



GEORGINA



RECREATION AT HOME

Plant a Butterfly Garden

A butterfly garden provides a colorful array of nectar-producing plants that not only attract butterflies (and often hummingbirds as well), but offers plants to feed the caterpillar stage of their life cycle. With the appropriate plantings, a butterfly garden provides opportunities to educate your children about the life cycle of a butterfly, allowing them to view each stage of growth and explore the intricate relationships of plants and animals.

Materials:

- In-ground garden space, raised bed or container garden
- Trowel or shovel
- Flowering plants for adult butterfly
- Host plants for caterpillars

Approximate time to complete: three to four hours to plan, gather plants and install; multiple weeks to grow and attract butterflies

Location: Outdoor

Ages: Fun for all ages

Season: Spring through fall

Instructions:

1. Begin by finding a garden location that receives at least six to eight hours of sunlight and is sheltered from the wind. Your spot also needs to provide nighttime hiding places for butterflies such as small trees or large shrubs, and places for them to attach while in their chrysalis.
2. Select plants that grow well in your area. You need to include flowering plants that attract butterflies (many butterflies have favorite plants to sip from) and also leafy “host plants” that attract egg-laying butterflies and provide food for the caterpillars (also known as the larvae). It is always best to select native plants that will attract butterflies native to your area.

When selecting plants, choose a variety of species that bloom throughout the growing season. This will help lure the butterflies to your garden for longer periods. A mixture of annual and perennial plants can offer a wide assortment of blooms when butterflies are most active during mid to late summer. Make it easy for passing butterflies to locate the flowers you’re providing by planting each kind of plant in groups of at least three.

Some flowering shrubs are also good butterfly attractors, including glossy abelia, lilac, summersweet, buttonbush, blueberry, mock orange, ninebark, and spicebush. Shrubs are a good addition because they can offer shelter for the butterflies in addition to food.



Here are a few examples of common butterflies and their preferred food sources:

Butterfly	Host plant(s) for caterpillars	Nectar plants for adult butterflies
Giant Swallowtail	Citrus, hop tree, prickly ash, rue	Lantana, orange tree
Eastern Black Swallowtail	Carrots, celery, dill, parsley, Queen Anne's lace, rue, Texas turpentine broom	Milkweed, phlox
Monarch	Milkweed	Milkweed, asters, red clover, zinnia, cosmos, lantana, pentas, daisy
Variiegated Fritillary	Violets, pansies, stonecrops, passionflowers	Meadow flowers, hibiscus, composite family
American Painted Lady	Daisies, everlastings, and other composites	Burdock, daisy, everlastings, mallow, yarrow, zinnia, heliotrope
Orange Sulphur	White clover, alfalfa, vetch, lupine	Clovers, dandelion, parsley, zinnia, other meadow flowers, members of the composite family
Silver-Spotted Skipper	Beans, beggar's tick, licorice, locusts, wisteria	Many garden and meadow flower

* Source: The Family Butterfly Book by Rick Mikula. Storey Publishing, © 2000.

- Plant your garden. Add one or two large, flat rocks in the sun so butterflies a place to bask when mornings are cool. Since butterflies cannot drink from open water, provide them with a "puddle" by filling a container, such as an old birdbath, with wet sand where they can perch and drink safely.
- Once the garden is planted, stand back and wait for the butterflies to stop by. With a successful butterfly garden, you will be able to observe the developmental process of a butterfly. The eggs soon hatch, and the larvae appear and eat the leafy growth of the host plant, eventually developing into full-grown caterpillars. Remember, you will need to tolerate some leaf damage from your very hungry garden guests. Later, these caterpillars affix themselves to a twig or branch and form a chrysalis, entering the pupa stage. Within about two weeks, they metamorphose into butterflies and re-emerge.

***Special Note:** Avoid all pesticides. Butterflies are insects, so it makes sense that insecticides — even those labeled "organic" — can harm them. Herbicides used to quell weeds can also harm nectar and host plants. If you feel that you must control pests, make the area attractive to pest predators (ladybugs, lacewings, birds). To keep weeds in check, maintain a layer of mulch and pull weeds regularly.

Resources: <https://kidsgardening.org/garden-activities-plant-a-butterfly-garden/>