















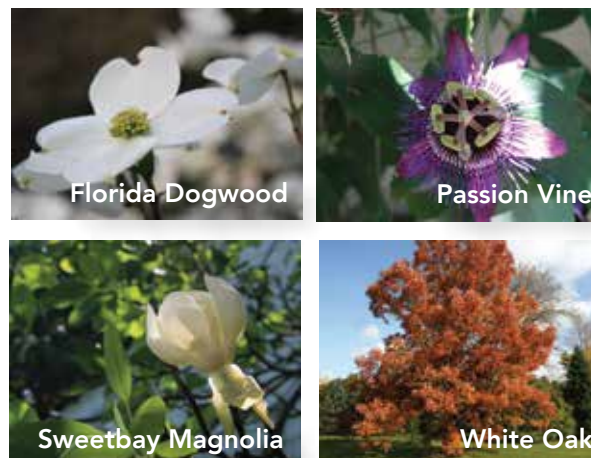
# Host Plants for New Generations of Butterflies and Moths

Some butterfly larvae can feed on only one or two species of plants. Others are more general. This list is nowhere near complete and the plants range from common weeds to choice garden plants. For this brochure, we are focusing on garden plants that you can find in garden centers and enjoy in your space.

Butterfly	Caterpillar	Host Plant	A Sampling of Other Host Plants	
 Monarch	 NP	 Milkweed	<b>Butterfly</b>	<b>Host Plant</b>
			Pearl Crescent	Asters & Coneflowers
			Harvester	Beech
			Red Spotted Purple +	Cherries
			Question Mark	Elms & Hackberry
			Eastern Comma +	Elms
			Spring Azure, Summer Azure	Florida Dogwood
			Northern Pearly-eye	Grasses
			American Snout +	Hackberry
 Pipevine Swallowtail	 NP	 Pipevine	Hairstreaks & Duskywings	Oaks
			Fritillaries	Passion Vine
			Eastern Tailed Blue +	Pea Family
			Giant Swallowtail	Prickly Ash & Wafer Ash
			Henry's Elf	Redbud
			Skippers	Sedges
			Tiger Swallowtail	Sweetbay Magnolia
			Tiger Swallowtail	Tulip Poplar
			Red-Spotted Purple & Viceroy	Willows
 Spicebush Swallowtail	 NP	 Spicebush		
 Zebra Swallowtail	 NP	 Pawpaw		
 Black Swallowtail	 NP	 Dill, Fennel		

## Moths Pollinate, Too!

There are over twice as many species of moths as butterflies, and many are just as beautiful! They, too, require host plants for their young.



Florida Dogwood

Passion Vine

Sweetbay Magnolia

White Oak

# Tips for Gardening Success

- Start small and gradually increase the size of your garden.
- Realistically assess your light, moisture, and soil conditions and site plants accordingly.
- Prepare your soil well. Till organic matter in deeply. Protect your soil from compaction.
- Use proper planting technique and mulch. Mulch only 2-3 inches deep.
- Water well after planting, about every five days until established, and during drought.
- Visit your garden regularly. Keep it weeded. Observe and enjoy!
- Use principles of Integrated Pest Management before considering the use of any pesticides.

# Tips for Happy Pollinators!

- Choose the best plants. Find more beautiful and well-adapted plants at the Cincinnati Zoo website and from other regional, science-based experts.
- Strive to include a diversity of plant material.
- Feature continuous bloom from March to November.
- Include a full spectrum of canopy, from tall trees to shrubs and perennials.
- Provide water or mud and open soil.
- Leave natural areas when possible and consider allowing weeds in your lawn.
- Reduce or eliminate pesticides.

# Take the Plant For Pollinator Challenge Today!

- Register online: <http://cincinnati-zoo.org/horticulture/plant-for-pollinators/>
- Receive a quarterly newsletter.



A larger, web version of this brochure and much more gardening information can be found at: <http://cincinnati-zoo.org/horticulture/>

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# Zoo's Best Plants for Pollinators



NP

This brochure will help you create a thriving pollinator garden!