California native plants for bees

Arctostaphylos sp. California Manzanitas
Ceanothus sp. California Wild Lilacs
Eriogonum Sp, California Buckwheats
Penstemon sp. California Penstemons
Ribes sp. California Currants and gooseberries
Salvia sp. California Sages
Achillea sp, Yarrow (any species)
Acmispon glaber Deerweed
Antirrhinum multiflorum, Multiflowered Snapdragon
Calystegia macrostegia, Morning Glory
Chilopsis linearis, Desert Willow
Chrysothamnus nauseosus, Rabbit Brush
Eriophyllum sp., Golden Yarrow
Lobelia dunnii serrata, Blue Lobelia
Mahonia nevinii, Gray Blue Bird Bush
Monardella sp. Butterfly Mint Bush (any species)
Phacelia imbricata, Pine Bee Flower
Sambucus mexicana or S. caerulea, Elderberry
Salix sp., Willow (Any species)
Serophularia californica, California Figwort
Solidago sp., Golden Rod (any species)
Stachys bullata, Hedge Nettle
Symphoricarpos sp., Snow Berry
Trichostema lanatum or T. parishii, Woolly Blue Curls

Bees are delightful, busy, mysterious little creatures
Perhaps you might reconsider the use of pesticides

to enhance your life and the lives of others

Photos by Phred Jackson
General Butterfly Information

To attract butterflies to your garden you need to grow two types of plants or have them growing in your area. The first type provides food for the larva of the butterflies. The second type are the nectar plants for the adult butterflies.

Important butterfly plants (support the largest variety of butterflies in California) are Eriogonum spp., Lupinus spp., Salix spp., Quercus spp, and Ceanothus spp.

Some of the Native plants that the butterfly larvae live on are Viola spp. (Violets), Astragalus spp., Acmispon glaber (deerweed), Arabis spp. If these are in your area, try to protect them. Violets alone support 11 different subspecies of butterflies.

The most popular perennials (with adult butterflies) are Eriodictyon californicum, Salvia mellifera, Monardella antonina, Monardella villosa, and Stachys spp. Garth and Tilden also state that Erysimum, Aesculus californica, and members of the sunflower family and mint family are used as nectar sources by adult butterflies. Remember, you will not see very many butterflies in your garden if their larval food plants are not in your garden or nearby.

The most popular butterfly plants to butterflies that we have observed at our Las Pilitas Nursery of the second type (nectar plants for adult butterflies) are listed on next page. You need to have plants flowering throughout the season. Then you will see butterflies spring through summer. They are listed as they flower through the season (starting with spring flowering up to the end of summer flowering).

Garth, John S. and Tilden, J. W., California Butterflies, University of California Press, 1986

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Flowering period</th>
<th>Butterfly Larval food plants</th>
<th>Adult butterfly nectar plants</th>
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<td>From Spring</td>
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<td>Gilia tricolor</td>
<td>Monardella spp.</td>
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<td>Chaenactis spp.</td>
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<td>Erigeron glaucus</td>
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<td>Summer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Philadelphus lewisii</td>
<td>Salvia spp</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carpenteria californica</td>
<td>Epilobium spp.</td>
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Information from Las Pilitas Nursery. See website for the complete list of "Plants for a California or Western Butterfly Garden"

http://www.laspilitas.com/butterfly.htm
Tid bits...

For butterflies to reproduce we need to provide food sources for their larval stage. Butterflies are in decline in part because of the loss of their larval food source. Monarchs lay their eggs only on milkweeds (Asclepias species).

In the Bay area best to plant A. fascicularis or A. speciosa. Anise swallowtail native larval food includes Angelica, Lomatium, Heracleum and Perderidia (Yampah). Yampah in most wildlands has been pushed out by invasive fennel. California fuchsia’s tubular flowers are custom made for hummingbirds. Their showy blossoms come on in late summer through fall just as many other plants are fading (Mimus aurantiacus). Can grow in full sun but appreciate a little shade and once established are quite drought tolerant. Dependably deer resistant. Larval food source for the painted lady and checkerspot butterfly.

Yarrow - Achillea millefolium Besides being an important nectar source for bees and butterflies, birds forage on the ferny fragrant leaves in winter. This spreading perennial grows in sun to light shade with occasional water in summer. Coyote Mint - Monardella villosa Pungent minty foliage and dense heads of lavender flowers are a favorite of bees and butterflies. This drought tolerant, slightly woody small shrub is best in full sun with good drainage.

Buckwheats (Eriogonum species) have substantial wildlife value, providing pollen and nectar for bees and butterflies, larval food for butterflies, seeds for birds and cover for many creatures.

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Achyrachaena mollis (blow wives)

Full life cycle of the plant, flower, fruit, seeds & stems, leaves & roots all play an important part in a habitat garden for life.

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Calochortus pulchellus (Mt. diablo fairy lantern)

Fritillaria miorntha (Brown fritillary)

Geum triflorum (Prairie Smoke)

Ribes speciosum (Fuchsiaflower gooseberry)