On the front cover . . . Eastern tiger swallowtail, a species native to eastern North America. It is one of the most familiar butterflies in the eastern USA and flies from spring to fall. It is a beautiful, large butterfly; outspread wings can be 3" to 5.5" tip to tip. Males are always yellow with four black "tiger stripes" on each forewing. Females may be either yellow or black. The yellow female is similar to the male, but with a conspicuous band of blue spots along the hindwing.

More about butterflies



Bird, Tree, Wildflower, and Field Guides available at **alpinenj.org/ec**  Create a LIVELY & COLORful garden with butterflies.

It can be as small as a window box or as large as your entire garden.



**Borough of Alpine** 

How to Attract Butterflies & Help Pollinators



Pictured - Eastern tiger swallowtail (Female)

Create a Butterfly Garden

**Alpine Environmental Commission** 

## How to add plants to your garden to attract butterflies and help pollinators

*The most important step* to attract butterflies is to provide their favorite nectar and host plants.

**Nectar** plants provide the main food source for most <u>adult</u> butterflies. Be sure to place plants in large clusters and, to ensure a continuous food supply, include a variety of plants with a staggered blooming season. Each species of butterflies has its nectar plant preferences and some plants are attractive to a wider variety of butterfly species than others.

To attract even more butterflies, provide *host* plants which females will use for egg laying and as a food source for the caterpillars that hatch. By including host plants, you increase the chances that the adult female butterflies you attract will linger and lay eggs. The Monarch population is in decline due to the increasing loss of their ONLY host plant; milkweed (asclepias tuberosa).

Butterflies like . . .

- Abundant, nectar-rich blooms
- Host plants on which to lay eggs
- Sunny locations
- Flat rocks for basking in the sun
- Shelter from wind
- Moist areas for 'puddling'
- No pesticides in their garden

SOME COMMON BUTTERFLY SPECIES	NECTAR PLANTS	HOST PLANTS
	(adult food source – partial list) * denotes invasive plant	(for egg laying – partial list)
Black Swallowtail New Jersey's official state butterfly	Butterfly Weed, Clover, Phlox, Thistle	Parsley, Fennel, Dill, Queen Anne's Lace
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	Butterfly Bush*, Lilac, Bee Balm	Cherry, Tulip Tree
Cabbage White	Aster, Lantana, Mint	Cabbage, Broccoli, Nasturtium
Great Spangled Fritillary	Black-eyed Susan, Purple Coneflower, Thistle, Verbena	Violet
Pearl Crescent	Aster, Milkweed, Zinnia	Aster
Mourning Cloak	Butterfly Bush*, Milkweed, Zinnia, Tree Sap	Birch, Willow, Hackberry
Painted Lady	Aster, Butterfly Bush*, Joe-Pye Weed, Zinnia	Hollyhock, Mallow, Thistle
Buckeye	Aster, Milkweed, Coreopsis, Chicory	Snapdragon, Plantain, Verbena
Monarch	Black-eyed Susan, Butterfly Bush*, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Goldenrod, Lantana, Lilac, Marigold, Pentas, Purple Coneflower, Zinnia	Milkweed (native species such as asclepias tuberosa)

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**Bees** are the most beneficial insects in our garden. They pollinate flowers, fruits, and vegetables and their services provide food for butterflies. Plant some of their favorites such as black-eyed Susan, lamb's ears, lavender, sage, sedum, sunflowers, verbena, and yarrow.

For pollinator friendly plants in our region: <u>https://www.xerces.org/publications/plant-lists/pollinator-plants-mid-atlantic-region</u> Gardening for pollinators: <u>www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/gardening.shtml</u> Attracting pollinators using native plants: www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/documents/AttractingPollinatorsEasternUS V1.pdf