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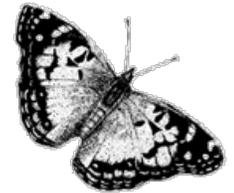
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360-902-2515  
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## Butterflies and How to Attract Them

Butterfly watching ranks as high as viewing birds and wildflowers in the Pacific Northwest, all parts of which are home to some butterfly species.

A wonderful and effective way to watch butterflies is to entice them with plants that they and their larvae (otherwise known as caterpillars) use as food. No site is too small to create a butterfly garden. You can begin to meet the needs of butterflies by adding flowers and herbs to an existing flower bed or container garden. Trees, shrubs, and ground covers are also used by butterflies and these can be included in areas throughout your landscape. A colorful grouping of butterfly-attracting plants will help butterflies locate your garden when they are flying through the neighborhood.



A bonus of creating a butterfly garden is that it will probably attract not only butterflies but also other flying pollinators including bumblebees, moths, and hummingbirds.

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### Creating Butterfly Gardens

#### Choose the Site

An adult butterfly's activities are all oriented around the sun. They use the sun to navigate and to increase their body temperature which is necessary for strong flight. They use nectar from plants that grow in full sun. So it's important that you locate the butterfly garden in sunny areas of the landscape.



In addition, because butterflies use up more energy flying in windy areas, they prefer feeding in areas where they do not have to fight the wind. So choose a sunny site out of the wind. In a windy area, create a hot spot for butterflies by planting on the south or southwest side of a building, fence, or hedge.

Considering your own enjoyment, determine where a concentration of butterfly plants would be most visible, enjoyable, and easy to maintain. Good locations include:

- Along a walkway or next to a patio or other seating area
- Near a frequently-used entry
- Near a neighbor's flower garden
- In a vegetable garden
- Close to a frequently used-window

Wherever you locate the garden, add a seat so you can observe butterflies drinking nectar, laying eggs, basking, chasing mates, and defending their territory.

#### Include Plants for Adult Butterflies



Flying requires great amounts of energy. Therefore, butterflies must locate high-energy food sources such as nectar-producing flowers. Nectar contains energy-rich sugars and has about the same basic chemical make-up, no matter what flower it comes from. Hence, a hungry adult butterfly may visit several different flowers for nectar. Likewise, a single nectar-producing flower may be visited by several different butterfly species. A wide variety of flowers, including many popular garden and landscape plants (Table 1), can provide nectar for butterflies. However, butterflies do have preferences.

Brightly-colored, fragrant plants are especially attractive. Plants with flower heads that contain small multiple florets, such as those found on asters, furnish butterflies with landing pads. Here butterflies can rest and sip nectar, as well as pollinate the plants.

Note that some ornamental flowering plants have been hybridized to produce particularly showy flowers. Unfortunately, these highly-developed plants may not be good sources of nectar. When selecting plants for nectar, avoid flowers described as "double" and instead choose the singular forms.

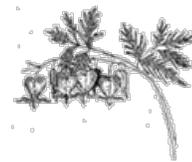
When you select plants for a butterfly garden, strive to have known butterfly plants in bloom from spring to late fall. To extend the blooming season, include annual flowers and remove dead flower-heads to extend blooming periods.

Good plants for containers include fuchsias, sweet alyssum, garden sage, dianthus, and lavender. For containers, avoid tall annuals such as tall marigolds, tall zinnias, and cosmos. To keep a butterfly garden from looking bleak during winter, include

some plants with interesting winter structure or evergreen foliage—lavender and hyssop, for example.

Table 1. Butterfly plants and Caterpillar Plants

Plants are listed alphabetically by their botanical name. The botanical name includes the *Genus* and the *species*. When referencing more than one plant species in a particular genus, the abbreviation “spp.” is used. Considered seeking assistance from a horticulturalist or local nursery specializing in native and wildlife plants, or the local chapter of Washington Native Plant Society, to determine which species and varieties of plants are appropriate for your area, or zone.



A = Nectar plants that are food sources for butterflies in their adult stage.  
 C = Larval food plants that are food sources for butterflies in their caterpillar stage.  
 \* = A plant or genus that is native to the Pacific Northwest.  
 Bold type = Recommended plant  
 Do not plant Butterfly bush (*Buddleia spp.*), it has been declared a noxious weed

#### Evergreen Trees

- A,C Madrona, *Arbutus menziesii* \*
- C Incense-cedar, *Calocedrus* sp. \*
- C Pine, *Pinus* spp. \*
- C Douglas-fir, *Pseudotsuga* sp. \*

#### Deciduous Trees

- C Maple, *Acer* spp. \*
- C Alder, *Alnus* spp. \*
- C Birch, *Betula* spp. \*
- A,C Dogwood, *Cornus* spp. \*
- A,C Native Black Hawthorn, *Crataegus* spp. \*
- A,C Garden apple, crabapple, *Malus* spp.
- C Black Cottonwood, *Populus* spp. \*
- C Aspen, *Populus tremuloides* \*
- A,C Bitter Cherry, *Prunus* spp. \*
- C Oak, *Quercus* spp. \*
- C Cascara, *Rhamnus purshiana* \*
- A,C Willow, *Salix* spp. \*

#### Evergreen Shrubs (short and tall)

- C Manzanita, *Arctostaphylos* spp. \*
- A,C Wild-lilac (Mountain balm), *Ceanothus* spp. \*
- A Buckbrush, *Ceanothus* spp. \*
- A Escallonia, *Escallonia* spp.
- C Salal, *Gaultheria shallon* \*
- A Hyssop, *Hyssopsis officinalis*
- A Lavender, *Lavandula* spp.
- A Oregon-grape, *Mahonia aquifolium* \*
- A,C Rhododendron, *Rhododendron* spp. \*
- Thimbleberry *Rubus parviflorus*
- Salmonberry *Rubus spectabilis*
- A Germander, *Teucrium chamaedrys*

#### Deciduous Shrubs

- A,C Serviceberry, *Amelanchier alnifolia* \*
- C Oceanspray, *Holodiscus* spp. \*
- A Bluebeard, *Caryopteris* spp.
- A Rabbitbrush, *Chrysothamnus* spp. \*
- A,C Red-twig dogwood, *Cornus sericea* \*
- N Mock-orange, *Philadelphus lewisii* \*
- A,C Chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana* \*

#### Garden Perennials (cont)

- A,C Lupine, *Lupinus* spp. \*
- A Monkey flower, *Mimulus* spp. \*
- A Bee balm, *Monarda didyma*
- A Catmint, *Nepeta* spp.
- A Penstemon, *Penstemon* spp. \*
- A Phlox, *Phlox* spp. \*
- A Black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*
- A Pincushion flower, *Scabiosa* spp.
- A,C Fall sedum, *Sedum spectabile*
- A,C Dusty miller, *Senecio cineraria*
- A Tall verbena, *Verbena bonariensis*

#### Ground Covers

- C Kinnikinnik, *A. uva-ursi* \*
- A Seathrift, *Armeria maritima* \*
- C Salal, *Gaultheria shallon* \*
- A Heather, *Erica* spp.
- A Wild strawberry, *Fragaria* spp. \*
- A Candytuft, *Iberis* spp.

#### Vines and Vine-like Plants

- C Hops, *Humulus lupulus*
- A Honeysuckle, *Lonicera ciliosa*; *L. hispidula* \*
- A Twinberry, *Lonicera involucrate* \*
- A,C Trailing nasturtium, *T. majus*

#### Wildflowers

- A,C Pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea* \*
- A,C Angelica, *Angelica lucida* \*
- A,C Butterfly weed, *Asclepias* spp. \*
- C Bleeding heart, *Dicentra* spp. \*
- A Wild-buckwheat, *Erigonium* spp. \*
- A Gilia, *Gilia* spp. \*
- A,C Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum lanatum* \*
- A,C Desert-parsley, *Lomatium* spp. \*
- A,C Lupine, *Lupinus* spp. \*
- C Checker mallow, *Sidalcea oregana* \*
- A Goldenrod, *Solidago* spp. \*
- C Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*
- C Stinging nettle, *Urtica dioica* \*
- C Violet, *Viola* spp. \*

- A,C Bitterbrush, *Purshia tridentata* \*
- A Wild azalea, *R. occidentale* \*
- A,C Wild rose, *Rosa* spp. \*
- A Elderberry, *Sambucus* spp. \*
- A,C Spirea, *Spiraea* spp. \*
- A Lilac, *Syringa* spp.
- A Garden blueberry, *Vaccinium* spp.
- A Chaste tree, *Vitex agnus-catus*

#### Garden Perennials

- A Yarrow, *Achillea* spp. \*
- C Rockcress, *Arabis caucasica*
- A Aster, *Aster* spp. \*
- A Yellow alyssum, *Aurinaria saxatilis*
- A Campanula, *Campanula* spp. \*
- A Daisy, *Chrysanthemum* spp.  
Native thistles *Cirsium edule*;  
*Other native Cirsium spp*
- A Coreopsis, *Coreopsis* spp.
- A Clove (Cottage) pink, *Dianthus* spp.
- A Coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea*
- A Globe-thistle, *Echinops* spp.
- A Sea-holly, *Eryngium amethystinum*
- A Wallflower, *Erysimum* spp.
- A Blanket flower, *Gaillardia* spp. \*
- A Heliotrope, *Heliotropium* spp.
- A Gayfeather, *Liatris* spp.
- A Statice, *Limonium latifolium*

#### Garden Annual Flowers

- A Ageratum, *Ageratum houstonianum*
- A Alyssum, *Alyssum maritima*
- C Borage, *Borago officinalis*
- A Calendula, *Calendula officinalis*
- A Clarkia, *Clarkia* spp. \*
- A Spiderflower, *Cleome spinosa*
- A Cosmos, *Cosmos bipinnatus*
- A Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*
- A,C Sunflower, *Helianthus* spp.
- A,C Forget-me-not, *Myosotis* spp.
- A French marigold, *Tagetes patula*
- A Low verbena, *Verbena* spp.
- A Zinnia, *Zinnia elegans*

#### Garden Herbs and Vegetables

- A Garden mint, *Mentha* spp.
- A Oregano, *Origanum vulgare*
- A Garden sage, *Salvia* spp.
- A Thyme, *Thymus* spp.
- A,C Broccoli, carrot, kale, radish  
Stinging nettle

#### Plants for Breeding and Caterpillar Food

The caterpillar is the main feeding and growing stage in the butterfly life cycle. If you welcome the opportunity to observe the entire butterfly life cycle in your yard, you must furnish breeding plants and larval (caterpillar) food. Although mating may occur anywhere, females probably will not venture great distances from specific caterpillar host plants, especially if there is an ample supply of nectar nearby.

Adult butterflies lay their eggs on or near specific host plants because these plants supply all nutritional needs of the caterpillars. Caterpillars are much pickier about their food than their adult counterparts. This specificity is apparently so strong that most caterpillars will starve to death if they cannot find their host plants in a field or yard soon after emerging from the egg.

Fortunately, many larval food plants are common and your yard may already have some. However, if you know what butterflies occur in your area, you can make a point of planting caterpillar plants listed in Table 1. These plants are sometimes partially or completely consumed by the caterpillar. Some larval host plants have weedy characteristics, so locating the breeding and feeding grounds in a patch of wild vegetation in a corner of your property is advised. Group larval food plants just as you would nectar plants. This will help females locate future nursery sites and provide caterpillars with ample nourishment.

#### Furnish Breeding and Feeding Grounds

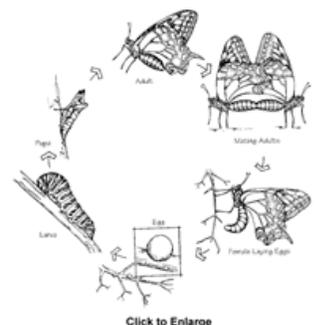
If you are truly concerned with butterfly conservation and welcome the opportunity to observe the entire butterfly life cycle in your own yard, you should furnish breeding and larval (caterpillar) feeding grounds for butterflies. Although mating may occur anywhere, reproductively successful females probably will not venture great distances from specific host plants (plants eaten by the caterpillars), especially if there is an ample supply of nectar nearby. Most adult butterflies lay their eggs on or near specific host plants because these plants meet the nutritional needs of the caterpillars hatched from the eggs. This specificity is apparently so strong that most caterpillars will starve to death if they cannot find their host plants in a field or yard soon after emerging from the egg.

Fortunately, many larval food plants are common and your yard probably already has some. However, if you know what butterflies occur in your area, you can make a point of planting larval plants listed in Table 1.

It's generally a good idea to group larval plants just as you would nectar plants. This will help females locate future nursery sites and provide caterpillars with ample nourishment.

Please realize that the caterpillar is the main feeding and growing state in the butterfly life cycle. Therefore, these larval plants are sometimes partially or completely consumed. Also, some larval host plants may have weedy characteristics. Consequently, you may want to locate the breeding and feeding grounds in a patch of

Lifecycle of the Anise Swallowtail Butterfly





wild vegetation in a corner of your property.

## Create a Planting Plan

A simple planting plan (Fig 1.) allows you to experiment with and plan the locations of plants on paper before any work begins. It can be drawn freehand on any blank piece of paper and may include as much detail as you choose. A more detailed plan can be drawn to scale and may include plant species, locations, quantities, and spacing. You may use a circle template to make different size circles to represent the sizes of plants. Design according to plant color, shape, sun/shade requirements, height, and soil needs.

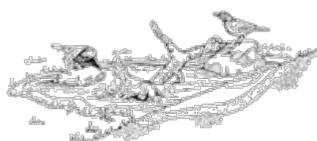
Keep your ideas flexible; final adjustments to any plan will always occur at planting time.

Before planting the new butterfly garden, experiment with its shape by outlining the boundaries with a garden hose or several stakes pounded in the ground. You can move these into different shapes and then use the line to provide a well-defined edge. Spade and/or till the soil and add compost or other organic material as needed. Bear in mind that some of the best butterfly plants require fertile, well-drained soil. For successful plant survival, it is best to research the plant requirements before you design your garden.

Finally, place the plants while still in their containers where you think they belong. Step back, view the area from various angles, and see if you want to change anything. Be sure to provide plenty of water for the new plants right after planting and during the first growing season.

No insecticides; they are designed to kill insects which is what a butterfly is. Use natural diversity to control other insect populations by planting many species of plants.

## Enhancement Features for Butterflies



### Water Sources and Mineral Sources

Butterflies take water and trace minerals from patches of wet sand or soil. Having one of these amenities can attract a large party of butterflies to one spot. Mud around the edge of a pond, under a hose bib, or a birdbath may already be a popular spot.

To create a small damp puddle site, dig out 2 or 3 inches of soil about 24 inches wide in a frequently watered area. Water will collect there. Another way to provide a drinking place is to sink a small bucket in the ground and fill it almost to the top with wet sand. A shallow terra cotta plant saucer sunk into the ground and kept moist works well and may be filled with over-ripe fruit which butterflies love. Place these water sources in sunny areas out of the wind and near nectar plants. If cats are a concern, put wet sand in a birdbath or other elevated container.

### Basking and Hibernation Sites

On cool days, in the morning, and periodically throughout the day, butterflies warm their blood and flight muscles by basking with their wings open to the sun. Place a few large stones or rocks in sunny areas or facing south to serve as basking sites. Again, if cats are a concern, put rocks in a birdbath or other elevated container.

Some butterfly species overwinter as adults but must migrate south. Butterflies that overwinter in colder areas such as the Washington do so as eggs (such as the banded hairstreak), furry caterpillars (fritillaries and crescents) and pupae (in the chrysalis such as tiger swallowtails and cabbage whites). The best way to help butterflies survive the winter is to adopt a maintenance plan that meets your aesthetic requirements without disturbing the butterfly over-wintering survival habitat. Don't be too concerned about tidiness in all areas of your property. Over-zealous fall yard and garden cleanup removes the very stuff that butterflies depend on to get through the winter, including snags, downed branches and wood, thick undergrowth, and brush piles. Research indicates that "butterfly hibernation boxes" which you may have seen in garden stores and catalogs have not been effective at attracting overwintering butterflies because the structure does not match the natural form.

### Natural Areas

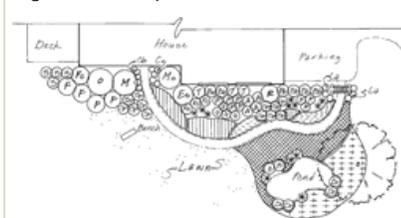
Many butterfly species seek shelter among thick plants and tall grasses at night and during bad weather. If possible, leave or add wild patches in out-of-the-way places in your yard, or discontinue mowing a patch of lawn. A bonus is that you'll probably be growing larval plants, too. To avoid complaints, mow a strip around the unmowed area and let neighbors and local officials know what you are trying to accomplish (Fig. X). Registering your yard as a WDFW Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary and installing the signs often helps neighbors understand and appreciate your intentions.

### Moths

Moths are fascinating visitors to the evening garden. Be sure to go "moth watching" at dusk on some warm summer evening. Use a flashlight after dark and try covering it with red cellophane so as not to distract moths from feeding.

In addition to being important pollinators, moths are a critical food source for breeding birds, bats, and spiders. There are at least ten times as many moth species as butterflies in Washington. Of the 6,000 species of moths in North America, only two have caterpillars that favor woolen garments and carpets. Most larvae (caterpillars) feed on a variety of plants including alder, apples, azaleas, fuchsias, grapes, cottonwood, poplar, willow, snowberry, and cherry. Adult sphinx moths extract nectar from deep-throated, fragrant flowers that open at night. Like hummingbirds, they hover in flight

Figure 1. Butterfly Garden Plan



[Click to Enlarge](#)

Example of a planting plan. When creating a planting plan, first experiment with plant locations; don't be too concerned about exact species and their locations.



while feeding, but instead of the long beak, they have a long tongue like a drinking straw.

Differences between moths and butterflies include:

Butterflies	Moths
Day fliers	Generally night fliers
Often brightly colored	Generally less colorful (with some dramatic exceptions)
Antennae is not feathery and are knobbed at the ends	Antennae may be feathery and not knobbed
Pupa has no silky cocoon around it	Pupa is often in a silky cocoon

Moths and butterflies take nectar from many of the same plants. Flowers that attract night-flying moths include:

Moths and butterflies take nectar from many of the same plants. Flowers that attract night-flying moths include:

Catmint, <i>Nepeta</i> spp.	Sweet William, <i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Evening-primrose, <i>Oenothera</i> spp.	Fireweed, <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Petunia, <i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	Jasmine, <i>Jasmine</i> spp.
Mock-orange, <i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Tall garden phlox, <i>Phlox</i> spp.	Four o'clock, <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Lilac, <i>Syringa</i> spp.	Beebalm, <i>Monarda didyma</i>
Yucca, <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Flowering tobacco
Butterfly bush, <i>Buddleia davidii</i>	

Do not purchase and release farm-raised mail-ordered butterflies.

These butterflies, while possibly a species that occurs locally, do not have the genetics of our local butterflies and could introduce characteristics that are not adapted to this area, such as breeding out non-overwintering instincts, or they may weaken the genetics of our local populations. They could also introduce a devastating disease, in addition to competing for the ever-dwindling habitat of our local populations.

## Watching Butterflies and Conducting a Butterfly Survey

Few other insects can be as pleasing to watch as butterflies, not only for their fascinating flight patterns but also for sheer beauty of color and pattern. Butterfly watching can also give you a new awareness of the plants and habitats around your property.

You can survey what types of butterflies appear in your neighborhood during the warm times of the year. Use colored photographs from the references for identification. Mark the pages containing the common species for quick reference.



Butterflies are best found in open, sunny areas that have flowers. Your own yard is a good place to start. Any rural roadside will also do. Powerline cuts, irrigation ditches, mud-puddle margins, sunny streamsides, and a city bed of annual flowers are other good sites. Take notes on what plants butterflies visit. You can use these notes later to decide which plants to include in your butterfly garden.

Butterflies are best observed when feeding or basking in the sun. On cool days and in the mornings, butterflies can be seen basking in the sunlight with their wings open and their bodies perpendicular to the sun to absorb heat quickly from the sun's rays. They also sometimes become so involved in drinking that you can approach to within inches. When approaching butterflies, move slowly and fluidly.

Binoculars are almost as helpful to the butterfly-watcher as to the birder. They enable you to survey a large field for butterflies, or to sit on your porch to view your butterfly garden. Lower-powered binoculars that focus closer are best. Eventually you'll be able to identify certain butterflies "on the wing." Finally, when looking for butterflies, think small; many common species have a wing span of an inch or less.

### Table 2. Some Common Pacific Northwest Butterflies

The following list includes some of the common butterflies found in different areas of Washington. For identification, use the colored plates provided in books listed under "References." After you've identified the species found in your area, you can use the plants listed to attract them to your yard

Food plants =	Plants eaten by butterfly larvae (caterpillars); also called host plants.
Nectar sources =	Nectar-producing flowers and other nectar sources, such as manure and rotting fruit that are used by adult butterflies.
Anise swallowtail	Silvery blue
Food plants: Desert-parsley, fennel, carrot, garden parsley, cow-parsnip, seaside angelica.	Food plants: Mostly lupine; also wild pea, vetch, clover and other legumes.

Nectar sources: Butterfly bush, desert-parsley, penstemon, garden mint, zinnia, lantana, coltsfoot.

#### Western tiger swallowtail

Food plants: Big-leaf maple, willow, aspen, poplar, cottonwood, sycamore, cherry, alder, apple, serviceberry, hawthorn.

Nectar sources: Common lilac, butterfly bush, mock-orange, rhododendron, blackberry, thistle, phlox, garden mint, lily, lavender, verben, wallflower, honeysuckle, sweet William, clove pink, giant-hyssop.

#### Pale swallowtail

Food plants: Buckbrush, cherry, hawthorn, cascara, alder, hardhack spiraea, oceanspray, currant, coffeeberry.

Nectar sources: Oceanspray, penstemon, columbine, and those listed for Western tiger swallowtail.

#### Pine white

Food plants: Pine (especially western white and ponderosa pine), Douglas-fir, fir, hemlock, red-cedar.

Nectar sources: Butterfly bush, dusty miller, daisies, coreopsis, lobelia, goldenrod, strawflower.

#### Orange sulphur

Food plants: Alfalfa, clover, and other legumes.

Nectar sources: Alfalfa and other legumes, mustard, thistle, aster, red-twig dogwood.

#### Cabbage white (*Cabbage butterfly*)

Food plants: Cabbage, broccoli, radish, mustard, nasturtium, spiderflower.

Nectar sources: Butterfly bush, money plant, blackberry, coreopsis, dandelion, thistle, sweet pea.

#### Sara orangetip

Food plants: Winter cress, nasturtium, moneyplant, rockcress.

Nectar sources: Cherry, strawberry, monkey flower, dandelion, violet, rock cress, coltsfoot.

#### Brown elfin

Food plants: The flower parts, buds and seed pods of apple, salal, buckbrush, bitterbrush, manzanita, rhododendron, azalea, bog-laurel, Labrador tea, oceanspray, blueberry, sedum, kinnikinnik.

Nectar sources: Cherry, willow, osoberry, bitterbrush, winter cress, blueberry, wild-buckwheat, kinnikinnik.

#### Spring azure

Food plants: Flower parts and seeds of dogwood, oak, buckthorn, apple, madrone, viburnum, cherry, plum, sumac, blueberry, escallonia, cotoneaster, hardhack, manzanita, oceanspray, cinquefoil, salal.

Nectar sources: Cherry, plum, willow, mountain-lilac, rock cress, winter cress, escallonia, blackberry, cotoneaster, milkweed, forget-me-not, dandelion, violet, miner's lettuce, many plants in the mustard family.

Nectar sources: Cherry, plum, coneflower, desert-parsley, lupine.

#### Lorquin's admiral

Food plants: Willow, chokecherry, aspen, oceanspray, cottonwood, hardhack spirea, cherry, apple.

Nectar sources: Thistle, mustard, blackberry, giant-hyssop, Barrett's penstemon; also rotting fruit, animal droppings, carrion.

#### Red admiral

Food plants: Mostly stinging nettle.

Nectar sources: Butterfly bush, daisy, aster, thistle, dandelion, goldenrod, gayfeather, ageratum, milkweed, candytuft, alfalfa, sedum, wallflower, fireweed, red clover, mallow, sea-holly, garden mint, red-valerian, penstemon, spiraea, germander.

#### Painted lady

Food plants: Mostly thistle; also, sunflower, pearly everlasting, stinging nettle, borage, hollyhock, legumes.

Nectar sources: Oregon-grape, rabbitbrush, butterfly bush, zinnia, dandelion, thistle, gayfeather, aster, daisy, cosmos, garden mint, sweet William, red-valerian, red clover, milkweed, pincushion flower, wallflower, candytuft, coneflower, aster.

#### Mourning cloak

Food plants: Elm, cottonwood, poplar, willow, birch, hackberry, hawthorn, wild rose.

Nectar sources: Willow, butterfly bush, milkweed, rock- cress, Shasta daisy, daphne; also tree sap and rotting fruit.

#### Milbert's tortoiseshell

Food plants: Stinging nettle.

Nectar sources: Willow, butterfly bush, lilac, thistle, daisy, goldenrod, marigold, ageratum, stonecrop, wallflower, aster, dandelion, calendula.

#### Mylitta crescent

Food plants: Thistle.

Nectar sources: Pearly everlasting, hawkbit, goldenrod, aster.

#### Satyr comma (*Satyr anglewing*)

Food plants: Stinging nettle.

Nectar sources: Dandelion, aster, blackberry; also rotting fruit, tree sap.

#### Common wood nymph

Food plants: Grasses.

Nectar sources: Coneflower, garden mint, sunflower, fleabane, penstemon, spiraea, mock-orange, alfalfa, clematis; also rotting fruit, tree sap.

#### Woodland skipper

Food plants: Grasses; caterpillars feed at night.

Nectar sources: Bluebeard, lavender, butterfly bush, oregano, coreopsis, pearly everlasting, statice, black-eyed Susan, thistle, dandelion, marigold, fall sedum, lobelia, aster.

## Resources

### Books

- Brewer, J. and D. Winter. *Butterflies and Moths: A Companion to Your Field Guide*. Prentice Hall, New York, 1986.
- Emmel, Thomas C. *Butterfly Gardening*. Friedman/Fairfax, 1997.
- Link, Russell. *Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1999.
- Pyle, Robert Michael. *Handbook for Butterfly Watchers*. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1992.
- Skelly, Flora Johnson and Brett Johnson. *Butterfly Gardening in Western Washington*. Wild Words, Redmond, WA, 1998. Available from Wild Words, Box 464, 23316 NE Redmond-Fall City Road, Redmond, WA 98053. [www.wildwords.com](http://www.wildwords.com)
- Xerces Society/Smithsonian Institution. *Butterfly Gardening: Creating Summer Magic in Your Garden*. 2nd edition. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, CA, 1999.
- Any of these books by Robert Michael Pyle:
  - *Watching Washington Butterflies*

#### The Eco-Geographic Basis for Lepidoptera Conservation

- o The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Butterflies
- o The IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book (with S.M. Wells & N.M. Collings)
- o Handbook for Butterfly Watchers
- o Butterflies: A Peterson Field Guide Coloring Book (with Sarah Ann Hughes & Roger Tory Peterson)
- o Insects: A Peterson Field Guide Coloring Book (with Kristin Kest)
- o Wintergreen: Rambles in a Ravaged Land
- o The Thunder Tree: Lessons from an Urban Wildland
- o Where Bigfoot Walks: Across the Dark Divide
- o Chasing Monarchs: Migrating with the Butterflies of Passage
- o Nabokov's Butterflies (with Brian Boyd & Dmitri Nabokov)
- o Walking the High Ridge: Life as a Field Trip
- o The Butterflies of Cascadia

#### Field Guides

- Mitchell, R.T, and H.S. Zim. Golden Nature Guide Series. Butterflies and Moths. Golden Press, Western Press Company, Racine, WI, 1991.
- Opler, Paul and Amy Bartlett Wright. Peterson First Guide to Butterflies and Moths. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1994.
- Pyle, Robert Michael. Field Guide to the Butterflies of Cascadia. Seattle Audubon, Seattle, WA, 2000.
- Wright, Amy. Peterson First Guide to Caterpillars. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1993.

#### Organizations

- North American Butterfly Association, Inc. (NABA). 4 Delaware Road, Morristown, NJ 07960. [www.naba.org](http://www.naba.org)
- Seattle Audubon Society, 8050 35th Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98115. [www.seattleaudubon.org](http://www.seattleaudubon.org)

#### Websites

- Caterpillars of Pacific Northwest Forests and Woodlands  
[www.ent.orst.edu/lepphoto/](http://www.ent.orst.edu/lepphoto/)
- Butterfly Gardening References  
[www.tconl.com/~mines/reference](http://www.tconl.com/~mines/reference)
- Childrens' Butterfly Site  
<http://www.mesc.usgs.gov/resources/education/butterfly/bfly%5Fintro.asp>

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