Get Involved!

EALT protects ecologically significant land which is important habitat for many butterfly species. Support EALT by:

Volunteering! Visit ealt.ca/volunteer or email info@ealt.ca to get started.

Donating! Visit ealt.ca/donate for more information.

Plant native flowers in your garden to benefit butterflies. You can obtain native flower seeds from the Edmonton Native Plant Group.

Passionate about identifying moths and butterflies? Join the Alberta Lepidopterists' Guild, visit http:// www.biology.ualberta.ca/uasm/alg/ for more information.

Sources

http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/ http://www.insectsofalberta.com/

Contact Us

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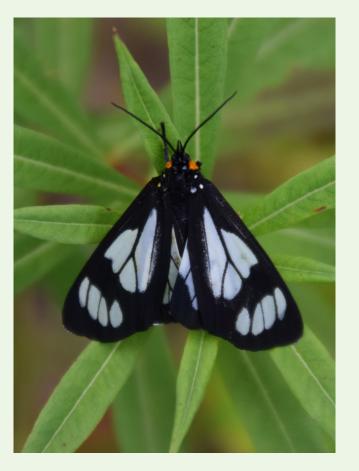








Moth **Identification** Guide





Introduction

The Edmonton and Area Land Trust (EALT) is a non-profit organization dedicated to conserving the region's natural areas through community stewardship. We work towards an Edmonton region where natural area systems and their wildlife are valued and preserved for future generations.

On our conservation lands, it is common to see members of the Lepidoptera order, which includes butterflies and moths. These insects share many similarities such as a life cycle that includes larvae, pupae, and flying adult stages. They also play a key role in their ecosystem as pollinators.

The easiest way to tell the difference between these astonishing flying insects is to look at their antennae. If the antennae are thickened or club-like on the end, you are looking at a butterfly. If the antennae are feathered or thread-like, you have found a moth.



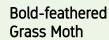
Butterfly Antennae

Once you have identified the species as a moth, use this guide to determine if it is one of these species, common to the Edmonton region and EALT natural areas.

Moth Antennae



Police Car Moth Gnophaela vermiculata Wing Span: 54 mm Habitat: Open, wooded areas of the foothills and boreal forest.



Herpetogramma pertextalis Wing Span: 22 mm Host plant: Low plants, violets.





Purple-backed Cabbageworm Evergestis pallidata Wing Span: 19-29 mm Host plant: Mustards like bittercress, cabbage, and

Virginia Ctenucha Ctenucha virginica Wing Span: 40-50 mm Habitat: Open, grassy habitats in aspen parkland



horseradish.



Clover Looper Caenuraina crassiuscula Wing Span: 30-40 mm Habitat: Open grassy meadows, pastures, road

sides.

Parthenice Tiger Grammia parthenice Wing Span: 35-55 mm Habitat: Open grassy areas throughout parkland and mixed boreal forest.





Eight-spotted
Forester
Alypia octomaculata
Wing Span:
30-37 mm
Host plant:
Climbing shrubs.







Fireweed
Clearwing
Albuna pyramidalis
Forewing Length:
8-14 mm
Habitat: Adults
are attracted to
flowers.



Friendly Probole Probole amicaria Wing Span: 23-35 mm Habitat: Moist deciduous and mixedwood forests.







Black-rimmed
Prominent
Pheosia rimosa
Wing Span:
43-62 mm
Habitat:
Deciduous and
mixedwood forest.









Pink-banded Sallow Xanthia tatago Wing Span: 30-34 mm Habitat: Moist areas where willow species grow.







One-eyed Sphinx Smerinthus cerisyi Wing Span: 62-90 mm Habitat: River margins, moist woods, and wetlands.



Pale Beauty Campaea perlata Wing Span: 28-51 mm Habitat: Widespread in forested areas.







Moth

Pococera asperatella
Wing span:
16-25 mm
Host plant: Maple.

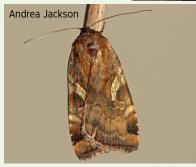
Maple Webworm





Four-spotted Ghost Sthenopis purpurascens Wing Span: 94-105 mm Habitat: Mature mixedwood and poplar forest, near wetlands.





Catocaline Dart
Cryptocala acadiensis
Wing Span: 25-30
mm
Host plant:
Arrowhead, dock,
dogbane,
elderberry, and
others.







Three-lined Leafroller Pandemis limitata Forewing Length: 7-12 mm Habitat: Deciduous trees and shrubs.