















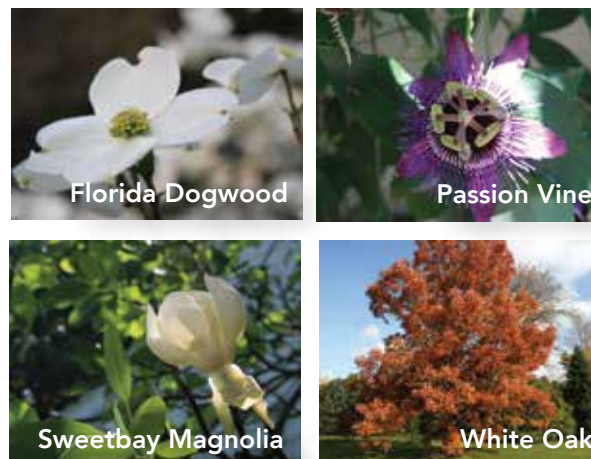
# Host Plants for New Generations of Butterflies and Moths

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.



# 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/>

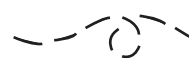
Photo Credits: All photos Zoo Horticulture Staff, CZBG Buzz Troop, Nan Plunkett (NP) & Michael Raupp (MR) as marked

# Zoo's Best Plants for Pollinators



This brochure will help you create a thriving pollinator garden!

# Flower Power for All-Season Pollen & Nectar



Pollinators pollinate 1/3 of our crops!



Some pollinators keep pest insects in balance!

## Trees LARGE TREES LEFT | SMALL TREES RIGHT

- Amelanchier x grandiflora* (Apple Serviceberry)
- Cercis canadensis* (Redbud) And Varieties\*
- Cornus mas* (Cornelian Cherry)
- Cornus florida* (Flowering Dogwood) 'Spring Grove'
- Ilex opaca* (American Holly)
- Malus spp* (Crabapples) Choose OSU Recommended\*
- Prunus spp* (Cherries) Yoshino, Higan's, 'Okame'

- Acer rubrum* (Red Maple) And Varieties
- Gleditsia triacanthos inermis* (Honeylocust), Several
- Gymnocladus dioicus* (Kentucky Coffeetree), 'Espresso'
- Tilia americana* (Basswood)\*
- Tilila cordata* (Littleleaf Linden)\*
- Tilia tomentosa* (Silver Linden)\*
- Quercus alba* (White Oak)\*

\*FAVORITES

## Perennials

- Achillea millefolium* (Yarrow) Many Varieties
- Allium spp* (Ornamental Onion) 'Millenium' & Others
- Asclepias tuberosa* (Butterfly Weed)
- Aster tataricus* (Tatarian Aster) 'Jindai'
- Echinacea purpurea* (Purple Coneflower) + Most Varieties
- Eupatorium maculatum* (Joe Pye Weed) 'Gateway'
- Leucanthemum x superbum* (Shasta Daisy) 'Becky'
- Nepeta x faassenii* (Blue Catmint) 'Walker's Low'
- Perovskia atriplicifolia* (Russian Sage) & Varieties
- Phlox x* Fashionably Early Series
- Sedum spectabile* (Stonecrop) 'Autumn Joy' & Others
- Solidago rugosa* (Winkleleaf Goldenrod) 'Fireworks'
- Anemone* 'Lucky Charm' & others
- Eranthis hymenalis* (Winter Aconite)
- Scilla Siberica* (Siberian Squill)

- Agastache foeniculum* (Hyssop), Blue Flowered Variety
- Amsonia hubrichtii* (Arkansas Bluestar)
- Asclepias incarnata* (Swamp Milkweed)
- Aster oblongifolius* (Aromatic Aster) 'Raydon's Favorite'
- Baptisia australis*, *sphaerocarpa*, minor, & Hybrids
- Eupatorium dubium* (Coastal Joe Pye Weed) 'Little Joe'
- Helianthus angustifolius* (Swamp Sunflower) Any
- Monarda spp* (Beebalm) Many
- Penstemon spp* (Beardtongue) Several
- Phlox paniculata* (Garden Phlox) 'Jeana' & Others
- Solidago* (Goldenrod) 'Solar Cascade'
- Helleborous orientalis* Cultivars & Frost Series Hybrids
- Pulmonaria* (Lungwort) 'Trevi Fountain' & Others
- Crocus* species and hybrids
- Galanthus spp* (Snowdrops)



Redbud



Yoshino Cherry



Crabapple



Littleleaf Linden

## Shrubs & Vines UNDER 8' LEFT | OVER 8' RIGHT

- Abelia x grandiflora* (Glossy Abelia) Many Varieties\*
- Buddleia x* (Butterflybush) PUGSTER Series\*
- Caryopteris x clandonensis* (Bluebeard) Many
- Cephalanthus occidentalis* (Buttonebush) 'Sugar Shack'\*
- Diervilla* (Kodiak Series, especially 'Orange')\*
- Fothergilla gardenia* (Dwarf Fothergilla) and 'Mt. Airy'
- Hydrangea arborescens* (Smooth Hydrangea) Many\*
- Hydrangea paniculata* (Panicked Hydrangea) Many
- Hydrangea quercifolia* (Oakleaf Hydrangea) Any
- Hypericum frondosum* (St. Johnswort) 'Sunburst'
- Ilex verticillata* (Deciduous Holly) Many (Include a Male)
- Rosa Carolina* (Carolina Rose)
- Vitex agnus-castus* (Chastetree) Varieties
- Viburnum nudum* (Smooth Viburnum) 'Winterthur'

- Aesculus parviflora* (Bottlebrush Buckeye)\*
- Aralia spinosa* (Devil's Walking Stick)
- Cercis chinensis* (Chinese Redbud) 'Don Egolf'
- Hamamelis spp* (Witchhazel, Vernal, & Common)
- Heptacodium miconioides* (Seven Sons Flower)
- Lagerstroemia indica* (Crapemyrtle) Hardy Varieties
- Lindera benzoin* (Spicebush)
- Sambucus canadensis* (Elderberry)
- Syringa vulgaris* (Common Lilac)
- Viburnum dentatum* (Arrowwood) And Many Varieties
- Viburnum prunifolium* (Blackhaw)
- Viburnum rufidulum* (Rusty Blackhaw)
- Gelsemium sempervirens* 'Margarita'
- Lonicera sempervirens* 'Major Wheeler' & Others\*



Abelia x grandiflora



Hypericum frondosum



Aesculus parviflora



Cephalanthus occidentalis



Hydrangea quercifolia



Lagerstroemia indica 'Hopi'



Diervilla 'Kodiak Orange'



Gelsemium sempervirens



Verbena bonariensis



Allium 'Millenium'



Solidago 'Solar Cascade'



Crocus 'Golden Yellow'



Aster oblongifolius



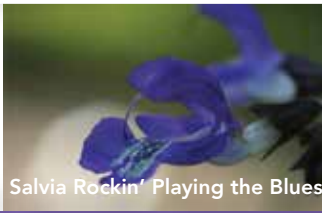
Echinacea 'Glowing Dream'



Agastache foeniculum



Phlox paniculata 'Jeana'



Salvia Rockin' Playing the Blues



Dahlia Mystic Illusion



Phlox Fashionably Early

## Annuals—An Ace in the Hole for All-Season Bloom!

A DIVERSE COMBINATION OF ANNUALS THAT OFFER POLLEN AND NECTAR FROM MAY TO NOV.

- Pentas Northern Lights Lavendar
- Zinnia Zahara Series
- Sunfinity Yellow Sunflower

- Dahlia Mystic Illusion
- Asclepias currisavica
- Torenia Summer Wave Blue

- Salvia Mystic Spires Blue
- Dianthus Jolt Cherry
- Verbena bonariensis