

We encourage participants to modify the rules or develop their own games and activities using the cards. For example, you might like to develop rules or activities that incorporate the life stages of the butterflies.

Although these cards are a great way to develop young people's interest in the environment, they are not intended to be a substitute for getting out of the house or classroom to investigate local ecosystems. Please visit our website to download free identification charts and other resources to assist in your learning.

We sincerely hope you enjoy playing the games and trust that you will learn a little more about the wonderful creatures living in the Green Adelaide region.





Common Brown Female Common Browns are quite long-lived for butterflies; up to seven months old. The males die much younger.



Australian Painted Lady My species likes to fly to new areas and some of us have even been found on a island halfway to Antarctica!



Common Grass-blue My caterpillars are usually looked after by ants. Sometimes if there are too many caterpillars, they become cannibals!



Meadow Argus The large eye-like spots on my wings are designed to confuse or frighten bird predators.



Marbled Xenica My colour varies based on where I live. In hot, sunny areas I tend to be paler than if I live in cold, shady or forested areas.



Two-spotted Line-blue I am one of the most common butterflies in Australia. My caterpillars eat the flowers from wattle trees.



Lesser Wanderer I am easily startled and will fly away at great speed but my colour indicates to predators that I am poisonous.



Southern Grass-dart I am a type of skipper butterfly. We fly very quickly just above the top of the grasses, although females with eggs are slower.





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Wood White As caterpillars we look like bird poo and eat toxic plants. Our bright colours warn predators we are slightly poisonous.



Dainty Swallowtail I evolved to feed on native citrus in the eastern states. I am now found all over Australia thanks to cultivated citrus trees.



Wanderer I am native to the Americas but my great flying ability, recorded at over 130km a day, has brought me to Australia.



Caper White In spring I migrate into South Australia from inland NSW and Qld. My caterpillars only feed on caper bushes.



Long-tailed Pea-blue I have a tail at the end of each rear wing that can trick birds who think it's my head. If they peck there I won't die.



Australian Admiral I move around Australia looking for the nettle plants that my caterpillars normally feed upon.



Cabbage White I was introduced into Australia in the 1920s and have spread throughout the country. I am a pest in vegetable gardens.



Ringed Xenica Even though I am widespread in the eastern states, in South Australia I only live in the southern Mt Lofty Ranges.





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Western Dusky-blue My caterpillars only feed on Coarse Dodder-laurel, a parasitic plant that many people have removed from their gardens.



Dainty Swallowtail (chrysalis) When I'm close to turning into a butterfly, I create a chrysalis that looks just like citrus bark. It is great camouflage.



Dainty Swallowtail (caterpillar) I protect myself from predators by extending a bright orange fork from behind my head that releases stinky chemicals.



Wanderer (chrysalis) I change from caterpillar to butterfly inside a chrysalis. My chrysalis is normally green but turns clear before I emerge.



Wanderer (caterpillar) I have distinctive stripes that warn predators that I may be toxic. My two pairs of black tentacles are sensory organs.



Chequered Swallowtail I am widespread in northern Australia but only ocassionally visit Adelaide. My caterpillars feed on scurf-peas.



Cabbage White (caterpillar) My favourite foods are cabbages, cauliflowers and other brassicas. I absorb oils from them which makes me taste bad!



Lesser Wanderer (caterpillar) I look a lot like a Wanderer caterpillar but I have three pairs of black tentacles and yellow spots instead of stripes.





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