Butterfly Gardening

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What is Butterfly Gardening?

- Garden or landscape designed to provide places & plants for butterflies & moths
- Partial adults only
- · Complete all stages

Why Butterfly Garden?

- Beauty
- · Contributes to a richer habitat garden
- Bioindicators
- Curiosity
- · Help rebuild populations

What are Butterflies & Moths?

- Invertebrate animals
 - No backbone
- · Skeleton outside
- 3 main body regions
- 6 legs as adults
- 4 wings as adults
- Wings clothed in scales
- Proboscis as adults

Adult Butterfly - Wing veins provide structure Wing Scales - Vary by group Monarch Butterfly, Danaus plexippus

Juvenile Butterfly (Caterpillar)

Food

- Adults
 - · Suck nectar
 - · Produced by plants
- · Mostly flowers
- Proboscis

Insect Mouthparts

All are derived from chewing mandibles

Adult: Proboscis: Galea (on the maxilla), elongate, folded lengthwise, long drinking straw-like, central food channel

Food

Larvae

- · Chew plant parts
 - · Buds, flowers, Fruits
 - · Stems, leaves
- Mandibles

Larva: Mandibles, paired • opposable

How Do They Live?

- · Life Cycle
 - Egg Larva Pupa Adult
- Emerge from egg
- Molting
- Pupation
- Eclosion
- Adult

Complete Metamorphosis: Egg - Larva - Pupa - Adult

Butterfly or Moth?

Butterflies	Moths
Club-tipped antennae, never with feathery side branches	Slender tapered antennae, not clubbed, sometimes with feathery side branches
Thinner, less hairy body	Thicker, hairier body
Naked pupa ("chrysalis"), never completely inside of a silken "cocoon"	Naked pupa, sometimes inside of a silken "cocoon"
When at rest, wings usually folded closed over the body, sometimes held outward	When at rest, wings usually held outward, rarely folded closed over the body
Fly in daytime	Most fly at night, some in day
20,000 species known	120,000 species known

How can I attract them?

- Basic Needs (B4):
 - Food
 - Water
 - Shelter
 - · Mates/Reproduction
- Flowers for adults
 - Rainbow: OYGBIV
 - No red why?
- Plants for larvae

- Water
- Habitat
- Shade
- Mourning Cloak: water, citrus, watermelon, old bananas

Butterfly Feeder: http://thenaturestore.com/zz161.htm

Design Tips

- Take cues from nature
- Provide B4
- Favor plants that provide nectar and/or larval food

Trees & Larger Shrubs

- Foundation plantings
- · Establish character, height, & structure
- Alders, Sycamore, Oaks, Ashes, Junipers, Cypresses, Manzanitas, Ceanothus, Mountain mahogany
- Desert willow, Baccharis, arrowweed (Pluchea sericea)

Medium Shrubs

- · Secondary foundation
- offer a denser region of cover at lower heights
- · Rhamnus, Ceanothus, Baccharis, Manzanitas

Smaller Shrubs & Perennials

- · Flowers and vegetation to satiate hungry butterflies and moths
- Spots or drifts of color in the garden
- · Brittlebush, Buckwheats, Salvia, Monardella, Verbena

Groundcovers

- Provide cover for larvae
- · Some eaten by adults & larvae
- · Low Salvia, Manzanita, Ceanothus
- · Dana Point buckwheat

Seasonal Wildflowers

- · Quick snack for transient adults
- Some eaten by adults & larvae
- · Tidy tips, Gilia, Thistles
- Bulbs: Lilies (Lilium), Onion (Allium)
- · School bells (Dichelostemma capitata)

Disturbance

- Butterflies & Moths dislike disturbance
- · Keep incompatible items & activities away: sports, bbq, dogs, walkways

Plant Care

- Planting
 - · group each plant type
 - · more likely to attract
- Watering
 - · no high pressure
 - · use low-flow or drip
- Pruning
 - · Watch for eggs, larvae, & pupae

Pest Control

- · Competition: aphids
- Predators
 - Mantids
 - Assassin bugs
 - Ants & wasps
- · Parasitoid wasps & flies

Paint Strainer: Home Depot, etc.

Good Perennial Plant Choices

Onions Lilies **Brodiaeas** Milkweeds Asters Sunflowers Bignonia Yerba Santa Manzanitas Mints & Sages **Evening-Primrose** Monkeyflowers Beardtongues **Buckwheats** Columbines Coffeeberries Redberries

Cal Lilacs Verbenas

Good Annual Plant Choices

Pincushions Thistles **Asters** Sunflowers Goldfields Tidy tips Tar Plants

Evening-Primroses

Phlox

Buckwheats