

# Victoria-Area Butterflies and Their Larval Foodplants

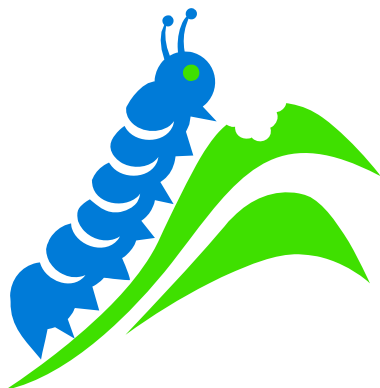
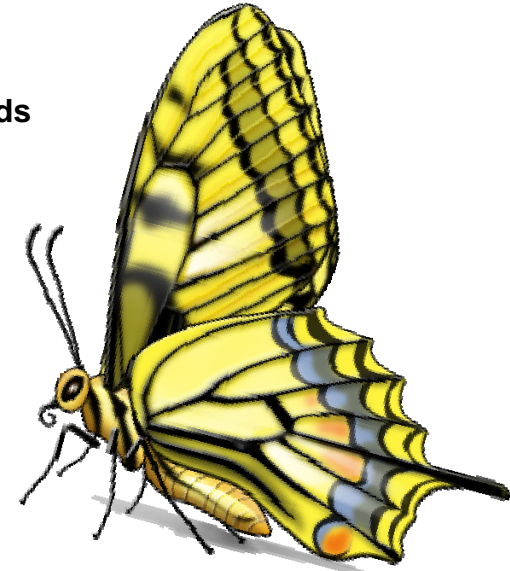
In order to really help butterfly populations in the Victoria area, we need to grow plants that provide food for the larval (caterpillar) stages. Many species will accept only one or a few species of plants at this stage. If a butterfly is found near your area, you can probably attract it and help increase its population by planting the correct foodplants for the caterpillars.

## Species

Properius Duskywing  
Two-banded Checkered Skipper  
Woodland Skipper  
Clodius Apollo  
Anise Swallowtail  
Western Tiger Swallowtail  
Pale Swallowtail  
Pine White  
Sara's Orangetip  
Purplish Copper  
Cedar Hairstreak  
Brown Elfin  
Moss' Elfin  
Grey Hairstreak  
Western Spring Azure  
Silvery Blue  
Satyr Anglewing  
Green Comma  
Mourning Cloak  
Milbert's Tortoiseshell  
Painted Lady  
Westcoast Lady  
Red Admiral  
Mylitta Crescent  
Lorquin's Admiral  
Common Ringlet  
Common Woodnymph  
Great Arctic

## Native Food Plant the Caterpillar Needs

Garry Oak  
Strawberry  
Native Grasses  
Bleeding Heart  
Carrot Family  
Alder, Willows, Poplars  
Alder, Ocean Spray  
Douglas-fir  
Mustard Family  
Dock  
Western Redcedar  
*Arctostaphylos, Arbutus, Salal*  
*Sedum*  
Pea/Bean Family  
Ocean Spray, Dogwood, Hardhack  
Lupines  
Stinging Nettle  
Alder, Willows  
Willows, Poplars  
Stinging Nettle  
Thistles  
Stinging Nettle  
Stinging Nettle  
Thistles  
Ocean Spray  
Native Grasses  
Native Grasses  
Native Grasses



- Not all the species on this list occur in all areas of Victoria, and some are extremely rare.
- This host list is not complete but includes plants typical of our region.
- Please plant native species as much as possible- they provide the most value and are much more likely to be used by our native butterflies.

## Hummingbird Flowers

The following list of native flowering plants are good for attracting hummingbirds to the garden. In south coastal British Columbia, the Rufous Hummingbird is the most common species. Males arrive in March, where the most important nectar species are currants and salmonberry. Both should be considered essential to the hummingbird garden. In planning gardens for hummingbirds it is important to have a succession of flowers throughout the spring and summer to ensure a constant nectar source.

*Allium cernuum* (nodding onion)  
*Stachys cooleyae* (hedge nettle)  
*Arbutus menziesii* (arbutus)  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (kinnikinnick)  
*Arctostaphylos columbiana* (manzanita)  
*Aquilegia formosa* (red columbine)  
*Epilobium angustifolium* (fireweed)  
*Gaultheria shallon* (salal)  
*Linnaea borealis* (twinline)  
*Lonicera ciliosa* (western trumpet honeysuckle)  
*Lonicera involucrata* (black twinberry)  
*Lonicera hispidula* (hairy honeysuckle)  
*Penstemon fruticosus* (shrubby penstemon)  
*Penstemon serrulata* (coast penstemon)  
*Ribes sanguineum* (red-flowering currant)  
*Ribes lobbii* (gummy gooseberry)  
*Rosa nutkana* (Nootka rose)  
*Rubus spectabilis* (salmonberry)  
*Symphoricarpos mollis* (trailing snowberry)  
*Symphoricarpos albus* (western snowberry)  
*Vaccinium ovatum* (evergreen huckleberry)  
*Vaccinium parvifolium* (red huckleberry)  
*Sidalcea hendersonii* (Henderson's checker-mallow)



## Food Plants For Other Birds

The following native plants are a good source of food for fruit-eating birds, ranging from American Robins, Varied Thrushes, and Cedar Waxwings to birds as large as Pileated Woodpeckers, Northern Flickers, California Quail and Band-tailed Pigeons.

*Amelanchier alnifolia* (saskatoon)  
*Arbutus menziesii* (arbutus)  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (kinnikinnick)  
*Arctostaphylos columbiana* (manzanita)  
*Cornus stolonifera* (red-osier dogwood)  
*Cornus nuttallii* (western flowering dogwood)  
*Cornus canadensis* (bunchberry)  
*Crataegus douglasii* (black hawthorn)  
*Fragaria chiloensis* (coastal strawberry)  
*Fragaria vesca* (wood strawberry)  
*Gaultheria shallon* (salal)  
*Juniperus communis* (common juniper)  
*Lonicera ciliosa* (western trumpet honeysuckle)  
*Lonicera involucrata* (black twinberry)  
*Lonicera hispidula* (hairy honeysuckle)  
*Mahonia nervosa* (dull Oregon-grape)  
*Mahonia aquifolium* (tall Oregon-grape)  
*Maianthemum dilatatum* (false lily-of-the-valley)  
*Oemleria cerasiformis* (indian plum)  
*Prunus emarginata* (bitter cherry)  
*Prunus pensylvanica* (pin cherry)  
*Prunus virginiana* (choke cherry)  
*Quercus garryana* (Garry oak)  
*Ribes sanguineum* (red-flowering currant)  
*Ribes lobbii* (gummy gooseberry)  
*Rosa gymnocarpa* (baldhip rose)  
*Rosa nutkana* (Nootka rose)  
*Rosa pisocarpa* (clustered wild rose)  
*Rubus parviflorus* (thimbleberry)  
*Rubus spectabilis* (salmonberry)  
*Sambucus cerulea* (blue elderberry)  
*Sambucus racemosa* (red elderberry)  
*Symphoricarpos mollis* (trailing snowberry)  
*Symphoricarpos albus* (western snowberry)  
*Vaccinium ovatum* (evergreen huckleberry)  
*Vaccinium parvifolium* (red huckleberry)

