

ELIZABETH DANFORTH BUTTERFLY GARDEN

The Woman's Club of Washington University dedicated this garden to Elizabeth Gray Danforth in 1996 to honor her 24 years of wonderful service during Dr. William Danforth's chancellorship.

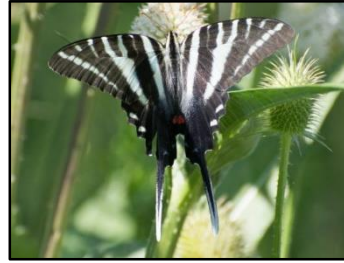
The garden has many native trees, shrubs, and plants needed as food for specific butterflies in the larval stage and plants for nectar for the adults.



Spicebush Swallowtail

Papilio troilus

This butterfly is named for the Spicebush, the food source of its three broods of green larvae. In its flying stage this butterfly will take nectar from many flowers.



Zebra Swallowtail

Protographium marcellus

This butterfly will only eat Pawpaw tree leaves when in the larval stage. When a butterfly, it eats nectar from flowers.



Pipevine Swallowtail

Battus philenor

This shimmering butterfly eats the native Pipe Vine which gives the larva an acrid taste. Many butterflies mimic the Pipe Vine Swallowtail, misleading predators.



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail

Papilio glaucus

This butterfly with tails on its hind wings uses the leaves of tulip, hop, apple and plum trees as its larval food and nectar from flowers for energy.



Question Mark

Polygonia interrogationis

This butterfly gets its name from the shape of wings that look like a question mark. It hibernates in winter and eats elm and hackberry leaves as its larval food source.



Red Admiral

Vanessa atalanta

This butterfly has an almost continuous orange circle on the dorsal (top) side. Both the adult and the pupa hibernate in winter, and there are several generations per year.



Monarch

Danaus plexippus

The larva eats only milkweed plants and as a result tastes bitter to predators. This butterfly migrates to Mexico. In the spring it flies north with many generations developing before fall.



Painted Lady

Vanessa cardui

This butterfly with white spots migrates north and is seen in April. The larva prefers thistles and in the flying stage takes nectar from flowers.



Buckeye

Junonia coenia

This butterfly migrates south-always staying where it is warm enough to continue the butterfly life cycle. The larva feed on Plantain, Sedum, and Vervain, and in the flying stage the Buckeye uses the nectar from flowers for energy.



Great Spangled Fritillary

Speyeria cybele

This butterfly has only one generation each year. It eats violet leaves in its larval stage and many flowers for their sweet nectar in its flying stage.



Silver Spotted Skipper

Epargyreus clarus

This butterfly holds its wings up and moves quickly. It is the most easily recognized of the many skippers because of the bright white patch on both hind wings.



Cabbage White

Pieris rapae

This butterfly is a European native and was found in North America in 1860. The food source of its larva is the cabbage family. Seen from March to October, it continues to lay eggs.