

## Useful Websites!

<http://brevard.ifas.ufl.edu/>

This site has information on the Brevard County Extension office. All program areas have information posted along with a program calendar, bulletins and other general information.

<http://search.ufl.edu/website=edis.ifas.ufl.edu/>

This site will search for all of the bulletins written by specialists from the University of Florida. There is a search window in the upper left hand corner.

<http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/>

This site is the Entomology and Nematology Departments site so this has information on insects, spiders, etc. Pictures are included.

<http://www.wec.ufl.edu/extension/>

This site is the Wildlife and Ecology Conservation Departments site. Information on wildlife, both the desired and undesirable, can be found here.

## Other Useful Services!

**Unknown Plant!** Bring stems with leaves, and flowers and fruit too if possible and we will send it to the Univ. of FL Herbarium.

**Unknown Bug!** Bring a sample to the Cocoa office and if we don't know what it is we will send it to the Entomology ID Lab.

## Brevard County Master Gardener Clinics

(Held throughout the county throughout most of the year but many close down during the summer months and around Christmas – please call to confirm.)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>
Central Brevard Library (633-1792)	Sunday	1-3 pm
Merritt Island Library (455-1369)	Tues.	1-3 pm
Titusville Library (264-5026)	Tues.	10 – Noon
Palm Bay Ext. (952-4536)	Tues. Thurs.	9 am-Noon 1-3 pm
Port St. John Library (633-1867)	Mon.	10 am-Noon
Satellite Bch Library (779-4004)	Wed.	10 am-Noon
Front St. Civic Center (674-5722)	Thurs.	10 am-Noon
Patrick AFB BX lobby (799-1300 ext. 124)	Friday	10 am-Noon
Eau Gallie Library (255-4304)	Friday	2-4 pm

**Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution**



## University of Florida/ Brevard County Extension



Black swallowtail caterpillar eating fennel

## Attracting Butterflies!

Two Office Locations:

3695 Lake Drive      1455 Treeland Blvd. SE  
Cocoa, FL 32926      Palm Bay, FL 32909  
(321) 633-1702      (321) 952-4536

FS 6100 HORT

## What is Butterfly Gardening?

To have a butterfly garden you need to have at least one host plant and one nectar plant. The host plant is where the butterfly will lay her eggs. The eggs will hatch and the baby caterpillars will start to eat the leaves of the host plant. This means that in a butterfly garden you will have plants that have chewing damage but that's OK because the caterpillars need to eat so that they can form a chrysalis and then go through complete metamorphosis and come out a butterfly. And, this entire life cycle can occur in your own garden!

Some other helpful hints for successful butterfly gardening are to reduce the amount of toxic chemical pesticides and using natural pest control measures such as Insecticidal Soap or Ultra-fine Horticultural Oil. Another hint is to conserve water and increase local diversity by planting native plants.

## The Basics

\*Most plants do best in full sun or partially shady locations.

\* Don't use harsh insecticides to control insect pests. Insecticidal soap or an Ultra-fine Horticultural Oil.

## What are some host plants?

\* a native species or some species are native.

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Butterfly</u>
<u>Cassia</u> ( <i>Senna</i> spp.)	Sulphurs
<u>Citrus</u> ( <i>Citrus</i> spp.)	Giant swallowtail
<u>Coontie</u> * ( <i>Zamia pumila</i> )	Atala
<u>Dill</u> ( <i>Anethum graveolens</i> )	Black swallowtail
<u>Fennel</u> ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> )	Blck swallowtail
<u>Hercule's club</u> * ( <i>Zanthoxylum clava-hercules</i> )	Giant swallowtail

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Butterfly</u>
<u>Milkweed</u> * ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.)	Queen & Monarch
<u>Parsley</u> ( <i>Petroselinium crispum</i> )	Black swallowtail
<u>Passion vine</u> * ( <i>Passiflora</i> spp.)	Gulf fritillary, Zebra longwing & Julia
(Zebra longwings are a forest dwelling butterfly so if the passion vine is planted in a shady area these butterflies will lay eggs on it.)	
<u>Pipe vine</u> ( <i>Aristolochia</i> spp.)	Pipevine & Polydamus swallowtails
<u>Wild lime</u> * ( <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> )	Giant swallowtail

## What are some nectar plants?

### Shrubs

- Bleeding heart (*Clerodendron thomsoniae*)
- Butterfly bush (*Buddleia*)
- Cape honeysuckle (*Tecomaria capensis*)
- Fiddlewood\* (*Citharexylum spinosum*)
- Firebush\* (*Hamelia patens*)
- Firespike (*Odontonema strictum*)
- Glossy abelia (*Abelia x grandiflora*)
- Golden dewdrop (*Duranta repens*)
- Milkweed\* (*Asclepias* spp.)
- Peregrina (*Jatropha integerrima*)
- Plumbago (*Plumbago auriculata*)
- Princess flower (*Tibouchina urvilleana*)
- Walter's viburnum\* (*Viburnum obovatum*)

## Herbaceous Perennials

- Blue salvia (*Salvia farnesiana*)
- Firecracker plant (*Russelia equisetiformis*)
- Mexican sage (*Salvia leucantha*)
- Pentas (*Pentas lanceolata*)
- Stoke's aster\* (*Stokesia laevis*)

## Ground covers

- Blue porterweed\* (*Stachytarphaeta jamaicensis*)
- Dotted horsemint\* (*Monarda punctata*)
- False heather (*Cuphea hyssopifolia*)
- Yarrow\* (*Achillea* spp.)

## Wildflowers

- Blazing star\* (*Liatrus* spp.)
- Deertongues\* (*Carphephorus* spp.)
- Indian blanket\* (*Gaillardia pulchella*)
- Tropical sage\* (*Salvia coccinea*)

## Providing water!

**P**roviding water for butterflies is simple. One way, is to make sure that you have bare soil somewhere in the butterfly garden. The butterflies can drink the water from wet sand and also get salts and amino acids. Another option, is to get a clay tray, fill it with sand and then place a rock in the center. Keep the sand wet but never have standing water over the sand.

## Want more information?

Type in the scientific names (in italics) under Google web & get cultural info. or click on Images and get photos!