

Phaon Crescent

Wingspan is 2.5—3.8 cm. Host plants are frogfruit and mat grass. Present from March to November.

Phyciodes phaon



Pearl Crescent

3.2 - 4.5 wingspan. Quite variable. Host plants are true asters. Adults nectar from a great variety of flowers. Present March to November.

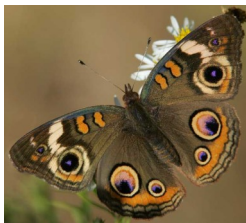
Phyciodes tharos



Checkered White

3.8 - 6.3 cm wingspan. Permanent resident of the Southern US. Chrysalids hibernate. Adults thrive on weeds that grow at the side of roads and in abandoned fields.

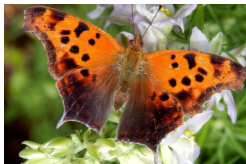
Pontia protodice



Common Buckeye

4.2 - 7 cm wingspan. Adults from the South's first brood migrate north in late spring & summer to temporarily colonize most of the US & parts of southern Canada.

Junonia coenia



Question Mark

5.7 - 7.6 cm wingspan. Prefer to eat Rotting fruit, tree sap, dung, carrion. Present from April to September. Overwinter as adults.

Polygonia interrogationis



Painted Lady

5.1 - 7.3 cm wingspan. most widely distributed butterfly in the world. Present May—November, migrates in the Winter.

Vanessa cardui



American Lady

4.5 - 6.7 cm wingspan. Caterpillar hosts are in the sunflower family. Adult food is almost exclusively flowers. Small white dot in forewing.

Vanessa virginiensis

Present May—November.

Would You Like to See Them in Your Yard?

Gardening for butterflies relies on two basic components—host plants and nectar sources. The host plant is what will house the eggs and feed growing larvae, and many butterfly species have very narrow host plant options. Secondly, adult butterflies need nectar to feed on and the nectar should be in readily accessible places. Butterflies prefer flowers that are small, clustered, and come with landing surfaces and deep, rich nectar sources.



To attract particular butterflies, we encourage you to learn what their specific host or nectar plant preferences might be. Otherwise, plant a wide range of native flowering plants and wait to see what comes your way!

Butterflies

In Our Pollinator Gardens

Includes common butterfly names, other related facts, and what you can do in your yard to attract butterflies!



Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge

Sherman, Texas 75090

(903) 786-2826



Atalopedes campestris

Sachem

3.2 - 4.2 cm wingspan. Females lay single eggs on dry grass blades. Male is golden-orange with large black stigma. Female is mostly brown with a glassy spot terminating stigma. Host plants are various grasses.



Hylephila phyleus

Fiery Skipper

3.2 - 3.8 cm wingspan. Antennae are very short. Host plants are St. Augustine, Crabgrass & other grasses. Adults nectar from flowers of a variety of plants including asters and thistles.



Battus philenor

Pipevine Swallowtail

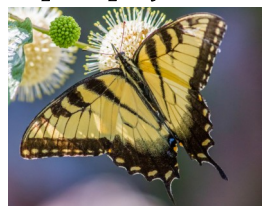
7 - 13 cm wingspan. Uses pipevine plants as caterpillar host. Adults are poisonous (or at least distasteful) to predators. Most common in late summer and fall.



Papilio polyxenes

Black Swallowtail

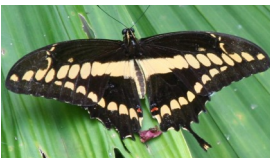
8 - 11 cm wingspan. Uses plants in the parsley family and sometimes the citrus family as host. Overwinters in chrysalis form.



Papilio glaucus

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail

6.2 - 11.4 cm wingspan. Lays eggs on plants in the rose and magnolia families. Dark morph females mimic the toxic pipevine swallowtail.



Papilio cresphontes

Giant Swallowtail

10.2 - 16 cm wingspan-our largest butterfly. Caterpillars resemble bird droppings; hosts are in the citrus family, like hop tree or prickly ash.



Colias eurytheme

Orange Sulphur

3.5 - 7 cm wingspan. Present from March to November. The chrysalids overwinter. Most caterpillar feeding takes place at night.



Abaeis nicippe

Sleepy Orange

3.5 - 5.7 cm wingspan. Flight is rapid, erratic but direct. Flies late spring through fall. Host plants include sennas and plants in the pea family.



Phoebis sennae

Cloudless Sulphyr

5.7 - 8 cm 3 cm wingspan. Host plants are the Cassia species in the pea family. Attracted to red nectar flowers. Migrates South in the winter.



Calycopis cecrops

Red Banded Hairstreak

2.2 - 3.2 cm wingspan. Females lay eggs singly on underside of fallen leaves near the host plant—many oaks and some sumacs. Present from May to October.



Strymon melinus

Gray Hairstreak

2.2 - 3.5 cm wingspan. Present from February to November. Uses the tails of its wings to mimic its antennae as a defense mechanism.



Cupido comyntas

Eastern-tailed Blue

2.2 - 2.9 cm wingspan. Present from February to November. Has a low flight & short proboscis, thus is found at flowers close to the ground which are open or short-tubed.



Libytheana carinenta

American Snout

3.5 - 5 cm wingspan. Adults perch on branches and imitate dead leaves by holding down elongated mouth parts & antennae to look like leaf stems. Hackberry is primary host.



Danaus plexippus

Monarch

8.6 - 12.4 cm wingspan. Only true migrating butterfly. Pass through Texas in Spring and Fall during migration to/from overwintering sites in Mexico and S. California. Milkweed plants are host.



Danaus gilippus

Queen

Wingspan is 6.7 - 9.8 cm. Present from February to October and uses milkweed as its host plant. A monarch "mimic".



Limenitis archippus

Viceroy

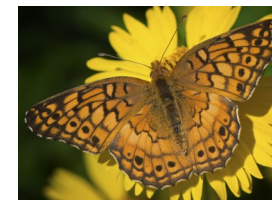
6.3 - 8.6 cm wingspan. Host plants are trees in the willow family. Present from May to September. Third-stage caterpillars make a shelter from a rolled leaf tip in which to spend the winter.



Agraulis vanillae

Gulf Fritillary

6.3 - 9.5 cm wingspan. These can be found on the wing throughout the year. They depend on Passionflowers as the host for their succeeding generations.



Euptoieta claudia

Variegated Fritillary

4.5 - 8 cm wingspan. Present from late April to October. Uses many host plants, but is known for the passion vine plants and violets.