
POLLINATOR NECTAR SOURCES

*A mixture of perennials and annuals,
blooming Spring through Fall.*

Anise Hyssop *	Lilac
Aster	Mexican Sage *
Basket Flower	Mexican Sunflower *
BeeBalm *	Milkweed*
Black Eyed Susan	Mountain Mint *
Allium	Ox-Eye Daisy
Buttonbush	Penta
Cardinal Flower	Phlox
Clover	Spanish Lavender
Coreopsis	Pineapple Sage
Cosmos	Purple Coneflower *
Cypress Vine	Queen Anne's Lace
Goldenrod *	Verbena
Heliotrope	Spirea
Honeysuckle	Thistle
Ironweed	Trumpet Vine
Joe Pye Weed *	Yarrow
Lantana	Zinnia (Cut & Come Again) *
Liatis	



NATURAL HABITAT

Keeping the use of insecticides and other chemicals to a minimum is important for a pollinator habitat. Pesticides kill butterflies and other pollinators.

One way to reduce the use of pesticides in the garden is to use native plants. Plants considered to be native to your area are most likely to thrive with the least amount of care. Thus, they require less insect control and fertilizer. Wildlife such as butterflies, bees and hummingbirds will look for a native, natural habitat.

Look for nectar plants that will produce Spring through Fall. This will keep your garden full of butterfly and pollinator life the entire season.

Recommendations:

Arkansas Butterflies and Moths, *by Lori Spencer*
www.groworganic.com - *organic seeds and supplies*

www.prairiemoon.com - *native plants & seeds*

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THE BUTTERFLY GARDEN



Creating a habitat for
Butterflies, Bees, and
Pollinators

HEATHER ISBELL
Izzy's Restaurant, Farm & Apiary



BUTTERFLIES AND THEIR HOST PLANT

In order to enjoy a Butterfly Garden you must attract laying female butterflies. Having a wide variety of host plants will insure that your garden produces butterflies all season long.

Listed below are suggestions for several Arkansas butterflies.



Plants that bloom and produce nectar well into the Fall are important to sustain pollinators.

One of the best ways to enjoy butterflies and to aid in their conservation is to plant a butterfly garden. Here are some ideas and tips on how you can turn any space, big or small, into a Butterfly Garden.

PLANT HOST PLANTS: Host plants are the plants the butterfly caterpillar eats. In most case these plants are specific to each butterfly species. You cannot have butterflies unless you have caterpillars. Learn to identify the “good guys.”

PLANT NECTAR SOURCES: Many flowers and shrubs attract butterflies. They are attracted to odor, color, shape and nectar. It is best to have plants blooming from early Spring to late Fall. Purple, yellow & white are the most attractive colors to butterflies. They also need a landing platform. Flowers with horizontal surfaces, heads and spikes are recommended.

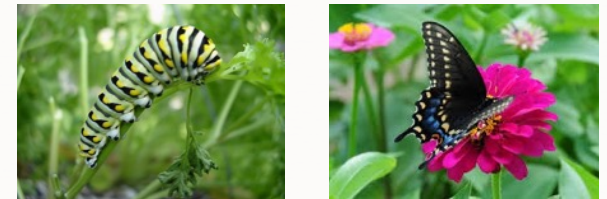
MONARCH BUTTERFLY

Host plant: Milkweed Family (Asclepias)



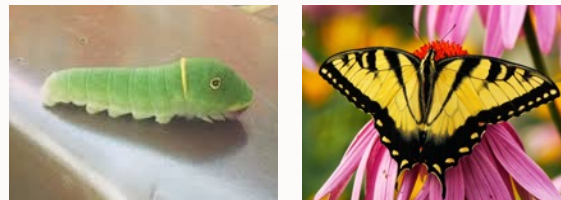
SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY

Host plants: Parsley, Dill, Fennel, Carrot, Queen Anne’s Lace



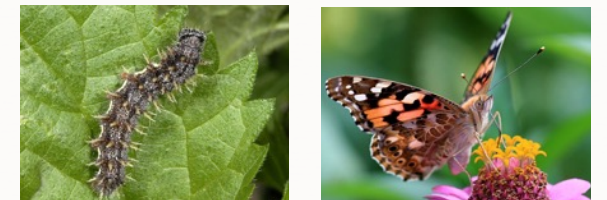
TIGER SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY

Host plant: Wild Cherry, Willow, Tulip Tree



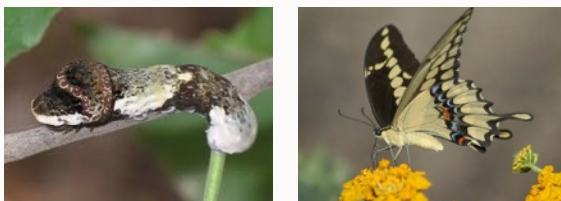
PAINTED LADY BUTTERFLY

Host plants: Thistle, Mallow, Hollyhock



GIANT SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY

Host plant: Rue, Prickly Ash, Hop Tree



CLOUDLESS SULFUR BUTTERFLY

Host plants: Sennas (Cassia), Partridge Pea



GULF FRITILLARY BUTTERFLY

Host plant: Passionvine (*Passiflora incarnata*)



DIANA FRITILLARY BUTTERFLY

Host plants: All Violets

Arkansas State Butterfly

