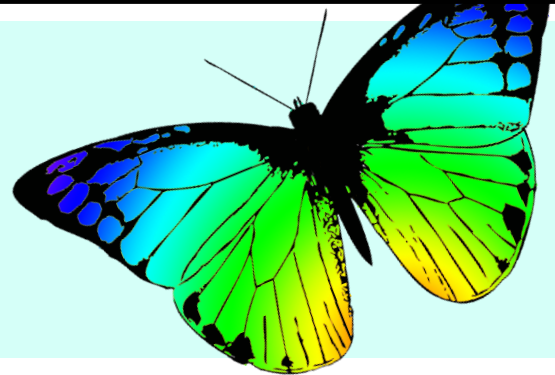


BUTTERFLY PLANTS

Inviting Butterflies Into Your Garden

Butterflies are like magic; the colors, patterns, movement, and embodiment of nature delight children and adults alike. A garden that includes many plants that are food sources for butterflies and their larvae (caterpillars) bring these tiny creatures nearer to our lives. If you truly desire having adult butterflies around you should make sure to provide both nectar sources for adults and the specific plants that their larvae need to munch on.



SITE

Choose a spot for your butterfly garden that gets full sun for most of the day and is sheltered from winds. It's also desirable to be located where it will be noticed often: along a path, outside a window that you look through frequently, or by an entryway. Consider the maintenance requirements of the plants that you choose, making sure that they will receive enough moisture, drainage, etc. You may also want to consider placing some comfortable seating amongst the plants for your own viewing pleasure. Keep binoculars and a butterfly identification guide on hand to increase your knowledge and add to the fun.

SHELTER

Leaving some patches of tall grass or unkempt weeds in an out of the way part of your property provides the shelter that most butterfly species need to get out of the rain or for resting at nighttime.

WATER

Adult butterflies need water and trace minerals as well as nectar. If you don't have such a spot already you can provide this for them by creating small damp puddles where they can stop and sip. This can be accomplished by digging out a shallow depression an inch or two deep & about two feet wide in a frequently watered area. Alternatively, a bucket of sand can be sunk into the ground and kept wet.

BASKING

When temperatures are cooler, butterflies need to warm their flight muscles & blood by basking with their wings open to soak up warmth from the sun. Placing some large south facing stones will facilitate this for them and provide you with some excellent viewing opportunities.

WINTER NEEDS

Depending on the species, butterflies spend the winter in different life stages, seeking shelter in all sorts of places in your yard. Fallen leaves and dry stalks provide places for species that pupate near the soil. You may find chrysalides among the branches or leaves of larval host plants. Tidying up your garden in the fall after the glory days of summer can deprive the butterflies of these vital winter habitats so please leave some areas of plant mess about for your winged friends!

REMEMBER:

PESTICIDES AND BUTTERFLIES DON'T MIX!

Butterflies can be harmed by many garden sprays, including organic types. Ask us about safer solutions, or remove treated flowers to keep butterflies from visiting sprayed plants.

**NEVER SPRAY WHEN
BUTTERFLIES ARE PRESENT!**



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N- Nectar Source
F- Food Source for Larvae
* Genus contains native plants

ANNUALS

Ageratum housoianum, Flossflower N
Calendula spp., Pot Marigold N
Centaurea cyanus, Bachelor buttons N
Clarkia spp., Clarkia N,*
Cleome spinosa, Spiderflower N
Cosmos bipinnatus, Cosmos N
Dianthus barbatus, Sweet William N
Godetia grandiflora, Clarkia N
Helianthus annuus, Sunflower N
Heliotropium spp., Heliotrope
Lantana spp., Lantana
Lavatera spp., Tree Mallow
Lathyrus spp., Sweetpea N, F
Lobularia maritima, Sweet Alyssum N
Myosotis spp., Forget-me-not N, F
Salvia spp., Sage N
Senecio cineraria, Dusty Miller F, N
Tagetes patula, Marigold N
Troepaeolum majus, Nasturtium N, F
Verbena spp., Verbena N
Zinnia elegans, Zinnia N

PERENNIALS, BULBS & HERBS



Achillea spp., Yarrow N,*
Agastche foeniculum, Giant Hyssop N
Anethum graveolens, Dill F

Angelica lucida, Angelica F
Arabis caucasica, Rockcress N, F
Armeria maritima, Thrift, Sea Pink
Asclepias spp., Butterfly Weed N, F,*
Aster spp., Aster N, F,*

Astilbe spp., Meadowsweet
Borago officinalis, Borage
Camassia spp., Camas N
Campanula spp., Bellflower N,*
Coreopsis spp., Tickseed N
Delphinium spp., Delphinium N
Dicentra spp., Bleeding Heart F,*
Echinacea spp., Coneflower N
Echinops spp., Globe Thistle
Erigeron spp., Fleabane N
Eryngium spp., Sea Holly N
Erysimum spp., Wallflower N
Foeniculum vulgare, Fennel N, F
Gaillardia aristata, Blanket Flower N,*
Hemerocallis spp., Daylily
Hyssopus officinalis, Hyssop N
Iberis spp., Candytuft N
Leucanthemum spp., Shasta Daisy
Liatris spp., Gayfeather N
Limonium latifolium, Statice N
Lupinus spp., Lupine N, F,*
Mentha spp., Mint N
Mimulus spp., Monkey Flower N,*
Monarda spp., Beebalm N
Nepeta spp., Catmint N
Origanum vulgare, Oregano N
Phlox spp., Phlox N,*
Rudbeckia spp., Blackeyed Susan N
Salvia spp., Sage
Scabiosa spp., Pincushion Flower N
Sidalce spp., Checker Mallow N, F,*
Sisyrinchium spp., Blue eyed grass N,*
Solidago spp., Goldenrod N,*
Teucrium chamaedrys, Germander
Viola spp., Violet F,*

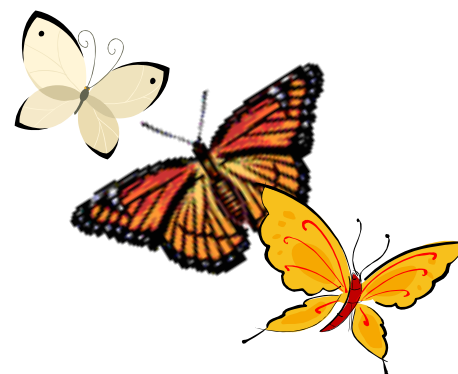
SHRUBS

Zauschneria spp., California Fuchsia
Abelia spp., Abelia
Caryopteris spp., Bluebeard N
Ceanothus spp., Californis Lilac N

Choisya spp., Mexican Orange N
Hebe spp., Hebe N
Lavandula spp., Lavender N
Lonicera spp., Honeysuckle N
Mahonia spp., Oregon Grape N,F*
Philadelphus spp., Mock Orange N*
Potentilla spp., Cinquefoil N,F
Rhamnus californica, Coffeeberry N,F
Ribes spp., Flowering Currant N*
Rhododendron spp., Rhododendron N
Rosemarinus spp., Rosemary N
Sambucus spp., Elderberry N*
Spiraea spp., Spirea N,F*
Syringa spp., Lilac N

TREES

Acer spp., Maple
Arbutus menziesii, Manzanita*
Citrus spp., Lemons / Limes (Tropical)
Rhus spp., Sumac*
Salix spp., Willow*



‡ A note on *Buddleia davidii*:

Buddleia davidii is officially on Oregon's Noxious Weed List. To prevent Buddleias from becoming invasive, simply cut off the spent flowers after bloom.

Note that ALL the Buddleias we sell are seedless.

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