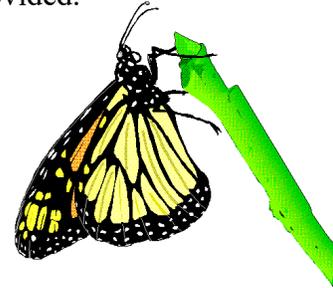


## BUTTERFLY GARDENING

Over 90 kinds of butterflies have been recorded in the Ojibway area. Many can be attracted to a backyard garden if both nectar sources and larval food plants are provided.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Provide a sunny site, sheltered from the wind.
2. Provide a seasonal progression of flowering plants.
3. Colourful, scented, nectar producing species are best.
4. Large hawkmoths will visit plants such as phlox, bouncing bet and tobacco flower at dusk.



### Native wildflowers:

butterfly milkweed  
common milkweed  
dogbane  
indian hemp  
clovers  
wild bergamot  
virginia mountain mint  
field thistle  
tall ironweed  
joe-pye-weed  
new england aster  
grey-headed coneflower  
tall coreopsis

### Native shrubs:

new jersey tea  
buttonbush

### Other Plantings:

butterfly bush  
honey suckles  
lilac  
phlox  
tobacco flower (*Nicotiana* species)  
pale purple coneflower  
purple coneflower

coreopsis  
cosmos  
french marigold  
oregano  
scabiosa  
vervain  
zinnias

### Caterpillar food plants:

**dill, carrots** eastern black swallowtail  
**milkweeds** monarch butterfly  
**violets** great spangled fritillary  
**new england aster** pearl crescent  
**stinging nettle** milbert's tortoise shell, question mark, hop merchant and red admiral  
**field thistle** painted lady,  
**white clover** clouded sulphur  
**alfalfa** alfalfa butterfly  
**everlastings** American painted lady  
**willows** mourning cloak, red-spotted purple, acadian hairstreak  
**poplars** red-spotted purple, viceroys  
**elm** mourning cloak, question mark  
**sassafras** spicebush swallowtail  
**black cherry** tiger swallowtail

# BUTTERFLY WATCHING

## What to take:

- close focusing binoculars and camera
- net, small jar with lid
- field guide (Peterson's Field Guide to Eastern Butterflies, 1992 edition by Paul Opler or Butterflies through Binoculars, The East. by Jeffrey Glassberg)

## Where to watch:

Peak flight time is 9 am to 4 pm but some butterflies will be active throughout the day until dusk. Cloudy weather or cool temperatures will restrict butterfly activity.

### Forest and forest edge:

Eastern Tiger and Spicebush Swallowtail, Summer Azure, Banded hairstreak, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red-spotted Purple, Little Wood Satyr, Northern Pearly-eye, Hobomok Skipper.

### Open fields, meadows, gardens and weedy edges:

Black Swallowtail, Cabbage Butterfly, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Northern Crescent, American Lady, Question Mark, Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Red Admiral, Viceroy, Common Wood Nymph, Monarch, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Sootywing, Tawny-edged Skipper, Peck's Skipper, European Skipper.

### Prairie & Savanna:

American Copper, hairstreaks, Meadow Fritillary, Wild Indigo Duskywing, Southern Cloudywing, Northern Cloudywing, Delaware Skipper, Little Glassywing, Cross-line Skipper.

### Wet sedge meadows, ditches & marshes:

Bronze Copper, Eyed Brown, Least Skipper, Long Dash, Mulberry Wing, Dion Skipper, Black Dash, Dun Skipper.

## Flowers and food plants:

Common and butterfly milkweed, red clover, sweet white clover, colic root, bergamot, indian hemp, Canada thistle, common elderberry and buttonbush are excellent nectar sources for a wide range of butterflies. Watch for concentrations of these and other nectar producing flowers.

Butterflies are also attracted to their larval food plants. A ditch bank of nettles for example will attract Question Mark, Red Admiral, Eastern Comma and Milbert's Tortoiseshell.

A mixture of beer, sugar and mashed bananas will attract sap feeding butterflies when spread on tree trunks or wooden posts.

## Details on Unusual Sightings

Species \_\_\_\_\_ Method of I.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Exact Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
Description: \_\_\_\_\_