



Biosphere Consulting

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BiosphereNursery.com

Butterfly Gardening in Central Florida

Many of our native plant species are in decline because of a decline in insect pollinators, resulting in low seed production. Many crops also produce lower yields due to low pollinator populations. Man has declared war on insects with massive spray programs, killing the good with the bad and removing an important link in most food chains. You can help by planning a Bioscape that attracts and increases populations of butterflies and other pollinators. Let us help you plan a landscape that enhances habitats for all native wildlife.

I. Larval Food Source

1. Dill (*Anethum graveolens.*) - Black Swallowtail
2. Parsley (*Petroselinum sp.*) - Black Swallowtail
3. Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) - Black Swallowtail
4. Rue (*Ruta graveolens*) - Black and Giant Swallowtail
5. Milkweed (*Asclepias currasavica*) - Monarch, Queen
6. Florida Elm (*Ulmus floridanus*) - Question Mark
7. Carolina Willow (*Salix caroliniana*) – Viceroy
8. Lemon Bacopa (*Bacopa caroliniana*) - White Peacock
9. Pipevines (*Aristolochia sp.*) - Gold Rimmed Swallowtail
10. Cassias (*Cassia sp.*) - Sulphur Butterfly Species
11. False Nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*) - Red Admiral
12. Canna (*Canna flaccida*) - Canna Skipper
13. Wooley Pipevine (*Aristolochia sp.*) Pipevine Swallowtail
14. Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) – Red Banded
15. Oaks (*Quercus spp.*) Dusky Wing Skipper
16. Hercules Club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*) - Giant Swallowtail
17. Butterfly Pea (*Clitoria sp.*) - Long-tailed Skipper, Eastern Cloudy Wing
18. Fackahatchee Grass (*Tripsacum dactylaides*) Clouded Skipper
19. Bastard Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*) – Silver Spotted Skipper
20. Swamp Dogwood (*Cornus foemina*) - Spring Azure
21. Passionvines (*Passiflora sp.*) - Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Longwing
22. Carolina Aster (*Symphotrichum carolinianum*) - Pearly Crescent
23. Wild Lime (*Zanthoxylum fagara*) Giant Swallowtail
24. Thistle (*Cirsium sp.*) - Painted Lady
25. Sweetbay (*Magnolia virginica*) - Palamedes Swallowtail
26. Cabbage (*Brassica sp.*) - Cabbage White, Checkered White
27. Hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*) – Hackberry, Tawny Emperor, Snout
28. Pawpaw (*Asimina sp.*) - Zebra Swallowtail
29. Partridge Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*) - Cloudless Sulphur
30. Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum sp.*) - Buckeye
31. Tulip Poplar (*Leriodendron tulipifera*) - Tiger Swallowtail
32. Wild Petunia (*Ruellia cariliensis*) - Buckeye
33. Red Bay (*Persea borbonia*) – Palamedes Swallowtail

II. Recommended Nectar Food Plants

Perennials

34. Cape Honeysuckle
35. Bog sage
36. Buddleia
37. Candy Corn Plant
38. Cuban Buttercup
39. Firebush
40. Firespike
41. Gold Shrimp Plant
42. Indigo Spires
43. Rough Sunflower
44. Mex. Flame Vine
45. Pagoda Flower
46. Night Blooming Jas.
47. Pineapple Sage
48. Porterweed-all
49. Purple Salvia
50. Forsythia Sage
51. Little Leaf Sage
52. Mexican Sage
53. Black-eyed Susan Vine
56. Sage Rose
57. Sensitive Mimosa
58. Red Shrimp Plant
59. Skunk Daisy
60. Tree Sunflower
61. Bush Daisy
62. Tall Red Pentas
63. Cardinal Flower
64. Cestrum (All colors)
65. Scorpion Tail
54. Chinese Hats
55. Mexican Tarragon
66. Clerdoendrums
67. Cupheas
68. Plectranthus
69. African Blue Basil
70. Purple Coneflower
71. Blanket Flower

Annuals

78. Showy Primrose
79. St. John's Wort
80. Yarrow - All Colors
81. Russelia
82. Mexican Heather
83. Lantana
84. Shasta Daisy
85. Gaura
86. Powder Puff
87. Sky Flower Bush
72. Lanceleaf Coreopsis
73. Dune Sunflower
74. Goldenrods
75. Liatris
76. Lion's Ear
77. Milkweed
88. Cat's Whiskers
89. Coral Honeysuckle
90. Crocosmia
97. Summer
- Impatiens
- Dianthus
- Yellow Comos
- Salvias
- Vinca
- Indian Blanket
- Cleome
- Standing Cypress
91. Black Sage
92. Stokes Aster
93. Cardinals Guard
94. Gloriosa Daisy
95. Mexican Sunflower
96. Black-eyed Susan

98. Winter

Cornflower

Viola

Snapdragons

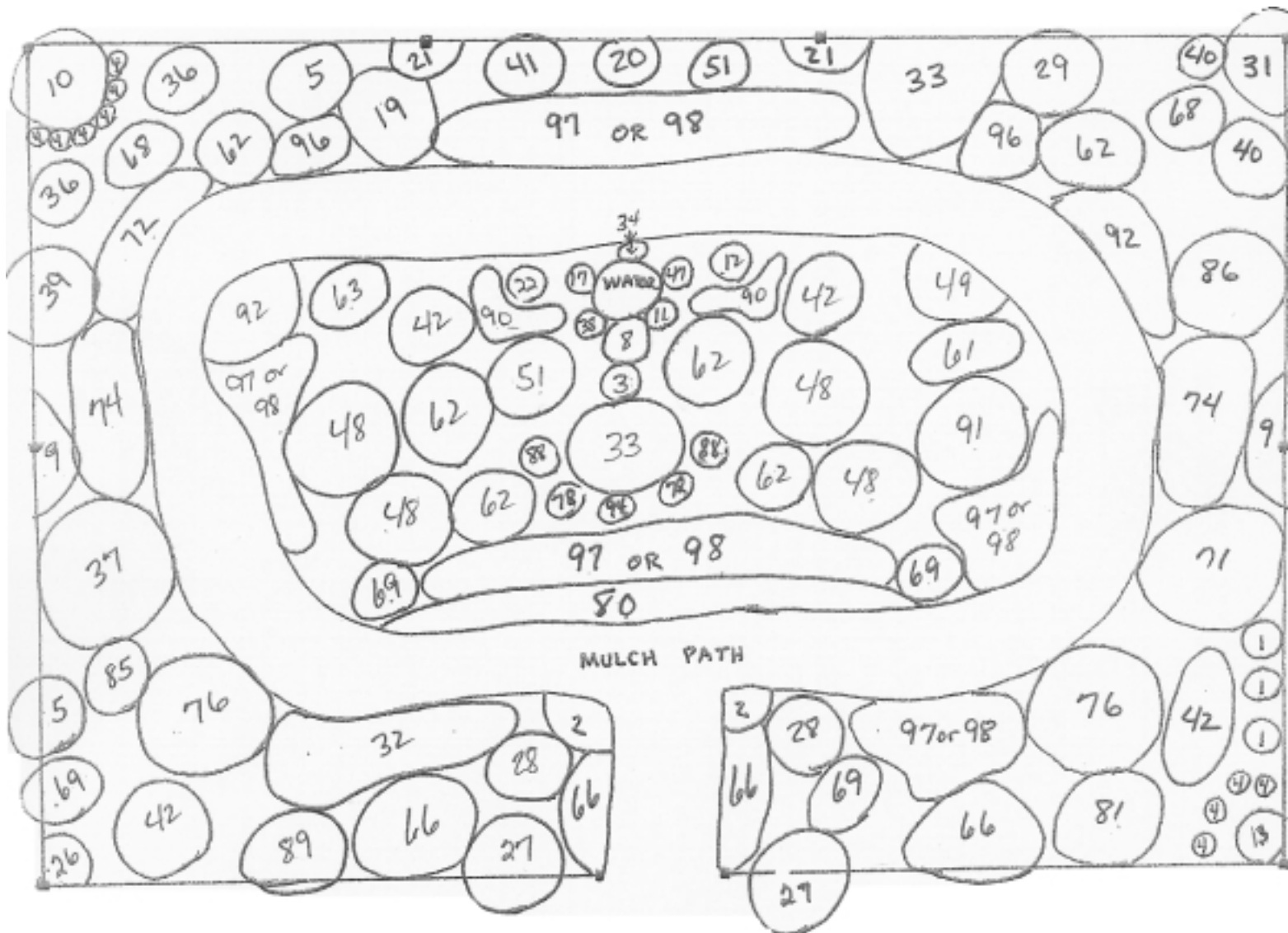
Pink Cosmos

Petunia

Butterfly Garden Plan

20' x 30'

The most important factor in designing a butterfly garden is to include as much variety as possible with both larval plants and nectar- source food plants. Larval plants attract the butterflies to your garden and food plants sustain them and encourage them to stay. One important goal is to make sure adequate nectar plants are in bloom at all times of the year.



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