

## NABA List of South Florida butterfly plants Zones 10a and 10b (Koi, 2008)

- Alligator Flag (*Thalia geniculata*). Freshwater wetland perennial plant, to 8 ft., lanceolate leaves, propagated via rhizomes. Does well in moist urban planting. Large lance-shaped leaves and tiny clusters of drooping purple flowers. Host plant for Brazilian Skipper (*Calpododes ethlius*).
- Ballonvine (*Cardiospermum corindum*). Attractive hammock vine with alternate leaflets and tendrils, small white flowers and “balloon-like” fruit. Perennial, propagated by seed. Host plant for Silver banded Hairstreak<sup>^</sup> (*Chlorostrymon simaethus*), Miami Blue<sup>^</sup> (*Hemiargus thomasi*) and Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*).
- Bay Cedar (*Suriana maritima*). Coastal and salt march evergreen shrub up to 8’ tall with linear, succulent aromatic fuzzy leaves and clusters of yellow flowers on long stalks at the terminal ends of the branches. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Martial Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon martialis*) and Mallow Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon istapa*).
- Beach False Foxglove (*Agalinus fasciculata*).** Annual herbaceous pineland and wetland plant with five-lobed tubular purple flowers on tall erect stems and opposite finely cut linear leaves. Fruit is a dry capsule and it is propagated via seeds. Host plant for Common Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*).
- Beach Sunflower (*Helianthus debilis*). Annual self-seeding ground-covering herb with alternate lance-shaped leaves. Flowers have bright yellow petals and dark brown disks. Propagated by seeds and grows best in coastal and ruderal areas. A good nectar source for hairstreaks and others.
- Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*). Woody pineland and hammock shrub to 6’ tall with opposite lance-shaped leaves and tiny pink clusters of flowers, leading to bright deep mauve berries. Propagated via seeds. Very attractive to birds and butterflies.
- Beggarweed (*Desmodium incanum*). Common herbaceous perennial found in pinelands, hammocks and ruderal sites with alternate compound leaves and pink flowers on tall erect flower stems. Weedy plant propagated via seeds which cling to passersby it is a host plant for the Long-tailed Skipper (*Urbanus proteus*), Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*) and Dorantes Skipper (*Urbanus dorantes*).
- Black Bead (*Pithecellobium keyense*). Native coastal hammock tree to 25’ tall with compound leaves and small spines on branches. Flowers have many stamens, forming pinkish white dense clusters on terminal tip. Catclaw Blackbead (*Pithecellobium unguis-cati*) is found in southern most Florida. Propagated by seeds. Host plant for Large Orange Sulfur (*Phoebis agarithe*) and Cassius Blue (*Leptotes cassius*).
- Black Mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*). Coastal tree grows to 60’ but usually shorter. Tube-like pneumatophores emerge upright along the root system in the wet soil. Small greenish-white flowers are fragrant and an important nectar source. Propagated from seeds. Host plant for Mangrove Buckeye (*Junonia evarete*).
- Blanketflower (*Gaillardia pulchella*). Our State flower, this orange and yellow daisy-like annual reseeds itself for the next spring season, but can look unruly when not in bloom. Grows best in xeric habitats. Excellent nectar source.

- Bloodberry (*Cordia globosa*). Hammock shrub to 6' tall with lance-shaped fuzzy leaves and clusters of small white flowers on the branch tips. Fruit is a small bright red berry eaten by birds (and ants!) Hairstreaks and small sulfurs use the nectar.
- Blue Porterweed (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*). Native perennial herb is low-growing with trailing stems and lance-shaped leaves. Numerous small blue tubular flowers emerge on erect narrow stalks about 1' tall. Propagated from seeds and cuttings, this is an excellent nectar source and the host plant for the Tropical Buckeye<sup>^</sup> (*Junonia genoveva*).
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)**. Freshwater wetland shrub to 10' tall with opposite or whorled glossy green lance-shaped leaves. Fragrant flowers form large rounded ball with numerous stamens. Propagated through seeds and cuttings. An excellent nectar source.
- Buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*). Evergreen coastal tree to 60' tall with alternate fuzzy ovoid light green leaves with two salt glands at the base of the stems. Small greenish-white flowers are at the terminal ends of the branches, and the fruit forms a "button-like" cone. Excellent nectar source and host plant for Martial Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon martialis*).
- Cabbage Palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Florida State Tree. Large tree up to 40' high, often with "boots" (old leaf petioles) remaining on the trunk, which serve as micro-habitats for orchids, ferns and small animals. Tiny white flowers form dense clusters. Propagated easily from the fruit, a small drupe. Host plant for Monk Skipper (*Asbolis capucinus*)
- Canada Toadflax (*Linaria canadensis*)**. Biennial herb with basal rosette, linear leaves and flower stalks to 2' tall. Small flowers are blue and white, similar in shape to snapdragons. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Common Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*)
- Carolina Willow/Coastal Plain Willow (*Salix caroliniana*)**. Freshwater wetland and marsh deciduous tree up to 30' tall with alternate narrow lance-shaped finely toothed leaves. Flowers form in leaf axils in single-sex panicles. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Excellent nectar source. Host plant for Viceroy (*Basilarchia archippus*).
- Chapman's Wild Sensitive Plant (*Senna mexicana* var *chapmanii*). Perennial pineland and coastal hammock shrub with compound alternate leaves to 5' tall. Yellow flowers in terminal clusters of leaf branches. Propagated from flattened seed pods. Host plant for the Cloudless Sulfur (*Phoebis sennae*), Orange-barred Sulfur (*Phoebis philea*) and Sleepy Orange (*Eurema nicippe*).
- Climbing Hempvine (*Mikania scandens*). Perennial herbaceous twining vine with small opposite triangular leaves and small round fragrant white to pinkish flower heads in clusters along the stems. Propagated via seeds. An excellent nectar source and the host Plant for the Little Metalmark (*Calephelis virginensis*).
- Coconut Palm\*\*\* (*Cocos nucifera*) Naturalized palm up to 30' tall, with pinnately compound leaves 8' long. Dense, fragrant flowers clusters form in large peduncle. Large heavy fruit (coconut) is edible. Easily propagated form seed. Host plant for Monk Skipper (*Asbolis capucinus*).

- Coinvine (*Dalbergia ecastaphyllum*). Coastal evergreen shrub with tiny white flowers in the leaf axils. Leaves shiny, leathery and alternate on slender branches. Propagated via seeds and root sprouts. Host plant for Statira Sulfur (*Aphrissa statira*) and Gray Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*).
- Common Wireweed/Common Fanpetals (*Sida acuta*). Perennial weedy herb common in ruderal sites with five-lobed yellow flowers and lance-shaped alternate toothed leaves. Propagated by seed; fruit capsule contains many seeds that can overrun a garden. Host plant for Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*), Mallow Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon istapa*), Common Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus communis*), White Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus albescens*) and Tropical Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus oileus*).
- Coontie (*Zamia integrifolia*) Slow growing native cycad, fern-like foliage, 1' to 4' high, deep tap-root, male and female plants (must plant both sexes for pollination); plant, seeds and root extremely poisonous if eaten. Sends up new growth every spring; seeds sprout the following year. Propagated via seeds and root divisions. Host plant for the Atala butterfly^ (*Eumaeus atala florida*).
- Corkystem Passionflower (*Passiflora suberosa*). Perennial vine with large tri-lobed leaves without nectar glands and stems have tightly wound tendrils. Small cream-colored flowers and small black fruits. Propagated via seeds and root divisions. Host plant for Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*), Julia Heliconian (*Dryas iulia*) and Zebra Heliconian (*Heliconius charitonius*).
- Creeping Ticktrefoil (*Desmodium incanum*) Perennial herb of hammocks to 1' tall with pink pea-like flowers. Propagated via seeds that form small flattened semi-circular sticky pod segments that adhere to passersby. Weedy but is the host plant for Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*), Long-tailed Skipper (*Urbanus proteus*), Dorantes Longtail Skipper (*Urbanus dorantes*).
- Downy Milkpea (*Galactia volubilis*).** Perennial vine with tri-foliolate alternate leaves and pink pea-like flowers. Fruit a flattened pod that clings to passersby. Weedy plant propagated via seeds and host plant for the Cassius Blue (*Leptotes cassius*), Silver-spotted Skipper^ (*Epargyreus clarus*), Long-tailed Skipper (*Urbanus proteus*) and Zarucco Skipper (*Erynnis zarucco*).
- Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*). Perennial wetland and moist hammock shrub to 20' tall with of small white flowers in a terminal flattened cluster, and edible small black-purple berries. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Provides nectar, food and shelter for wildlife.
- Fakahatchee Grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*). Perennial freshwater wetland grass to 4' tall, forming clusters. Leaves flattened with sharp, cutting edges. Flower stalks to 6' height with both male and female flowers. Propagated via seeds and root divisions. Host plant for Three-spotted Skipper (*Cymaenes tripunctus*), Clouded Skipper (*Lerema accius*) and Byssus Skipper (*Problema byssus*) (Southwest Florida coast).

- False Indigobush (*Amorpha fruticosa*).** Hammock and occasional pineland shrub 10' tall, with alternate pinnate compound leaves about 6' long. Small purple flowers in dense clusters on terminal spikes. Propagated from seeds. Host plant for Southern Dogface (*Zerene cesonia*) and Silver-spotted Skipper<sup>^</sup> (*Epargyreus clarus*).
- False Nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrical*).** Freshwater perennial herb to 4' tall with wide finely toothed lanceolate leaves and tiny white flowers borne in the leaf axils. Non-stinging plant is propagated via seeds and root cuttings. Host plant for Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*).
- False Tamarind (*Lysiloma latisiliquum*).** Tall native tree to 60' with finely compound leaves and small white fragrant flowers on the terminal tip of leaf branches. Fruit forms a long flattened pod. Propagated from seeds. Host plant for Large Orange Sulfur (*Phoebis agarithe*), Mimosa Yellow<sup>^</sup> (*Eurema nise*) and Cassius Blue (*Leptotes cassius*).
- Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*).** Rare pineland and coastal hammock tree to 25' tall, with narrow lance-shaped shiny green leaves and fragrant tiny white flowers in terminal branch spikes. Edible sweet berries dark red. Male and female flowers on separate trees, propagated from seeds. An excellent nectar source and food resource for wildlife. (Host plant for unknown moth species!)
- Firebush (*Hamelia patens*).** Small hammock and coastal strand tree to 12' tall with broadly lance-shaped leaves and tubular red to orange flowers in terminal clusters that turn yellow when pollinated. Fruit is dark blue-black. Excellent nectar source.
- Florida Hammock Milkpea (*Galactia striata*).** Perennial vine with tri-foliolate leaves, small pink pea-like flowers in leaf axils. Fruits are small pods. Propagated by seeds; weedy host plant for the Zestos Skipper<sup>^</sup> (*Epargyreus zestos*).
- Florida Pellitory (*Parietaria floridana*).** Annual herb with succulent stems and tiny greenish flowers borne in clusters from leaf axils. Propagated by seeds. A weedy native that is the host plant for the Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*).
- Florida Tetrazygia (*Tetrazygia bicolor*).** Pineland and hammock shrub to 25' tall with lanceolate opposite leaves having distinct center veins. Creamy-colored flowers in a terminal cluster, fruit purplish-black berries. Propagated via seeds. Rare and beautiful nectar source.
- Fogfruit (*Phyla nodiflora*).** Common low-growing perennial herb found in lawns, with alternate toothed oval leaves, and small pink and white flowers in dense clusters at terminal tip of stems. Propagated from stem cuttings and found in ruderal areas. Host plant for Phaon Crescent (*Phyciodes phaon*) and White Peacock (*Anartia jatrophae*). Also a good nectar source for the small hairstreaks.
- Frostweed (*Chromolaena odorata*).** Woody hammock shrub to 10' tall with small fragrant bluish-white flowers in dense terminal clusters and lance-shaped toothed opposite leaves. Propagated via seeds. Excellent nectar source.
- Giant Cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*).** Tall perennial freshwater wetland grass to 6' tall, with long, wide leaves with sharp cutting edges, growing in clusters and propagated via runners and seeds. Male and female flowers on flowers stalks. Host plant for Clouded Skipper (*Lerema accius*) and Least Skipper (*Ancyloxypha numitor*).

Gray Nickerbean (*Caesalpinia bonduc*). Perennial coastal vine-like shrub with spiny leaves and stems forming dense thickets. Opposite leaves are compound and bipinnate. Yellow flowers form in leaf axils on spikes, and form smooth oval gray seeds nested within a spiny pod. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Miami Blue<sup>^</sup> (*Hemiargus thomasi*), Martial Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon martialis*), Ceraunus Blue (*Hemiargus ceraunus*) and Nickerbean Blue<sup>^</sup> (*Hemiargus drumon*).

**Goatsfoot Passionvine (*Passiflora sexflora*).** Perennial vine in hardwood hammocks in Miami-Dade County, with wide leaves (wider than length) and opposite tendrils covered with light hair. Small typical *Passiflora* flowers are greenish-white and often clustered. Fruit is purplish-black. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*), Julia Heliconian (*Dryas iulia*) and Zebra Heliconian (*Heliconius charitonius*).

Golden Dewdrop\*\*\* (*Duranta erecta*). Caribbean tree to 25' tall with lanceolate leaves and small purple ruffle-edged flowers, often outlined in pale purple or white. Fruit a golden-pea-like chain. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. An excellent butterfly nectar source.

Green Shrimp Plant\*\*\* (*Blechnum pyramidatum*). Perennial non-native, naturalized, low-growing herb, up to 2' tall. Small purple five-lobed flowers emerge within compact green bracts on stem tips. A weedy and Category II invasive, it is host plant for the Malachite (*Siproeta stelenes*).

Gumbo Limbo (*Bursera simaruba*). Native tree up to 25' tall with smooth reddish bark that peels in thin layers, and narrow, lance-shaped compound leaves. Small clusters of white flowers on the terminal branch stems. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host plant for Dinky Purplewing<sup>^</sup> (*Eunica monima*).

**Hercules-Club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*).** Hammock deciduous tree to 25' tall with dark green compound lance-shaped leaves and large spines on trunk. Flowers are fragrant and form dense clusters on terminal branch tips. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Giant Swallowtail (*Heraclides cressphontes*).

**Indian Hemp (*Sida rhombifolia*).** Annual woody herb, 3' tall, with yellow flowers common in ruderal sites, lance-shaped alternate leaves, with fruit capsules containing many seeds. Weedy plant is propagated via seeds. Similar to Common Wireweed (*Sida acuta*), but with taller stems. Host plant for Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*), Mallow Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon istapa*), Common Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus communis*), White Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus albescens*) and Tropical Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus oileus*).

**Jamaica Caper (*Capparis cynophallophora*).** Coastal Hammock shrub to 12' tall with oblong shiny green upper leaves and brown scaly under surface. The fragrant white flowers have long stamens and turn pink as they age. Propagation is by seeds. A good nectar source.

**Jamaican Dogwood (*Piscidia piscipula*).** Native coastal hammock tree up to 40' tall with alternate compound oval pointed leaflets and thick clusters of purple flowers in the leaf axils. Propagated via seeds in flattened pods. Host plant to Fulvous Hairstreak (*Electrostrymon angelia*) and Hammock Skipper (*Polygonus leo*).

- Laurel Oak (*Quercus laurifolia*).** Deciduous native tree to 60', with simple oval leaves and smooth gray bark. Flowers tiny and fruit small dark brown acorns. Propagated via acorns. Host plant for Horace's Duskywing (*Erynnis horatius*) and White M Hairstreak (*Parrhasius m-album*).
- Lignum Vitae (*Guajacum sanctum*).** Coastal hammock tree to 25' tall with compound asymmetrical leaflets bearing a small spine at the tips. Five-petaled flowers are purple and the fruit is bright orange with bright red seeds within. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Lyside Sulfur (*Kricogonia lyside*)
- Limber Caper (*Capparis flexuosa*).** Shrub about 15' tall with oblong oval leaves and white, pink or yellow flowers in small clusters on terminal stems. Night blooming and fragrant. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for the Florida White^ (*Appias drusilla*) and Great Southern White (*Ascia monuste*).
- Lizard's Tail (*Saururus cernuus*).** Delicate freshwater wetland perennial with alternate heart-shaped leaves and drooping terminal spikes of tiny white fragrant flowers. Propagated via seeds. An excellent nectar source for small hairstreaks.
- Long Key Locustberry (*Byrsonima lucida*).** Native pineland and hammock shrub 3' to 6' tall with small opposite evergreen leaves, and white flowers that change to pink or red as they age, borne on terminal clusters of the branches. Propagated from seed. Host plant for Florida Duskywing^ (*Ephyriades brunneus*).
- Lopsided Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum secundum*)** Perennial grass with wide, smooth leaves 1' to 6' tall and tall flower stalks with drooping tiny yellow flowers. Propagated via seeds and roots. Host plant to Swarthy Skipper (*Nastra lherminier*), Delaware Skipper (*Anatrytone arogos*), Eufala Skipper (*Lerodea eufala*) and Twin Spot Skipper (*Oligoria maculate*.)
- Mexican Clover\*\*\* (*Richardia grandiflora*).** Naturalized common low-growing perennial herb with found in lawns, with small pink flowers that close during the night. Propagated via seeds and runners. There are three similar species in South Florida. Good nectar source.
- Myrtle Oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*).** Evergreen native tree to 15' tall, with smooth oval leaves, and inconspicuous small white flowers. Propagated via small dark brown acorns. Host plant for Horace's Duskywing (*Erynnis horatius*).
- Nettle tree (*Trema micranthum*).** Hardwood deciduous tree 25' tall with rough rounded alternate leaves and small white flowers along leaf axils. Small orange berry-like fruits. Propagated via seeds, weedy tree found in forest edges. Host plant for Martial Scrub-hairstreak (*Strymon martialis*).
- Pale Passionflower (*Passiflora pallens*).** Perennial endangered native vine found in hardwood hammocks and wetlands. Tri-lobed alternate leaves and white-to-greenish flowers up to 3" wide shaped as most *Passiflora* species. Fruit is about 2", yellow and edible. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host plant for Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*) and Zebra Heliconian (*Heliconius charitonius*).
- Partridge Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*).** Low-lying annual pineland and coastal herb 1' to 3' tall, with alternate finely pinnate compound leaves, and yellow pea-like flowers in leaf axils. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Cloudless Sulfur (*Phoebis senna*), Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*) and Ceraunus Blue (*Hemiargus ceraunus*).

- Pigeon Plum (*Coccoloba diversifolia*). Coastal and coastal hammock evergreen tree, with alternate rounded leaves and small white fragrant flowers on a long spike-like stalk and small purplish fruits. Propagated via seeds. Excellent nectar source.
- Pencilflower/Cheesytoes (*Stylosanthes hamata*).** Low-growing perennial herb with small pea-like yellow flowers. Leaves lanceolate and alternate. Weedy native propagated via seeds. Host plant for Barred Yellow (*Eurema दौरا*).
- Peppergrass (*Lepidium virginicum*) Annual weedy herb propagated via seeds, to 2' tall. Leaves alternate in rosettes, with tiny white flowers in clusters along flower stalk. Host plant for Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*), Great Southern White (*Ascia monuste*), Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*).
- Pineland Acacia (*Acacia pinetorum*). Small tree to 15' tall (usually shorter), equipped with long thorns on zigzag branches; leaflets are finely compound with nine to fifteen pairs per leaf. Flowers are bright yellow and fragrant. Propagated via seeds. Leaflets are larger than the similar to Sweet Acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*). Host plant to Nickerbean Blue (*Hemiargus ammon*) (Imperiled).
- Pineland Croton (*Croton linearis*).** Perennial evergreen herbaceous pineland shrub to 3' tall with narrow alternate lance-shaped leaves and small white male and female flowers on spikes at terminal stems, borne on separate plants. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Bartram's Scrub-Hairstreak<sup>^</sup> (*Strymon acis*) and Florida Leafwing<sup>^</sup> (*Anaea floridalis*).
- Pineland Heliotrope (*Heliotropium polyphyllum*). Perennial pineland and coastal hammock herb with alternate sessile leaves (shorter than Seaside Heliotrope). Flowers yellow in curved spikes, propagated via small carpel seeds. Excellent nectar source.
- Powder Puff (*Mimosa strigillosa*) Perennial dry hammock groundcover to 8" tall with finely divided compound leaves that drop in the winter and beautiful globular pink flowers. Propagated by root division and seeds. Host plant for Little Yellow (*Eurema lisa*) and a good nectar source.
- Purple Passionflower\*\*\* (*Passiflora incarnata*).** Perennial pineland vine with alternate tri-foliolate leaves bearing nectar glands and stems with tendrils. Large purple flowers with five petals and petal-like sepals. Fruit edible when ripe. Propagated from root divisions and seeds. Host plant for Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*) and Zebra Heliconian (*Heliconius charitonius*).
- Purple Thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*). Biennial herb with spiny incised basal leaves to 1' long. Large pink, purple or yellow flowers. Propagated via seeds. Excellent nectar source. Host plant for the Little Metalmark (*Calephelis virginiensis*).
- Red Bay (*Persea borbonia*).** Native hammock evergreen tree to 40' tall with simple ovate aromatic leaves and inconspicuous flowers. Propagated via seeds; fruit blue-black. Swamp Bay (*Persea palustris*) grows in freshwater wetlands. Host plant for Spicebush Swallowtail (*Pterourus troilus*) and Palamedes Swallowtail (*Pterourus palamedes*).

- Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*). Coastal and salt marsh tree to 20' tall with large arching prop roots and opposite lance-shaped leaves. Small yellow flowers in leaf axils. Easily propagated via fruit (propagule), brown to green as aging, which germinates on tree but taking root after falling into water and settling into soils under tree. Host plant for Mangrove Skipper (*Phocides pigmalion*).
- Rouge Plant (*Rivinia humilis*). Herbaceous coastal hammock and ruderal shrub 3' to 5' tall, with alternate lance-shaped leaves and tiny pink and white flower clusters on terminal spikes. Fruits bright red berries. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Excellent nectar source.
- Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*). Majestic perennial endangered palm to 100' tall, moist rich hammocks, pinnate leaves to 9' long, smooth green leaf sheaf bases and smooth light gray trunk with bulging base. Flowers small white fragrant inflorescences in large flower peduncle. Propagated via seeds. Excellent nectar source and host plant for Monk Skipper (*Asbolis capucinus*).
- Salt Marsh Cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). Coastal perennial grass up to 4' tall with smooth leaves forming clumps and flower stalks. Propagated by root divisions and seeds. Host plant to Salt Marsh Skipper (*Panoquina panoquin*).
- Sabal Palmetto/Cabbage Palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Ubiquitous palm up to 40' tall with large fan-shaped leaves with many thready fibers at the leaf stalks. "Lollipop" shaped tree. Flower inflorescences form dense clusters of very fragrant tiny white flowers from large peduncles that are a favored nectar source and dark black fruits eaten by wildlife. Florida's State Tree. Palm leaf stems (called boots) often remain on the trunk forming micro-habitats for ferns, bromeliads, orchids and wildlife. Host plant for Monk Skipper (*Asbolis capucinus*), and Palmetto Skipper (*Euphyes arpa*).
- Saint Augustine Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)** Perennial grass to 1' tall, propagated via runners. Flowers to 8" tall. A common lawn grass in South Florida. Host plant for Carolina Satyr (*Hermeuptychia sosybius*), Clouded Skipper (*Lerema accius*), Fiery Skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*) and Whirlabout Skipper (*Polites vibex*.)
- Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) Short palm, often prostrate, with teeth along the edges of the petioles of the leaves. Thick clusters of small white flowers are very fragrant and black fruits from large peduncles. Host plant for Palmetto Skipper (*Euphyes arpa*) and Monk Skipper (*Asbolis capucinus*).
- Scarlet Milkweed\*\*\* (*Asclepius curassavica*) Naturalized perennial herb to 5' tall. Narrow lance-shaped leaves with bright red and yellow flower clusters on terminal tip of stems. Propagated via stem cuttings and seeds. Excellent butterfly nectar source. Host plant for Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), Queen (*Danaus gilippus*) and Soldier (*Danaus eresimus*).
- Scorpion Tail (*Heliotropium angiospermum*). Annual coastal and coastal hammock herb to 3' tall with hairy rippled green entire leaves. Tiny white tubular flowers form in recurved spikes on the terminal tips of stems. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Excellent nectar source.

- Sea Grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*). Coastal and coastal hammock tree to 25' tall with alternate green rounded leathery leaves that have red veins when young, and tiny fragrant white flowers borne on long spike-like stalks. The edible fruit is borne in purplish grape-like clusters. An excellent nectar source.
- Sea Lavender (*Argusia gnaphalodes*). Woody shrub to 6' tall with fuzzy, linear leaves and white five-lobed fragrant flower spikes in two-rows that turn pink when pollinated. Propagated via seeds. An excellent coastal nectar source.
- Seaside Heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*)**. Low-growing coastal beach and salt flat perennial. The leaves are succulent and blue-green. The small white flowers grow in a curled elongated along the stem tip. Propagated via seeds. An excellent nectar source for many small butterflies along the coast line.
- Sea Oxeye Daisy (*Borrchia frutescens*). Semi-woody coastal perennial with lanceolate leaves and large yellow disk flowers and petals. Propagated via seeds. Excellent nectar source.
- Sea Torchwood (*Amyris elemifera*). Small coastal evergreen tree to 25' tall with opposite tri-foliolate lance-shaped leaves and small white flower clusters on terminal branches. Dark purple fruit. Propagated from seeds. Host plant for Schaus' Swallowtail<sup>^</sup> (*Heraclides aristodemus*), Bahamian Swallowtail<sup>^</sup> (*Heraclides andraemon*) and Giant Swallowtail (*Heraclides cressphontes*).
- Sensitive Pea (*Chamaecrista nictitans*)**. Annual herb 2' tall with finely pinnate compound leaves. Leaves fold up when touched. Yellow pea-like flowers in leaf axils. Similar to Partridge Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*), but has smaller flowers and more narrow nectar glands on leaves. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host plant for Cloudless Sulfur (*Phoebis sennae*), Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*) and Ceraunus Blue (*Hemiargus ceraunus*).
- Six-angle Foldwing (*Dicleptera sexangularis*)**. Perennial erect coastal weedy herb to 4' tall. Smooth lance-shaped opposite leaves, small tubular red flowers at stem tips. Weedy and tangled runners, easily propagated via seeds. Host plant for the Cuban Crescent<sup>^</sup> (*Anthanassa frisia*).
- Sleepy Morning (*Waltheria indica*)**. Common ruderal herbaceous weedy plant up to 6' tall with yellow flowers and lance-shaped alternate hairy toothed leaves. Propagated from seeds. This weedy plant is the host for Mallow Scrub Hairstreak (*Strymon istapa*).
- Spanish Bayonet (*Yucca aloifolia*) Evergreen perennial up to 10' tall with dagger-like sharp points on stiff rosette leaves. Underground stem forms clumps and blooms with tall white clusters on terminal spike. Host plant for Yucca Giant Skipper (*Megathymus yuccae*) and Cofaqui Giant Skipper (*Megathymus cofaqui*).
- Spanish Needles (*Bidens alba var. radiata*). Native, ubiquitous perennial herb up to 5' tall (usually shorter). Compound tri-foliolate leaves, flowers daisy-like with yellow disk-flowers in the center and white ray petals. Propagated through seeds, which cling to passersby. Weedy, but an important year-round nectar source, and one of the only plants often remaining after hurricanes and tropical storms. Host plant for Dainty Sulfur (*Nathalis iole*).

- Squarestem (*Melanthera nivea*). Low-growing common herbaceous perennial with square stems and white flowers borne on terminal stalks. Small leaves are lance-shaped. Propagated via seeds and cuttings (somewhat weedy). Excellent nectar source and host plant for the Little Metalmark (*Calephelis virginiensis*).
- Strangler Fig (*Ficus aurea*). Native evergreen tree to 65' tall with leathery leaves and numerous aerial roots; reddish-purple flowers and the reddish, yellow or brown fruit grows close to the branch and is eaten by many animals and birds. Propagated via cuttings and seeds. Host plant for Ruddy Daggerwing (*Marpesia petreus*).
- Swamp Bay (*Persea palustris*)**. Evergreen freshwater wetland tree to 40' with simple alternate lance-shaped leaves. Flowers tiny greenish-white, fruit black with large seed. Propagated via seeds. Spicebush Swallowtail (*Pterourus troilus*) and Palamedes Swallowtail (*Pterourus palamedes*).
- Sweet Acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*)**. Perennial shrub with thorns to 20' tall, finely bipinnate compound light green leaves, highly fragrant flowers rounded orange 'balls' to ½" diameter, with long stamens. Fruit a dark brownish pod tapered on both ends. Propagated by seeds and root suckers. Host plant for Nickerbean Blue^ (*Hemiargus ammon*) and excellent nectar source.
- Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginiana*)**. Deciduous evergreen tree of wetlands, hydric hammocks and flatwoods, 60' to 100' tall with large dark shiny ovate alternate aromatic leaves and large fragrant white flowers at terminal tip of branches. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host plant for Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Pterourus glaucus*).
- Tarflower (*Bejaria racemosa*). Evergreen pineland shrub to 7' tall with alternate elliptic leaves and white-to-pinkish fragrant sticky flowers. Fruit a sticky capsule. Propagated via seeds and root division. Excellent nectar source.
- Tickseed (*Coreopsis leavenworthii*). Our herbaceous perennial Florida State flower has bright yellow lobed petals around central brown disk flowers, and narrow opposite leaves. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Excellent nectar source.
- Virginia Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*). Beautiful evergreen hardwood hammock and coastal tree to 60' tall with toothed leathery alternate oval leaves, with tiny white flowers and wide dark brown acorns. Propagated via acorns. Trunks often thick with deep brown furrows that host many small epiphytes along the branches, including Spanish Moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), Cardinal Plant (*Tillandsia fasciculata*), Resurrection Fern (*Pleopeltis polypodioides*), and many native orchids. Host plant for Horace's Duskywing (*Erynnis horatius*) and White M Hairstreak (*Parrhasius m-album*).
- Water Dropwort (*Oxypolis filiformis*). Delicate perennial freshwater wetland herb to 4' tall, with 6" leaves having petioles only. Tiny white flowers form flattened clusters on terminal stems. Propagated via seeds; poisonous if eaten and crushed plant may cause a rash on skin. Host plant for Black Swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*).

- Waterhyssop/Herb-of-Grace (*Bacopa monnieri*). Low-growing freshwater wetland mat-like perennial herb has succulent leaves and tiny small blue flowers on long stalks. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host plant for White Peacock (*Anartia jatrophae*).
- Wax Myrtle/Southern Bayberry (*Myrica cerifera*).** Small evergreen freshwater wetland tree to 15' tall with aromatic shiny lanceolate alternate leaves. Tiny white flowers in the leaf axils form clusters of waxy seeds along the stems of female plants. Propagated via seeds, cuttings and root divisions, and will form a thicket if not cut back. Host plant for Red-banded Hairstreak (*Calycopis cecrops*).
- White Clover (*Trifolium repens*).** Low-growing perennial herb with creeping stems and small rounded leaves in threes. White flower heads formed on terminal stems. Propagated from seeds and root divisions, common in lawns. Nectar source and host plant for Orange Sulfur (*Colias eurytheme*) and Southern Dogface (*Zerene cesonia*).
- White Crownbeard (*Verbesina virginica*). Native perennial hammock and coastal herb with winged stems to 6' tall, and alternate irregular leaves. Flower heads are white in terminal clusters and are an excellent nectar source. Propagated by seeds and runners. Excellent nectar source.
- White Mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*). Perennial coastal and hammock tree to 30' tall with leathery, dark green shiny rounded opposite leaves and small white fragrant flowers in terminal buds on branches. Male and female flowers on separate plants, fruit oblong, greenish-brown drupe, easily propagated from propagules. Excellent nectar source.
- White Twinevine (*Sacrostemma clausum*). Evergreen vine with twining stems, broad dark green opposite lance-shaped leaves and dense clusters of small white five-lobed fragrant flowers. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host plant for Queen (*Danaus gilippus*), Soldier (*Danaus eresimus*) and Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*).
- Wild Banyan Tree (*Ficus citrifolia*).** Native tropical hammock tree to 50' tall with shiny alternate leaves and small fruit borne on the tips of stalks. Propagated via cuttings. Host Plant for Ruddy Daggerwing (*Marpesia petreus*).
- Wild Coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*). Native perennial coastal and hammock shrub to 6' tall with shiny green ruffled opposite leaves and bright red berries. Easily propagated from de-fleshed seeds. Excellent nectar source and food for wildlife.
- Wild Lime (*Zanthoxylum fagara*). Native evergreen tree to 30' (usually shorter) with seven to nine compound rounded leaflets and flattened (winged) petiole. Stems and branches with sharp tiny spines. Small white fragrant flower clusters in terminal branch tips. Propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host plant for Giant Swallowtail (*Heracles cresphontes*) and Bahamian Swallowtail^ (*Heracles andraemon*).
- Wild Plumbago/Doctor Bush (*Plumbago scandens*).** Native coastal strand shrub with vine-like branches and alternate oval lance-shaped leaves. Flowers white on spikes to about 5" long in loose clusters on stem tips. Anthers are blue, and fruits are a sticky oblong capsule that attaches to passersby. Easily propagated via seeds and cuttings. Host for Cassius Blue (*Leptotes cassius theonus*).

Wild Sage (*Lantana involucrata*). Pineland, hammock and coastal shrub to 6' tall with rounded, fuzzy, faintly scalloped, aromatic opposite leaves. Fragrant flowers are white in tight clusters on the terminal stems on branches, often with a hint of pale lavender. Propagated via seeds and root division. A much favored nectar source.

**Yellow Canna (*Canna flaccida*)**. Perennial herbaceous plant up to 4' tall with lance-shaped leaves and large yellow flowers. Propagated via seeds. Host plant for Brazilian Skipper (*Calpododes ethlius*).

Yellowtop Aster (*Flaveria linearis*). Herbaceous coastal hammock branching perennial with very narrow leaves and tight clusters of bright yellow flowers on terminal disks. Propagated via seeds and root division. Excellent nectar source.

**Plants for which I do not have photos are in BOLD. There are some natives described as “weedy” in the list that few people would actually want in their gardens, unless they planted a ‘weedy’ area for the butterflies (although I know many people who have done so because of their love of the butterflies).**

**Key:**

***	Non-Native, Naturalized
^	Designated an Imperiled Butterfly (IBWG)

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