Many of our native plant species are in decline because of a decline in insect pollinators, resulting in low seed production. Many crops also produce lower yields due to low pollinator populations. Man has declared war on insects with massive spray programs, killing the good with the bad and removing an important link in most food chains. You can help by planning a Bioscape that attracts and increases populations of butterflies and other pollinators. Let us help you plan a landscape that enhances habitats for all native wildlife.

I. Larval Food Source

1. Dill (Anethum graveolens) - Black Swallowtail
2. Parsley (Petroselinium sp.) - Black Swallowtail
3. Fennel (Foeniculum vulgare) - Black Swallowtail
4. Rue (Ruta graveolens) - Black and Giant Swallowtail
5. Milkweed (Asclepias curassavica) - Monarch, Queen
6. Florida Elm (Ulmus floridanus) - Question Mark
7. Carolina Willow (Salix caroliniana) – Viceroy
8. Lemon Bacopa (Bacopa caroliniana) - White Peacock
9. Pipevines (Aristolochia sp.) - Gold Rimmed Swallowtail
10. Cassias (Cassia sp.) - Sulphur Butterfly Species
11. False Nettle (Boehmeria cylindrica) - Red Admiral
12. Canna (Canna flaccida) - Canna Skipper
13. False Nettle (Boehmeria cylindrica) – Viceroy
14. Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera) – Red Banded
15. Oaks (Quercus spp.) Dusky Wing Skipper
16. Hercules Club (Zanthoxulum clava-herculis) - Giant Swallowtail
17. Butterfly Pea (Clitoria sp.) - Long-tailed Skipper, Eastern Cloudy Wing

II. Recommended Nectar Food Plants

Perennials

34. Cape Honeysuckle
35. Bog sage
36. Buddleia
37. Candy Corn Plant
38. Cuban Buttercup
39. Firebush
40. Firespike
41. Gold Shrimp Plant
42. Indigo Spires
43. Rough Sunflower
44. Mex. Flame Vine
45. Pagoda Flower
46. Night Blooming Jas.
47. Pineapple Sage
48. Porterweed-all
49. Purple Salvia
50. Forsythia Sage
51. Little Leaf Sage
52. Mexican Sage
53. Black-eyed Susan Vine
54. Sage Rose
55. Sensitive Mimos
56. Red Shrimp Plant
57. Skunk Daisy
58. Tree Sunflower
59. Bush Daisy
60. Tall Red Pentas
61. Cardinal Flower
62. Cestrum (All colors)
63. Scorpion Tail
64. Spiderwort
65. Chive
66. Cleome
67. Plectranthus
68. African Blue Basil
69. Purple Coneflower
70. Blanket Flower
71. Black Sage
72. Stokes Aster
73. Cardinals Guard
74. Gloriosa Daisy
75. Mexican Sunflower
76. Black-eyed Susan

Annuals

78. Showy Primrose
79. St. John’s Wort
80. Yarrow - All Colors
81. Russelia
82. Mexican Heather
83. Lantana
84. Shasta Daisy
85. Gaura
86. Powder Puff
87. Sky Flower Bush
88. Cat’s Whiskers
89. Coral Honeysuckle
90. Crocosmia

97. Summer
98. Impatiens
99. Dianthus
100. Yellow Comos
101. Salvia
102. Vinca
103. Indian Blanket
104. Cleome
105. Standing Cypress
106. Black Sage
107. Stokes Aster
108. Cardinals Guard
109. Gloriosa Daisy
110. Mexican Sunflower
111. Black-eyed Susan
98. Winter
Cornflower
Viola
Snapdragons
Pink Cosmos
Petunia
The most important factor in designing a butterfly garden is to include as much variety as possible with both larval plants and nectar-source food plants. Larval plants attract the butterflies to your garden and food plants sustain them and encourage them to stay. One important goal is to make sure adequate nectar plants are in bloom at all times of the year.

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