

Monarda
Oenothera
Phlox paniculata
Ratibida
Rudbeckia
Salvia
Solidago
Sedum
Veronica

Bee Balm
Evening Primrose
Garden Phlox
Mexican Hat
Black-eyed Susan
Salvia
Goldenrod
Sedum
Speedwell

SHRUBS

Rhododendron Rhodo/Azalea
Clethra alnifolia Summersweet
Philadelphus Mockorange
Salix discolor Pussywillow
Symphoricarpos albus Snowberry
Syringa Lilac
Weigela Weigela

TREES

Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip Tree
Betula Birch
Quercus Oak
Prunus Plums, Cherries

PLANTS THAT ATTRACT HUMMINGBIRDS:

ANNUALS

Cleome Petunias
Flowering Tobacco Salvia
Four o'clocks Snapdragons
Fuchsia
Impatiens
Nasturtium

PERENNIALS

Alcea Hollyhock
Aquilegia canadense Columbine
Asclepias Butterfly Weed
Campanula Canterbury Bells
Chelone Red Turtlehead
Dicentra Bleeding Hearts
Heuchera sanguinea Coralbells
Hibiscus Hardy Hibiscus
Lilium Lily
Lobelia cardinalis Cardinal Flower
Monarda Bee Balm
Penstemon Beard's Tongue
Salvia Salvia

VINES

Campsis radicans Trumpet Vine
Ipomea purpurea Morning Glory
Phaseolus coccineus Scarlet Runner Bean
Lonicera sempervirens Trumpet Honeysuckle

Butterflies and Hummingbirds



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HELPFUL HINTS

- 1) LOCATE THE GARDEN IN A SUNNY AREA.
Butterflies and most butterfly-attracting plants require bright sunshine.
- 2) PLANT NECTAR-PRODUCING FLOWERS.
Many native butterflies seem to prefer purple, yellow, orange and red-colored blossoms. Clusters of short tubular flowers or flat-topped blossoms provide the ideal shapes for butterflies to land and feed. Hummingbirds are attracted to red tubular flowers, but will consume nectar from any flower producing sweet nectar. Occasionally they may also feed on tiny insects and spiders.
- 3) SELECT SINGLE FLOWERS RATHER THAN DOUBLE FLOWERS.
The nectar of single flowers is more accessible and easier for butterflies to extract than the nectar of double flowers which have more petals per flower.
- 4) USE LARGE SPLASHES OF COLOR IN YOUR LANDSCAPE DESIGN.
Butterflies and hummingbirds are primarily attracted to flowers by their color. Groups of flowers are easier to locate than isolated plants.
- 5) PLAN FOR CONTINUOUS BLOOM THROUGHOUT THE GROWING SEASON.
Butterflies and hummingbirds are active from spring until late fall. Plant a variety of flowers that will provide nectar throughout the entire growing season.

- 6) INCLUDE HOST PLANTS IN THE GARDEN DESIGN.
Host plants provide food for caterpillars and lure female butterflies into the garden to lay eggs.
{i.e. Milkweed (*Asclepias*) hosts the Monarch butterfly larvae}
- 7) INCLUDE DAMP AREAS OR SHALLOW PUDDLES IN THE GARDEN.
Some butterflies drink and extracts salts from moist soil. Occasionally, large numbers of male butterflies congregate around a moist area to drink.
- 8) PLACE FLAT STONES IN THE GARDEN.
Butterflies often perch on stones, bare soil or vegetation, spread their wings and bask in the sun. Basking raises their body temperature so they are able to fly and remain active.
- 9) DO NOT USE PESTICIDES IN OR NEAR A BUTTERFLY GARDEN.
Most traditional garden pesticides are toxic to butterflies. If insect problems occur use predatory insects, insecticidal soap, or hand remove the pests.
- 10) INSTALL A HUMMINGBIRD FEEDER.
Many types of feeders are available and should be filled with a boiled solution of four parts water to one part white refined sugar or a commercial "nectar" mix. Cool the solution before setting out for the birds. **Do not use honey or artificial sweetener solutions in feeders** because these may produce a fungal disease fatal to hummingbirds. Sugar water feeders should be cleaned every three to five days using a brush and mild detergent. Rinse well.

PLANTS THAT ATTRACT BUTTERFLIES:

ANNUALS

Ageratum	Marigold
Bronze Fennel	Nasturtium
Cosmos	Parsley
Dill	Petunia
Flowering Tobacco	Pot Marigold
Four o'clocks	Rosemary
Globe Amaranth	Verbena
Heliotrope	Zinnia
Lantana	
Lavender	

PERENNIALS

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Actaea</i>	Bugbane
<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Hollyhock
<i>Asclepias</i>	Milkweed
<i>Aster</i>	Aster
<i>Baptisia</i>	False Indigo
<i>Buddleia</i>	Butterfly Bush
<i>Centranthus</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Chelone</i>	Turtlehead
<i>Coreopsis</i>	Coreopsis
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower
<i>Echinops</i>	Globe Thistle
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Gaillardia</i>	Blanketflower
<i>Geranium</i>	Geranium
<i>Helenium</i>	Sneeze Weed
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Daylily
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Hardy Hibiscus
<i>Liatris</i>	Blazing Star
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Lupine
<i>Mentha</i>	Mint