



Butterfly

GARDENS

OHLONE HUMANE SOCIETY



LIFE CYCLE OF A BUTTERFLY



1 ADULT BUTTERFLY



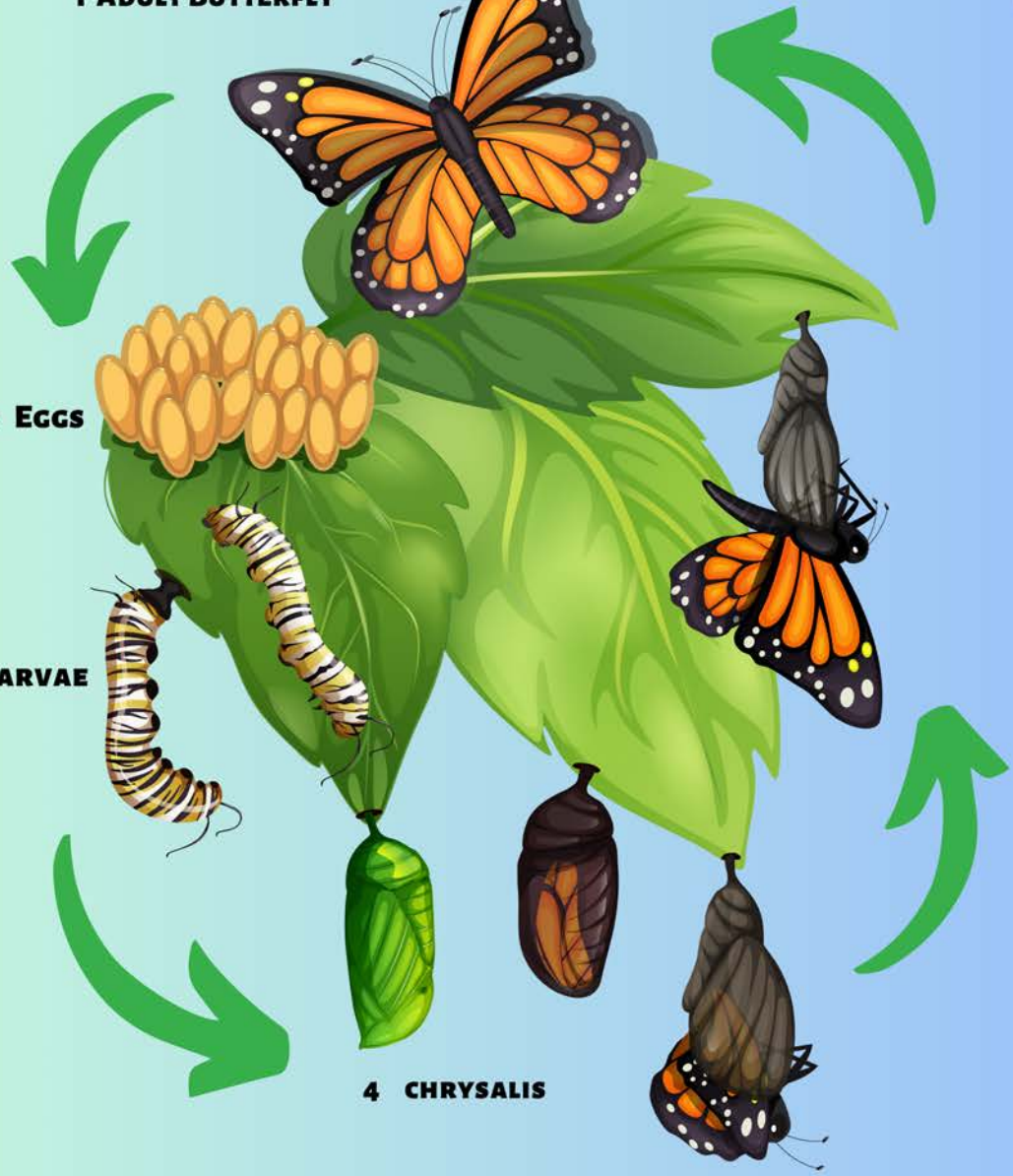
2 EGGS



3 LARVAE



4 CHRYSALIS





Have You Ever Seen BUTTER-FLY?

BUTTERFLY FUN FACTS!

- Butterflies are insects and use their feet to taste!
- Butterflies are cold blooded, so they need warmth to move and may show up when outdoor temperatures reach 60-70 degrees F
- Butterflies have a straw-like tongue or proboscis to drink plant nectar and do not chew.
- Butterflies have exoskeletons on the outside of their bodies.
- Butterflies live everywhere but in Antarctica.
- Butterflies are categorized into over 20,000 species.
- Butterflies only see in red, green and yellow.
- Butterflies can be as large as 12 inches across.
- Butterflies emerge more during spring.
- Butterflies cannot safely fly in rain and wind.
- Butterflies hang upside down on plants or trees to rest.
- Butterflies in a group (depending on the country) are called kaleidoscope, swarm, flutter or colony.
- Butterflies are only one of many species of pollinators.
- Native pollinators help plants make more plants and play a critical role in our landscapes and food production systems.

Native BUTTERFLY Pollinators

- *SF Bay Wildlife.Info* estimates there are about 144 species of butterflies in our area.
- They live in all types of habitats including city areas.
- Several of the butterfly species in our area are endangered.



Gulf Fritillary



Common Ringlet



Western Pygmy-Blue

- The Western Pygmy Blue is believed to be the smallest butterfly in the United States.
- The Monarch overwinters in large numbers at several Bay Area locations.
- The Gulf Fritillary is a non-native species that has successfully colonized parts of the East and South Bay.

PET-SAFE PLANTS NATIVE BUTTERFLIES LOVE



ALYSSUM



SAGE



FENNEL



ZINNIA















HOLLYHOCK



SALVIA

How to Attract Butterflies

| Butterfly | Host Plant | Image | Butterfly | Host Plant | Image |
|-------------------|---|---|----------------------|--|---|
| Acmon Blue | shrubs and herbs of buckwheat and pea families |  | West Coast Lady | cheeseweed, western hollyhocks, lupines, and mallow |  |
| Fiery Skipper | many kinds of grass including Bermuda grass |  | Orange Sulphur | alfalfa, clover, and vetch |  |
| Gray Hairstreak | alfalfa, mallow, and lupine |  | Monarch | milkweed |  |
| American Lady | cudweeds, pearly everlasting, mugwort, and milk thistle |  | Pale Swallowtail | buckthorn and rose families like California lilacs and ocean spray |  |
| Cabbage White | most members of the mustard family |  | Pipevine Swallowtail | Dutchman's pipe |  |
| California Sister | canyon live oak, coast live oak, and chinquapin |  | Western Pygmy Blue | species of Atriplex |  |



Plant with Me

A Butterfly Garden Habitat

1. Collect some pots. See what containers you have around the house that can be reused rather than buy new ones (use anything from an old milk jug to a paper cup to a planters pot).
2. Fill the pots with potting soil mix for flowers within an inch of the top of the pot.
3. Sprinkle some water over the soil. (an ounce or two) Poke some little holes into the soil using your finger or the tip of a pencil.
4. Sprinkle 2 or 3 seeds into each little hole you have made and cover with a handful of soil mix.
5. Place your pots in a warm place, on a windowsill in the kitchen or bathroom is perfect but anywhere with plenty of light 6-8 hr/day



Color the Butterflies



**PROTECT OUR
BUTTERFLIES!**

EDUCATE!