

# **Gardening for Insects - or not!**

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**Provide (or eliminate) aspects of the environment that are required for optimal growth and development:**

**Food for immature stages**

**Food for adult stages**

**“Special needs” (water, mud, plant resins, plant hairs)**

**Shelter (primarily for nesting)**

## **Butterfly Gardening**

People garden for many purposes: to provide fresh produce, to make landscapes more attractive, and to attract wildlife. One form of wildlife that is quite easily attracted to a yard are butterflies. In recent years, butterfly gardening has become an increasingly popular form of landscaping in the United States, following a long history in England and other areas of Europe.

At its core, the principles of butterfly gardening are simple - purposeful plantings to attract and retain local species of butterflies to the site. This is done by providing for the basic needs of the insects - foods used by both the adult and caterpillar stages of the butterflies as well as attention to shelter requirements.

Shelter needs are fairly easily provided for in most yards. Garden sites chosen for a butterfly garden should provide some protection from the strong winds common to the region. A hedge or windbreak of some sort is useful for butterfly gardens established in more exposed locations. In residential neighborhoods this is usually provided by the buildings and landscaping already in place.

The most obvious feature of a butterfly garden are nectar-bearing flowering plants. Plants commonly visited by butterflies are those which provide sugary nectar used by many species as an energy source. Types of flowers vary greatly in this regard and many commonly used bedding plants such as geraniums and petunias are rarely visited by butterflies, although the latter may be visited at dusk by the large 'hummingbird moths' which are the adult stage of hornworm caterpillars. Table 1 provides a list of some of the better plants to use for attracting adult butterflies.

However, many butterflies are not primarily nectar feeders, particularly the brushfooted butterflies (Nymphalidae). These may often be seen feeding at sap flows, on fluids of rotting fruit, and even animal dung. Periodically placing cut fruit around the garden or providing fruit-bearing trees may be useful for attracting these species.

**Table 1.** Some nectar-bearing flowering plants commonly visited by butterflies.

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Asters	Bee balm ( <i>Monarda</i> )
Butterfly bush ( <i>Buddleia davidi</i> )	Milkweeds ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.)
Bush cinquefolia ( <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> )	Cosmos ( <i>Cosmos</i> spp.)
<i>Gaillardia</i>	Joe Pye weed
Larkspur	Common lilac ( <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> )
Rubber rabbitbrush ( <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> )	Sunflower ( <i>Helianthus</i> )
Sweet pea	Thistles
Verbena	Zinnia

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Males of some butterflies also visit damp areas, sometimes collecting in large groups. The purpose of these 'mud puddle clubs' is unclear, but it is thought that dissolved minerals are useful nutrients for the butterflies. A small pool or area of moistened soil can provide for the needs of these butterflies.

When designing a butterfly garden, attempt to make mass plantings of butterfly food plants, which are more attractive than are scattered plantings. Also, give consideration to providing a sequence of desirable flowers and plants throughout the season. Although some butterflies may be present during the entire growing season, butterfly visits typically peak during mid to late summer so it is particularly important to provide nectar and other adult food sources at this time of the year.

Also very important in a butterfly garden are food plants used by the caterpillar stage of the butterflies (Table 2). These plants are actively sought by the female butterflies for egg laying and the presence of caterpillar foods can allow establishment of a 'native' population of butterflies. Furthermore, the caterpillar stages are often unusual in form or color and can be particularly interesting to observe. Use of caterpillar food plants can allow one to observe all stages of butterfly development (eggs, caterpillars, chrysalis, adult) increasing enjoyment of the butterfly garden.

There *are* some conflicts which arise with butterfly gardening, as with all other landscaping designed to attract wildlife. Most obvious are the caterpillar food habits which involve eating some of the plant leaves. Although caterpillars of most butterflies never occur at levels that would damage plants, there are a few that can be considered 'pests' in some settings. Most obvious is the cabbage butterfly, the common 'cabbageworm' of home gardens. Unfortunately the caterpillars of this insect all too often spoil a head of cabbage or broccoli and may need to be controlled on these plants.

A few other caterpillars may feed on some garden plants. The strikingly colored caterpillar of the black swallowtail butterfly, also known as the parsleyworm, is a caterpillar familiar to gardeners who make plantings of parsley, fennel, or dill. The painted lady may munch on a few hollyhock leaves when it is not on dining on thistles and the caterpillar of the variegated fritillary often resides in a patch of pansies. However, in larger plantings designed for ornamental purposes the feeding by these

insects will rarely be noticeable.

Butterfly gardens also tend to look a little more 'wild' than formal garden designs. Some of the best plants useful for attracting butterflies do not have a compact growth habit and some of the plants used by caterpillars and butterflies are even considered weeds in some settings. Careful landscape design can minimize this problem.

Finally, most insecticide use is incompatible with a butterfly garden. Caterpillars are very susceptible to most insecticides, including *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Dipel, Thuricide). Adult butterflies are less sensitive to insecticides, but also can be killed or repelled by some ingredients. Furthermore, most fungicides, selective miticides and insecticidal soaps *can* be safely used on plants visited by butterflies or caterpillars. A conscious decision must be made try not to treat the butterfly garden plantings, something that is made easier by selecting plants prone to few other pest problems.

**Table 2.** Plants used by the caterpillar stage of several butterflies common in eastern Colorado.

Butterfly	Caterpillar food plants
Painted lady	Thistles, hollyhock, mallow, various legumes
Western tiger swallowtail	Aspen, willows, wild cherry, ash
Twotailed swallowtail	Ash, chokecherry, hoptree
Alfalfa butterfly/Orange sulfur	Alfalfa, sweetclover, other pea family (Fabaceae) plants
Clouded Sulfur	Alfalfa, clover
Checkered white	Many plants in the family Brassicaceae, <i>Cleome</i>
Imported Cabbageworm/Cabbage Butterfly	Mustards (including broccoli, cabbage, etc.)
Monarch	Milkweeds ( <i>Asclepias</i> )
Milbert's tortoiseshell	Nettles
Mourning cloak	Willow, aspen, elm, hackberry
Buckeye	Snapdragons, toadflax, plantain,
Weidemeyer's Admiral	Willow, aspen, cottonwood
Hackberry Butterfly	Hackberry
Mourning Cloak	Willow, aspen, elm, cottonwood
Wood Nymph	Grasses
Melissa Blue	Wild licorice, alfalfa, other plants
Variegated Fritillary	Pansy, many other plants
Edwards Fritillary	Nuttall's violet
Gorgone's Checkerspot	Sunflower
Checkered Skipper	Mallow, hollyhock
Silverspotted Skipper	Wild licorice, locust, others

**Additional resources:** Butterflies and Moths of North America - <http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/>

### Notes on Hummingbird Moths

Sphinx moths (hawk moths) are adults of insects in the family Sphingidae. Larvae of most are known as “hornworms”, as most possess a stout spine on the hind end of the body.

Day flying species are popularly known as “hummingbird moths”. The most common species of “hummingbird moth” in the western US is the whitelined sphinx, *Hyles lineata*.

Although hummingbird moths will visit many flowers, most often they use deep flowers high in nectar. Many of these flowers are also used by hummingbirds.

Some good plants to see evidence of “hummingbird moths” include:

- Desert evening primrose (*Oenothera caespitosa*)
- Four o’clocks (*Mirabilis*)
- Honeysuckle
- Larkspurs
- .....others?

### The Use of Flowering Plants by Beneficial Insects

Many insects important in the biological control of plant pests have special food needs during their adult stage. For example, syrphid (flower/hover) flies are important predators of aphids in their larval stage but adults must feed on pollen or nectar to mature eggs. Many other insects use pollen and nectar (and honeydew) to sustain them, often allowing them to survive longer, produce more progeny and provide an overall higher level of biological control. Lady beetles, green lacewings, tachinid flies and parasitic wasps are among the natural insect enemies that utilize nectar and pollen in this manner.

As the mouthparts of these insects are not greatly enlarged to access deep sources of nectar shallow flowers are those used by these insects. Also, flowers that are broad and allow the insects to easily perch are also favored. Many plants in the families Apiaceae (carrot family) and Lamiaceae (mint family) are particularly meet these criteria and are commonly utilized by natural enemies of insects. A list of these and some other plants to consider for gardens to promote the activity of these insects is in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Some plants that are utilized as nectar/pollen sources for natural enemies of insect pests.

Moon carrot ( <i>Seseli gummiferum</i> )	Coriander ( <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> )
Fennel ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> )	Dill ( <i>Anethum graveolens</i> )
Sweet alyssum ( <i>Lobularia maritima</i> )	Basket-of-gold ( <i>Aurinia saxatilis</i> )
Yarrow ( <i>Achillea</i> )	Carpet bugleweed ( <i>Ajuga reptans</i> )
Lavender globe lily ( <i>Allium tanguticum</i> )	Dyer's cammomille ( <i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> )
Master wort ( <i>Astrantia major</i> )	Dwarf alpine aster ( <i>Aster alpinus</i> )
Four-wing saltbush ( <i>Atriplex canescens</i> )	Purple poppy mallow ( <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> )
English lavender ( <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> )	Sea lavender ( <i>Limonium latifolium</i> )
Edging lobelia ( <i>Lobelia erinus</i> )	<i>Mentha x piperite</i>
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>
Sulfur cinquefoil ( <i>Potentilla recta</i> )	<i>Sedum</i>
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Crimson thyme ( <i>Thymus serpyllum coccineus</i> )
Spike speedwell ( <i>Veronica spicata</i> )	

### Honey Bees

The issue of honey bees is more complex than with some other insects found in gardens. These insects are well recognized for their highly beneficial activities as pollinators and as producers of highly valued products such as honey and bees wax. (Not to mention that they are the State Insect of Utah.) In this regard one may wish to provide plantings that are utilized by honey bees.

On the other hand they sting. And, although while foraging they are not aggressive and will not sting unless confined (perhaps accidentally), they do often produce anxiety. Large numbers of honey bees foraging as some sites may not be desired.

The following is a list of plants that are highly visited by bees - the "Bee List". It is followed by plants that are not visited by bees. These constitute the extremes among over 200 species of plants that were evaluated between 2006-2008.

Several plants are heavily visited by honey bees with plants in the families Lamiaceae, Asteraceae and Cleomaceae particularly well represented:

**Table 4. The "Bee List" (Plants Highly Favored)**

<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	<i>Allium tanguticum</i>
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	<i>Berkheya purpurea</i>
<i>Berlandiera lyrata</i>	<i>Bulbine frutescens</i>
<i>Calamintha nepeta ssp. glandulosa</i>	<i>Caryopteris 'Blue Mist Spirea'</i>
<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum serotinum</i>
	<i>'Herbstern'</i>

*Cleome*  
*Echinops exalta*  
*Ericameria nauseosa*  
*Eryngium giganteum* “Miss Willmott’s Ghost”  
*Gaillardia aristata*  
*Geranium himalayense*  
*Heliotropium*  
*Kniphofia typhoides*  
*Nepeta cataria*  
*Origanum*  
*Penstemon eatonii*  
*Satureja montana*  
*Sedum spectabile*  
*Silphium laciniatum*  
*Spirea x bumalda*  
*Teucrium orientale*  
*Tilia* (linden, basswood)  
*Veronica spicata* ‘Sunny Border Blue’  
*Veronica longifolia* “Lavender Charm”

*Cotoneaster*  
*Eremurus stenophyllus*  
*Eriogonum jamesii*  
*Euphorbia* “Diamond Frost”  
*Geranium* ‘Jolly Bee’  
*Helianthus* ‘Lemon Queen’  
*Inula royleana*  
*Malva alcea*  
*Nepeta x fausonii*  
*Ocimum*  
*Origanum* “Hopley’s Purple”  
*Salvia nemorosa*  
*Scabiosa*  
*Senecio*  
*Solidago*  
*Teucrium chamaedrys*  
*Thymus kotschyanus*

Several plants are not visited by honey bees. Some plants are not normally pollinated by bees and do not suitably provide nectar or pollen. Other horticulturally modified plants may become non-attractive, such as cultivars with “doubled” blossoms.

**Table 5. Plants not Visited by Honey Bees**

<i>Acanthus hungaricus</i>	<i>Achillea filipendula</i> “Coronation Gold”
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> “Moonshine”	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>
<i>Achillea taygetea</i>	<i>Alcea rugosa</i>
<i>Alyssum</i>	<i>Allium moly</i>
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	<i>Ameria meritima</i> ‘Victor Reiter’
<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>
<i>Angelonia</i>	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>
<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	<i>Aquilegia flavescens</i>
<i>Arabis</i>	<i>Argyranthemum</i>
<i>Artemisia</i> ‘Bwis Castle’	<i>Aster sericeus</i>
<i>Aster dumosus</i>	<i>Aster x Finalist</i>
<i>Begonia tuberhybrida</i>	<i>Brachycone</i>
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	<i>Camassia quamash</i>
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
<i>Celosia</i> (most)	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
<i>Cerastrium tomentosum</i> ‘Silver Cape’	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (most)
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
<i>Crossandra</i>	<i>Cosmos</i> (doubles)
<i>Dahlia</i> (doubled)	<i>Delosperma dyeri</i>
<i>Delosperma floribundum</i>	<i>Delosperma rugigenum</i>

<i>Delphinium</i>	<i>Dianthus (most)</i>
<i>Diascia integerrima</i>	<i>Eustoma</i>
<i>Galium verum</i>	<i>Ganzia krebsiana</i>
<i>Geranium (ivy)</i>	<i>Geranium richardsonii</i>
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>
<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>Heuchera x bressingham</i>
<i>Helichrysum basalticum</i>	<i>Helleborus orientalis</i>
<i>Hosta</i>	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>
<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
<i>Ismelia carinata</i>	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
<i>Laurentia</i>	<i>Leucanthemum</i>
<i>Manicaria chamomilia</i>	<i>Mercardonia sp.</i>
<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>	<i>Nemesia fruticans</i>
<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>Nierembergia</i>
<i>Nymphaea 'William McClane'</i>	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>
<i>Osteospermum barberiae compactivum</i>	<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>
<i>Penstemon rostriflores</i>	<i>Penstemon 'Phoenix Violet', 'Red'</i>
<i>Petunia</i>	
<i>Philadelphus coronarius 'Silver Showers'</i>	
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	<i>Phlox subulata</i>
<i>Pinellia spp.</i>	<i>Platycodon</i>
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>Portulaca (most)</i>
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	<i>Rheum arstrale</i>
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	<i>Rudbeckia "Denver Daisy"</i>
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	<i>Sanvitalia</i>
<i>Scrophularia macranth</i>	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
<i>Syringa villosa x reflexa</i>	<i>Teucrium lucidum</i>
<i>Verbena (all)</i>	<i>Veronica austriaca ssp. teucrium</i>
<i>Veronica pectinata</i>	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>
<i>Vinca (all)</i>	<i>Viola (all)</i>

### **Bumble Bees**

Honey bees and bumble bees may both visit many of the same flowers. However, bumble bees can access the nectar/pollen from some plants that honey bees do not. Usually these are somewhat deeper flowers or that have their pollen resources more hidden. For example, bumble bees will visit many night shade family plants (Solanaceae) that are avoided by honey bees since bumble bees “buzz pollinate” and can shake the pollen from blossom. Some of the plants often visited by bumble bees include the following:

#### ***Plants Noted to be Most Heavily Visited by Bumble Bees***

<i>Agastache rupestris</i>	<i>Anemone nemororosa</i>
<i>Cuphea</i>	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
<i>Echinops</i>	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
<i>Nepeta</i>	<i>Penstemon x. mexicali</i>

*Perovskia atriplicifolia*  
*Solidago*  
*Veronicastrum virginicum*

*Sesili gummiferum*  
*Symphylum officinale*

### **The Curious Case of the Wool Carder Bee**

The wool carder bee, *Anthium manicatum*, is a member of the leafcutter bee family (Megachilidae). Members of this family are solitary bees, each female producing her own nest. The leafcutter bees either use existing cavities or excavate cavities out of soft materials (pith of plants, rotted wood, etc.).

The most common leafcutter bees then line the cavity with fragments of leaves they cut from plants and form into cells. However, the wool carder bee instead lines these cavities with plant hairs.

Therefore, one is likely to find the wool carder bee where one plants “woolly” leaved plants. Lamb’s ear (*Stachys*) is a particularly goo plant to encourage the local activity of this insect.

### **Shelter/Nesting Needs of some Garden Insects**

Insects that create nests have special shelter needs that also must be met if they are to be encouraged in a garden. This need is widespread among many of the bees and wasps. Among these are the following, along with the type of shelter that can assist their establishment.

**Mason bees (*Osmia*).** These are solitary bees in the leafcutter bee family, some of which have been heavily promoted as good, early season alternatives to honey bees for pollination of fruit crops. These bees create separate nesting cells through use of mud partitions. Nests that they use are existing cavities. These can be provided by use of predrilled wood blocks, with a diameter of about 1/4-3/8 inch. Alternately, bundled soda straws are useful for nesting.

**Leafcutter bees (*Megachile*).** These are the most commonly recognized of the leafcutter bee family as they produce characteristic semicircular leaf cuts when harvesting leaf fragments for nest construction. These will nest in predrilled wood, similar to the mason bees. They will also excavate their own cavities out of rotten, soft wood. Large diameter branches or stems of pithy plants may be used by some species.

**Leafcutter bees (*Anthidium*).** These leafcutter bees line existing cavities with plant hairs rather than leaf fragments. Lambs’-ear (*Stachys*) is the plant most often noted to be associated with nesting of this species.

**Ground nesting bees (Andrenid bees, digger bees, sweat bees).** Several groups of solitary bees nest in soil, rather than using aboveground cavities. Slope, soil texture, and surface debris are all critical in the selection of a nest site by these bees. It is difficult to develop a site that may be used by these bees; instead conservation of bee nesting sites that have been accepted and used by the bees is recommended.



**Paper wasps (*Polistes*).** These common social wasps can sting. However, they also have a tremendous appetite for many of the more important garden pest insects, notably caterpillars. The paper wasps for open-celled paper nests that hang and open downward. Nests are constructed in areas of shelter, typically some overhang (e.g., eaves) or in small cavities. Rough metal or wood surfaces are particularly acceptable by these insects.

**Pith nesting hunting wasps.** There are many common species of solitary hunting wasps in the family Sphecidae. These are docile (to humans) and specialize in certain insects. Each constructs their own nest, with some nesting in soil like the ground nesting bees. However, among the more common in yards/gardens are small wasps of the genus *Pemphredon*. These specialize in hunting aphids, which they paralyze and cache within the pith of plants. Old cane or other pithy plants provide excellent habitat for nesting. These will also nest in cut rose canes; their subsequent nesting is confined to the pith area and causes very little, if any, harm to the plant.

**Mud daubers.** The black-and-yellow mud dauber (*Sceliphron caementarium*) can be a fairly common insect that produces a unique mud nest in the form of tubes. These wasps hunt spiders, which they paralyze and cache in the mud nest. The presence of a muddy spot is need for nesting by these insects. Nests are commonly established on the sides of buildings under some overhang shelter.

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