

Species to Watch For:

Pipevine Swallowtail • Falcate
Orangetip • Cloudless Sulfur • Coral Hairstreak •
Hickory Hairstreak • Red-banded Hairstreak •
Appalachian Azure • American Snout •
Variegated Fritillary • Viceroy • Eyed Brown •
Dreamy Duskywing • Juvenal's
Duskywing • Horace's Duskywing • Common
Checkered Skipper •
Swarthy Skipper •
Crossline Skipper • Sachem

Griggstown Native Grassland Preserve

Canal Road
Somerset, NJ

Franklin Township (Somerset County)

Over one-third of the Township's land base is currently preserved as either open space that is owned by the Township, open space or parkland that is owned by the State or County, or farmland preservation easements that permanently preserve certain farms from any further development.

Franklin Township

Open space, in the simplest terms, is the area that is not occupied by buildings. Open space surrounds, separates and connects building clusters, villages, and neighborhoods. The arrangement and character of open space and its relationship to the built environment plays a major role in the definition of Franklin Township's character.

Franklin Township's open space is made up of a wide range of landscapes, ranging from forest stands and open farmland, to hedgerows, ponds, historic structures, open meadows and even small yard areas or vacant lots in intensely developed parts of the Township. The contribution of open space to Franklin Township's character and identity is aesthetic, psychological and recreational.

Recognizing the importance of the conservation of notable open space resources, Franklin Township's voters in November 1998, approved a referendum that resulted in the passage of an Open Space tax that is now utilized by the Township to purchase and manage the open space parcels located throughout the Township.

<http://www.franklintwpnj.org/>

New Jersey Audubon Society

New Jersey Audubon Society fosters environmental awareness and a conservation ethic; protects New Jersey's birds, animals, and plants, especially endangered and threatened species, and promotes the preservation of New Jersey's valuable natural habitats.

NJAS is a privately supported, not-for-profit, statewide membership organization.

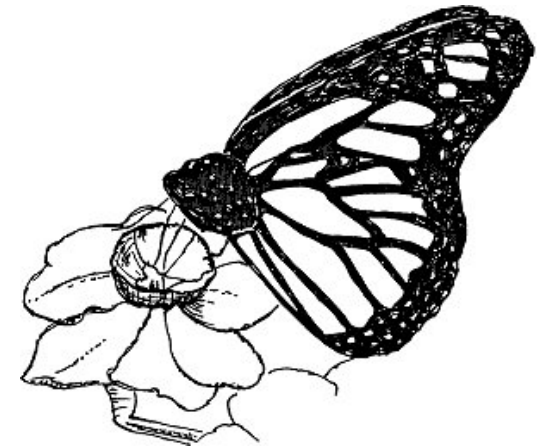
Founded in 1897 and one of the oldest independent Audubon societies, NJAS has no connection with the National Audubon Society.

www.njaudubon.org

Griggstown Native Grassland Preserve

Part of the Ten Mile Run Greenway

Butterfly Checklist



Credit: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Line art by Tom Kelley



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SOCIETY

www.njaudubon.org



Butterflies at the preserve:

The Griggstown Native Grassland Preserve is part of the Millstone Valley and spans three miles of Griggstown and Millstone. From May to September, butterflies may be found throughout the 684 acres in Franklin Township, New Jersey.

How to Watch Butterflies

Butterflies are ectotherms, meaning that they do not generate their own body. They rely on surrounding air temperatures. Butterflies need to warm up the muscles that control their wings prior to taking flight, accordingly, most cannot fly until air temperatures warm to 55° or 60°F. Butterflies prefer to fly on sunny days and out of wind. Given these constraints, butterflies can generally best be observed between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Depending on the temperature they might seek shade during the hottest part of the day.

To see the greatest variety of butterflies you should search a variety of habitat types such as meadows, pond edges and forests. While learning about butterflies you will also find yourself learning about plants. Recognizing favorite flowering plants can help you focus your search efforts for specific species. Check plants for butterfly larvae (many are brightly colored caterpillars) such as the Monarch's preference for common milkweed.

While searching for butterflies, move slowly and keep alert as you may frequently flush them out as you walk. Remember that butterflies come in a variety of sizes and can easily be overlooked. If you spot a butterfly, move slowly—frequently they will let you get within several inches as long as they remain undisturbed.

Year:	Month:				
	Day:				
Black Swallowtail, O					
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, C					
Spicebush Swallowtail, O-C					
Cabbage White, C					
Clouded Sulphur, O-C					
Orange Sulphur, O-C					
Harvester, O					
American Copper, C					
Northern Broken Dash, C					
Little Glassywing, C					
Delaware Skipper, C					
Hobomok Skipper, C					
Zabulon Skipper, O-C					
Dun Skipper, C					
Tawny-edged Skipper, C					
Peck's Skipper, C					

* Letters following the butterfly name represent how commonly a butterfly is seen; however, these terms are only rough indicators. Refer to the following table:

- C - Common; seen in proper habitat at right time
- O - Occasional; resident but not always seen
- R - Rare; seen at sanctuary but not expected
- V - Variable; very unpredictable from year to year

Year:	Month:				
	Day:				
European Skipper, C					
Least Skipper, C					
Banded Hairstreak, O-C					
Striped Hairstreak, O					
Juniper Hairstreak, O					
Gray Hairstreak, R-O					
Eastern Tailed Blue, C					
Spring/Summer Azure, C					
Great Spangled Fritillary, C					
Pearl Crescent, C					
Question Mark, O					
Eastern Comma, O					
Compton Tortoiseshell, R-O					
Mourning Cloak, O-C					
American Lady, O-C					
Painted Lady, V					
Red Admiral, O-C					
Common Buckeye, V					
Red-spotted Purple, R					
Northern Pearly Eye, O					
Appalachian Brown, O					
Little Wood Satyr, C					
Common Wood Nymph, C					
Monarch, O-C					
Silver-spotted Skipper, O-C					
Northern Cloudywing					