

## HERBS

- Ruta graveolens (Common Rue) - **H**
- Anethum graveolens (Dill) - **H**
- Foeniculum vulgare (Fennel) - **H**
- Mentha (Mint) - **N**
- Origanum vulgare (Oregano) - **N**
- Petroselinum crispum (Parsley) - **H**

## SHRUBS

- Abelia - **N**
- Amelanchier (Serviceberry) - **H**
- Buddleia (Butterfly Bush) - **N**
- Caryopteris (Bluebeard) - **N**
- Ceanothus (California Lilac) - **N**
- Clethra (Summersweet) - **N**
- Ligustrum (Privet) - **N**
- Mahonia (Oregon Grape) - **H, N**
- Philadelphus (Mock Orange) - **N**
- Physocarpus (Ninebark) - **N**
- Ribes sanguineum (Flowering Currant) - **N**
- Spiraea (Spirea) - **H, N**
- Syringa (Lilac) - **N**

## TREES

- Acer (Maple) - **H**
- Malus (Apple) - **H**
- Prunus (Cherry) - **H**
- Salix (Willow) - **H**
- Quercus (Oak) - **H**



1501 NE 102<sup>nd</sup> Street

Vancouver, WA 98686

(360) 573-7172

info@yardngardenland.com

www.yardngardenland.com



# CREATE A BUTTERFLY GARDEN



Attracting & Caring For These  
Important Pollinators



## THE IMPORTANCE OF BUTTERFLIES

Butterflies are an important part of our ecosystem. They pollinate many flowering plants aiding in the production of seeds, plus they are part of the food chain offering a food source for birds, bats and other insects. Butterflies are an indicator of a healthy environment. If there are butterflies thriving in your yard, then you have a healthy garden which will attract bees and birds.

## PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES

Pesticides and herbicides harm butterflies. Here are some tips to deter pests without harming these beneficial insects.

1. Minimize the use of chemical insecticides and herbicides. If you use these products, make sure to apply them AFTER flowers have faded so butterflies will not be feeding from flowers with harmful chemicals.
2. Use other beneficial insects such as ladybugs, lacewings, nematodes and praying mantises to control pests.
3. Use non-chemical or natural products such as sticky traps and pheromone traps.
4. Plant natives. Natives are naturally immune to most diseases and damage from local insects.

## CREATE A BUTTERFLY HAVEN

When creating a butterfly garden, make sure to provide both **host plants** and **nectar plants**. Butterflies lay their eggs on the leaves of host plants and once the eggs hatch, the caterpillars will feed on the leaves. Nectar plants provide flower nectar for butterflies to feed from.

Butterflies love a sunny location with protection from wind. They also need water, so in the dry season set out a shallow bowl of water or make a mud puddle for them to drink from. Allow an area of your yard to grow wild or create brush piles to provide hiding places for butterflies to rest, hide from predators and raise their young. In the fall leave some yard debris such as leaf litter to allow insects to overwinter.

## FAVORITE PLANTS

Following is a list of many plant varieties you can choose from for your butterfly garden. Remember to include a combination of both host and nectar plants.

**N - Nectar Plant    H - Host Plant**

### ANNUALS

- Ageratum (Flossflower) - **N**
- Calendula (Pot Marigold) - **N**
- Cleome (Spider Flower) - **N**
- Cosmos - **N**
- Helianthus (Sunflower) - **N**

- Heliotropium (Heliotrope) - **N**
- Lantana - **N**
- Lathyrus (Sweetpea) - **H**
- Lobularia maritima (Sweet Alyssum) - **N**
- Pentas lanceolata (Penta) - **N**
- Salvia - **N**
- Senecio cineraria (Dusty Miller) - **H**
- Tagetes patula (Marigold) - **N**
- Tropaeolum (Nasturtium) - **H, N**
- Verbena - **N**
- Zinnia elegans (Zinnia) - **N**

### PERENNIALS

- Achillea (Yarrow) - **N**
- Agapanthus (Lily of the Nile) - **N**
- Asclepias speciosa (Milkweed) - **H, N**
- Aster - **H, N**
- Baptisia (False Indigo) - **N**
- Coreopsis (Tickseed) - **N**
- Echinacea (Coneflower) - **N**
- Eupatorium (Joe Pye Weed) - **N**
- Eryngium (Sea Holly) - **N**
- Gaillardia (Blanket Flower) - **N**
- Geranium - **H**
- Hibiscus - **H**
- Lavandula (Lavender) - **N**
- Leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy) - **N**
- Lonicera (Honeysuckle) - **N**
- Lupinus (Lupine) - **H**
- Monarda (Bee Balm) - **N**
- Nepeta (Catmint) - **N**
- Penstemon (Beardtongue) - **N**
- Phlox - **N**
- Rudbeckia (Black-eyed Susan) - **H, N**
- Salvia - **N**
- Sedum - **N**
- Solidago (Goldenrod) - **H, N**