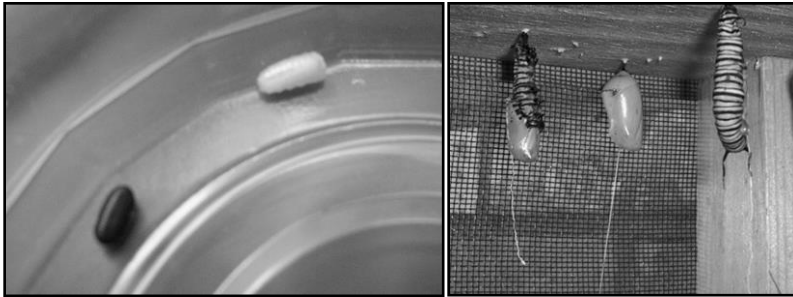




## ***Optional: Record parasitoids in caterpillars or chrysalises if you are rearing monarchs (Option B)***

- **While rearing caterpillars or chrysalises, observe them for signs of parasitoid flies or wasps:**
  - Caterpillars that have been parasitized by tachinid flies will usually either (a) never fully form a chrysalis, but will hang limply and die, or (b) form a chrysalis, but fly maggots will emerge from the monarch larva and pupate on the bottom of the container. In either case, you may see a white thread.
  - Caterpillars that have been parasitized by wasps may pupate successfully, but tiny adult wasps will emerge from the chrysalis instead of the adult monarch.
- **If you detect parasitism in caterpillars or chrysalises:**
  - **Discard diseased monarch** and keep away from other monarchs.
  - **Return any flies (any stage) or wasps** to your yard or monitoring area if possible.
- **Complete the datasheet** for “Monarch Larva Monitoring Project: Estimating Parasitism Rates.”



***Tachinid fly parasitism*** – *The tachinid fly life stages you might observe include the larva (yellow/white maggot; see photo), the pupa (brown and about 1 cm long; see photo), and the adult fly (which looks similar to a house fly). Tachinid fly pupae emerge from the monarch larva or chrysalis by dropping down on a white thread (see photo). The remaining thread is one indicator that the monarch was parasitized by a tachinid. (Photo courtesy of Charlie Gatchell)*