

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



Annuals

Ageratum houstonianum, **Flossflower** N
Alyssum maritimum, **Alyssum** 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, **Satin Flower** 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
Tropeaeolum majus, **Nasturtium** N, F
Verbena spp., **Verbena** N
Zinnia elegans, **Zinnia** N



Perennials, Bulbs, Herbs

Achillea spp., **Yarrow** N, *
Agastache 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., **Camis** 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** N
Viola spp., **Violet** F, *
Zauschneria spp., **California Fuchsia**



Shrubs

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 now officially on Oregon's Noxious Weed List. To prevent *Buddleias* from becoming invasive, simply cut off the spent flowers after bloom has finished to keep the seeds from forming and spreading.



Inviting Butterflies to Your Landscape

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 & 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 & the specific plants that their larvae need to munch on.



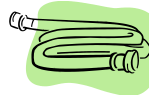
Site

Choose a spot for your butterfly garden that gets full sun for most of the day & 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 out of frequently or by an entryway. You will want to 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 & a butterfly identification guide on hand to increase your knowledge & 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 & 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 come & 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 & 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 &
Butterflies
Don't Mix!!!***

Butterfly Plants

Inviting Butterflies into the Garden



**PORTLAND
NURSERY**
www.portlandnursery.com