

What is a butterfly garden and how does it work?

Butterfly gardens are floral sanctuaries for many beautiful butterflies. Butterfly gardens provide habitat for caterpillars and adult butterflies by offering suitable shelter and food sources throughout their life stages.

Why use native plants?

Native plants provide additional benefits because they are adapted to local soil and climate conditions. They also create habitat for a variety of wildlife that migrate to or live in the Chesapeake Bay region.

How to construct a butterfly garden:

Butterflies prefer to feed in sheltered areas. Select a location in your yard that is usually protected from the prevailing winds. Measure the garden area and choose a variety of plants appropriate for your conditions. Many butterflies have separate plants for their larval and adult nectar-feeding stages. Selection and placement of plant species (see other side of brochure) will result in colorful blooms throughout the growing seasons. After the initial planting, apply mulch 2"-3" deep around the plants, and provide deep watering during their establishment phase. Trim back any herbaceous stems at the end of winter. Enjoy the garden year after year!

Join us for our two

Open House/Native Plant Sales

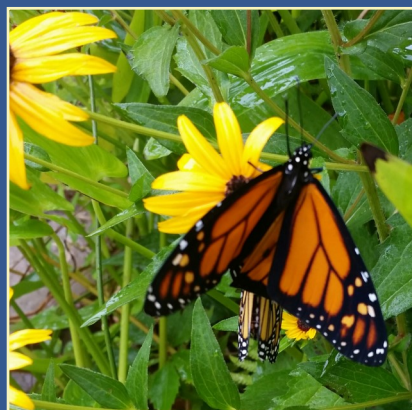
the Friday and Saturday before **Mother's Day** and the Friday and Saturday after **Labor Day**.

It is a great day for the retail public. Native plants and garden accents available for sale, as well as several workshops for the public!



For more information:

MAMI: Mid-Atlantic Monarch Initiative
www.wetland.org/restoration_MAMI_home.htm



Environmental Concern Inc.

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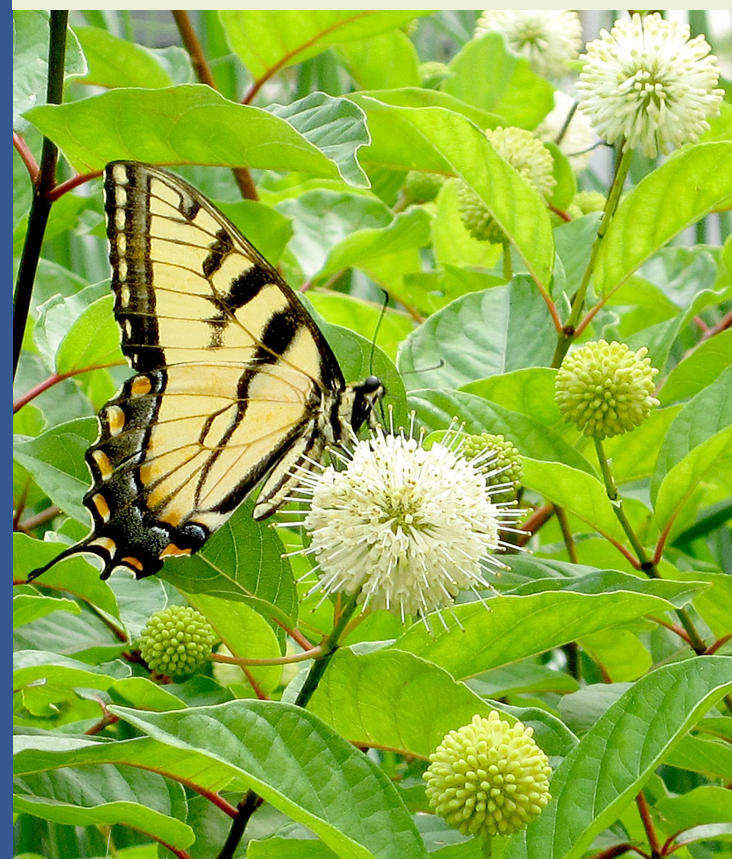
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Using Native Plants for Butterfly Gardens

*Restoring the Bay...
one wetland at a time.*



**Environmental
Concern**



	Species Name	Common Name	Shade Tolerance	Height	Water Tolerance	Attracts	Host Source	Nectar Source	Flowering Period	Color
Herbaceous Plants										
	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed		Up to 6'	SI	P, B	Monarch 		June - Aug.	pink
	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster		1' - 3'	II, U	P, B			July - Oct.	violet
	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	wild indigo		1.5' - 3'	U	P, B	Frosted Elfin 		June - July	yellow
	<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge species		6" - 3'	variable	B, W			Mar. - June	green
	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	turtlehead		1' - 3'	SI, U	B	Baltimore Checkerspot 		July - Sept.	whitish pink
	<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	joe-pye weed		2' - 5'	SI, U	S, P, B			July - Oct.	purple
	<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	trumpet weed		2' - 6'	II, SI	S, P, B			July - Oct.	pinkish-purple
	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset		2' - 5'	II, U	S, P, B			July - Oct.	white
	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower		Up to 5'	II, U	B, H			July - Oct.	red
	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia		Up to 3'	II, U	B			Aug. - Oct.	blue
	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	black-eyed susan		1' - 3'	II, U	S, P, B			June - Oct.	yellow-orange
	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod		3' - 4'	II	B			July - Nov.	yellow
	<i>Veronia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed		3' - 7'	SI	B			Aug. - Sept.	purple
Shrubs										
	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush		6' - 12'	PI (0" - 12")	P, B, M, W			July - Aug.	white
	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	sweet pepperbush		6' - 12'	SI, RI	P, B, M, W, S			July - Aug.	white, pink
	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush		6' - 12'	SI	S, M, P	Spice bush & Swallowtail 		Mar. - May	yellow
	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry		10' - 13'	SI	P, S, W, M	Brown Elfin 		Apr. - June	whitish pink
Trees										
	<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch		50' - 75'	SI	S	Mourning Cloak 		Apr. - May	dark brown
	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree		75' - 100'	SI	H, S, M	Swallowtail 		Apr. - June	greenish yellow
	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak species		50' - 100'	variable	B, S, W, M			Mar. - May	green

Native Plant Attractions Key

B = Beneficial insects
 P = Pollinators
 H = Hummingbirds
 S = Songbirds
 M = Mammals
 W = Waterfowl

Shade Tolerance Key

 Full Sun
 Partial Shade
 Full Shade

Water Tolerance Key

SI = Season Inundation
 RI = Regular Inundation
 II = Irregular Inundation
 PI = Permanent Inundation
 U = Upland