



BUTTERFLY GARDENING WITH SOUTH FLORIDA NATIVE PLANTS

DADE CHAPTER of the FLORIDA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
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To attract butterflies to your yard, try to provide both nectar sources for the adults and host plants for the larvae (caterpillars). Provide a wide variety of nectar plants (more than those listed here) so blooms are available year round. You can only attract species which are in your immediate area, but you may see many species if your garden is diverse and free of chemicals.

The following represent a small fraction of the local butterflies, and a partial list of native plants that have been observed to attract them. This list is compiled from information provided by Roger Hammer, Phyllis Lerner, Elane Nuehring, Miami Blue Chapter NABA (miamiblue.org/) and other sources, including observations from Florida Native Plant Society members. Your own experience may be different, depending upon local conditions. Adult butterflies may cue on flower color or some aromatic compound in the nectar or larval host plant. Therefore, you may wish to experiment with alternative plants in the same family.

Other good native nectar plants available from nurseries: American Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), Yellowtops (*Flaveria linearis*), Florida Privet (*Forestiera segregata*) and many others. **Many lawn weeds** are valuable host and nectar plants. A few plants listed here are rarely, if ever, available from local nurseries.

Please do not collect such plants from the wild unless the site is due to be destroyed and you have the property owner's permission. Our wild butterfly populations need these plants. Please do not collect ANY plants from private property without the owner's permission.

BUTTERFLY	NATIVE PLANT LARVAL HOSTS	SOME NATIVE PLANT NECTAR SOURCES
ZEBRA HELICONIAN (<i>Heliconius charitonius</i>) GULF FRITILLARY (<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>) JULIA (<i>Dryas iulia</i>)	Corky-stemmed Passion Vine (<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>) Maypop (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>)	Spanish Needle (<i>Bidens alba</i>) Strongback (<i>Boussieria cassinifolia</i> & <i>Boussieria succulenta</i>) Butterfly Sage (<i>Cordia globosa</i>) Firebush (<i>Hamelia patens</i>) Wild Sage (<i>Lantana involucrata</i>) Pickerelweed (<i>Pontederia cordata</i>) Blue Porterweed (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>)
MONARCH (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	(Note: These S. Florida native <i>Asclepias</i> species are very difficult to obtain and cultivate and may not provide sufficient larval food for many butterflies. The widely used Scarlet Milkweed <i>A. curassavica</i> is nonnative and its use is controversial. See e.g. edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw311) Pink Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>) Longleaf Milkweed (<i>Asclepias longifolia</i>) Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias perennis</i>) Butterflyweed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)	Spanish needle (<i>Bidens alba</i>) Scarlet Sage (<i>Salvia coccinea</i>) Blue Porterweed (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>)
QUEEN (<i>Danaus gilippus</i>)	White vine (<i>Sarcostemma clausa</i>) (Asclepias spp. - see notes for Monarch)	Spanish Needle (<i>Bidens alba</i>) Scarlet Sage (<i>Salvia coccinea</i>) Blue Porterweed (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>)

BUTTERFLY	NATIVE PLANT LARVAL HOSTS	SOME NATIVE PLANT NECTAR SOURCES
ORANGE-BARRED SULPHUR (<i>Phoebis philea</i>) CLOUDLESS SULPHUR (<i>Phoebis sennae</i>)	Privet Senna (<i>Senna ligustrina</i>) Bahama Senna (<i>Senna mexicana</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>)	Spanish Needle (<i>Bidens alba</i>) Butterfly Sage (<i>Cordia globosa</i>) Firebush (<i>Hamelia patens</i>) Scarlet Sage (<i>Salvia coccinea</i>) Bahama Senna (<i>Senna mexicana</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>) Privet Senna (<i>Senna ligustrina</i>)
ATALA (<i>Eumaeus atala</i>)	Coontie (<i>Zamia integrifolia</i>)	Florida fiddlewood (<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>) Butterfly Sage (<i>Cordia globosa</i>) Wild Sage (<i>Lantana involucrata</i>) Buccaneer palm (<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>) White Indigo Berry (<i>Randia aculeata</i>) Saw Palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>)
RUDDY DAGGERWING (<i>Marpesia petreus</i>)	Strangler Fig (<i>Ficus aurea</i>) Shortleaf Fig (<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>)	Butterfly Sage (<i>Cordia globosa</i>) Dahoon Holly (<i>Ilex cassine</i>) Wild Coffee (<i>Psychotria</i> spp.)
GIANT SWALLOWTAIL (<i>Heraclides crespontes</i>)	Wild Lime (<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>) Biscayne Prickly Ash (<i>Zanthoxylum coriaceum</i>)	Strongback (<i>Bouyeria cassinifolia</i> & <i>Bouyeria succulenta</i>) Wild Lime (<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>)
EASTERN BLACK SWALLOWTAIL (<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>)	Water Dropwort (<i>Oxypholis filiformis</i>) Mock Bishop Weed (<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>) other native members of the celery family	Thistle (<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>) Firebush (<i>Hamelia patens</i>)
CASSIUS BLUE (<i>Leptotes cassia</i>)	Crenulate Leadplant (<i>Amorpha crenulata</i>) Blackbead (<i>Pithecellobium keyense</i>) Doctorbush (<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>)	Butterfly Sage (<i>Cordia globosa</i>)
LARGE ORANGE SULPHUR (<i>Phoebis agarithe</i>)	Wild Tamarind (<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>) Blackbead (<i>Pithecellobium guadelupense</i>)	Spanish Needle (<i>Bidens alba</i>) Strongback (<i>Bouyeria cassinifolia</i> & <i>Bouyeria succulenta</i>) Firebush (<i>Hamelia patens</i>)
WHITE PEACOCK (<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>)	Water Hyssop, Herb-of-Grace (<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>) Frogfruit, Creeping Charlie (<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>)	Spanish Needle (<i>Bidens alba</i>)
LONG-TAILED SKIPPER (<i>Urbanus proteus</i>)	Butterfly Pea (<i>Centrosema virginiana</i>)	Spanish Needle (<i>Bidens alba</i>)
BUCKEYE (<i>Junonia coenia</i>)	Black Mangrove (<i>Avicennia germinans</i>) Blue Porterweed (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>)	Tickseed (<i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i>) Silk Grass (<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>) Other native aster-like species