

ORANGE & PINK-EDGED SULPHUR



#1. Orange Sulphur, *Colias interior*, nectaring on a Cone Flower. © Dick Harlow, 8/03/2020

Image #1 is a cropped image of **image #2**. Butterflies seem large in a cropped image, but in fact many are the size of a fifty-cent piece or smaller. The big showy ones like the swallowtails are the show-offs of the butterfly world. However, many of the beauties are, in fact, small to tiny.

The Orange Sulphur species has a distribution that completely covers the eastern United States. Whereas the Pink-edged Sulphur **image #3** is found, according to Cech and Tudor, in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, all of Maine and a small spot in West Virginia. The slightly pink edges to the wing, and the lack of dots on the hindwing indicates that it is not an Orange Sulphur. The outside pink edges can certainly be faded from wear. **Image #3** shows the pink lining the best, but unfortunately it can be seen on both species, which makes identification confusing. Look for the dots on the hindwing.



#2. Orange Sulphur, *Colias interior*, nectaring on a Cone Flower. © Dick Harlow, 8/03/2020

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#3. Pink-edged Sulphur, *Colias interior*,
© Dick Harlow, 8/03/2020

Orange Sulphur likes open grassy weedy areas. They specifically like legumes such as various clovers. Whereas the Pink-edged Sulphur can be found around Blueberries both low bush and high bush. We here at EastView have both blueberry bushes and many legumes.

PEARL CRESCENT



#1 Pearl Crescent, *Phyciodes throes*,
male, dorsal view © Dick Harlow, 7/10/2021

The view in **picture #1** shows the actual size of this butterfly compared to the individual flower of *Coreopsis verticillata* upon which it is resting. **Picture #2** is a cropped and enlarged image of this **Pearl Crescent**. Because it is a male and was photographed as it moved quickly from flower to flower it is unlikely that this male is feeding. It is more likely that it is searching for possible pheromones left by a female. As pedantic as the word sounds in this case this male's primary purpose is to breed and form continuity to the species. Consequently, males of all butterfly species are in constant search for a mate; it is part and parcel of their DNA!

The preferred habitat for this species is varied open fields or roadsides. Its host species are various types of aster species found in abandoned and cut fields.

It is found from southern Maine to Florida inland to the Appalachians and north to New York. Then a line from Southern Maine across to Northern New York will complete the boundaries of this species.

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#2 Pearl Crescent, *Phyciodes throes*,
male, dorsal view © Dick Harlow, 7/10/2021



#3 Pearl Crescent, *Phyciodes throes*,
male, dorsal view © Dick Harlow, 7/21/2017

This species within its range has three- plus broods from March to November dependent on where the species is breeding.

OBSERVATIONS

MAMMALS

Meadow Vole (very fat)
Red Fox, full tail
Red Fox, Scrawny, emaciated, hungry
White-tailed Deer (Doe)

REPTILES

Garter Snake (shedding)

AMPHIBIANS

Green Frog
Bull Frog

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BUTTERFLIES

Monarch
Cabbage White
Orange Sulphur
Pearl Crescent

[All Measurements taken at solar noon \(1230 EST\).](#)

PRECIPITATION

Average July Precipitation for Vermont = 4.17 inches.

Total precipitation for July was 188.4 mm or 7.4 inches. This is 3.23 inches above our average precipitation. It helped reduce our yearly deficit.

Overcast Days 1-31: We had 23 days of overcast skies. Of those overcast skies 22 days produced rain.