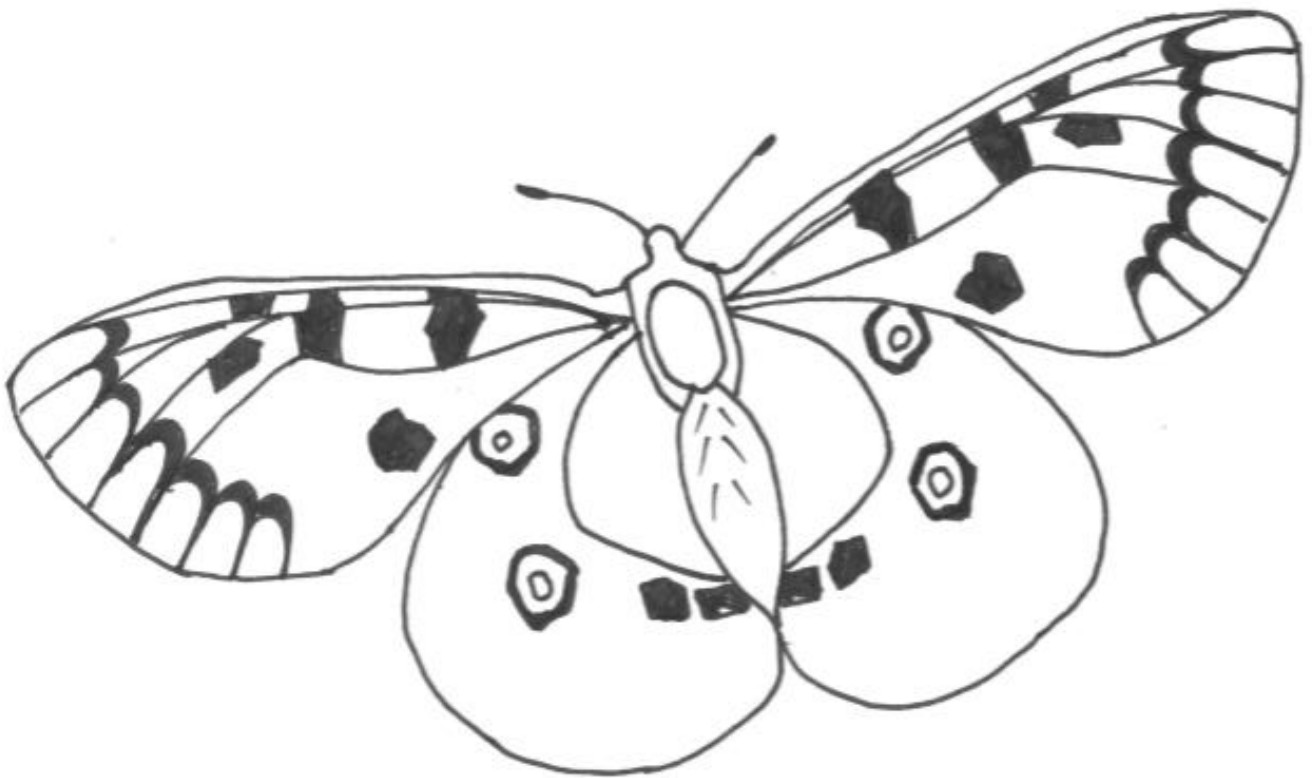


## The Apollo Butterfly *Parnassius Apollo*

This lovely chalky-white butterfly with black and bright red markings flies in the hills and alpine meadows of Europe and Asia, preferring cool places at more than 1000m in altitude. It has become very rare due to damage to its habitat and, in some places, because collectors have taken too many of them. Today, it is protected in most countries where it lives.



The Apollo Butterfly: *Parnassius apollo*

# Swallowtail and Birdwing Butterflies of the World Colouring Book

**Artwork by Melanie Collins**

[collinsmelanie.wixsite.com/barnacle-artwork](http://collinsmelanie.wixsite.com/barnacle-artwork)

In this special booklet there are seven lovely pictures for you to colour in. Each one has an interesting story to tell.

Butterflies use colours for different purposes: to attract a mate, to warn enemies that they don't taste good, and to hide away.

Use whatever colours you choose, but if you want the true colours take a look at the *Colour Guide* available at:

<https://www.sbbt.org.uk/colouring-book/>

To print this booklet, use the following format: *Print all pages; Print both sides flip on short edge; Portrait orientation; A4; 2 pages per sheet.* Then fold the sheets in half!

**SWALLOWTAIL  
AND BIRDWING**

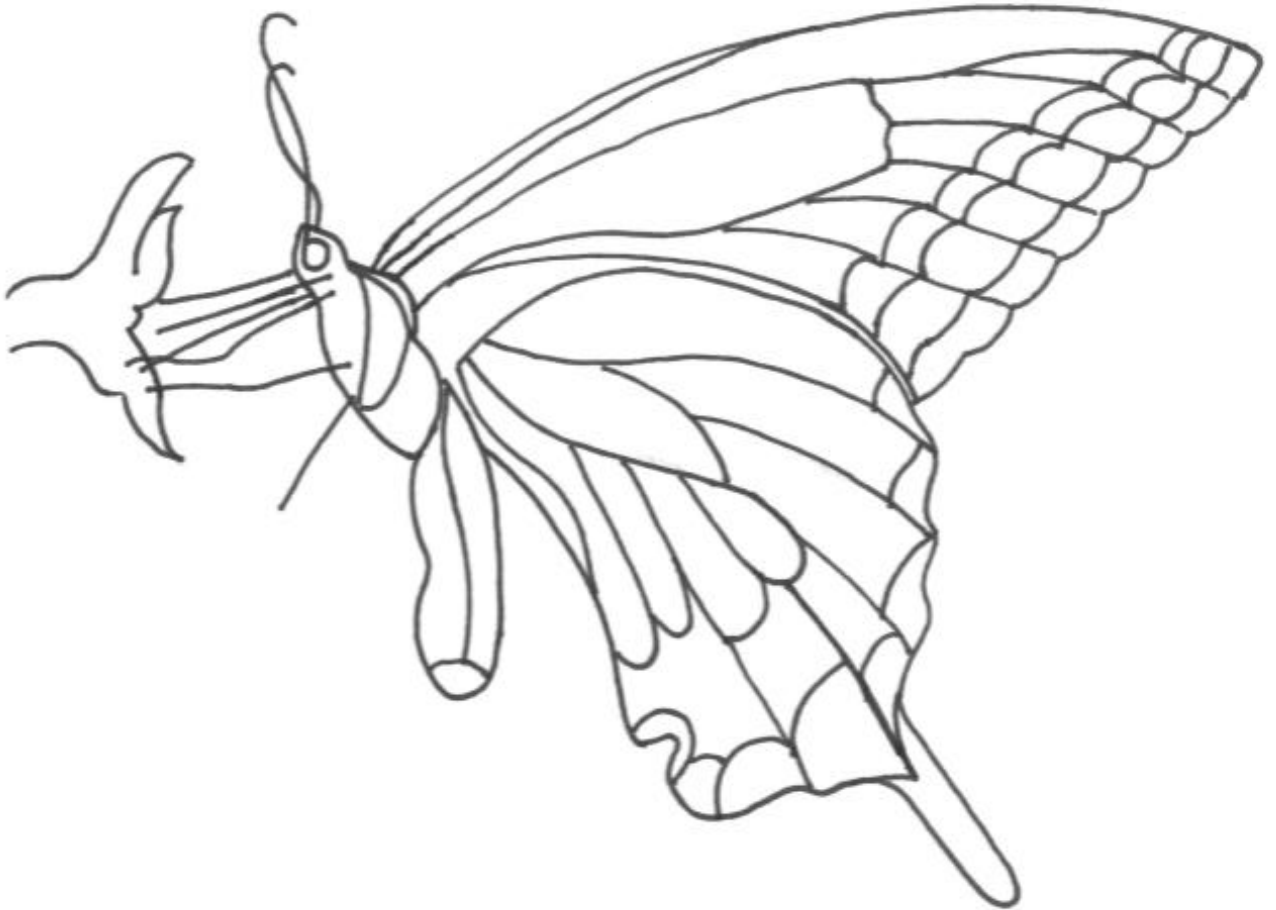
*Butterfly Trust*



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## Old World Swallowtail *Papilio machaon*

This yellow and black butterfly has blue and red spots and was the first swallowtail ever to be described, way back in 1758! It is widespread but one subspecies, the British Swallowtail, is found only in the Norfolk Broads in Eastern England, where its rare foodplant Milk-parsley can still be found. It is Britain's biggest butterfly and a great favourite for visitors to see in nature reserves.



The Old World Swallowtail: *Papilio machaon*

Queen Alexandra's Birdwing *Ornithoptera alexandrae*

This is the largest butterfly in the world! In Papua New Guinea, where it lives in rainforest, the female can reach a wingspan of 30cms. It is now very rare because collectors have taken too many and some of its habitat has been removed to plant palm oil trees. A new project is breeding butterflies in captivity to build up their numbers and reintroduce them to the wild.



Queen Alexandra's Birdwing: *Ornithoptera alexandrae*

Richmond Butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia*

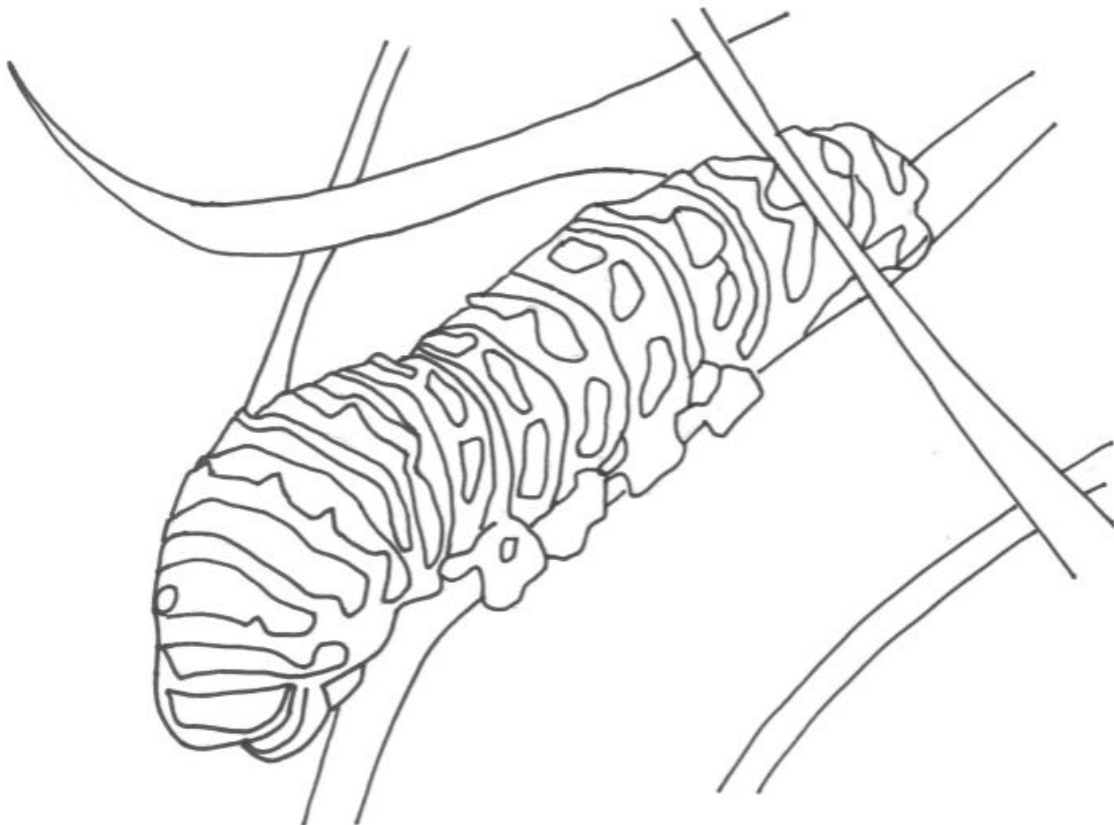
This lovely birdwing from Australia's east coast has suffered from the impact of introduced foreign plants and destruction of its natural woodland habitats. Community organisations in Australia have grown hundreds of foodplants and successfully planted them in their gardens as well as in the wild, greatly increasing the numbers of butterflies.



Richmond Butterfly: *Ornithoptera richmondia*

Old World Swallowtail Caterpillar: *Papilio machaon*

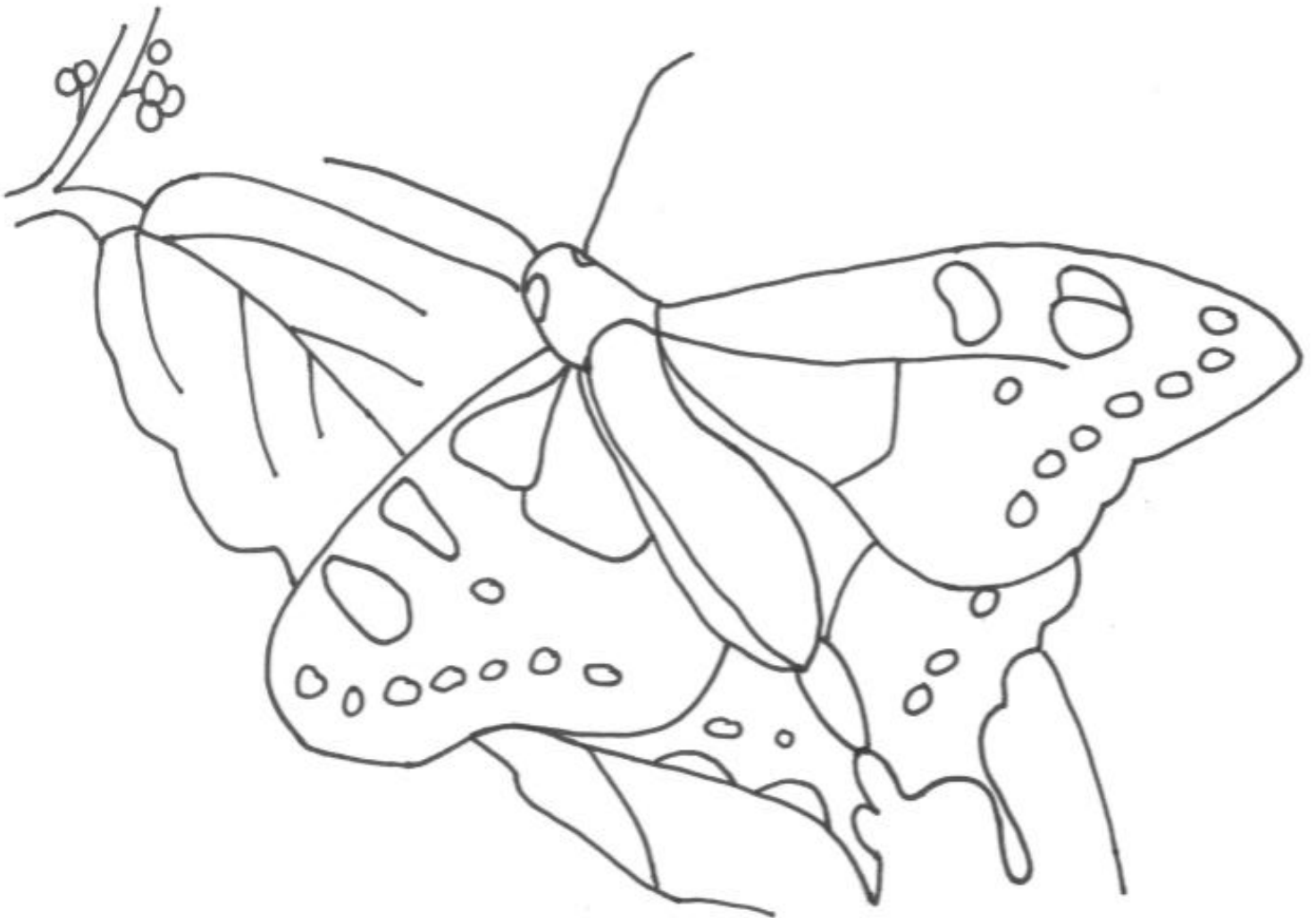
Swallowtails lay eggs on their favourite foodplants and the tiny caterpillars that hatch grow quickly, shedding their skin five times before becoming a chrysalis and, finally, an adult. This way of growing is one of the most amazing facts of nature! The caterpillars have a special gland that makes an unpleasant scent to stop predators like ants. Their bright colours warn birds to keep away too.



Old World Swallowtail Caterpillar: *Papilio machaon*

Macleay's Swallowtail *Graphium macleayanus*

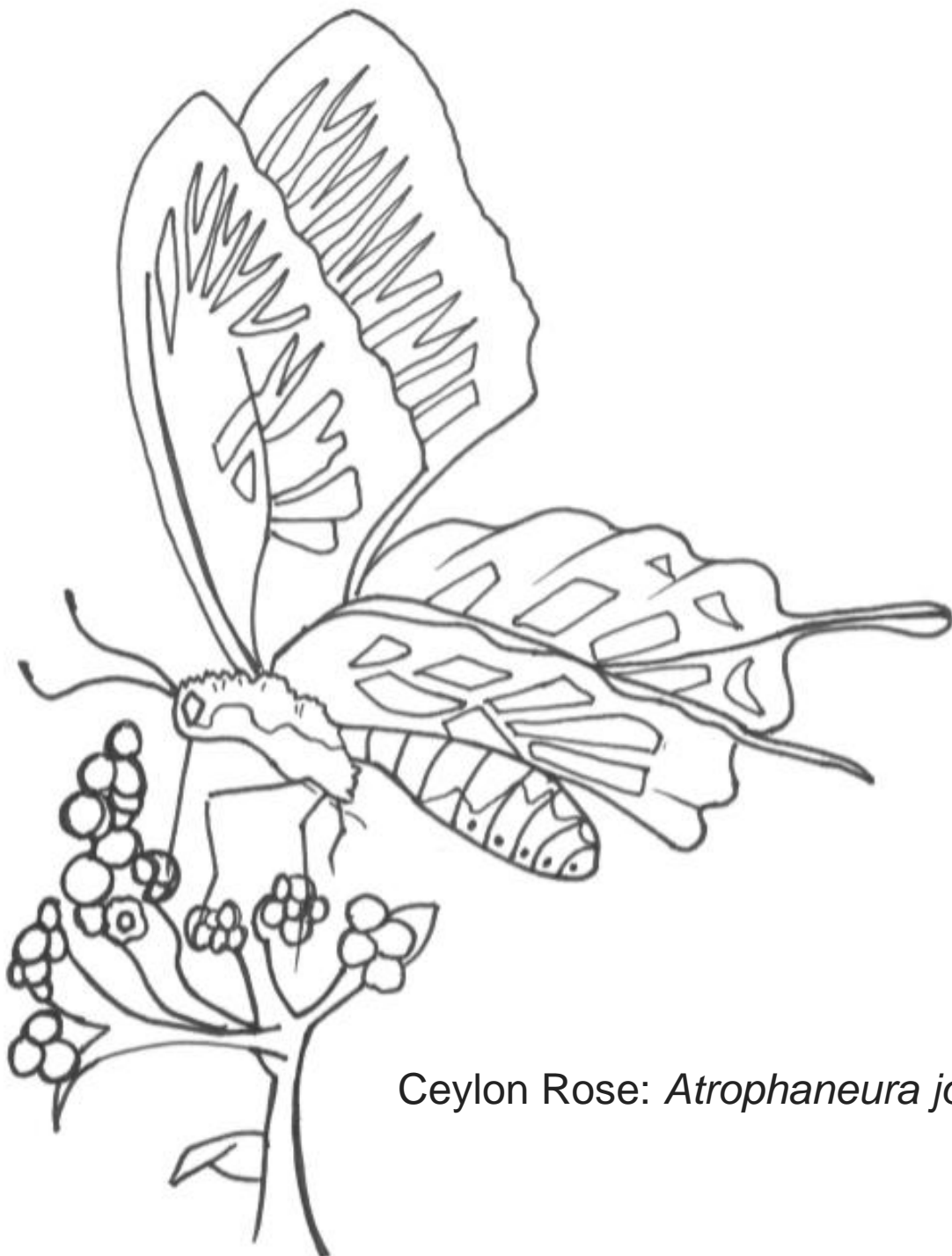
The adult Macleay's swallowtail is a lovely green colour. It is found in woodlands and forests of eastern Australia and Tasmania, where it can be quite common, but it is believed to be extinct on Australia's other offshore islands, Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island.



Macleay's Swallowtail: *Graphium macleayanus*

Ceylon Rose *Atrophaneura jophon*

This black and red butterfly has long tails and is found only in forests in Sri Lanka (once called Ceylon). Most of its natural habitat has been used for agriculture and there is serious concern about its future, but local organisations have written an Action Plan and are doing all they can to protect them.



Ceylon Rose: *Atrophaneura jophon*