

6) Long-Legged Flies

- Most species are metallic green or blue in color with slender bodies and long legs.
- Adult flies move from flower to flower pollinating and feeding on small mites, aphids, and thrips.
- These flies often land on bright green or yellow foliage of plants such as Coleus, Elephant Ears, and Ginger Lily.



7) House & Flesh Flies

- Most species are dull gray or black in color and flesh flies have white stripes on their back.
- Adult flies feed on carrion, rotting matter, and other liquids.
- These flies were seen pollinating a variety of plants including Coreopsis, Bronze Fennel, and Agastache.



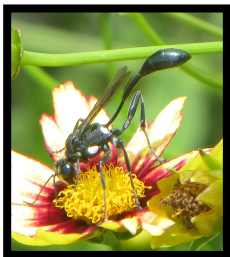
8) Paper & Potter Wasps

- Vary in color often having yellow, black, or orange markings
- These wasps are predators of caterpillars and paralyze them with their stink.
- Pollinate Yarrow, Rudbeckia, and Echinacea



9) Thread-Waisted Wasps

- Receive their name from their long, slender waistline
- The adults feed on flower nectar and also on caterpillars, leafhoppers, and spiders.
- Found on a variety of plants including Coreopsis, Celosia, and Verbena

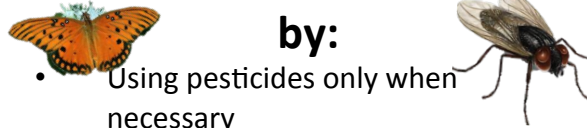


10) Bee Flies

- Resemble bees with hairy brown bodies and make buzzing sound when flying.
- Have a long proboscis or tongue which helps them capture flower nectar
- Found on a variety of plants including Salvia, Agastache, and Gaura.



Conserve & Protect Pollinators and Butterflies by:



- Using pesticides only when necessary
- Spot spray rather than cover spray
- Apply pesticides that are less toxic for pollinators and butterflies

Attract Pollinators and Butterflies by:

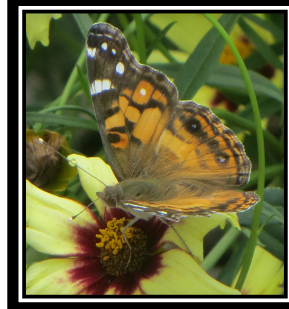
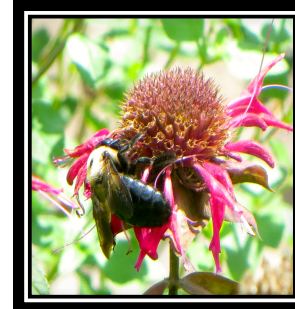
- Planting a variety of flowering plants for season-long nectar, pollen, and alternative prey
- Providing water and shelter

Flowers that attract pollinators and butterflies:

Agastache	Celosia	Echinacea
Salvia	Coleus	Verbena
Coreopsis	Bronze Fennel	Yarrow
Lantana	Gaura	Joe Pye Weed
Butterfly Bush	Rudbeckia	Blackberry Lily



Fascinating Pollinators and Butterflies



Add Life to Your Landscape



Top Ten Butterflies

1) Skipper Butterflies

- Common species: Fiery Skipper (1), Silver-Spotted Skipper (2), Long-tailed Skipper (3)
- Skippers have stout bodies, club-shaped antennae, and large eyes.
- They use their long proboscis or tongue to feed on nectar from flowers such as Verbena, Lantana, and the Butterfly Bush.
- Larval hosts: Bermuda Grass (1), American Wisteria (2 & 3)



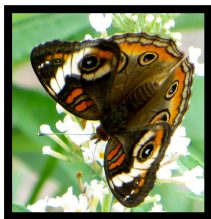
2) Sulphur Butterflies

- Common species: Common Sulphur (1), Sleepy Orange (2), and Cloudless Sulphur (3)
- Sulphurs are usually bright yellow/orange in color and range from 1.5 to 3.1 inches in length.
- Adults are attracted to plants such as Catmint, Butterfly Bush, and Salvia.
- Larval hosts: White Clover (1), Cassia (2 and 3)



3) Common Buckeye

- The Common Buckeye is brown, orange, and white in color and named for the eyespots on the back of its wings.
- Adults are attracted to plants such as Lantana, Butterfly Bush, and Agastache.
- Larval hosts: Twinflower and Fogfruit



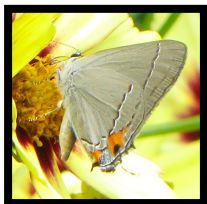
4) Cabbage White

- The Cabbage White is mostly white in color with black spots on the top of its wings.
- Attracted to a variety of plants including Coreopsis, Reullia, and Catmint
- Larval hosts: Cabbage, Kale, Broccoli



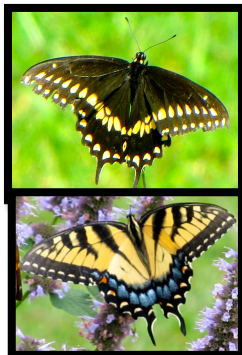
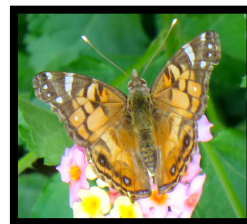
5) Eastern Tailed-Blue

- The Cabbage White is grayish-blue in color with orange spots on the back of their wings and white fringe around the wings.
- Feed from a variety of plants including Coreopsis, Yarrow, and Sedum.
- Larval hosts: Clover and Wild Pea



6) American and Painted Lady

- Both adult species are dark orange-brown in color with dark black and American Lady's have one white spot on the front of their wings while Painted Lady's do not.
- Visit a variety of plants including Lantana, Asters, and Joe Pye Weed.
- Larval hosts: Ironweed, Hollyhock, and Sunflowers



7) Swallowtail Butterflies

- Common species: Tiger Swallowtail (1), Spicebush Swallowtail (2), and Pipevine Swallowtail (3)
- Swallowtails can vary in color and markings. However, most are either yellow with black and blue markings or black with touches of yellow and blue color.
- Flock to a variety of plants for nectar including Agastache, and Blackberry Lily
- Larval host: Wild Cherry (1), Spicebush and Ash (2), Pipevine (3)

8) Fritillaries

- Common species: Gulf and Variegated Fritillary
- The Gulf Fritillary is bright orange with white and black spots on its hind and front wings. The Variegated Fritillary is a dull orange/brown with black edging and spots.
- Feed from a variety of plants including the Butterfly Bush and Echinacea.
- Larval hosts: Passion Vine and Sedum



9) Monarch

- Adults are bright orange with black veins and black and white borders around wings.
- Found on a variety of plants including Lantana, Milkweed, and Goldenrod
- Larval hosts: Common Milkweed

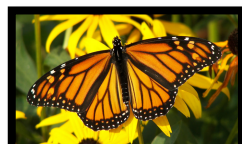
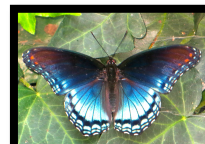


Photo: Barbara Powers

10) Red-spotted Purple

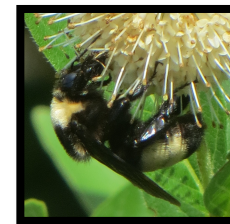
- Adults are black with bottom wings that are blue-white and with orange spots.
- Found on a variety of plants including Spirea and Viburnum.
- Larval hosts: Wild Cherry and Oak



Top Ten Pollinators

1) Bumble Bees

- Adult Bumble bees are black and yellow with hair covering their bodies. They are about 1 inch in length.
- Feed on pollen and nectar
- Found pollinating a variety of flowers including Salvia, Agastache, and Buttonbush.



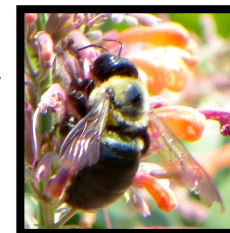
2) Honey Bees

- Adult honey bees are brown-reddish in color with yellow rings around the abdomen. They are .75 inches in length.
- Feed on pollen and nectar of flowers such as Coreopsis, Celosia, Agastache, and Salvia.



3) Carpenter Bees

- Adult Carpenter bees are shiny black bees with hairless abdomens and about 1.5 inches in length.
- Feed on pollen and nectar of plants such as Agastache, Salvia, Coleus, and Catmint



4) Small Bees

- Species: Leafcutter and Mason Bees, Mining Bees, Plasterer Bees
- These bees vary in size from .1 to .9 inches and also some resemble honey bees while others are shiny black or metallic green in color.
- Found pollinating varieties of plants such as Rudbeckia, Salvia, and Celosia.



5) Syrphid Flies

- Adult flies are black and brown with yellow banded abdomens and about .25 to .75 inches in length.
- Also called hoverflies because they are known for hovering
- Feed on the nectar and pollen of flowers such as Gaura, Salvia, and Yarrow.

