

SWALLOWTAILS

Image	Name	Caterpillar Food	Adult Food	Comments
	Black Swallowtail (<i>Papilio Polyxenes</i>)	Leaves of plants in Parsely family: Queen Anne Lace, parsley, dill, fennel	Nectar of flowers from a variety of plants including red clover, milkweed , and thistles.	Flight time: April-October Produces 1-2 broods a season. Chrysalids overwinter. Habitat: Likes open areas including fields, suburbs, marshes and roadsides.
	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (<i>Papilio glaucus</i>)	Leaves of various plants including wild cherry (Prunus), sweetbay (Magnolia), basswood (Tilia), tulip tree (Liriodendron), birch (Betula), ash (Fraxinus), cottonwood (Populus), mountain ash (Sorbus), and willow (Salix).	Nectar of flowers from a variety of plants including wild cherry and lilac (Syringavulgaris). Milkweed (Asclepias) and Joe-Pye Weed [Eupatorium] are favorites in summer.	Flight time: May-Sep Produces two broods a season. Chrysalids overwinter. Habitat: Deciduous broadleaf woods, forest edges, river valleys, parks, and suburbs

MONARCHS

Image	Name	Caterpillar Food	Adult Food	Comments
	Monarch (<i>Dananus plexippus</i>)	Milkweed	Nectar of flowers from a variety of plants including milkweeds, lilac, red clover, thistle, blazing star, goldenrod, asters and ironweed	Flight time: May –Sep Produces 1-3 broods a season. Does not overwinter, recolonized each year by southern migrants. Habitat: Prefers open habitats including fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides.

SKIPPERS

Image	Name	Caterpillar Food	Adult Food	Comments
	Silver Spotted (<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>)	Locust trees, wisteria	Favors flower colors of blue, red, pink, purple & occasional white. Everlasting pea (lathyrus latifolius), common milkweed, red clover, buttonbush, blazing star and thistles	Flight time: May-Sep Produces 1-2 broods Chrysalids overwinter Habitat: Disturbed and open woods, streams.

BRUSHFOOTED

Image	Name	Caterpillar Food	Adult Food	Comments
	Painted Lady (<i>Vanessa cardui</i>) (most widely distributed butterfly in the world)	More than 100 hosts plants but favorites are thistle, hollyhock, mallows, legume family.	Prefers nectar from composites 3-5 ft high: thistles, blazing star , ironwood, Joe Pye weed . Also visits red clover and milkweed .	Flight time: May-Oct Produces 1-3 broods a season. Does not overwinter, recolonized each year by southern migrants. Habitat: Favorites are disturbed areas including gardens and old fields.
	American Lady (<i>Vanessa Virginiensis</i>)	Pearly everlasting (Anaphalis margaritacea), plantain-leaved pussy toes (Antennaria plantaginifolia), wormwood (Artemisia), ironweed (Vernonia), and burdock (Arctisum).	Flower nectar from aster, goldenrod, marigold, prunella, milkweed and vetch	Flight time: May-Nov Produces 3-4 broods a season. Does not overwinter, recolonized each year by southern migrants. Habitat: Prefers open places with low vegetation including, meadows, parks, vacant lots, forest edges.
	Common Buckeye (<i>Junonia coenia</i>)	Snapdragon (Antirrhinum) and toadflax (Linaria); the plantain family including plantains (Plantago); and the acanthus family including ruellia (Ruellia nodiflora).	Favorite nectar sources are composites including aster, chickory, gumweed, knapweed, and tickseed sunflower. Prairie dogbane, peppermint, and other flowers are also visited	Flight time: May-Oct Produces 2-3 broods a season. Does not overwinter, recolonized each year by southern migrants. Habitat: Open sunny areas with some bare ground.
	Pearl Crescent (<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>)	Several species of smooth-leaved true asters including Aster pilosus, A. texanus, and A. laevis.	Nectar from a great variety of flowers including prairie dogbane, swamp milkweed , shepherd's needle (coreopsis leucantha), asters, and winter cress	Flight time: Apr-Nov Produces 2-4 broods a season. Third stage caterpillar overwinters. Habitat: Open areas such as pastures, road edges, vacant lots, fields, open pine woods
	Great Spangled Fritillary (<i>Speyeria cybele</i>)	Violets	Nectar from many species of flowers including milkweeds , thistles, ironweed, dogbane, verbena, vetch, bergamot, red clover, joe-pye weed , and purple coneflower	Flight time: Jun-Sep Produces 1 brood a season. Caterpillars overwinter. Habitat: Open, moist places including fields, pastures, meadows, open woodland, prairies.

Image	Name	Caterpillar Food	Adult Food	Comments
	Viceroy (<i>Limenitis archippus</i>)	Willows, poplars, cottonwood	Favorite nectar sources are composites including aster, goldenrod, jo e pye weed , shepherd's needle (<i>coreopsis leucantha</i>) and Canada thistle.	Flight time: May-Sep Produces 2-3 broods Third stage caterpillar overwinters. Habitat: Moist open or shrubby areas; lake edges, willow thickets, wet meadows, and roadsides
	Red Admiral (<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>)	Plants of the nettle family (Urticaceae).	Tree sap, rotting fruit, common milkweed, aster.	Flight time: Mar-Oct Produces 2 broods. Adults hibernate but cannot survive coldest winters - must be recolonized each year by southern migrants. Habitat: Moist woods, yards, parks, marshes, seeps, moist fields
	Question Mark (<i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>)	American elm, hackberry, Japanese hop (<i>Humulus japonicus</i>), nettles, false nettles.	Prefers rotting fruit, tree sap, dung, carrion,	Flight time: May-Sep Produces 2 broods. Adults overwinter. Habitat: Wooded areas with some open space, city parks, suburbs, fencerows.
	Eastern Comma (<i>Polygonia comma</i>)	Nettles, elms and hops	Rotting fruit and tree sap	Flight time: May-Sep Produces 2 broods. Adults overwinter Habitat: Deciduous woodlands; woods near rivers, marshes, swamps, and other water sources
	Mourning Cloak (<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>)	Willows, elms, cottonwood, birches, hackberry	Tree sap, especially oak, rotting fruit	Flight time: Jun-Jul Produces 1 brood. Adults overwinter Habitat: woods, parks, suburbs; edges of riverbanks or lakes.

WHITES & SULPHURS

Image	Name	Caterpillar Food	Adult Food	Comments
	Cabbage White (<i>Pieris rapae</i>)	Plants in the mustard family (brassicas)	Broccoli family, mustards, dandelion, asters and mints	Flight time: Apr-Nov Produces 2-4 broods. Chrysalids overwinter. Habitat: open spaces – fields, gardens, roadsides, parks.
	Clouded Sulphur (<i>Colias philodice</i>)	White clover, alfalfa, pea and other members of the legume family (including baptisia)	Flower nectar of many plants	Flight time: May-Oct Produces 2-3 broods Third stage caterpillars overwinter Habitat: Open areas – fields, lawns, meadows, road edges
	Orange Sulphur (<i>Colias eurytheme</i>)	White clover, alfalfa, pea and other members of the legume family (including baptisia)	Flower nectar of many plants	Flight time: Jun-Oct Produces 2-3 broods Chrysalids overwinter Habitat: open sites: clover & alfalfa fields, vacant lots, meadows, road edges

GOSSAMER -WING

Image	Name	Caterpillar Food	Adult Food	Comments
	Summer Azure (<i>Celastrina neglecta</i>)	Racemose dogwood, New Jersey Tea, and other plants	Flower nectar from many plants.	Flight time: Jun-Oct Produces 1 brood a season. Chrysalids overwinter. Habitat: Various habitats including stream valleys, powerline right-of-ways, gardens
	Eastern Tailed-Blue (<i>Cupido comyntas</i>)	Many plants in the pea family including yellow sweet clove, alfalfa, various species of vetch, clover (Trifolium), wild pea (Lathyrus), and bush clover (Lespedeza); and others	Flowers close to the ground which are open or short-tubed. These include white sweet clover, shepherd's needle (coreopsis leucantha), wild strawberry, winter cress, cinquefoils, asters, and others	Flight time: Apr-Nov Produces 3 broods a season. Caterpillar overwinters. Habitat: open, sunny places including weedy areas and disturbed habitats.

