





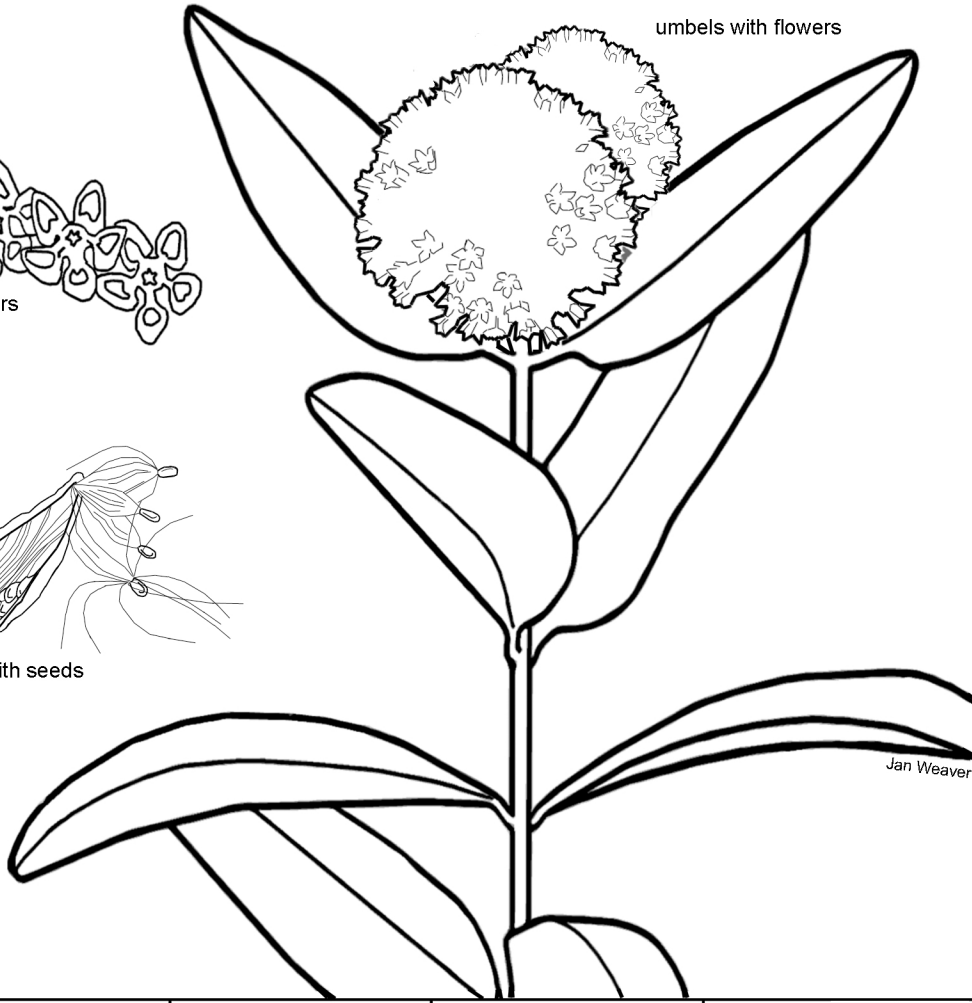

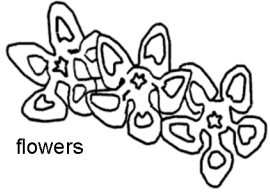

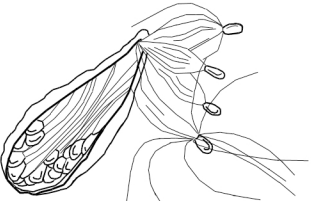








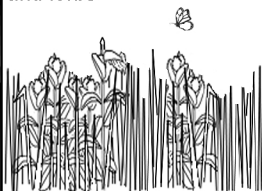


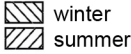
	January	<h1>Common Milkweed</h1> <p><i>Asclepias syriaca</i> Plantae > Magnoliopsidae > Gentianales > Asclepiadaceae</p>		<p>USDA Plant Website - plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=ASSY Heroic Milkweed - www.csmonitor.com/The-Culture/Gardening/2008/1026/the-heroic-milkweed MDC Website - mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/common-milkweed</p>		
	February	<p>Aposomatic Coloration - when species use combinations of black, orange, red and/or yellow to warn predators they taste bad or are poisonous</p>		<p>Coloring Guide Leaves, stems and pods are light to medium green. Flowers are pale purple, mauve or pink with some white. Seeds are brown with long silky white hairs.</p>		
	March	<p>These three insects use black and red or orange colors to warn predators they taste bad</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  red milkweed beetle <i>Tetraopes tetraophthalmus</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  milkweed bug <i>Oncopeltus fasciatus</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> </div> </div>				
	April	 <p style="text-align: center;">umbels with flowers</p>		<p>Size Plants are 1 to 2 m (3 to 6 ft) tall, leaves are 7 to 25 cm (2.8 to 10") long and 3 to 12 cm (1.2 to 4.8") wide. Flowers are 1-2 cm (.4 to .8") in diam and in bunches of 20-130 on umbels</p>		
	May	 <p>flowers</p>		<p>Human Connection Silky seed hairs were collected in WWII as substitute for Kapok, which only grew on islands held by the Japanese. This milkweed "floss" was used for insulation and flotation devices</p>		
	June	 <p>pod with seeds</p>		<p>What eats Milkweed Vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians) avoid milkweed because it is bitter and poisonous. However, several species of insects not only feed on it, but take up toxins in the plant to protect themselves: milkweed beetle, milkweed bug, Monarch butterfly</p>		
	July					
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November	<p>North American Distribution</p> 	<p>Missouri Distribution</p> 	<p>Habitat (home/food/water) grasslands, meadows, fields, railroad and road edges and waste areas</p> 	<p>Home dry sandy soils, mixed with other sun-loving grasses and forbs</p> 	<p>What Milkweed needs</p>  <p>$6H_2O + 6CO_2 \xrightarrow{\text{sunlight}} C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$</p> <p>sunlight → air</p> <p>air → leaves, stems, roots</p> <p>leaves, stems, roots → branches, flowers</p> <p>branches, flowers → seeds, fruits, etc.</p> <p>soil → roots</p> <p>air → leaves</p>
	December	<p>  </p>				