



Butterfly and Showy Moth Larval Host Plants



Butterflies and showy moths spend a portion of their life cycle as caterpillars. The plants on this list provide larval food for the caterpillar stage. The caterpillar will feed on the leaves of these plants. Signs of chewing on these plants are *GOOD*. Do not spray insecticides on larval host plants. For detailed information on which plant hosts which species of butterfly, please consult "Bringing Nature Home" by Doug Tallamy. A copy is available for review or purchase in the office.

Alnus Alder
Amelanchier Serviceberries
Anaphalis margaritacea Pearly everlasting
Andropogon gerardi Big Blue Stem
Antennaria Pussytoes
Aristolochia macrophylla Dutchman's Pipe
Aronia melanocarpa Black Chokeberry
Asclepias Milkweeds
Asimina triloba PawPaw
Aster sp. Asters
Baptisia False Indigo
Betula sp. Birches
Carex sp. Sedges
Carya sp. Hickories
Celtis occidentalis Hackberry
Chelone glabra Turtlehead
Cimicifuga Cohosh
Cornus sp Dogwoods
Diospyrus virginiana Persimmon
Fraxinus americana white ash
Helianthus sp. Sunflower
Hibiscus Hibiscus
Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar

CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE

Bring life to the landscape with native plants.



Butterfly Larval Plants, continued

Lindera benzoin Spicebush, Sassafras
Liquidamber styraciflua Sweet Gum
Lonicera Honeysuckle
Lupinus perennis Lupine
Magnolia virginiana Sweetbay magnolia
Mimulus ringens Monkey Flower
Panicum virgatum Switch Grass
Penstemon sp. Beardtongue
Pinus sp. Pines
Populus sp. Poplars
Prunus serotina Black Cherry
Quercus sp Aaks
Rhododendron Azaleas, Rhododendron
Rhus Sumacs
Ribes Gooseberry
Ruellia Wild petunia
Salix Willows
Sassafras albidum Sassafras
Schizosycharium Little Blue Stem
Sorbus americana Mountain Ash
Spirea sp Spireas
Styrax americana American Snowball Tree
Tilia Americana Linden
Tridens flavus Purpletop Grass
Ulmus Americana Elm
Vaccinium sp. Blueberries
Vernonia Ironweed
Viburnum sp. Viburnums
Viola sp. Violet
Wisteria frutescens American Wisteria

A note about Butterfly Bush: While Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia*) provides nectar for butterflies, it does not provide larval food for a single species of North American Butterfly. For butterflies to continue their generations, they must have a place to lay eggs. They will lay eggs only on plants that provide food for the emerging larvae.

Butterfly Bush is known to become invasive. This means that it has spread to, and is taking over, natural areas. Even if it is not a problem in your own garden, the seed can spread far beyond your property line and become a problem for other areas.

*We recommend removing *Buddleia* plants. If you can not remove your plant, remove spent flower blossoms immediately so they do not set seed. Be sure to include larval plants in your landscape.*