

TIGER SWALLOWTAIL

(*Papilio glaucus*)

- Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- Wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*)

SPICEBUSH SWALLOWTAIL

(*Papilio troilus*)

- Spice bush (*Lindera benzoin*)
- Sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*)
- Prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*)

ZEBRA BUTTERFLY

(*Heliconius charitonius*)

- Passion flower (*Passiflora incarnata*)
- Yellow passion flower (*Passiflora lutea*)

DIANA FRITILLARY (*Speyeria diana*)

- Wood violet (*Viola palmata* var. *palmata*)
- Three-lobed violet (*Viola palmata* var. *triloba*)
- Bird's-foot violet (*Viola pedata*)
- Yellow violet (*Viola pensylvanica*)
- Johnny-jump-up (*Viola rafinesquii*)

RED ADMIRAL (*Vanessa atalanta*)

- Horse nettle (*Solanum carolinense*)
- Dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum*)
- Bull nettle (*Cniduscolus texanus*)

PAINTED LADY (*Cynthia cardui*)

- Star thistle (*Centaurea maculosa*)
- Purple thistle (*Cirsium carolinianum*)
- Field thistle (*Cirsium discolor*)
- Yellow thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*)

BUCKEYE (*Junonia coenia*)

- English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)
- Indian plantain (*Cacalia tuberosa*)
- Robin's plantain (*Erigeron pulchellus*)
- Gergardia (*Agalinis fasciculata*)

ZEBRA SWALLOWTAIL

(*Eurytides marcellus*)

- Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*)

LITTLE SULPHUR (*Eurema lisa*)

- Wild senna (*Cassia marilandica*)

BUTTERFLY FACTS

Did You Know...

- A butterfly's wings are made up of millions of tiny scales.
- Adult butterflies have no jaws.
- The feet of a butterfly are used to find food.
- A butterfly can see in all directions except directly underneath its body.
- Some butterflies migrate over 2,000 miles.
- Butterflies form clubs.
- Flowers are not the only food source for butterflies.
- There are over 20,000 species of butterflies worldwide.
- In some cultures, the butterfly is symbolic of the life cycle of man.
- A caterpillar eats constantly throughout its life cycle.
- Of all the insects, butterflies can see the broadest range of color.

For More Information Contact:

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BUTTERFLY GARDEN PLANT LIST

DEVIL'S DEN STATE PARK
WEST FORK, ARKANSAS
72774

www.ArkansasStateParks.com

GARDENING TIPS

To encourage butterflies to remain in your garden, planting larval food plants is a must. Caterpillars are very specific in the plants they use as their food source. Making an effort to provide those plants will encourage adult butterflies to lay their eggs in your garden.

The planting arrangement of your selected flowers is also important. By planting the tallest plants at the back of your garden and working your way to the front with the shortest, you ensure the best viewing of your butterflies.

Avoid using pesticides and herbicides on your garden, as this can damage your butterflies and their young. Pruning your plants each spring encourages more blossoms.

Planting a butterfly garden can be a rewarding experience for you, as well as for the butterfly!

LIFE STAGES AND METAMORPHOSIS

A butterfly completes four distinct stages during its life cycle: the egg, the caterpillar, the pupa or chrysalis and the adult or imago. This change is referred to as complete metamorphosis.

The process begins when the female butterfly lays eggs on a specially selected host plant. This plant will provide food for the young caterpillars as they grow. Some eggs are deposited in groups, some singly and some just scattered over a meadow. This period in their life cycle lasts only a few days.

The emerging caterpillar eats its way out of the egg, and continues eating for the rest of this period. This is the longest stage of the

butterfly's life. A caterpillar grows rapidly and must shed its skin as it grows. It will molt—or shed—four or five times before reaching its maximum size.

When the caterpillar is fully grown, it will select a concealed location to begin the next stage of life, the pupal stage. First, it connects itself to the plant surface, then it sheds its skin for the final time, thus revealing the hard shell, which is the pupa or chrysalis. This is the completely motionless stage of the butterfly in which its very existence depends on its ability to blend in with its surroundings. Inside the pupa incredible changes are taking place transforming the caterpillar into a beautiful butterfly.

As the butterfly prepares to emerge into its final life stage, the upper part of its body swells, and the chrysalis splits along the weak points behind the head. Once free of the chrysalis the butterfly lets its soft and wrinkled wings hang down to expand to full size. The fragile, beautiful new creature does not bear any resemblance to any of its previous life stages. It is the adult butterfly.

BUTTERFLY NECTAR PLANTS

EARLY BLOOMERS

- Mountain azalea (*Rhododendron prinophyllum*)
- White prairie clover (*Petalostemon candidum*)
- Purple prairie clover (*Petalostemon purpureum*)
- Crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*)
- Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*)
- Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)

- Western daisy (*Astranthium integrifolium*)
- Blue star (*Amsonia ciliata*)
- Common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)
- Blue phlox (*Phlox divaricata*)

MID-SUMMER BLOOMERS

- Beebalm (*Monarda fistulosa*)
- Butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- Butterfly bush (*Buddleia davidii*)
- Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- Doll's daisy (*Boltonia diffusa*)
- Dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*)
- Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
- Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rose-sinensis*)
- Curly milkweed (*Asclepias amplexicaulis*)
- Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*)

LATE BLOOMERS

- Aster (*Aster anomalous*)
- White aster (*Aster pilosus*)
- Silky aster (*Aster sericeus*)
- Hairy bush clover (*Lespedeza hirta*)
- Goldenrod (*Solidago petiolris*)
- Jewel-weed (*Impatiens capensis*)
- Smooth bur marigold (*Bidens laevis*)
- Smooth petunia (*Ruellia strepens*)
- Common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)
- Rose vervain (*Verbena canadensis*)

BUTTERFLY SPECIES AND THEIR LARVAL FOOD PLANTS

MONARCH (*Danaus plexippus*)

- Curly milkweed (*Asclepias amplexicaulis*)
- Purple milkweed (*Asclepias purpurascens*)
- Four-leaved milkweed (*Asclepias quadrifolia*)