Butterflies & Butterfly Gardens

Washington County Association of
Home & Community Education

April 2000

Member Materials

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Schlitz Audubon Center
Member – "Riveredge Speakers Bureau"**

Butterflies and Teddy Bears

**Butterflies and teddy bears,
Walking hand in hand.
Bringing home, to their own,
Bounty of the land.**

**Butterflies and teddy bears,
Living life and having fun.
Laughing, joking, playing;
Smiling happily in the sun.**

**Butterflies and teddy bears,
Petals of pink roses,
Daisies in bloom,
Tickling their noses.**

**Butterflies and teddy bears
Running, oh so carefree,
While visions of happiness
Stir in the breeze.**

**Butterflies and teddy bears,
Life, the good life.
Sweetness and beauty,
Joyous delight.**

Source: http://www.angelfire.com/mi/brunoland/batb.html

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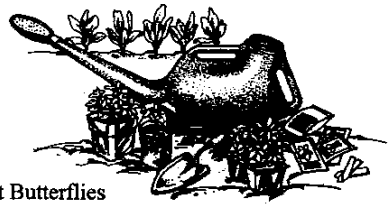
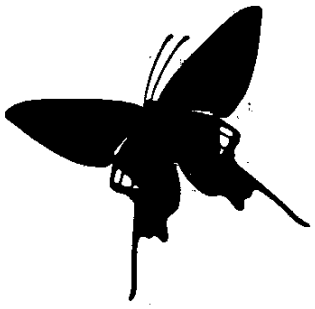


HOW DO YOU SAY "BUTTERFLY?"

Here are just a few ways in which our friends say "butterfly:"

LANGUAGE	***WORD***
Albanian	*flutura*
Amharic (Ethiopia)	*buraburay*
Cherokee	*kamama*
Croatian	*leptir*
Danish/Norwegian	*sommerfugl*
French	*papillon*
Gaelic (Ireland)	*feileacan*
Gaelic (Scotland)	*dearbadan-de*
German	*schmetterling*
Greek (modern)	*petalou'da*
Greek (ancient)	*psyche*
Hawaiian	*pulelehua*
Hebrew	*parpar*
Hmong	*npau npaiṁ*
Indonesian	*kupu-kupu*
Japanese	*choo; chou chou*
Lakhotah Sioux	*kimimila (key-me'-me-lah)*
Mukuni (Zambia)	*limpempele*
Polish	*motyl*
Russian	*babochka; babochka*
Sign Language	interlocked thumbs, flapping hands like wings
Spanish	*mariposa*
Sri Lanka	*samanalaya sinhala*
Swahili	*kipepeo; kungu-urumu*
Turkish	*kelebek*
Welsh	*floyn byw*
Zulu	*iveveshane; uvemvane*
!Xu (Bushman language of the Kalahari Desert)	*Dhad'hama*



Source: http://butterflywebsite.com/Articles/saybut.htm

FUN FACTS ABOUT BUTTERFLIES

There are about 28,000 known butterfly species throughout the world.

Butterflies cannot fly if their body temperature is less than 86 degrees.

As a caterpillar, they will increase up to several thousand times in size before pupating (process in which caterpillars transform into adult butterflies in a structure called a ***chrysalis***)

What is the difference between MOTHS and BUTTERFLIES???

MOTHS – fly at night, have feathered antennae, and rest with their wings open.

BUTTERFLIES – fly during the day, have knob-ended antennae, and rest with their wings closed.

Source: http://www.si.edu/resource/tours/gardens/butterfly/facts.htm

WHY ARE THEY CALLED "BUTTERFLIES?"

By Rick Mikula

We received the following letter from Melody Dean with the most commonly asked question:

My biology teacher just gave us an assignment to find out where the word "butterfly" came. He wanted to know why we call butterflies "butterflies" since they don't look like flying butter and they don't eat butter. While searching I came across your website and figured you might be able to help me. I'd be grateful if you could e-mail me your thoughts. Thanks, Melody Dean.

...and our answer was...

Melody, it depends on whom you would like to believe. The Anglo-Saxons used the word 'butterfloege' because their most common butterfly was the yellow brimstone butterfly. This English influence was brought to the new world. In the colonies, people claimed that at night witches would turn into winged creatures and steal butter. In other languages the butterfly's name means 'licker of milk' and milk thief. So maybe they were not off the mark. In Russia they're called 'babochka' or 'little soul.' The ancient Greeks called butterflies 'Psyche' which also means 'soul.' Many cultures feel that when we die our souls go to heaven as butterflies. In France they are called 'papillon.' Parking tickets are called 'papillon' too, because they are big pieces of yellow paper. When they are placed under a windshield wiper they flap like a big yellow butterfly. The Sioux Indians called butterflies 'fluttering wings.' There are other stories which are not as pleasant. The Dutch word for butterfly, describes the color of when they go to the bathroom. It is a yellow drop from something that flies.

Source: http://butterflywebsite.com/Articles/callbutt.htm

NATIVE AMERICAN MYTHOLOGY

By Ron Cherry E.R.E.C., (bibliography)
P.O. Box 8003 Belle Glade, FL 33430 USA

Butterly Kachina

Because of the beauty, power of flight, and complete metamorphosis found in butterflies and moths, these insects frequently are found in Native American myths. In an early article, Grinnell called attention to the belief held by the Blackfeet that dreams are brought to us in sleep by a butterfly. Their sign for a butterfly was a design roughly in the shape of a Maltese cross with one arm horizontal and the other vertical. This sign was painted on a lodge to indicate that the style and method of painting the lodge were taught to the lodge owner in a dream. It was also the custom for a Blackfoot woman to embroider the sign of a butterfly on a small piece of buckskin and tie this in her baby's hair when she wishes it to go to sleep. At the same time, she sings to the child a lullaby in which the butterfly is asked to come flying about and put the child to sleep. Grinnell did not learn why or how the butterfly bring sleep and dreams. However, he did note that the Blackfeet stated that the butterfly is soft and pretty and moves gently and that if you look at it for a long time you will go to sleep.

Blackfoot Symbol

The butterfly was also a prominent figure in the myth and ritual of the Hopi. This insect occurs frequently on prehistoric pottery, in a ritual "Butterfly Dance," and a clan in one of the Hopi pueblos was even called the butterfly Clan. The spirit of the butterfly is also personified in Hopi kachina figures. Kachinas are the spirit essence of everything in the real world. They represent game, plants, food, birds, insects, and even death itself is given a kachina form. During sacred dances, men who impersonate kachinas present carved replicas of their kachina appearance to women and children. These figures are commonly called "kachina dolls." Among the various insect kachinas are three of butterfly origin. These are Poli Sio Hemis Kachina (Zuni Hemis Butterfly Kachina), Poli Taka (Butterfly Man), and Poli Mana (Butterfly Girl). Poli Taka is shown in figure 1.

Awatobi Symbol

Hopi Buterfly Dance

The sheer beauty of many butterflies is explained in a legend of the Papago. According to this myth, the creator felt sorry for the children when he realized that their destiny was to grow old and become wrinkled, fat, blind, weak, etc. Hence, he gathered beautiful colors from various sources such as the sunlight, leaves, flowers, and the sky. These colors were put into a magical bag and presented to the children. When the bag was opened by the children, colored butterflies flew out, enchanting the children who had never seen anything so beautiful. Interestingly, the butterflies also sang which further delighted the children. However, songbirds complained to the Creator because they were jealous that butterflies were both so beautiful and could sing like birds. Hence, the Creator withdrew the ability to sing from butterflies. And, hence butterflies are so beautifully colored, but are now silent.

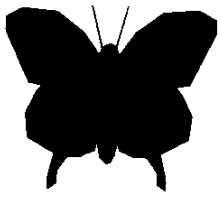
An interesting intertwining of insect behavior and human sexuality is found in the Mothway myth of the Navajo. In the Mothway legend, a bisexual god named Begochidi was leader of the butterfly people and serviced the sexual needs of both male and female butterflies. However, when Begochidi decided to leave the country, the butterfly people decided to commit incest rather than marry outsiders. This made the butterfly people "go wild" which is currently manifested for example, in the tendency of moths to rush into flames. The basis for the Mothway myth is the widespread concern about incest in small, isolated groups. Thus, the Mothway legend is to Navajos an explanation of the prohibition against sibling and clan incest.

Born out of the caterpillar in the chrysalis, butterflies were a symbol of rebirth, regeneration, happiness, and joy to Native Americans in Mexico. In one legend, the powerful plumed serpent god, Quetzalcoatl first enters the world in the shape of a chrysalis, out of which the god painfully emerges into the full light of perfection symbolized by the butterfly. The Obsidian butterfly, Itzpapalotl, is a patron deity in the Aztec calendar. The Aztecs also believed that the happy dead in the form of beautiful butterflies would visit their relatives to assure them that all was well. These butterflies flew around the house and around bouquets of flowers which were carried by Aztec men of social rank. It was considered ill mannered to smell a bouquet of flowers from the top. It should always be sniffed from the side, for the top was left for the souls to visit, where they could enjoy the fragrance thus reserved especially for them.

Native South Americans also integrated various Lepidoptera into their mythologies. To the Goajiro of Columbia, if a particular large, white moth is found in a bedroom it must not be mistreated for it is the spirit of an ancestor come to visit. If the moth becomes troublesome, it can be removed only with the greatest care or the spirit may take vengeance. Among the Aymara of Bolivia, a certain rare nocturnal moth was thought to be an omen of death.

Numerous other examples of Lepidoptera in the mythology of Native Americans exist beyond those documented in this article. Lepidoptera have also been popular in myths among other aboriginal people around the world. Many of these myths are found in anthropological sources and have yet to be fully brought to the attention of entomologists.

Source: http://www.insects.org/ced4/mythology.html



BUTTERFLY INFORMATION FROM THE SMITHSONIAN

Numbers of species. Due to their bright colors and visits to flowers, butterflies are the most familiar of insects to humans. There are about 17,500 species of butterflies in the world, and around 750 species in the United States.

Distinctive characteristics. Butterflies (and moths) are the only group of insects that have scales covering their wings, although some butterflies have reduced scales. They differ from other insects also by their ability to coil up their proboscis.

Immatures. Caterpillars are the names given to the larvae of both butterflies and moths. They are usually very distinctive, and in some cases may be identified more easily than the adults. When they are developing, their skin may be shed four or more times, with each molt often changing the coloration and appearance of the caterpillar. They eat voraciously to transform plant material into tissues that they will need for metamorphosis.

Plant associations. Butterflies are commonly associated with plants, and the relationship is sometimes complex. Immatures, with few exceptions, eat plants, and therefore may be considered harmful to the plants. However, butterflies are very important to many plants that are dependent upon flower-visiting insects for cross-pollination. Most butterfly caterpillars eat one, or sometimes several, related species of plants. Usually the choice is made by the adult female when depositing eggs. Adults usually feed on nectar from flowers of plants, although many butterflies feed instead on rotting fruit, dung, etc. especially in the tropics.

Migration. Butterfly migration is best exemplified by the Monarch, which is widely known to migrate in the fall to overwintering sites in California and Mexico. But in the United States, several other butterfly species engage in lesser migration distances. Some of these are the Buckeye, the Painted lady, the Purple Wing, the Great Southern White, the Cloudless Sulphur, and the Little Sulphur.

Wing colors in butterflies appear in two types, pigment and structural, frequently combined in one individual. Pigment colors are familiar in paints, dyes, and inks, and are defined as specific substances with definite chemical composition. Structural colors are instead produced in a physical manner, similar to a rainbow. Morpho butterflies are the usual example of butterflies with structural color.

Vision. The vision of butterflies appears to be excellent, especially within short distances. They are able to fly with precision in areas of many obstacles.

Mating behavior. Female are usually able to engage in mating on the day of emergence but males do not normally mate for several days. Courtship rituals vary widely among species.

Classification. Butterflies are currently, with some arguments, placed into the following six families:

Hesperiidae. Known as "Skippers," containing relatively small, fast-flying species. About 3,000 worldwide species.

Lycaenidae. Blues, Hairstreaks and Coppers. Colors and patterns of sexes often differ. Over 5,000 world species.

Nymphalidae. Known as "Brush-footed" butterflies, contains many subfamilies. There are some 5,000 worldwide species.

Papilionidae. Known as "Swallowtail" butterflies, most species have prominent "tails." Some 600 species in the world.

Pieridae. Known as "Yellows and Whites," they have those colors predominantly. More than 1,000 worldwide species.

Riodinidae. Known as metalmarks, are sometimes placed in the Family Lycaenidae. About 1,000 species in the world.

Selected References:

The following are but a few of the many books on butterflies:

Carter, David. 1992. ***Butterflies and Moths*** (Eyewitness handbooks). Dorling Kindersley, Inc., New York.

Opler, P.A. and Krizek, G.O. 1984. ***Butterflies East of the Great Plains***. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

Opler, P.A. and Malikul, V. 1992. ***A Field Guide to Eastern Butterflies.*** Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

Pyle, R.M. 1981. ***The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Butterflies***. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Scott, J.A. 1986. ***The Butterflies of North America.*** Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Source: http://www.si.edu/resource/faq/nmnh/buginfo/butterfly.htm

SEEKING BUTTERFLIES

In the early days, Taiwan used to be known as the "Kingdom of Butterflies" because of the massive export of butterfly products. The butterflies today, however, demand another form of attention. "Butterfly-watching" is a recently developed activity and, like bird watching, butterfly watching is growing in popularity. Most people ask, how do you tell butterflies from moths? An easy and accurate method is to look at their antennas. The antennas of all butterflies are club-shaped while moths have either pointed or feathered antennas. It is not hard to notice some butterflies, even in the middle of downtown Taipei, but just where do you look to see more of the 400 species of butterflies Taiwan boasts? Actually, any place not thoroughly developed will be a good place to start, such as many forested hills around Taipei. Butterflies are most numerous during the warmer months, especially early summer. Butterflies are most active in fair weather around mid-morning and late afternoon. Some butterflies, however, are active year-round and all day; so the more observant you are, the more butterflies you will see. Below are some clues a butterfly watcher should take notice of when seeking the presence of the beautiful butterflies.

WHERE TO FIND BUTTERFLIES

Flowers. A majority of butterflies visit flowers regularly although there are also many butterflies that never go near flowers. Of those that do, many species are large and attractive such as the Great Mormon (Papilio memnon), the Great Orange Tip (Hebomoia glaucippe) or handsome Indian Red Admiral (Venessa indica). They are easy to find, as they like many kinds of wild or cultivated flowers; look for them in parks, gardens, or anywhere else where a lot of flowers are blooming.

Along the bank of streams of moist ground. Butterflies require minerals not found in a diet of pollen, so they often drink the water from streambeds, waterfalls, dripping faucets, or leaky pipes. They release the water again soon after drinking it, absorbing the minerals in the process. A wide variety of butterflies gather at damp surfaces, especially swallowtails such as the **Common Bluebottle** (*Graphium sarpedon*) or the endemic ***Papilio hoppo***, but, usually, only the male butterflies drink. If urine is present in the water, it will attract even more butterflies!

Citrus orchards. To find butterflies in an orchard, make sure it has not been sprayed. Citrus trees often have sap leaking out of their trunks, which is a favorite diet of many butterflies, such as the striking ***Dichorragia nesimachus***. Do not be surprised that many of the butterflies are well camouflaged, such as the **Blue Admiral** (*Kaniska canace*). The larvae of many kinds of swallowtails eat leaves of citrus trees, so swallowtail butterflies also gather in citrus orchards to find mates and to lay eggs.

Rotting fruit. Rotting fruit stinks, and the smell calls the attention of butterflies from long distances away. A lot of butterflies that like tree sap also like rotting fruit. Many of them are also well camouflaged, but not the magnificent ***Stichophthalma howqua***. A handful of rare species may also be lured out of hiding using rotting fruit.

Animal droppings. Another stinking favorite of some butterflies – and flies too – is animal dung! The dung humans or animals leave behind often attracts butterflies once they pick up its "aroma." However, most butterflies, such as the **Great Nawab** (*polyura eudamippus*), would also be glad to visit orchards and rotting fruit, where it may be more pleasant for the observer!

RAISING BUTTERFLIES

Raising butterflies is often thrilling for children and adults alike. Simple research will tell you the food plant of a butterfly's larvae. The next time you go outdoors, examine the undersides of the leaves of the food plant. With luck, you may find some eggs or larvae. Carefully pluck the leaf with the egg or larvae on it and keep it in a closed container. Clean out the container and feed the larvae fresh leaves from the food plant every day. When the larvae matures, it will become a motionless pupa on the side of the container. Now, all you have to do is wait. The rewarding experience of seeing your own butterfly emerge from its pupa shell and spread out its gorgeous wings cannot be described with words. After witnessing the struggles a caterpillar must overcome before finally developing into an awe-inspiring creature, people will only feel deep respect for these wonderful creatures.

Source: http://butterflywebsite.com/Articles/waynehsu/gatepost.htm

BUTTERFLY GARDEN BASICS

A butterfly garden can quickly become the main attraction of your landscape. These colorful gardens are cherished for the beautiful and enchanting butterflies they attract. Besides the well-known monarch butterfly, there are over 200 different butterfly species that may be found in the Midwestern United States.

Butterfly gardens will also attract other nectar-feeding animals. These include hummingbirds, honeybees, bumblebees and moths.

Select a sunny site for your butterfly garden. Make sure it is sheltered from harsh winds. Locate the garden in a place where you will be able to watch the butterflies easily.

Butterflies love to sunbathe. You can make resting spots for butterflies by placing dark rocks in the garden or exposing some soil; these dark surfaces will absorb the warm rays of the sun. Grass stems to perch upon are also inviting to butterflies.

It is critical that you limit pesticide use around the garden to an absolute minimum. Chemicals that kill insect pests will also kill butterflies. Limit the use of pesticides to **insecticidal soaps, barriers, traps and other methods that do not leave toxic chemical residues.**

The plants you select for the garden and surrounding home landscape will make a big difference. You need to provide two types of food for butterflies: Plant tissue for when they are caterpillars, and nectar sources for when they have matured into winged adults. Landscape trees and shrubs may be used to provide food for the leaf-eating caterpillars. Recommended plants include birch, cherry, Eastern redbud, oak, hackberry, plum, sweet mockorange, viburnum, and willow.

Other good food sources for caterpillars include such perennials as clover, Kentucky bluegrass, little bluestem, violets, aster, and hollyhock.

For adult butterflies, plant several different flowers to make nectar available throughout spring, summer and fall. Butterflies are generally attracted to purple, orange, yellow or red flowers. Recommended **annual** flowers include alyssum, cleome (clee o mee), cosmos, dianthus, nasturtium, petunia, verbena and zinnias.

Recommended **perennial** flowers include blazing star, butterfly bush, candytuft, columbine, gladiolus, peony, phlox, purple coneflower, sedum, stiff goldenrod, violets and yarrow.

Some **herbs** are attractive to butterflies. Dill, lavender, lemon balm, marjoram, parsley, peppermint, rosemary, sage and thyme are good selections.

Even some **weeds**, such as dandelions, milkweed and Queen Anne's lace will attract butterflies.

Source: http://cf.uwex.edu/ics/infosource/fullrecord.cfm?IDnumber=386

TRAITS OF A GOOD BUTTERFLY PLANT

NECTAR PLANTS

It is important to remember that the shape, color, and fragrance of the flowers should be the primary considerations when selecting a plant for a butterfly garden. As long as the following features are provided, butterflies will feed and continue to visit the garden.

Shape

The shape of the flower is particularly important because butterflies cannot hover very long and need a place to land. They prefer composites (daisy-like flowers), panicles (large clusters of blooms on a stem), and umbels (flat topped flowers that originate from a single apex). These plants provide a landing pad for the butterflies as well as easy access to the nectar.

Color

When given the choice, butterflies prefer to visit stands of flowers with strong colors such as orange, yellow, and purple. Butterflies view their environment through polarized light and in the ultraviolet (UV) range. The UV light enables them to see hidden ultraviolet patterns on the petals which guide them to the heart of the nectar source. While the polarized light waves allow the butterflies to view objects at right angles to their direction of travel and to identify the position of the sun (like a compass).

Fragrance

In addition to color and shape, the fragrance of the flowers is what really draws the butterflies to the garden. Flowers with the heaviest perfume are most appealing to the butterfly's sensitive sense of small. With all the new varieties and hybrids that are being produced for color and size, the element of fragrance has been neglected. The best bet for **heavily fragranced** varieties are the **"old fashioned" heirloom varieties.**

The following plants are superior NECTAR plants:

Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)
Common Cosmos (*Cosmos bipinnatus*)
Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
Lantana (*Lantana camara*)
Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma*)
Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
Zinnia (*Zinnia elegans*)

To attract moths to the garden, night blooming varieties are necessary. The following are extremely fragrant and are readily available: Night blooming jasmine, four o'clocks, and nicotiana. The best time to look for moths is right around dusk. Many of these flowers are white and reflect the disappearing sun and the emerging moonlight.

Source: http://www.si.edu/resource/tours/gardens/butterfly/traits.htm

HOST PLANTS

The caterpillars eat plants in preparation (to fuel up) for the transition from larva to butterfly (these plants are referred to as ***host plants***). Butterflies are extremely selective when locating a host plant on which to lay their eggs.

Providing the right host plant in your garden is the most important step in creating a butterfly garden. It is important to plant a large number of host plants in order to provide adequate food for the caterpillars. They will perish if there is not enough available.

Due to this fact, it is **VERY** important **NOT** to use any pesticides, even organic pesticides in the garden. The use of beneficial insects is the most effective way to control pest problems in a habitat garden for butterflies.

The following plants are some of the more common **HOST** plants:

Hollyhock (Alcea rosea)	Parsley (Petroselinum crispum)
Dill (Anethum graveolens)	Common Milkweed (Asclepias syriaca)
Red Clover (Trifolium pratense)	New York Ironweed (Veronia novenboracensis)

TIP

Don't forget to use plants that flower throughout the season so that there is a constant nectar source for the butterflies! By using a combination of all of these traits in your host and nectar plants, you will surely see a fluttering butterfly in no time.

Place to Visit:

Butterfly Exhibit – Milwaukee Public Museum

For Further Information:

The Butterfly Web Site:
http://butterflywebsite.com

The Lepidopterists' Society
1900 John Street
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
http://www.furman.edu/~snyder/snyder/lep/

North American Butterfly Association
4 Delaware Road
Morristown, NJ 07960
http://www.naba.org/

The Xerces Society
4829 S.F. Hawthorne Blvd.
Portland, OR 97215

The Smithsonian Institute
http://www.si.edu/resource/

FURTHER READING FOR CREATING YOUR OWN BUTTERFLY GARDEN

Brooklyn Botanic Garden. ***Butterfly Gardens: Luring Nature's Loveliest Pollinators to Your Yard.*** Brooklyn Botanic Garden Publications, 1995.

Ernst, Ruth Shaw. ***The Naturalist's Garden.*** Old Saybrook, Connecticut: Glove Pequot, 1993.

Stokes, Donald and Lillian & Williams, Ernest. ***The Butterfly Book: An Easy Guide to Butterfly Gardening, Identification, and Behavior.*** Boston, Mass. Little, Brown & Co., 1991

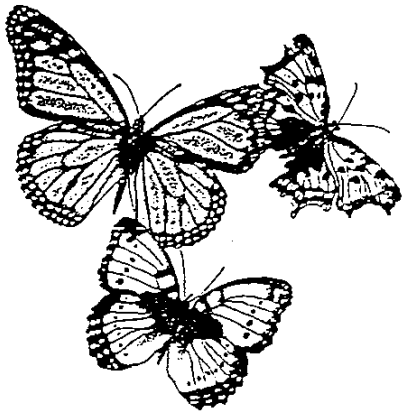
Xerces Society/Smithsonian Institution. ***Butterfly Gardening: Creating Summer Magic in Your Garden.*** Sierra Club Books, 1990.

Source: http://www.si.edu/resource/tours/gardens/butterfly/references.htm

SUGGESTED PLANTS FOR WISCONSIN BUTTERFLY GARDEN

HERBS

Allium schoenoprasum - Chives (N)
Anethum graveolens - Dill (L)
Borago officinalis - Borage (L)
Foeniculum vulgare - Fennel (L)
Petroselinum crispum - Parsley (L)



ANNUALS

Antirrhinum spp. - Snapdragons (L & N)
Calendula officinalis - Pot marigold (N)
Cosmos bipinnatus - Cosmos (N)
Cleome - Spider plant (L & N)
Iberis - Candytuft (N)
Matthiola - Stock (N)
Tagetes spp. - French marigold (single) (N)
Verbena canadensis - Rose verbena (N)
Zinnia spp. - Zinnia (single) (N)

BIENNIAL

Dianthus barbatus - Sweet William (N)

PERENNIALS

Arabis spp. - Rock cress (N)
Asclepias tuberosa - Butterfly weed (L & N)
Aster novae-angliae - New England aster (L & N)
Chelone glabra -Turtlehead (L)
Coreopsis spp. - Coreopsis (N)
Echinacea purpurea - Purple coneflower (N)
Liatris aspera - Rough blazing star (N)
Lupinus perennis - Lupine (L & N)
Monarda spp. - Bergamot (N)
Phlox spp. - Phlox (N)
Sedum spectabile - Sedum (N)
Viola spp. - Violets (L)

SHRUBS

Buddleia davidii - Butterfly bush (N)
Ceanothus americanus - New Jersey tea (L & N)
Ligustrum spp. - Privet (L & N)
Rhus spp. - Sumac (L)
Salix discolor - Pussy willows (L)
Viburnum opulus - Korean lilac (N)

WEEDS - SO CALLED?

Asclepias syriaca - Common milkweed; A. incarnarta - Swamp milkweed; A. verticillata - Whorled milkweed (L & N)
Carduus nutans - Nodding thistle (L & N)
Eupatorium fistulosum - Joe Pye Weed (also other Eupatorium)
Solidago spp. - Goldenrod (N)
Trifolium spp. - Clover (L & N)
Urtica dioica - Nettles (L)

Arlene Kaufman
1998

L - Larval plant
N - Nectar plant

BUTTERFLY GARDENS
April, 2000
Leader's Guide for Association of
Home & Community Education Clubs

Materials Prepared by: **Marma Jean McIntee,**
Washington Co. Family Living Educator

Guest Speaker: **Wendy Walcott, Riveredge Speaker's Bureau**
Land Management Coordinator, Schlitz Audubon Center

I. Objectives

- Learn fun facts about butterflies.
- Learn about the plants that attract butterflies to the garden.
- Use this knowledge to develop a butterfly garden.

II. Introduction: Start the meeting by introducing fun facts about butterflies. For example: ask, "How many butterfly species are there in the world?" or What is the difference between a moth and a butterfly?" or "Can anyone say 'butterfly' in another language".

III. Activity 1—How do you say "Butterfly"?.

Have members try to say "butterfly" in another language. There are several examples in the member materials book.

IV. Activity 2—Share one of the stories about Native American Butterfly Mythology from the member materials book.

V. General Principles of Ecology and Butterfly Gardening
Wendy Walcott—Guest speaker:

VI. Butterfly Gardening—Trees and Plants

VII. Closing—Have members name a plant in their garden that will attract butterflies.

Share with members additional resources to answer their questions.