



All butterflies and moths spend part of their life cycle as a caterpillar. Some pupate after just a few weeks while others spend all winter curled up in their caterpillar form.

Lepidoptera lay their eggs on or close to the food source for their caterpillar, to maximise their chance of survival once they hatch. To address moth and butterfly declines we must provide habitat that offers food and shelter for the caterpillars of struggling species. As a caterpillar grows it sheds its skin

several times, sometimes changing colour or appearance as it does so. Caterpillars often use their looks to protect themselves from predators. Their markings and body shape can camouflage them, warn of unpleasant chemicals or even mimic more dangerous creatures.

Combine butterflies and moths and there are more than 2,600 different types of caterpillar to be found in the UK. Here are a few of the most frequently encountered.



























Subscribe to our monthly email newsletter to learn where to look for and how to identify butterflies, moths and their caterpillars, discover how to help butterflies in your garden and get more information about how Butterfly Conservation saves endangered species. Sign up to All Aflutter at www.butterfly-conservation.org/enews

BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION

Manor Yard, East Lulworth, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 5QF T: 01929 400209

E: info@butterfly-conservation.org www.butterfly-conservation.org

FOLLOW US

- facebook.com/savebutterflies
- twitter.com/savebutterflies
- instagram.com/savebutterflies

Butterfly Conservation

Company limited by guarantee, registered in England (2206468)
Registered Office: Manor Yard, East Lulworth, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 5QP
Charity registered in England & Wales (254937) and in Scotland (SC039268)

Photographs with thanks to: Iain H Leach, Mark Parsons, Dave Green, David Short, Samantha Batty, Rachel Scopes, Roger Wasley, Bob Eade, Dean Morley and Neil Sherman

Front cover: Emperor Moth. Bob Eade Back cover: Grey Dagger. Dean Morley