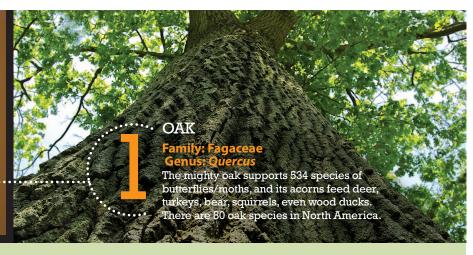
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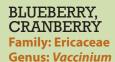
for butterflies & moths





... WILLOW Family: Salicaceae Genus: Salix

With 97 willow species in North America, there are lots to choose from. They support some of the showiest butterflies, e.g., viceroys.



Underused in ornamental plantings, they host butterflies/moths and nourish birds and mammals.





CHERRY, PLUM Family: Rosaceae Genus: Prunus

Native plums and wild cherries, including black cherry, choke-cherry, and pin cherry, are excellent sources of food for wildlife.

MAPLE Family: Aceraceae Genus: Acer

Since the demise of the American chestnut, maples have expanded their role in the forest. They support 285 Lepidoptera species.





BIRCH Family: Betulaceae Genus: Betula

Birches support hundreds of butterfly/moth species, plus they produce seeds and flower buds that feed a variety of birds, from songbirds to turkeys.

ELM Family: Ulmaceae Genus: Ulmus

Intense breeding programs have produced disease-resistant American elms. A few caterpillars eat nothing else and look like its leaves.





POPLAR
Family: Salicaceae
Genus: Populus

Lepidoptera love these fast-growing trees. They harbor 7 giant silk moth, 7 sphinx moth, 77 noctuid (nocturnal moth) and 10 butterfly species.

PINE Family: Pinaceae Genus: Pinus

Despite their resins and terpenes, pine needles are a favorite food of 203 species of butterflies/moths in eastern forests.





CRABAPPLE
Family: Rosaceae
Genus: Malus

There are only four native species of crabapples in the U.S. The fruits are favorites of birds, deer and other wildlife.

This hornworm is the larva of the hummingbird sphinx moth. The "horn" near its tail is harmless. The adult moth looks like a hummingbird and feeds on flowers with lots of nectar.

From Doug Tallamy's Bringing Nature Home: How Native Plants Sustain Wildlife in Our Gardens (Timber Press, 2007)

