

Host Plants – Provides a place for butterflies to lay their eggs! Tiny caterpillars cannot travel far – so the female butterfly locates and lays her eggs on only the type of plant that the caterpillar can use as food!! Place these plants in a sheltered area where they will not be subject to wind gusts.

Parsley Dill Fennel Hollyhocks Verbena Sunflowers Sedum Wormwood Milkweed



Nectar Plants – The blooms provide nectar for the adult butterflies!! For best results plant you butterfly garden in full sun, refrain from using chemical insecticides, and provide a shallow water source – such as a birdbath with a rock for perching & sunning. It is especially important to have flowers in mid – late summer, when most butterflies are active. Butterflies are attracted to fragrance – so include mints, and lavenders!!

Annuals

Alyssum, Bougainvillea, Candle Tree, Cosmos, Impatiens, Lantana, Marigolds, Nicotiana, Penta, Petunia, Snapdragons, Verbena, Zinnia



Perennials

Asters, Autumn Joy Sedums, Agastache, Bee Balm, Buddleia (Butterfly Bush), Butterfly Weed, Catmint, Coreopsis, Columbine, Columbine, Dianthus, Daylily, HollyHocks, Lavender, Loosestrife, Mints, Mexican Petunia, Milkweed, Echinacea (Purple Cone Flower), Penstemon, Passion Vine, Pineapple Sage, Rudbeckia, Scabiosa, Sedum, Shasta Daisy, Salvias, Turks Cap, Yarrow