

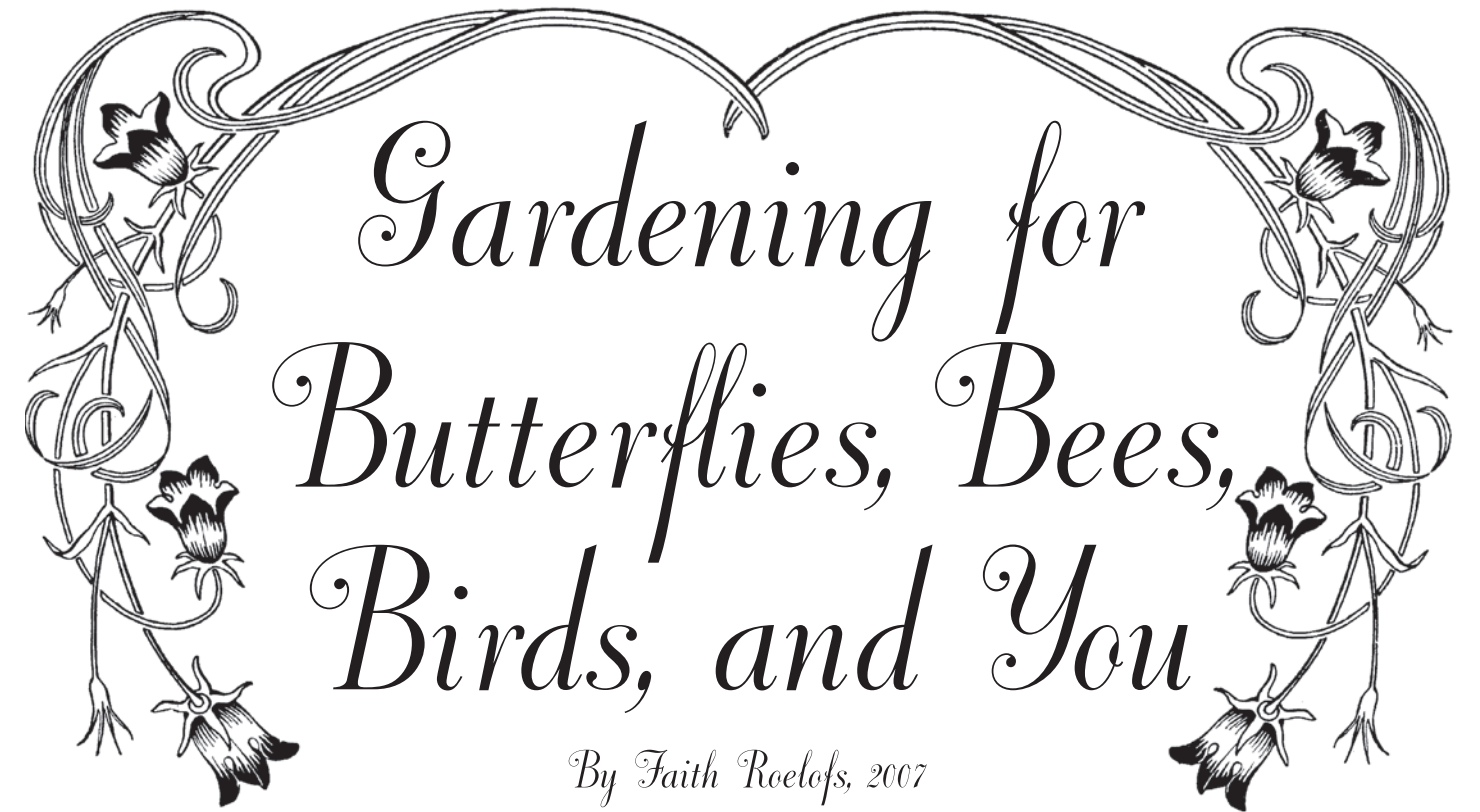


Butterfly Checklist

Adapted from *Butterfly Advocates*, Rob and Eve Gill, 2000



	When	Where		When	Where
Swallowtails			Spread-wing Skippers		
Pipevine Swallowtail			Common Checkered Skipper		
Two-tailed Swallowtail			Silver-spotted Skipper		
Brushfooted Butterflies			Short-tailed Skipper		
			Meridian Duskywing		
Variiegated Fritillary			Northern Cloudywing		
Fulvia Checkerspot			Rocky Mt. Duskywing		
Mylitta Crescent			Mournful Duskywing		
Sagebrush Checkerspot			Funereal Duskywing		
Hoary Comma			Pacuvius Duskywing		
Mourning Cloak			Folded-wing Skippers		
American Lady					
Painted Lady			Orange Skipperling		
Red Admiral			Pahaska Skipper		
Common Buckeye			Taxiles Skipper		
Red Spotted Purple			Cassus Roadside-Skipper		
California Sister			Gossamer-wing Butterflies		
Canyonland Satyr					
Red Satyr			Great Purple Hairstreak		
Red Bordered Satyr			Juniper Hairstreak		
American Snout			Gray Hairstreak		
Monarch			Thicket Hairstreak		
Queen			Western Pygmy Blue		
Whites & Sulphurs			Marine Blue		
			Western Tailed Blue		
Checkered White			Reakirt's Blue		
Sara Orangetip			Spring Azure		
Cabbage White			Acmon Blue		
Orange Sulphur			Metalmarks		
Southern Dogface					
Mexican Yellow			Morman Metalmark		
Sleepy Orange			Nais Metalmark		
Dainty Sulphur					



By Faith Roelofs, 2007

Your Special Spot

Pick a spot that you would love to spend quiet time in. Build around your existing native trees and shrubs that will provide shelter and resting places for butterflies and a nook with shade for you.

Add the hardscape features you enjoy, such as fencing to frame the garden or provide support for climbing plants, sunny rocks for butterflies and birds to rest on, a bench for you and a friend, and of course, a source of water for the plants, birds and insects.

Remember to add a shallow, gravel-filled puddle for the butterflies.



Pick Your Plants

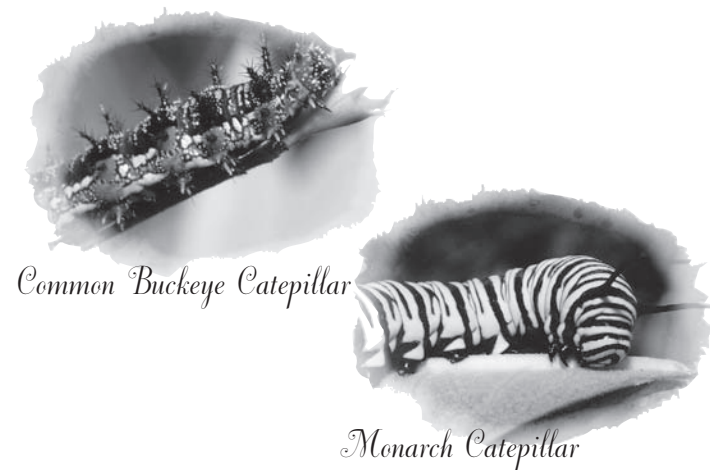
Adult butterflies are attracted to masses of white, pink, purple and yellow flowers. They are not too fussy about nectar sources, but they do need landing platforms.

Moths usually fly at night and are attracted to white flowers and sweet fragrances.

Hummingbirds are especially attracted to orange-, red- and blue-flowering plants.

Butterflies, moths and hummingbirds can reach nectar in deep flower tubes so choose some plants especially for them.

Select plants of varying height and blooming periods to supply accessible nectar throughout the growing season. Remember to add your favorite color or something from your childhood.



Common Buckeye Caterpillar

Monarch Caterpillar

Just For Caterpillars

Remember the butterfly life cycle? You can't have butterflies and moths without caterpillars, so consider plants that will be host plants for caterpillars.

You will have to tolerate some chewed plants, as caterpillars must eat until they get big enough to form their pupae and transform into adults.

Many butterflies and moths overwinter as eggs, larvae or pupae so don't clean up your garden too well in the fall as the next generation of butterflies and moths may be resting there.

Who Are Your Winged Visitors?

Below are some books and sources of information to help you grow a healthy garden and identify your bird and butterfly visitors. Their fascinating behaviors and life cycles will entertain you all summer and you will have contributed to a healthy environment for all.

Some Gardening Resources

Sunset Western Garden Book, K. N. Brenzel, ed. (2001)

A Field Guide to the Plants of Arizona, Anne Orth Epple (1995)

Desert Grasses, Arizona Native Plant Society (1993)

Wildscaping, A Central Arizona Highlands Native Planting Guide, Highlands Center for Natural History (2001)

Arizona Master Gardener Manual (1997) on line
<http://ag.arizona.edu/pubs/garden/mg/index.html>

U. of A. Co-op Ext., Yavapai County Master Gardener hotline
 (928) 445-6590 X222

www.highcountrygardens.com

Some Butterfly and Hummingbird Books

Butterflies Through Binoculars: The West, Jeffrey Glassberg (2001)

Peterson Field Guide—Western Butterflies, Paul Opler (1999)

70 Common Butterflies of the Southwest, Rich Bailowitz and Doug Danforth (1997)



Red Admiral



Pipevine Swallowtail



Painted Lady

Common Butterfly and Moth Plants

Of the Central Arizona Highlands

Adapted from Nichole Trushell, 2002

Alligator Juniper—Junipers are host plants for the tiny, but beautiful juniper hairstreak. In addition to being food for the caterpillar, adults can be found resting within the dense branches of trees.

Annual sunflower—This large, widespread native sunflower provides an excellent nectar source for a variety of butterflies, including monarchs. Its seeds are a favorite of the lesser goldfinch.

Brickellia—The sweet fragrance of the night-blooming flowers of Brickellia, and the related Eupatorium, attract night flying moths and provide nectar for them.

Buckwheat—This low-growing, silvery plant provides nectar for butterflies and is an excellent native ground cover in woodland yards.

Chokecherry—Chokecherry is a host plant for the two-tailed swallowtail caterpillar. The apple-green caterpillar has yellow "eye-spots" on a black-banded hump.

Coral bells—These low-growing plants like more moisture and shade. They are a great nectar source for sulphur butterflies and hummingbirds.

Cottonwoods and Willows—Leaves of these related plants are food for a variety of caterpillars, including the mourning cloak, the red-spotted purple and the viceroy.

Desert willow—The showy orchid-like pink flowers of this tree are a favorite of the two-tailed swallowtail, bumblebees and of our many visiting hummingbirds.

Fleabane daisy—The flat-topped flowers of fleabane daisies and other members of the sunflower family make a nice landing platform for nectar-seeking butterflies.

Gaillardia—The strong contrasting colors of this flower direct butterflies to the nectar sources.

Globe mallow—Delicate, orange flowers provide nectar for butterflies. Globe mallow may also be a host for the



Gaillardia

Indian Paintbrush

Coral Bells

common checker-skipper, a pretty moth-like butterfly with a one-inch wingspan.

Indian paintbrush—This plant is partially parasitic on grama grass with which it grows. The flowers provide a nectar source for checkerspot butterflies and hummingbirds.

Manzanita—The tiny, pink, bell-like blossoms provide an early spring nectar source for butterflies.

Oaks—Several species of oaks serve as hosts to the California sister butterfly caterpillars. California sister adults are reluctant to feed on flowers and seem to prefer excrement, fruit and aphid honeydew.

Penstemons—Some of the more than three-dozen species of Penstemon are hosts to butterfly larva. The various beautiful tubular or bell-shaped flowers are nectar sources for many insects and hummingbirds.

Side-oats grama grass—This beautiful perennial grass is host to the orange skipperling and other skippers. Many species of native grasses offer food for caterpillars.

Skyrocket—The brilliant tubular red flowers are a favorite nectar source of the two-tailed swallowtail butterflies. Male hummingbirds can be seen performing swooping aerial displays above the flowers.