



www.ProtectNatureTO.org
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April 7, 2018

To: Parks and Environment Committee, City of Toronto

Re: PE26.7 Pollinator Protection Strategy, PE Meeting of April 9, 2018

Dear Councillors,

On behalf of ProtectNatureTO we are pleased to see that the Pollinator Protection Strategy is moving forward with a focus on our native bees and butterflies. Many other insects and animals that depend upon the habitats that these pollinators require will also benefit from the suite of native plants and other structural features that are characteristic of natural habitats.

Protection of our special Environmentally Significant Areas and other natural areas remaining in the ravines and on the waterfront will ensure the healthy biodiversity needed to make sure pollinators and other animals will thrive.

1. We support the three guiding principles outlined in the Strategy:
 - a. To prioritize actions that support and sustain native pollinator biodiversity in Toronto, recognizing that native bee species, for example, are more threatened than non-native honey bees, that they are ecologically important, and that once they are lost they cannot be replaced;
 - b. To create, enhance, and protect habitat in natural and urbanized areas – using native plants, trees, and shrubs as much as possible – recognizing that habitat loss is one of the greatest threats facing pollinators and that additional habitat will benefit all pollinators, both native and non-native; and
 - c. To engage and support the community in taking action to help sustain Toronto's native pollinators.
2. We enthusiastically endorse moving *Agapostemon virescens* from unofficial status to Toronto's Official Bee status!
3. ProtectNatureTO supports the creation of the “Pollinator Protection Reserve Fund”, the purpose of which is to hold funds for pollinator stewardship incentives.
4. Attachment 5, The Best Native Plants for Toronto Gardens, is a list of plants for bees. Some of the plants on this list such as Cardinal Flower may not grow well in Toronto as it prefers more acidic soils, and one species Fairybells, which is not on Toronto and Region Conservation's native plant lists, is listed twice. That attachment is a list which is more regional. We are asking that a more deliberate, extensive list be created for the strategy that will work well for bees but still keep high standards for public restoration projects. One of the best lists is in a booklet from Credit Valley Conservation; this list is more extensive and notes which plants are suitable for gardens and which plants might not be suitable for restoration projects because they are not native to the area. Another useful list can be

found in the Butterflies of Toronto booklet which is part of the City's Biodiversity Series. Both lists are appended to this letter.

5. While this Strategy is an important component, it is meant to be part of a more comprehensive Toronto Biodiversity Strategy which is still in the works. Management plans also need to be developed and implemented to protect the City's Environmentally Significant Areas. We urge your committee to ensure that these two initiatives receive the priority attention and resources that they deserve.

Thank you!

Paula Davies and Karen Yukich, on behalf of ProtectNatureTO

Attachments:

1. Credit Valley Conservation booklet, pages 12-20, source:

<https://cvc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/17-uo-nativeplantsforpollinators-booklet-v8-web.pdf>

2. Butterflies of Toronto booklet, pages 57-59, source:

https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/969e-Biodiversity_ButterfliesBook-Division-Planning-And-Development.pdf



Bumble Bees on Aster

Woodland

Prairie Meadow

Early Season

Mid Season

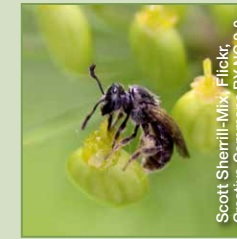
Late Season



Silver-spotted Skipper Butterfly on Wild Bergamot



Miner Bee on Beardtongue



Mason Bee



Common Buckeye Butterfly on Aster

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Community**		Bloom Time			Flower Shape	Notes	Examples of Butterfly and Moth Users	Examples of Bee Users
Alexanders, Golden*	<i>Zizia aurea</i>		●	Y				Small bees pollinate; large bees only get nectar	Black Swallowtail Butterfly Northern Azure Butterfly	Mining Bees, e.g. Golden Alexanders Andrena^ Mason Bees
Aster, Calico	<i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i>		●					Large number of flower heads attract many pollinators	Pearl Crescent Butterfly*** Common Buckeye Butterfly	Long-horned Bees, e.g. <i>Melissodes druriella</i> ^ Bumble Bees
Aster, Flat-top White*	<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> var. <i>umbellata</i>		●							
Aster, Heart-leaved	<i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i>	●								
Aster, Large-leaved	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	●								
Aster, New England	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>		●							
Aster, Sky-blue*	<i>Symphyotrichum oolentangiense</i>		●							
Aster, Swamp	<i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i>		●							
Aster, White-Heath	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>		●							
Beardtongue, Foxglove*	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>		●			W		Attract long-tongued bees and butterflies	American Copper Butterfly Blinded Sphinx Moth	Mason Bees, e.g. <i>Osmia distincta</i> ^ Small Carpenter Bees
Beardtongue, Hairy*	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>		●			P				
Bergamot, Wild	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> var. <i>fistulosa</i>		●			P		New flowers open as old ones are depleted	Hermit Sphinx Moth*** Silver-spotted Skipper Butterfly	Sweat Bees, e.g. <i>Monarda Dufourea</i> ^ Bumble Bees

Bloom Time: **Early:** April-June **Mid:** June-August **Late:** August-October

Bloom Colour: **R** red **O** orange **Y** yellow **G** green **B** blue **P** purple **Pi** pink **W** white

Flower Shape: simple tube lipped daisy-like spike cluster

* Not for restoration or projects requiring a CVC permit. See page 10.

** For detailed plant information and alternate plant names, please cross-reference with CVC's *Woodland Plants for Landscaping* (creditvalleyca.ca/woodlandplants) and *Prairie & Meadow Plants for Landscaping* (creditvalleyca.ca/prairiemeanowplants) booklets.

*** Use plants as host plant.

^ Specialist bees that rely on that plant for gathering food. If a species of bee does not have a common name, the scientific name is listed. Specialist bee family name is also listed.



Camouflaged Looper Moth on Black-eyed Susan

Lisa Brown - Flickr, Creative Commons BY-NC 2.0

Woodland

Prairie Meadow

Early Season

Mid Season

Late Season



Peck's Skipper Butterfly on Blazing Star



Black Swallowtail Butterfly on Coneflower



Leafcutter Bee on Common Milkweed

Photo: Erika Nardone



Cuckoo Bee

Photo: Erika Nardone

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Community**		Bloom Time			Flower Shape	Notes	Examples of Butterfly and Moth Users	Examples of Bee Users
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta var. pulcherrima</i>		●		Y		☼	Large flower head creates landing pad	Camouflaged Looper Moth*** Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly	Long-horned Bees Mining Bees
Blazing-star, Dense*	<i>Liatris spicata</i>		●			P	⚡	Abundance of nectar attracts butterflies	Monarch Butterfly Peck's Skipper Butterfly	Bumble Bees Leafcutter Bees
Blazing-star, Slender*	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>		●			P				
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	●		Ⓜ			☼	If no pollinators, they can self pollinate after the third day flowering	Tufted Apple-bud Moth*** Mourning Cloak Butterfly	Cuckoo Bees Mining Bees
Boneset, Common	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>		●			Ⓜ	⚡	Large clusters with easy access to nectar	Clymene Moth*** Red Admiral Butterfly	Sweat Bees Yellow-faced Bees
Columbine, Wild	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	●		R			⚡	Also attracts Ruby-throated Hummingbirds	Columbine Borer Moth*** Black Swallowtail Butterfly	Mason Bees Sweat Bees
Coneflower, Cut-leaved	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>		●		Y	Y	☼	Large flower head creates landing pad	Black Swallowtail Butterfly American Lady Butterfly	Long-horned Bees Mining Bees
Coneflower, Eastern Purple*	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>		●		P					
Coneflower, Gray-headed Prairie*	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>		●		Y					
Coneflower, Pale Purple*	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>		●		P	P				
Coreopsis, Lance-leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>		●		Y	Y	☼	Large flower head with easy access to nectar	Orange Sulphur Butterfly Viceroy Butterfly	Miner Bees, e.g. <i>Coreopsis</i> Miner Bee^ Small Carpenter Bees
Culver's Root*	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>		●		Ⓜ		⚡	Continuous access to nectar as plants bloom from bottom to top	Culver's Root Borer Moth*** Aphrodite Fritillary Butterfly	Green Sweat Bees Leafcutter Bees

Bloom Time: **Early:** April-June **Mid:** June-August **Late:** August-October

Bloom Colour: **R** red **O** orange **Y** yellow **G** green **B** blue **P** purple **Pi** pink **W** white

Flower Shape: ☼ simple ⚡ tube ⚡ lipped ☼ daisy-like ⚡ spike ⚡ cluster

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** For detailed plant information and alternate plant names, please cross-reference with CVC's *Woodland Plants for Landscaping* (creditvalleyca.ca/woodlandplants) and *Prairie & Meadow Plants for Landscaping* (creditvalleyca.ca/prairiemedowplants) booklets.

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Mining Bee on Goldenrod

Photo: Erika Nardone



Primrose Moth on Evening Primrose

Photo: David d'Entremont



Mourning Cloak Butterfly

Photo: David d'Entremont



Leafcutter Bee on Coneflower



Bumble Bee on Joe Pye Weed

Woodland
Prairie Meadow
Early Season
Mid Season
Late Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Community**		Bloom Time			Flower Shape	Notes	Examples of Butterfly and Moth Users	Examples of Bee Users
Evening Primrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>		●		Y		🌸	Opens in the evening with a sweet smell	Primrose Moth*** Waved Sphinx Moth	Mining Bees, e.g. <i>Anthophora abrupta</i> ^ Bumble Bees
False Soloman's-seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	●		W			🌸	Insects visit mostly for pollen	White Triangle Tortrix Moth*** Northern Azure Butterfly	Bumble Bees Sweat Bees
False Soloman's-seal, Star-flowered	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	●		W						
Fireweed*	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>		●		PI	PI	🌸	Long-tongued bees get nectar; short-tongued bees get pollen	White-lined Sphinx Moth*** Hummingbird Clearwing Moth	Bumble Bees Sweat Bees
Geranium, Wild	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	●		P			🌸	Dark lines on petals act as nectar guides	White-marked Tussock Moth*** Mourning Cloak Butterfly	Mining Bees, e.g. <i>Andrena distans</i> ^ Sweat Bees
Goldenrod, Blue-stemmed	<i>Solidago caesia</i>	●				Y	🌸	Numerous shallow flowers provide abundant nectar	Goldenrod Flower Moth*** Pearl Crescent Butterfly	Mining Bees, e.g. Hairy-banded <i>Andrena</i> ^ Cellophane Bees
Goldenrod, Early	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	●	●		Y	Y				
Goldenrod, Gray	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> ssp. <i>nemoralis</i>		●			Y				
Goldenrod, Stiff*	<i>Solidago rigida</i> ssp. <i>rigida</i>		●			Y				
Goldenrod, Zigzag	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	●				Y				
Joe Pye Weed, Spotted	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> var. <i>maculatum</i>		●			PI	🌸	Produces large quantities of nectar	Ruby Tiger Moth*** Red-spotted Purple Butterfly	Bumble Bees Cuckoo Bees
Leek, Wild	<i>Allium tricoccum</i> var. <i>tricoccum</i>	●		W			🌸	Long anthers easily transfer pollen to bees' backs	Eastern Tailed Blue Butterfly Question Mark Butterfly	Cellophane Bees Leafcutter Bees

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Kent McFarland, Flickr
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Canadian Owlet Moth Caterpillar on Meadow-rue



Photo: David d'Entremont

Great Spangled Fritillary Butterfly on Common Milkweed



Photo: Erika Nardone

Leafcutter Bee on Common Milkweed



Photo: David d'Entremont

Silvery Blue Butterfly



Yellow Bumble Bee on Canada Milk-vetch

Woodland
Prairie Meadow
Early Season
Mid Season
Late Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Community**		Bloom Time			Flower Shape	Notes	Examples of Butterfly and Moth Users	Examples of Bee Users
Lupine, Wild*	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>		●	P				Large bees pry open petals allowing smaller bees to visit later	Karner Blue Butterfly (Extirpated)*** Wild Indigo Duskywing Butterfly***	Bumble Bees Mason Bees
Mayflower, Canada	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	●		W				Insects visit mostly for pollen	White Triangle Tortrix Moth*** Northern Azure Butterfly	Bumble Bees Sweat Bees
Meadow-rue, Early	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	●		G				Male plants produce large amounts of pollen	Canadian Owlet Moth*** Crocus Geometer Moth***	Sweat Bees, e.g. Bronze Sweat Bee^ Bumble Bees
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>		●		W					
Milk-vetch, Canada*	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>		●		Y			Bees may bite holes in the back of flowers to rob nectar	Clouded Sulphur Butterfly*** Eastern-tailed Blue Butterfly***	Bumble Bees Leafcutter Bees
Milkweed, Butterfly*	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		●		O					
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>		●		PI			Sticky pollen sacs known as pollinia attach to the legs of large bees	Monarch Butterfly*** Great Spangled Fritillary Butterfly	Cuckoo Bees Leafcutter Bees
Milkweed, Swamp	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>		●		PI					
Onion, Nodding*	<i>Allium cernuum</i>		●		PI			Long anthers easily transfer pollen to the bees' backs	Eastern Tailed Blue Butterfly Edward's Hairstreak Butterfly	Cellophane Bees Leafcutter Bees
Phlox, Wild Blue*	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	●		B				Attracts long-tongued bees and butterflies	Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly*** Hummingbird Clearwing Moth	Bumble Bees Yellow-faced Bees
Silverweed, Common*	<i>Potentilla anserina ssp. anserina</i>		●		Y			Striking bullseye pattern that can only be seen by bees	Banded Hairstreak Butterfly Silvery Blue Butterfly	Mining Bees Yellow-faced Bees
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>		●	W				Distinct nectar guides are only seen by bees	Purple Lined Sallow Moth*** Bronze Copper Butterfly	Long-horned Bees Mining Bees

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Common Wood Nymph Butterfly on Hoary Vervain

Joanna Gilkeson/USFWS, Flickr, Creative Commons BY 2.0

Woodland

Prairie Meadow

Early Season

Mid Season

Late Season



Common Ringlet Butterfly

Photo: David d'Entremont



Painted Lady Butterfly

Photo: David d'Entremont



Leafcutter Bee



Sweat Bee on Coneflower

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Community**		Bloom Time			Flower Shape	Notes	Examples of Butterfly and Moth Users	Examples of Bee Users
Sunflower, False*	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>		●		Y		☼	Easy access leads to many visits; pollen can be depleted by mid-day	Painted Lady Butterfly*** Common Ringlet Butterfly	Sweat Bees, e.g. <i>Dieunomia heteropoda</i> ^ Long-horned Bees
Sunflower, Pale-leaved	<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>		●		Y	Y				
Sunflower, Tall*	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>		●		Y	Y				
Sunflower, Woodland	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	●			Y	Y				
Tick-trefoil, Showy*	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>		●		PI		🦋	Large bees pry open petals allowing smaller bees to visit later	Northern Cloudwing Butterfly*** Orange Sulphur Butterfly***	Leafcutter Bees Small Resin Bees
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>		●		P		🦋	Continuous access to nectar as plants bloom from bottom to top	Common Buckeye Butterfly*** Common Wood Nymph Butterfly	Long-horned Bees Mining Bees
Vervain, Hoary*	<i>Verbena stricta</i>		●		P					
Violet, Canada	<i>Viola canadensis var. canadensis</i>	●			W		🦋	Dark lines on petals act as nectar guides	Giant Leopard Moth*** Great Spangled Fritillary Butterfly***	Small Carpenter Bees Sweat Bees
Violet, Common Blue	<i>Viola sororia</i>	●			B					
Violet, Round-leaved Yellow*	<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	●			Y					
Violet, Sweet White	<i>Viola blanda</i>	●			W					
Violet, Yellow	<i>Viola pubescens</i>	●			Y					

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Plants Used by Butterflies and Caterpillars

These are some common plants used by butterflies for nectar and by caterpillars as food in the Toronto area. This list is not comprehensive. Where several species (spp.) in a genus are suitable, only the genus name is given (e.g., *Asclepias* spp. for various milkweed species). The status of different species in a genus may vary (i.e., some may be invasive while others are not). **Some species may not be suitable in a butterfly garden because they can be aggressive or invasive.** For information on plants recommended for butterfly gardening, please see the Select Butterfly Resources starting on page 61.

- **Native** plants grew in our area before the arrival of Europeans.
- **Cultivated** plants are introduced species that grow in our area only with human assistance.
- **Naturalized** plants are introduced species that survive without human assistance and now reproduce here.
- **Invasive** plants are naturalized species that negatively impact native biodiversity by reproducing aggressively and taking over natural habitats, to the exclusion of other plants.

spp. = various species in the genus

Caterpillar Plants (Host Plants)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species whose caterpillars use this plant
● ● speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Harvester (woolly aphids)
● hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudywing
● pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	American Lady
● bluestem	<i>Andropogon</i> spp.	Leonard's Skipper, Crossline Skipper, Delaware Skipper, Common Wood-Nymph
● dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Black Swallowtail
● burdock	<i>Arctium</i> spp.	Painted Lady
● Dutchman's pipe	<i>Aristolochia durior</i>	Pipevine Swallowtail
● milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	Monarch
● ● birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.	Compton Tortoiseshell
● ● ● thistle	<i>Carduus</i> spp., <i>Cirsium</i> spp.	Painted Lady
● sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.	Broad-winged Skipper, Black Dash, Dion Skipper, Dun Skipper, Eyed Brown
● New Jersey tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Mottled Duskywing, Summer Azure
● hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	American Snout, Tawny Emperor, Question Mark
● ● turtlehead	<i>Chelone</i> spp.	Baltimore Checkerspot
● ● dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Spring Azure, Summer Azure
● crown vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Wild Indigo Duskywing
● native hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Striped Hairstreak, White Admiral/Red-spotted Purple
● Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Black Swallowtail
● tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium</i> spp.	Northern Cloudywing, Eastern Tailed-Blue
● fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Black Swallowtail



Common Name	Scientific Name	Species whose caterpillars use this plant
● gerardia	<i>Gerardia</i> spp.	Common Buckeye
●● wild sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	Silvery Checkerspot
●● butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Buckeye
● wild lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild Indigo Duskywing, Karner Blue
●● apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	White Admiral/Red-spotted Purple
● alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Eastern Tailed-Blue
● sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.	Orange Sulphur, Summer Azure, Silvery Blue
● panic grass	<i>Panicum</i> spp.	Tawny-edged Skipper, Northern Broken-Dash, Hobomok Skipper
● parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Black Swallowtail
● timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	European Skipper, Long Dash
● ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Spring Azure, Summer Azure
● English plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Common Buckeye
● native pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Eastern Pine Elfin
● bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Long Dash, Hobomok Skipper, Common Ringlet, Little Wood-Satyr
● native poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.	Dreamy Duskywing, Canadian Tiger Swallowtail, Red-spotted Purple/White Admiral, Viceroy
●● cherry/plum	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Canadian Tiger Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Coral Hairstreak, Striped Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Cherry Gall Azure, Red-spotted Purple/White Admiral
● hoptree	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Giant Swallowtail
●● oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Juvenal's Duskywing, Edwards' Hairstreak, Banded Hairstreak
● black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Silver-spotted Skipper
● curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	American Copper, Bronze Copper
● sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	American Copper
● rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Black Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail
●● willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Dreamy Duskywing, Red-spotted Purple/White Admiral, Viceroy, Compton Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Green Comma
● sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Spicebush Swallowtail
● wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> spp.	Mustard White
●● aster	<i>Symphotrichum</i> spp.	Pearl Crescent, Northern Crescent
● clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed-Blue
●● elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Mourning Cloak, Question Mark, Eastern Comma
●● nettle	<i>Urtica</i> spp., <i>Laportea</i> spp.	Red Admiral, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Question Mark, Eastern Comma
●● viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Spring Azure, Summer Azure
●● vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Silvery Blue
●● violet	<i>Viola</i> spp.	Variiegated Fritillary, Silver-bordered Fritillary, Meadow Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary
● pansy	<i>Viola wittrockiana</i>	Variiegated Fritillary
● prickly ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Giant Swallowtail



Eastern Pine Elfin laying eggs on white pine
photo: Karen Yukich



Clovers
photo: Bob Yukich



Azure sp. nectaring on cow vetch
photo: Karen Yukich



Violets
photo: Bob Yukich



Gray-headed coneflower
photo: Bob Yukich



Peck's Skipper nectaring on zinnias
photo: Karen Yukich

Nectar Plants

SPRING FLOWERING (March – early June)

Common Name	Scientific Name
●● serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.
●● dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
●●● hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
● fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.
● wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
●● dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
●● apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
●● ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
●●● buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
●● blackberry/raspberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
● elderberry	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.
● cup plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>
● lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
● dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
● coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
●● thyme	<i>Thymus</i> spp.
●●● viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
●● violet	<i>Viola</i> spp.

SUMMER FLOWERING (June – August)

Common Name	Scientific Name
● chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
● dogbane	<i>Apocynum</i> spp.
●● milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.
● butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
● virgin's bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
● coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.
● purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.
●● Joe-Pye weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>
● heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium</i> spp.
● lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
●● blazing star	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
● purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
● alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
● sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.
●●● mint	<i>Mentha</i> spp.
● bee-balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
● wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>

SUMMER FLOWERING (June – August, cont'd)

Common Name	Scientific Name
● catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
●● phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
●● cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
●●● buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
●● prairie coneflower	<i>Ratibida</i> spp.
● staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
●● black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
●● tall coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>
●● brown-eyed coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>
● rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
● salvia	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
● scabiosa	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.
● clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
● heliotrope	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
●● vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
●● ironweed	<i>Vernonia</i> spp.
● zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

FALL FLOWERING (September – October)

Common Name	Scientific Name
● spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
●● boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
● showy stonecrop	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
● goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.
●● aster	<i>Symphotrichum</i> spp.



Northern Crescent nectaring on New England aster
photo: Karen Yukich