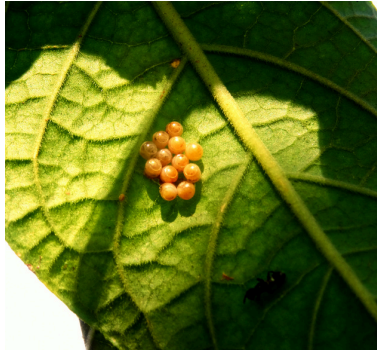

BUTTERFLY GARDEN 101



Butterfly Life Cycle

There are 2 types of plants you will need to attract butterflies: nectar plants and host plants. Butterflies have four life cycles: egg, larvae, pupae, and adult. Adults feed on the nectar of many types of flowers, while larvae feed primarily on the leaves of a more limited variety. Plant plants that attract the adult insects and sustain the larvae or caterpillars. events.



Choosing Flowers

Blend native and non-native plants in the butterfly garden in a variety of colors, shapes, sizes, and heights. This method will broaden the number and type of butterflies that visit.

Once established, if native plants or wildflowers are planted, no additional watering is needed for the flowers.

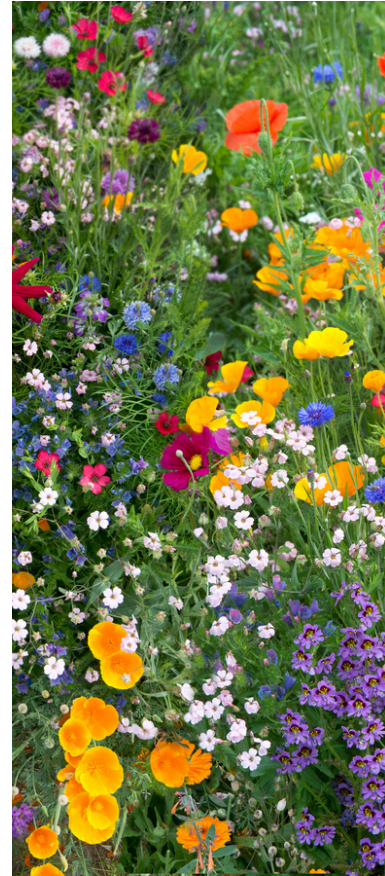
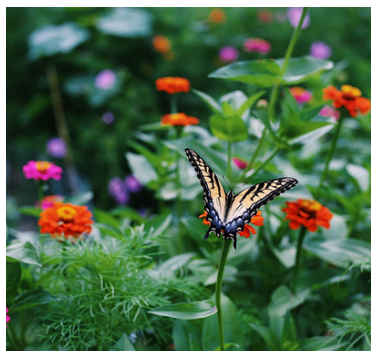


Designing a Sanctuary

Adult butterflies tend to seek low spots filled with mud ("puddling"), where they obtain moisture and minerals. A container of wet sand may be used or a decorative container of water.

For basking, include some large rocks, preferably dark in color (heat absorption). Butterflies need a body temperature of 85° - 100°F for flying.

Give an area for wind protection. Due to their delicate anatomy, butterflies must be protected from wind in a sheltered spot. Butterflies will often hide in nearby foliage or trees and shrubs when not nectaring.



Location

Loose, well-drained soil is preferred, but native butterfly plants will grow in almost any soil and moisture level.

Find a location with at least 6 to 8 hours of sunlight. Choose an area of 100 square feet (roughly 10 feet × 10 feet). Several smaller areas or containers can be planted, but they need to be close together and be equivalent to at least 100 square feet. Planting large groupings of flowers together will attract more butterflies.

Do not use insecticides and/or herbicides in or near your garden.