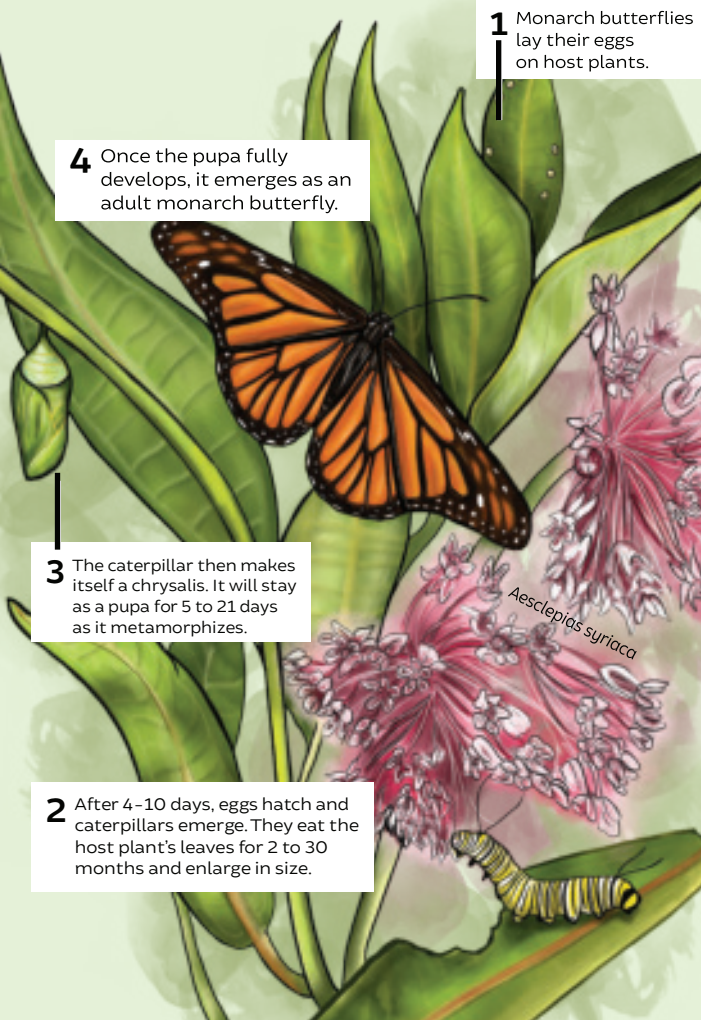


Butterflies and plants coevolved to support each other's life cycles.

Plants employ the help of butterflies to transfer pollen to other plants of the same species resulting in reproduction and fertilization of a seed. Butterflies use plants for food and protection, and many have special relationships with plants that they lay their eggs on and serve as food for the hatched caterpillars.

A strong butterfly population requires a diverse, native plant community, which contributes to a healthy ecosystem for all living things to thrive on.

Butterfly Life Cycle



1 Monarch butterflies lay their eggs on host plants.

4 Once the pupa fully develops, it emerges as an adult monarch butterfly.

3 The caterpillar then makes itself a chrysalis. It will stay as a pupa for 5 to 21 days as it metamorphizes.

2 After 4-10 days, eggs hatch and caterpillars emerge. They eat the host plant's leaves for 2 to 30 months and enlarge in size.

Learn more from Holden Forests & Gardens

Learn from our experts to help your neighborhood bloom with beauty. Classes at Holden Forests & Gardens spread a love of plants to people of all skill levels, or engage them with other growth opportunities.

Visit holdenfg.org for current class offerings.

Become a member

Become a member of Holden Forests & Gardens and enjoy all that the Holden Arboretum and Cleveland Botanical Garden have to offer. Enjoy free, year-round admission to both of our campuses including admission to the Kalberer Family Tower and Murch Canopy Walk at the Arboretum and seasonal shows such as Glow and our annual orchid show at the Botanical Garden. Membership also includes off-hours daylight access to the Arboretum, discounts on classes and store purchases, and free admission to over 300 participating gardens, arboreta and conservatories through the American Horticultural Society's Reciprocal Admission Program.

Visit holdenfg.org for more information.

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ARLENE & ARTHUR S. HOLDEN JR.
BUTTERFLY GARDEN

**HOST PLANT LIST AND
SMARTPHONE TOUR**



How to use this brochure

- Use the plant list to discover a butterfly's favorite host plants. Plant them in your yard or in a pot to attract butterflies.
- Explore the special relationships between native host plants and local butterflies. What can host plants tell us about our favorite butterflies? Host plants marked with this symbol  are stops on a self-guided tour through the garden. **Look for these signs and scan the QR code to access each stop's information.**




Host Plant List

This list is organized by butterfly groups.

Swallowtail Family (Papilionidae)


Pipevine Swallowtail
pipevine
(*Aristolochia spp.*)

Zebra Swallowtail
paw paw (*Asimina triloba*)

Black Swallowtail
parsley family (Apiaceae)
including: Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*),  **fennel** (*Foeniculum vulgare*), dill (*Anethum graveolens*), golden Alexander (*Zizia aurea*)

Giant Swallowtail
wafer ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*), prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*)

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
ash (*Fraxinus spp.*), magnolias (*Magnolia spp.*), tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*)

Spicebush Swallowtail
sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*),  **spicebush** (*Lindera benzoin*)

Sulphur and White Family (Pieridae)

Cabbage White
mustard family (Brassicaceae) including: cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), broccoli (*Brassica oleracea - Italica* group), brussels sprout (*Brassica oleracea - Gemmifera* group), mustards (*Brassica juncea*)

Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur
pea family (Fabaceae)
legumes, including: red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), white clover (*T. repens*) alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), wild indigo (*Baptisia spp.*)

West Virginia White
toothworts (*Cardamine diphylla* and *Cardamine concatenata*)

Gossamer-Wing Family (Lycaenidae)

American Copper
buckwheat family (Polygonaceae)
including: sorrels and docks (*Rumex spp.*)


Bronze Copper
buckwheat family (Polygonaceae)
including: sorrels and docks (*Rumex spp.*)

Coral Hairstreak
rose family (Rosaceae)
black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), American plum (*Prunus americana*) oak family (Fagaceae)
including: white oak (*Quercus alba*)

Gray Hairstreak
pea family (Fabaceae)
including: wild senna (*Senna hebecarpa*), bush clovers (*Lespedeza spp.*) mallows (*Malva spp.*)

Eastern Tailed Blue
pea family (Fabaceae)
including: clovers (*Trifolium spp.*), bush clover (*Lespedeza spp.*)

Spring /Summer Azure
flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), wingstem (*Verbesina alternifolia*),

 **New Jersey tea** (*Ceanothus americanus*)

Brushfoot Family (Nymphalidae)

American Snout
hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)

Great Spangled Fritillary
violets (*Viola spp.*)

Aphrodite Fritillary
violets (*Viola spp.*)

Meadow Fritillary
violets (*Viola spp.*)

Pearl Crescent
asters (*Symphyotrichum spp.*) including: New England aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*)

Baltimore Checkerspot
white turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)


Question Mark
American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), red elm (*Ulmus rubra*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)


Eastern Comma
nettle family (Urticaceae), elm family (Ulmaceae), hops (*Humulus lupulus*)

Mourning Cloak
black willow (*Salix nigra*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*)

Red Admiral
stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), wood nettle (*Laportea canadensis*)

American Lady
plantain-leaved pussy toes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*), fragrant cudweed (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*), burdock (*Arctium spp.*), ironweed (*Vernonia spp.*) pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)


Painted Lady
aster family (Asteraceae)
including:  **sunflowers** (*Helianthus spp.*), pea family (Fabaceae), mallow family (Malvaceae)

Common Buckeye
figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), plantain family (Plantaginaceae), acanthus family (Acanthaceae) including:  **prairie petunia** (*Ruellia humilis*)

Red Spotted Purple
black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), poplars and aspens (*Populus spp.*), willows (*Salix spp.*)

Viceroy
cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), sandbar willow (*Salix interior*)

Hackberry Emperor
hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)

Monarch
 **milkweed** (*Asclepias spp.*)

Northern Pearly Eye
bottle brush grass (*Elymus hystrix*), sea oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*), long awned wood grass (*Brachyelytrum erectum*)

Little Wood-Satyr
Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)

Common Wood Nymph
purple top grass (*Tridens flavus*), bluestems (*Andropogon spp.*)

Appalachian Brown
lake sedge (*Carex lacustris*)


Skipper Family (Hesperiidae)

Silver-Spotted Skipper
pea family (Fabaceae)
including: black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), hog peanut (*Amphicarpaea bracteata*)

Southern Cloudywing
pea family (Fabaceae)
including: tick trefoils (*Desmodium spp.*), bush clover (*Lespedeza spp.*)

Dreamy Duskywing
willow family (Salicaceae)
including: willows (*Salix spp.*) and poplars (*Populus spp.*), oaks (*Quercus spp.*)

Common Sootywing
amaranths (*Amaranthus spp.*) and lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album*)

Least Skipper
rice cut grass (*Leersia oryzoides*), prairie cord grass (*Spartina pectinata*),  **switch grasses** (*Panicum spp.*)

European Skipper
timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*)

Peck's Skipper
rice cut grass (*Leersia oryzoides*)

Northern Broken-Dash
switch grass (*Panicum spp.*)

Delaware Skipper
switch grass (*Panicum spp.*), bluestems (*Andropogon spp.*), sedges (*Carex spp.*)

Hobomok Skipper
Kentucky blue grass (*Poa pratensis*), rice cut grass (*Leersia oryzoides*), switch grass (*Panicum spp.*)

Zabulon Skipper
Kentucky blue grass (*Poa pratensis*), love grass (*Eragrostis spp.*), purpletop (*Tridens flavus*)

Dun Skipper
tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*), lake sedge (*Carex lacustris*)

Wild Indigo Duskywing
blue false indigo (*Baptisia australis*), wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*)