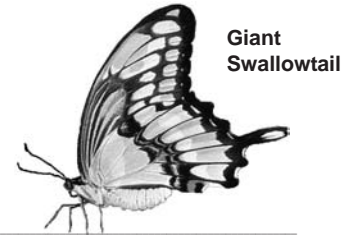


BUTTERFLY GARDENING

In order to maintain resident butterfly populations in your yard you must provide, in a sunny area, both larval food plants for caterpillars and a variety of nectar sources for adult butterfly. Allow grasses and weeds to grow in or near the garden for cover and larval food sources. DO NOT use pesticides or herbicides in or near a butterfly garden. The following list includes widely distributed Florida butterfly species that you may attract to a butterfly garden and some of their larval food plants. Nectar plants are listed on the back of this page.

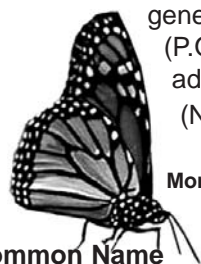


Giant Swallowtail

Butterflies		Larval Food Plants
Common Name	Scientific Name	
American Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	asters, e.g. <i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Cloudless Sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> and other <i>Cassia</i> spp.
Common Buckeye	<i>Junonia coenia</i>	Agalinus spp., occasionally plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.)
Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	plants in the carrot family (<i>Umbelliferae</i>), including fennel, dill, and parsley
Giant Swallowtail	<i>Heraclides cresphontes</i>	citrus (<i>Citrus</i> spp.), wild lime (<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>), Hercules club (<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>)
Gray Hairstreak	<i>Strymon melinus</i>	flowers of legumes
Gulf Fritillary	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	passion flower (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>)
Hackberry Butterfly	<i>Asterocampa celtis</i>	hackberry (<i>Celtis</i> spp.)
Long-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus proteus</i>	wide variety of legumes (<i>Fabaceae</i>)
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	milkweeds, esp. scarlet milkweed (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>)
Queen	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>	milkweeds, esp. scarlet milkweed (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>)
Orange-barred Sulphur	<i>Phoebis philea</i>	sennas (<i>Cassia</i> spp.)
Palamedes Swallowtail	<i>Pterourus palamedes</i>	red bay (<i>Persea borbonia</i>)
Pearl Crescent	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	asters (esp. native spp. such as <i>Aster carolinensis</i>)
Pipevine Swallowtail	<i>Battus philenor</i>	pipevines (<i>Aristolochia</i> spp.)
Polydamas Swallowtail	<i>Battus polydamas</i>	pipevines (<i>Aristolochia</i> spp.)
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	nettles (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), false nettle (<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>)
Red-spotted Purple	<i>Basilarchia astyanax</i>	black cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>), hawthornes (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.), occasionally willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.)
Sleepy Orange	<i>Eurema nicippe</i>	sennas (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> , <i>Cassia bicapsularis</i>)
Spicebush Swallowtail	<i>Pterourus troilus</i>	sassafras (<i>Sassafras albidum</i>), spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>), red bay (<i>Persea borbonia</i>)
Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Pterourus glaucus</i>	many broadleaf trees and shrubs, esp. sweet bay (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), and ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)
Variegated Fritillary	<i>Euptoieta claudia</i>	passion flowers (<i>Passiflora</i> spp.)
Viceroy	<i>Basilarchia archippus</i>	willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.)
Zebra Longwing	<i>Heliconius charitonius</i>	passion flowers (<i>Passiflora</i> spp.)
Zebra Swallowtail	<i>Eurytides marcellus</i>	pawpaws (<i>Asimina</i> spp.)

NECTAR FOOD PLANTS

Butterflies generally prefer aromatic flowers that are colored orange, yellow, pink, purple, or red. Many large, beautiful cultivated flowers have little nectar and will not attract butterflies. Deep throated, drooping or enclosed flowers are generally unsuitable. Contact your local native plant nursery or the Florida Native Plant Society (P.O. Box 690278, Vero Beach, FL 32969-0278 (772-462-0000)) for sources of native species adapted to your area. Choose plants so that your garden will bloom throughout the year.



Monarch

(Note: * indicates especially good nectar source)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native vs Exotic	Flower Season
Trees and Shrubs			
Bottlebrush tree	<i>Callistemon</i> spp.	E	Sum-Fall
Butterfly bush *	<i>Buddleia</i> spp.	E	Sp-Fall
Buttonbush *	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	N	Sum-Fall
Cherries and plums	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	N	Sp
Citrus	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	E	Sp
Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	N	All
Lantana *	<i>Lantana</i> spp.	N/E	Sp-Fall
New Jersey tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	N	Sp
Redbud	<i>Cercus canadensis</i>	N	Sp
Red chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	N	Sp
Staggerbush	<i>Lyonia</i> spp.	N	Sp
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	N	Sp
Annuals			
Phlox	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	N?	Sp-Sum
Spanish needles *	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	N	Sp-Fall
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	E	Sum-Fall
Biennials and Perennials			
Ageratum *	<i>Eupatorium</i> spp.	N/E	Sum-Fall
Asters	<i>Aster carolinensis</i> and others	N/E	Sp-Fall
Blazing star	<i>Liatris</i> spp.	N/E	Sum-Fall
Blue porterweed *	<i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp.	N	All
Clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	N/E	Sp-Fall
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	N	Sum-Fall
Heliotrope *	<i>Heliotropium</i> spp.	N/E	Sp-Fall
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	E	Sum-Fall
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia angustifolia</i>	N	Sum-Fall
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i> spp.	N	Sp-Fall
Mexican sunflower *	<i>Tithonia</i> spp.	E	Sum-Fall
Milkweeds *	<i>Asclepias</i> spp., esp. <i>A. curassavica</i>	N/E	Sum-Fall
Mints	<i>Mentha</i> spp., <i>Nepeta</i> spp., others	E	Sp-Fall
Paint brush	<i>Carphephorus</i> spp.	N	Fall
Pennyroyal	<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>	N	All
Pentas *	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	E	Sp-Sum
Redroot	<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i>	N	Sum
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	N/E	Sp-Fall
Sedum	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	E	Fall-Win
Thyme *	<i>Thymus</i> spp.	E	Sp-Fall
Vanilla plant	<i>Carphephorus odoratissimus</i>	N	Fall
Verbena *	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	N/E	Sp-Fall
Wild petunia	<i>Ruellia</i> spp.	N	Sp-Fall

This fact sheet was adapted by Tonya Van Hook from two previous publications: **Butterfly Gardening** (1986), written by E. Hannahs for the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and **Butterfly Gardening in Florida** (1996) written by J/ Schaefer, C. N. Huegel and F. J. Mazzotti of the University of Florida Cooperative Wildlife Extension Service.