



# Butterfly Gardens

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## March 5, 2022

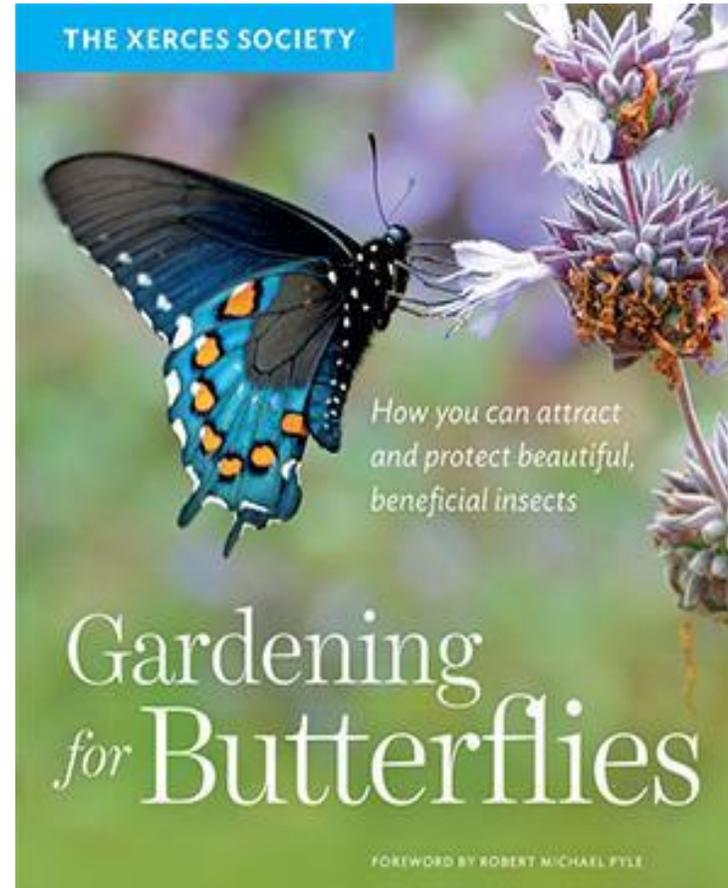
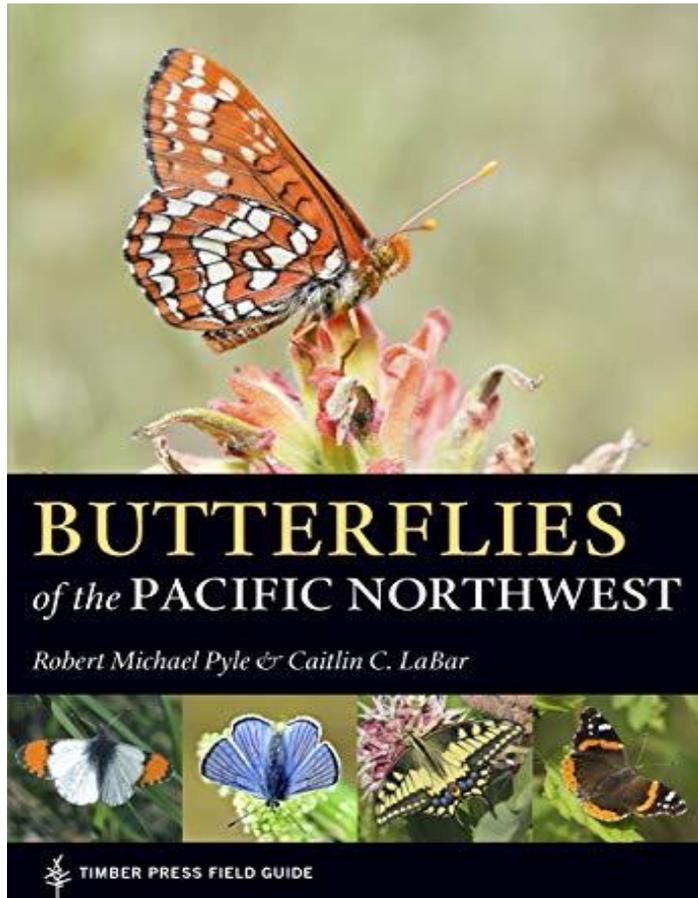
Ann Geyer, Master Gardener  
Lincoln County Master Gardener Assn

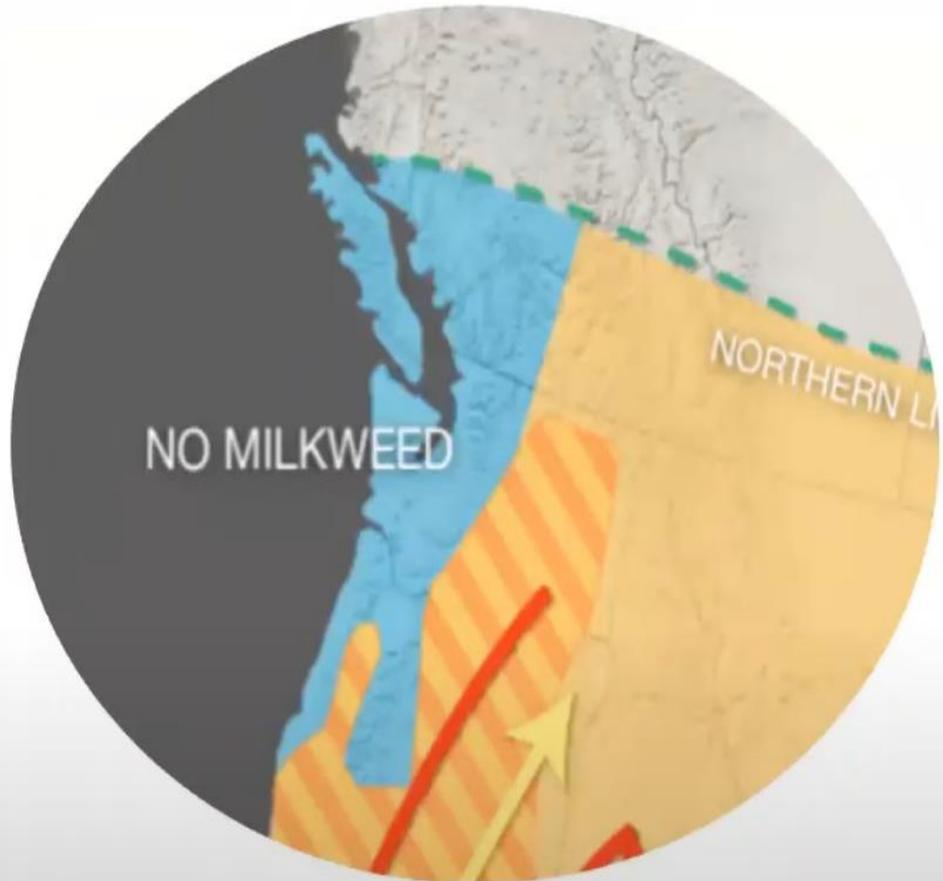
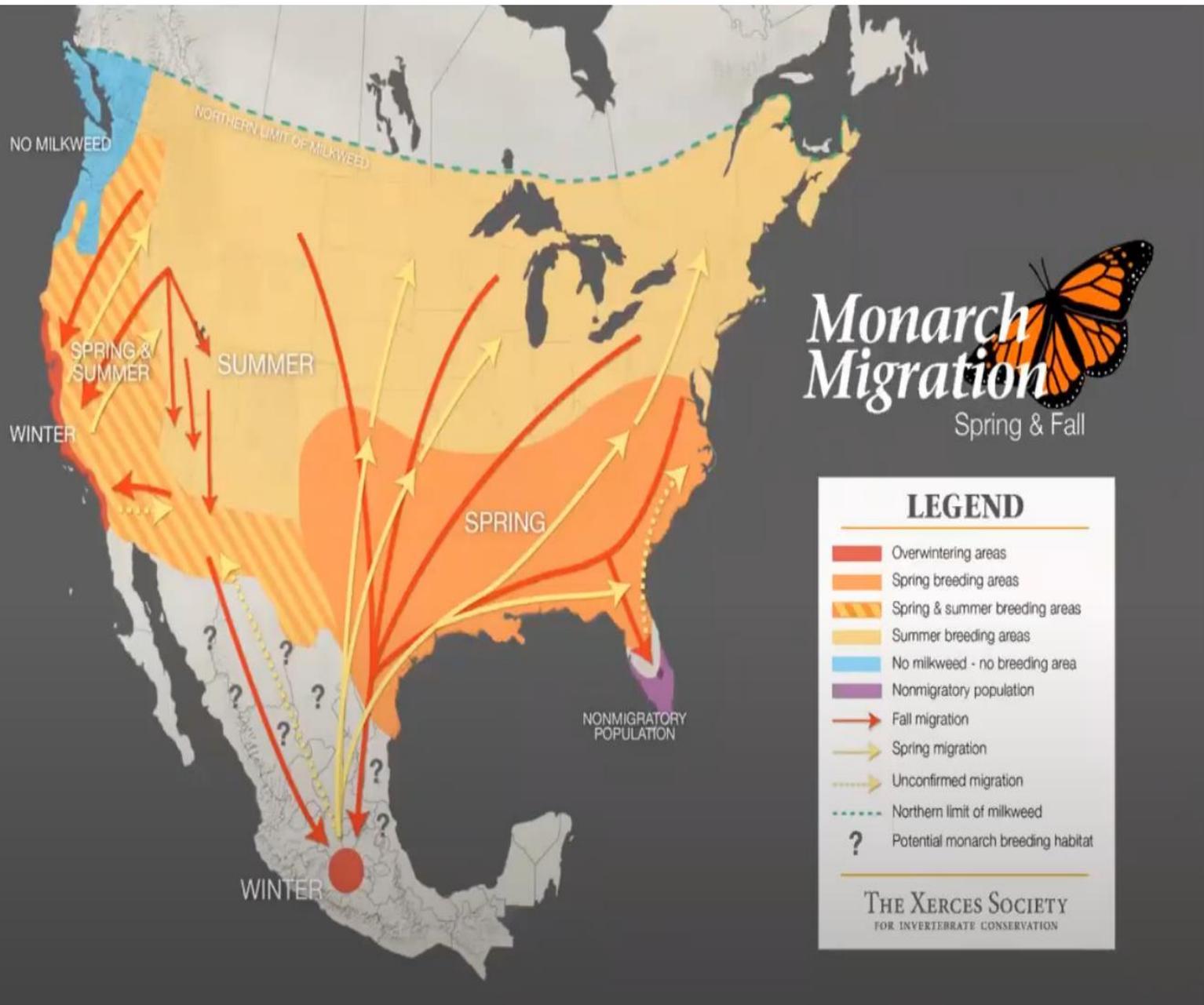
- Welcome to the Gardening Roundtable Series
  - View meeting controls at the bottom of display screen or by tapping the screen if viewing on a mobile device
  - We will keep your video off and microphone muted during the presentation
  - Use the Q&A tool for questions; you can post these any time
  - Closed caption option is enabled; you will need to click on the CC icon
  - The session is being recorded and will be available on the LCMGA website for future reference

# OSU Extension Master Gardener Program

- OSU Extension Master Gardeners are volunteer educators, neighbors, and on-the-ground researchers who serve their community with solid training in science-based, sustainable gardening and a love of lifelong learning.
- 12 Week training program that covers all the basic gardening topics.
- Volunteers staff a plant clinic, demonstration gardens, and organize various educational gardening activities.
- Contact Evie Smith  
[evie.smith@oregonstate.edu](mailto:evie.smith@oregonstate.edu)  
541-574-6534 x57418
- Browse our gardening resources at [orcoastmga.org](http://orcoastmga.org)

# My Resources





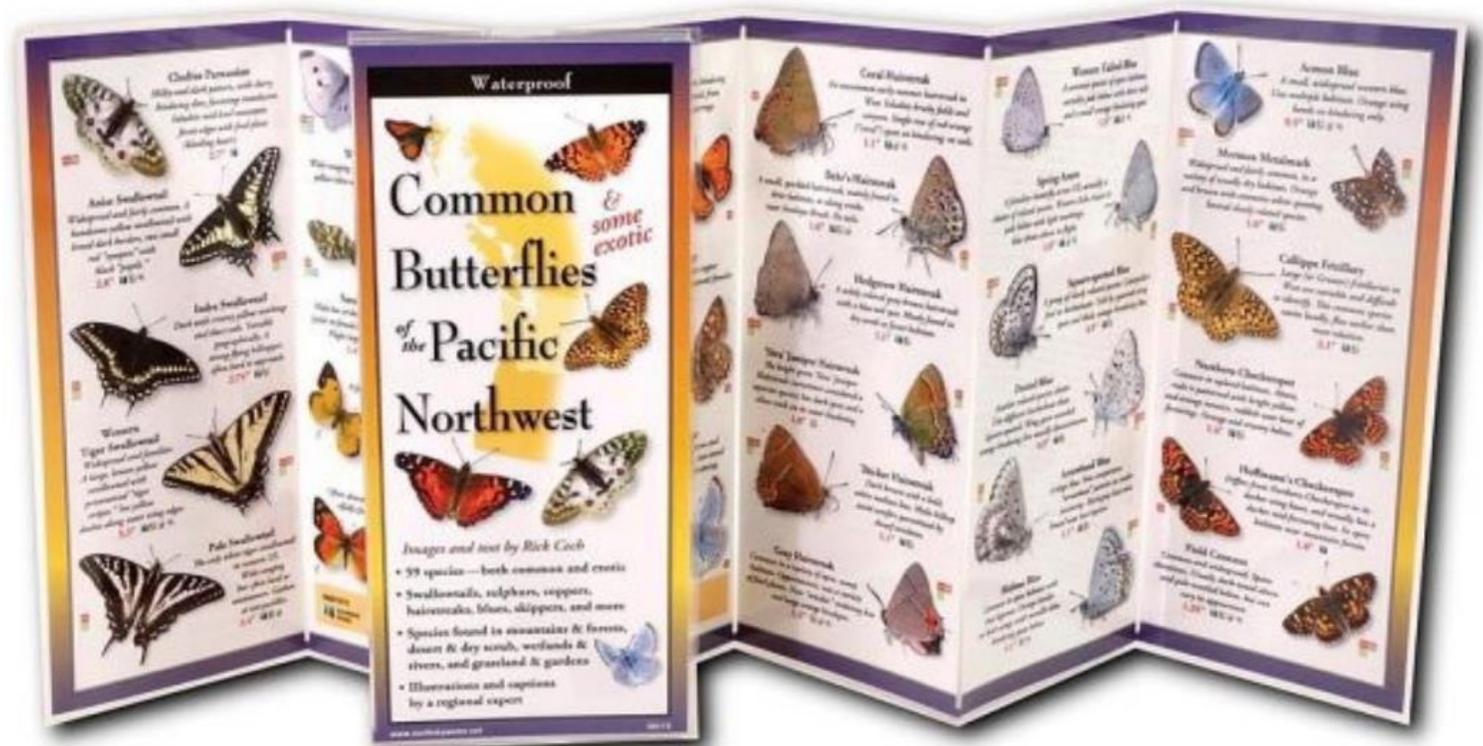
# What is a butterfly garden

- Caters to the needs of butterflies
- Addresses the full butterfly lifecycle
- Relies on natives to support caterpillar populations



# 5 Major Types of PNW Butterflies

- Skippers
- Swallowtails
- Whites and Sulphurs
- Gossamer-winged
- Brush-footed



# Common Coastal Species

- Western tiger swallowtail
- West coast lady
- Sara orangetip
- Echo azure
- Clouded Sulphur
- Lorquin's admiral
- Woodlan skipper
- Gray hairstreak
- Cabbage white (not native; considered a garden pest)

Butterfly—Wings in upright V shape



# Moth-Wings held horizontally



# Getting Started

- Sunny location (6-8 hrs)
  - Best butterfly flowers want full sun
  - Butterflies need warmth to fly
- Areas to reflect heat
- Water source
- Shelter



# Catering to the Butterfly Lifecycle



Eggs  
Host plants



Caterpillar  
Host plants



Chrysalis  
Shelter



Adult  
Nectar plants

# Native plants are the best host plants

- Co-evolved with butterflies
- Support 4X more species than non-natives -- Doug Talamy
- Well adapted to local conditions
- Have much fewer pests



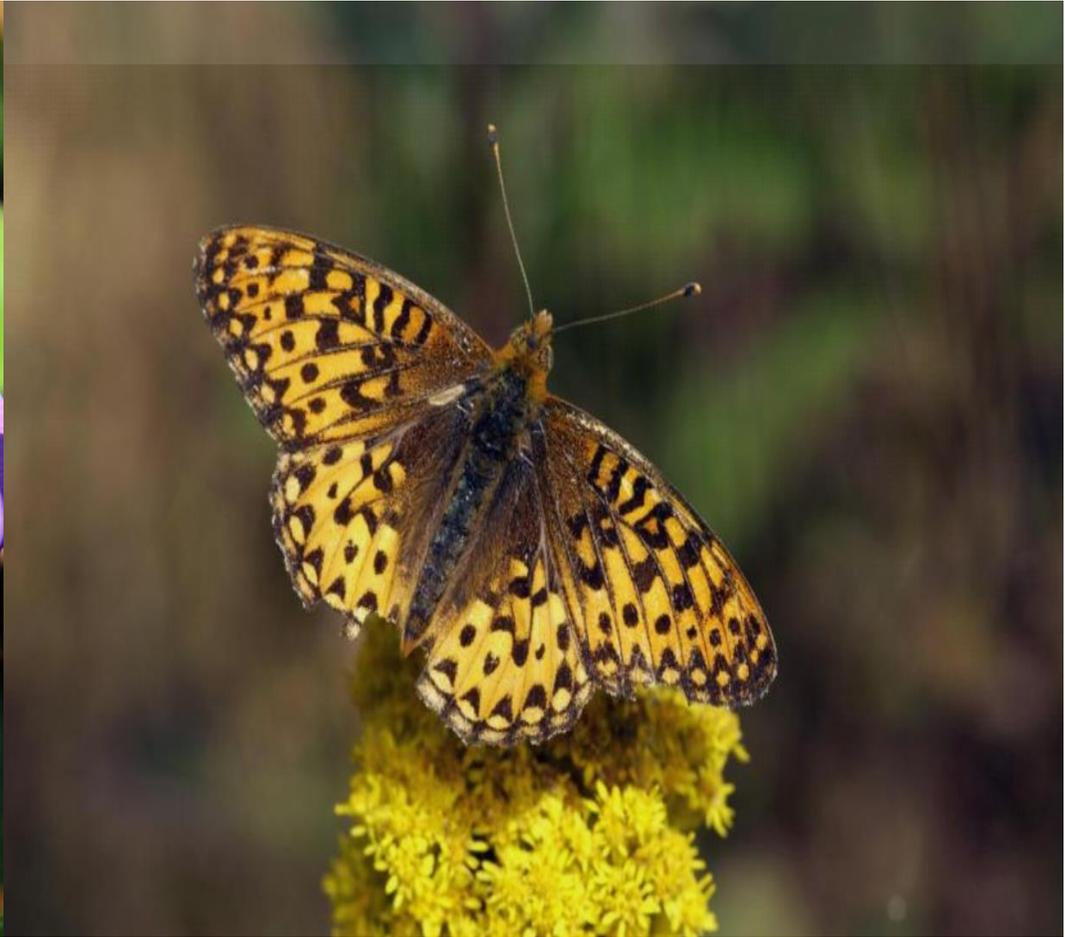
# Bleeding Heart and Clodius Parnassian



# Oceanspray and Lorquin's Admiral



# Early Blue Violets and Oregon Silverspot



# Common Coastal Species

## Species

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## Host plants

- Broadleaf trees -- Big Leaf Maple
- Checkermallows
- Rockcress, bittercress (cardamine)
- Dogwood, elderberry, cherry
- Pea family – lupine, vetch, clover
- Willows, aspen, serviceberry
- Grasses -- Roemer's fescue
- Varied -- lupine, mallow, clove
- Cabbage, broccoli, mustard, nasturtium

# Native Thistles

- Host plant for certain butterflies – painted ladies
- Underserving of bad rep
- Makes it harder for non-native thistle to get toe-hold
- Species
  - *Cirsium Brevistylum*
  - *Cirsium edule*
  - *Cirsium remotifolium*



# Nectar Plants

- Landing pad
- Small clusters of flowers
- Long blooming

**Natives**



**Non-natives**

- **Statice**

*(Limonium sinuatum)*

- Landing plant
- 2' x 2'
- Blooms year round



- Yarrow

*(Achillea)*

- *Landing plant*
- *Lots of nectar*
- *Different colors and sizes*
- *Long blooming*



- *Scabiosa*

- Annual and perennial
- Many colors
- Composite flower
- Long blooming



- **Blanket Flower**

*(Gaillardia)*

- Native
- Easy to grow from seed
- Long blooming



- Verbenas

- Large number of species
- Loaded with nectar
- Long blooming



- Coreopsis

- Native and non-native
- Annual and perennial
- Good nectar content



- Herbs

- Fennel
- Dill
- Rue



# Avoid Cultivated plants varieties

- Not produced to provide nectar or pollen
- Often flower shape and color are changed
- Definitely avoid 'double-petalled' varieties



# Shelter for Chrysalis and Overwintering

- Safe Havens
  - Keep some wildness
  - Overgrown areas
  - Brush piles
  - Bunch grasses
  - Wind break
  - Also good for bee nests



# Puddling

- Water is absorbed through “feet”
- Males get nutrients & pass to females during mating



# Managing Pests

- Focus on health plants & health soils
- Right plant in right place – natives!
- Limit pesticides
- Tolerate plant damage
- Hand pick or use water to remove true pests.



# Beware of Butterfly Seed Mix



## Description

A beautiful blend of 15 native annual and perennial wildflower species. Selected from species native to northern California, western Oregon, western Washington and coastal British Columbia at elevations of 7000 feet and under.

## PNW Native Wildflower Mix Contents

Baby Blue Eyes, Bigleaf Lupine, Bird's Eyes, Blue-Eyed Grass, California Poppy, Chinese Houses, Clarkia, Dwarf Godetia, Five-Spot, Globe Gilia, Lewis Flax, Mountain Phlox, Oregon Sunshine, Tidy Tips, Yellow Lupine