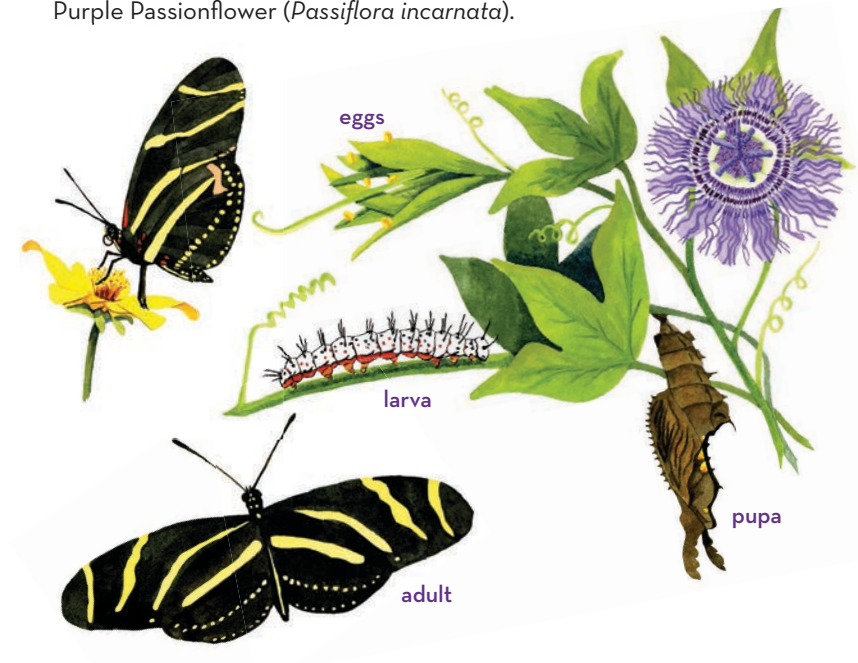


Florida Wildflowers & Butterflies

Florida is home to a spectacular array of native wildflowers and plants. These plants support a healthy environment and add beauty to our wild lands, gardens and greenspaces. Invite butterflies into your yard by including nectar plants for adult butterflies and host plants for their developing larvae. While gardens cannot replace natural habitat, a diverse landscape full of native plants offers a bounty of resources to help support butterflies, hummingbirds, bees, and other beneficial wildlife.

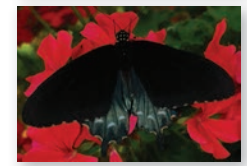
Butterflies have four life stages: egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (chrysalis) and adult. While adult butterflies tend to be generalists, sipping nectar from a range of colorful blossoms, their larvae are specialists, feeding only on specific host plants to complete development. The illustration below shows the life cycle of our state butterfly, the Zebra Longwing (*Heliconius charithonia*) on one of its primary host plants, Purple Passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*).



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
(*Papilio glaucus*)



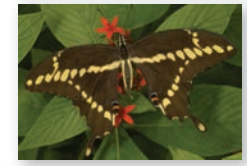
Zebra Swallowtail
(*Eurytides marcellus*)



Pipevine Swallowtail
(*Battus philenor*)



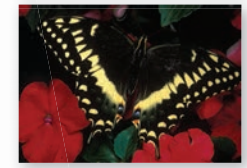
Spicebush Swallowtail
(*Papilio troilus*)



Giant Swallowtail
(*Heraclides crespontes*)



Black Swallowtail
(*Papilio polyxenes*)



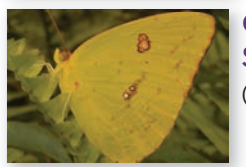
Palamedes Swallowtail
(*Papilio palamedes*)



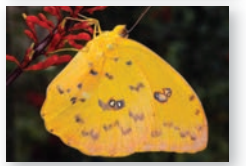
Polydamus Swallowtail
(*Battus polydamus*)



Dainty Sulphur
(*Nathalis iole*)



Cloudless Sulphur
(*Phoebis sennae*)



Orange-barred Sulphur
(*Phoebis philea*)



Southern Dogface
(*Zerene cesonia*)



Sleepy Orange
(*Abaeis nicippe*)



Little Yellow
(*Pyrisitia lisa*)



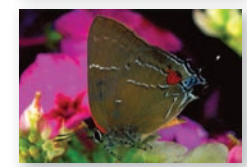
Barred Yellow
(*Eurema daira*)



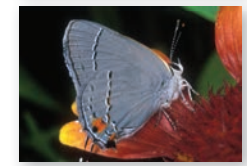
Great Southern White
(*Ascia monuste*)



Great Purple Hairstreak
(*Atlides halesus*)



White M Hairstreak
(*Parrhasius m-album*)



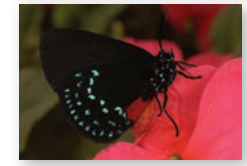
Gray Hairstreak
(*Strymon melinus*)



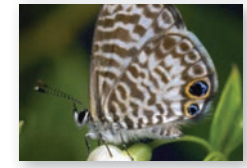
Southern Oak Hairstreak
Satyrion favonius



Red-banded Hairstreak
(*Calycopis cecrops*)



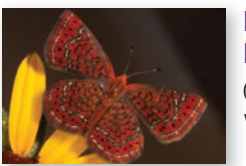
Atala
(*Eumaeus atala*)



Cassius Blue
(*Leptotes cassius*)



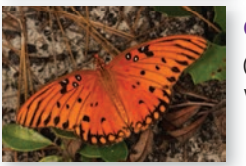
Ceraunus Blue
(*Hemiargus ceraunus*)



Little Metalmark
(*Calephelis virginensis*)



Checkered White
(*Pontia protodice*)



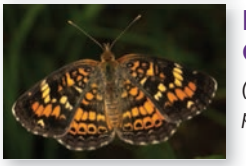
Gulf Fritillary
(*Agraulis vanillae*)



American Snout
(*Libytheana carinenta*)



Horace's Duskywing
(*Erynnis horatius*)



Phaon Crescent
(*Phyciodes phaon*)



Question Mark
(*Polygonia interrogationis*)



Queen
(*Danaus gilippus*)



Red Admiral
(*Vanessa atalanta*)



American Lady
(*Vanessa virginiensis*)



Common Buckeye
(*Junonia coenia*)



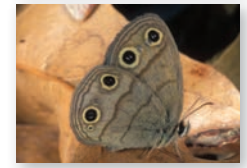
Red-spotted Purple
(*Limenitis arthemis astyanax*)



Viceroy
(*Limenitis archippus*)



Hackberry Emperor
(*Asterocampa celtis*)



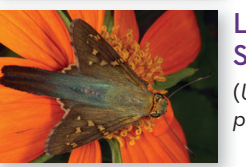
Little Wood Satyr
(*Megisto cymela*)



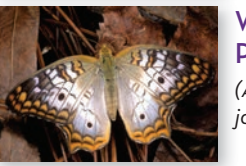
Carolina Satyr
(*Hermeuptychia sosybius*)



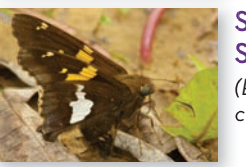
Yucca Giant Skipper
(*Megathymus yuccae*)



Long-tailed Skipper
(*Urbanus proteus*)



White Peacock
(*Anartia jatrophae*)



Silver-spotted Skipper
(*Epargryeus clarus*)



Mangrove Skipper
(*Phocides pigmoleon*)



Tropical Checkered Skipper
(*Pyrgus oileus*)



Julia
(*Dryas iulia*)



Monarch
(*Danaus plexippus*)

A great variety of Florida native wildflowers and plants are excellent for landscaping. They can be planted in small containers or over several acres.

Native wildflowers and plants:

- Require less irrigation once established
- Are adapted to the region's soil types and climate
- Provide food and shelter for butterflies, birds, and other wildlife
- Require limited maintenance and pest control

Designing your garden

- Garden in full sun and partial shade
- Check the sunlight, water, and soil needs of each plant to determine the best location
- Choose plants in a variety of colors, shapes, and sizes
- Choose plants with different heights and growth habits
- Select a variety of plants that bloom at different times
- Group plants of the same species
- Plant both butterfly host plants and nectar sources

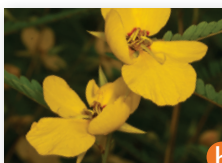
h icon indicates the species also serve as host plants for butterfly larvae. Many of the Florida native flowering plants pictured provide nectar and/or pollen resources for adult butterflies, bees and other pollinators.



Illustrations by: Dale A. Johnson and Photographs by: Jaret Daniels and Ryan Fessenden



Common Buttonbush
(*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)



Partridge Pea
(*Chamaecrista fasciculata*)



False Beach Foxglove
(*Agalinis fasciculata*)



Corkstem Passionflower
(*Passiflora suberosa*)



Coontie
(*Zamia pumila*)



Dahoon Holly
(*Ilex cassine*)



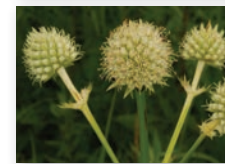
Purple Thistle
(*Cirsium horridulum*)



Oblongleaf Twinflower
(*Dyschoriste oblongifolia*)



Climbing Hempvine
(*Mikania scandens*)



Button Rattlesnake-master
(*Eryngium yuccifolium*)



Hercules Club
(*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*)



Sassafras
(*Sassafras albidum*)



Purple Passionflower
(*Passiflora incarnata*)



Indian Blanket
(*Gaillardia pulchella*)



Sparkleberry
(*Vaccinium arboreum*)



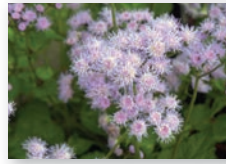
Scorpionstail
(*Heliotropium angiospermum*)



Firebush
(*Hamelia patens*)



Virginia Snakeroot
(*Aristolochia serpentaria*)



Blue Mistflower
(*Conoclinium coelestinum*)



Spotted Beebalm
(*Monarda punctata*)



Summer Farewell
(*Dalea pinnata*)



Button Sage
(*Lantana involucrata*)



Turkey Tangle Fogfruit
(*Phyla nodiflora*)



Redbay
(*Persea borbonia*)



Blackeyed Susan
(*Rudbeckia hirta*)



Pickerelweed
(*Pontederia cordata*)



Giant Ironweed
(*Vernona gigantea*)



Tropical Sage
(*Salvia coccinea*)



Narrowleaf Sunflower
(*Helianthus angustifolius*)



False Nettle
(*Boehmeria cylindrica*)



Spurred Butterfly Pea
(*Centrosema virginianum*)



Flatwoods Plum
(*Prunus umbellata*)



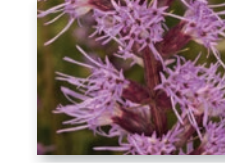
Black Cherry
(*Prunus serotina*)



Sweet Pinxter Azalea
(*Rhododendrun canescens*)



Wild Coffee
(*Psychotria nervosa*)



Dense Blazing Star
(*Liatis spicata*)



Forked Bluecurls
(*Trichostema dichotomum*)



Coastal Plain Willow
(*Salix caroliniana*)



Spotted Water Hemlock
(*Cicuta maculata*)



Southern Dewberry
(*Rubus trivialis*)



Swamp Milkweed
(*Asclepias incarnata*)



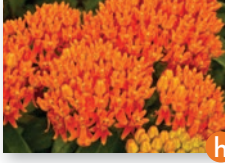
White Swamp Milkweed
(*Asclepias perennis*)



Blue Porterweed
(*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)



Privet Senna
(*Senna ligustrina*)



Butterfly Milkweed
(*Asclepias tuberosa*)



False Indigo Bush
(*Amorpha fruticosa*)



American Wisteria
(*Wisteria frutescens*)



Eastern Redbud
(*Cercis canadensis*)



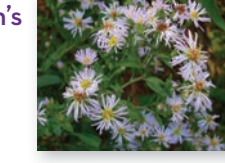
Pinewoods Milkweed
(*Asclepias humistrata*)



Snow Squarestem
(*Melanthera nivea*)



Leavenworth's Tickseed
(*Coreopsis leavenworthii*)



Elliott's Aster
(*Symphotrichum elliottii*)