



# Spring Butterflies - A Garden Invitation: Know Your Weeds and What Eats Them by Linda Barber Auld, NOLA BugLady

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- To preserve and study native plants and their habitats
- To educate people on the value of native plants and the need to preserve and protect rare and endangered species
- To promote the propagation and use of native plants in the landscape
- To educate people on the relationship between our native flora and wildlife

Here in New Orleans the early Spring-like weather is prompting folks to get out in the garden and tidy up winter's dead sticks. New weeds sprout with each season and two are very necessary to resist pulling because they are the caterpillar hosts for the American Painted Lady and the Red Admiral. During winter when blooming flowers are scarce, these two butterfly species that overwinter as adults, have adapted to use alternative nectar sources that we would find surprising such as dung, minerals in dirt, tree sap from bird-pecked holes, or yummy squashed frog in the middle of the road. However, the caterpillars are more picky eaters and depend on specific plants as their hosts. The old saying, "Plant it and they will come" really does work but in this case, it's "Don't pull these weeds and butterflies will use them". During my last visit to Allen Acres, Charles Allen confirmed this when he remarked, "See all of those Long-tailed Skippers flying around? They are here

because of you! I quit pulling up the *Desmodium* when you told me it was their caterpillar host so they have established a thriving, robust colony."



Cudweed, *Gnaphalium*

The American Painted Lady butterfly hunts for the Cudweed (*Gnaphalium*) plants that have developed a flower bud at the top of the stalk then lays a single egg. Once the caterpillar hatches, it creates a woven chamber as its penthouse where it spends the day. At night it wanders down to the basal leaves to feed then returns to its safe haven. The pupa mimics a dead leaf but also sports shiny metallic coloration that send a message to predators that it tastes bad.

The Red Admiral butterfly seeks out Pellitory (*Parietaria*

*judaica*) to lay its eggs. The freshly hatched caterpillar neatly sews two leaves together for



Mature Pellitory growth



Young Pellitory sprouts

its shelter then weaves a larger chamber as it grows and goes through its life cycle. Some species of caterpillars wander from their host plant while picking a location to pupate but the Red Admiral pupa can be found inside its safe chamber home.

*The American Painted Lady  
Life Cycle*

*The Red Admiral Butterfly  
Life Cycle*

The male butterfly always searches out the host plant to stake out his territory then chases off any other competing males because he knows that the female, sooner or later, will show up to lay eggs. Once she enters the scene, activity bursts into courting, flirting, mating, then egg laying and caterpillars chomping begins. You will miss out experiencing all of this without the presence of the caterpillar host plant. You would perhaps see a few hungry adult butterflies visit while collecting sustenance from blooming flowers but not the higher level of activity that host plants provide.

At a recent symposium at Baton Rouge Hilltop Arboretum, Doug Tallamy (author of books *Bringing Nature Home* and *Nature's Best Hope*) inspired a large group of LA Master Gardeners by presenting the pressing message that time is of the essence to enhance your gardens with specially selected native plants to help support wildlife. With daily habitat destruction, increased spiraling diversity, and shrinking green spaces, it is more important than ever that we take action as private land owners to join the bandwagon.



# Recognizing the Thorn in your Side: Smilax by John Michael Kelley

The Smilacaceae family holds one lonely, prickly genus. Smilax is represented in our state by at least ten solid species. Most species have ethnobotanical virtue, and some are year-round wild edibles. This genus is typically identified by its green colored stems, paired tendrils at leaf bases, and aggressive thorns. They grow in a wide variety of habitats, some specialized and others notoriously weedy. The uplands frequently feature *S. bona-nox* and *S. rotundifolia* in the pine-dominated systems, and *S. pumila* is found in the hardwoods. Bogs and swamps often feature *S. laurifolia* or *S. walteri*. The dunes and deep sands of the extreme boot-toe showcase the rare *S. auriculata*. Along low streams you might encounter *S. hispida* (= *tamnoides*). Across the state, the species mingle and provide food and shelter for wildlife. While apocalypse preppers discuss the virtue of Smilax as a maintenance free barrier, christmas decorations are woven of *S. smallii*. If you could only sort them to their species, you may find a niche for your own “Blasphemy vine”. I won’t go to great lengths in explaining the natural history of each species. Instead, I provide a table to help you become acquainted with them and a key to help you identify ones you find afield. The key attached is in the simplest language I believe can describe their features. Other keys hold a cluttered collection of species which are out of range in our state or,

alternatively, lack species that are present. In using this key, look up the word you are not familiar with, measure many leaves which are representative with a ruler, and try to have the entire plant at your disposal. That said, the primary features (stated first in the couplet phrases) are essentially omnipresent. The secondary features assist you in difficult distinctions by reminding you of habitat or giving you a seasonal observation note. I treat *S. herbacea* as a single species and *S. hispida* under its proper (though little accepted), first name. Once you know your species, dig into the literature (Charles Allen’s books, regional floras, edibility guides, etc.). ENJOY!















### Smilax of Louisiana

- 1. Plant non-woody and without prickles or thorns .....*S. herbacea*
- 1. Plant woody and typically with prickles or thorns (at least at plant base).....2
  - 2. Stems and underside of leaves soft hairy.....*S. pumila*
  - 2. Stems and underside of leaves essentially hairless.....3
    - 3. Most leaves more than 1.75 times longer than wide, often with narrowed bases.....4
      - 3. Most leaves less than 1.75 times longer than wide, often with wide or heart-shaped base.....8
      - 4. Underside of leaves decidedly white.....*S. glauca*
      - 4. Underside of leaves decidedly green.....5
        - 5. Leaves thin and deciduous, berries bright red (very wet sites).....*S. walteri*

- 5. Leaves thick and evergreen, berries dark blue or black (various sites).....6
  - 6. Leaves fiddle-shaped or with earlike lobes at the base (plant found only in Florida parishes' dune habitats).....*S. auriculata*
  - 6. Leaves oblong or lance-shaped.....7
    - 7. Oblong leaves tapering abruptly at each end .....*S. laurifolia*
    - 7. Lanceolate, often mottled leaves tapering gradually to tip.....*S. smallii*
- 8. Underside of leaves decidedly white.....*S. glauca*
- 8. Underside of leaves decidedly green.....9
  - 9. Stems with needle-like thorns, dense (many per inch at base) of various sizes .....*S. hispida*
  - 9. Stems with flattened thorns, widely-spaced, of similar size to their neighbors.....10
    - 10. Leaves with prickles on underside, evergreen, on 1 seeded.....*S. bona-nox*
    - 10. Underside lacking prickles, distinctly round, deciduous, 2+ seeded .....*S. rotundifolia*

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USDA, NRCS. 2020. The PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>, 2 April 2020). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA.

<i>S. herbacea</i>	Carrion Flower	A quite variable plant across its range. Rank-smelling inflorescence. 
<i>S. pumila</i>	Sarsaparilla Vine	Unforgettable dwarf vine with distinct fruits and leaves. 
<i>S. glauca</i>	Whiteleaf Greenbriar	The weediest of our species. Fickle in identification.  
<i>S. walteri</i>	Coral Greenbriar	An attractive horticulture piece.  
<i>S. auriculata</i>	Dune Greenbriar	Rare in our state. Alert the natural heritage program to confirm ID.
<i>S. laurifolia</i>	Bamboo Vine	A fiercely armed gate keeper to bogs or seeps. Interesting flavor.  
<i>S. smallii</i>	Jackson Vine	Favored edible tubers and a perennial wreath material.  
<i>S. hispida</i>	Bristly Greenbriar	Please alert the author of confirmed presence in Webster parish.
<i>S. bona-nox</i>	Catbriar	Wide-ranging in habitat, this is a frequently encountered edible.  
<i>S. rotundifolia</i>	Common Greenbriar	Wide-ranging in habitat, berries persisting late into Winter.  

# Butterfly Host Plants in the Bean Family (Fabaceae, Leguminosae) Plus a List of Butterflies with their Host Plant from the Bean Family by Dr. Charles Allen and Susan Allen

Two tables are attached with one that lists the genera and species of the bean family (Fabaceae) that the caterpillars of a butterfly use for food. The second table is a listing of butterflies and the bean family genus or species that each butterfly caterpillar can use for food. This info is from a book that we are working on with hopes of finishing this year.

**Table 1. List of Fabaceae (Legume, bean family) genera and species that the caterpillars of butterflies choose for food. Most of these are growing on Allen Acres or nearby.**

Prairie acacia (*Acacia angustissima*)

Reakirt's Blue  
Mexican Yellow  
Ceraunus Blue

Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*)

Reakirt's Blue

Leadplant (*Amorpha fruticosa*)

Hoary Edge  
Silver-spotted Skipper  
Gray Hairstreak  
Southern Dogface

Groundnut (*Apios americana*)

Silver-spotted Skipper  
Southern Cloudywing

White false indigo (*Baptisia alba*)

Wild Indigo Duskywing

Yellow drooping false indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*)

Wild Indigo Duskywing

Yellow false indigo (*Baptisia sphaerocarpa*)

Frosted Elfin

Butterfly pea (*Centrosema virginianum*)

Zarucco Duskywing  
Southern Cloudywing

Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Henry's Elfin  
Spicebush Swallowtail

Partridge pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*)

Sleepy Orange  
Ceraunus Blue  
Cloudless Sulphur  
Little Yellow

Sensitive partridge pea (*Chamaecrista nictitans*)

Sleepy Orange  
Ceraunus Blue  
Cloudless Sulphur

Pigeonwings (*Clitoria mariana*)

Zarucco Duskywing  
Long-tailed Skipper

Arrowhead rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*)

Frosted Elfin  
Wild Indigo Duskywing

Beggar's lice (*Desmodium* spp.)

Hoary Edge  
Gray Hairstreak  
Northern Cloudywing  
Eastern Tailed-Blue  
Long-tailed Skipper  
Southern Cloudywing  
Silver-spotted Skipper  
Dorantes Longtail  
Barred Yellow  
Cassius Blue

Milkpea (*Galactia regularis* and *volubilis*)

Silver-spotted Skipper  
Zarucco Duskywing  
Northern Cloudywing  
Eastern Tailed-Blue  
Cassius Blue  
Marine Blue

Bladderpod (*Glottidium vesicarium*)

Zarucco Duskywing

Anil de pasto (*Indigofera suffruticosa*)

Cassius Blue



*Mimosa*



*White False Indigo*



*Yellow False Indigo*



Butterfly Pea



Redbud



Pigeonwings

Lespedeza (*Lespedeza* spp.)  
 Eastern Tailed-Blue  
 Silver-spotted Skipper  
 Gray Hairstreak  
 Southern Cloudywing  
 Northern Cloudywing  
 Hoary Edge  
 Zarucco Duskywing  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Confused Cloudywing

Black medic or bur clover (*Medicago* spp.)  
 Eastern Tailed-Blue  
 Barred Yellow  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Clouded Sulphur  
 Funereal Duskywing

Sweetclover (*Melilotus* spp.)  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Clouded Sulphur  
 Reakirt's Blue  
 Gray Hairstreak  
 Eastern Tailed-Blue

Lima or butter bean (*Phaseolus*  
*limensis* or *lunatus*)  
 Ceraunus Blue  
 Cassius Blue  
 Gray Hairstreak  
 Long-tailed Skipper

Thicket bean (*Phaseolus*  
*polystachios*)  
 Silver-spotted Skipper  
 Long-tailed Skipper

Kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)  
 Silver-spotted Skipper  
 Funereal Duskywing  
 Variegated Fritillary  
 Cassius Blue  
 Gray Hairstreak  
 Long-tailed  
 Painted Lady

Snoutbean (*Rhynchosia*  
*tomentosa*)  
 Southern Cloudywing

Candelabra (*Senna alata*)  
 Sleepy Orange  
 Orange-barred Sulphur  
 Cloudless Sulphur  
 Gray Hairstreak

Christmas bush (*Senna*  
*bicapsularis*)  
 White Angled-Sulphur  
 Sleepy Orange  
 Orange-barred Sulphur  
 Cloudless Sulphur

Argentine senna (*Senna*  
*corymbosa*)  
 Funereal Duskywing  
 Sleepy Orange  
 Orange-barred Sulphur  
 Cloudless Sulphur

Maryland senna (*Senna*  
*marilandica*)  
 Sleepy Orange  
 Cloudless Sulphur  
 Little Yellow

Java-bean (*Senna obtusifolia*)  
 Sleepy Orange  
 Cloudless Sulphur

Septicweed (*Senna occidentalis*)  
 Sleepy Orange  
 Orange-barred Sulphur  
 Cloudless Sulphur  
 Little Yellow

Bigpod sesbania (*Sesbania*  
*herbacea*)  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Funereal Duskywing  
 Zarucco Duskywing

Fuzzybean (*Strophostyles helvula*)  
 Southern Cloudywing

Pencilflower (*Stylosanthes biflora*)  
 Barred Yellow

Hoarypea (*Tephrosia*  
*onobrychoides*)  
 Gray Hairstreak

Crimson clover (*Trifolium*  
*incarnatum*)  
 Gray Hairstreak

Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*)  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Clouded Sulphur  
 Eastern Tailed-Blue  
 Southern Cloudywing  
 Northern Cloudywing

White clover (*Trifolium repens*)  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Clouded Sulphur  
 Eastern Tailed-Blue  
 Reakirt's Blue  
 Gray Hairstreak  
 Northern Cloudywing

Louisiana vetch (*Vicia*  
*ludoviciana*)  
 Funereal Duskywing  
 Little Yellow

Garden vetch (*Vicia sativa*)  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Eastern Tailed-Blue

Winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*)  
 Orange Sulphur  
 Eastern Tailed-Blue

Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*)  
 Variegated Fritillary  
 Gray Hairstreak  
 Long-tailed Skipper

Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens* and  
*sinensis*)  
 Silver-spotted Skipper  
 Horace's Duskywing  
 Zarucco Duskywing  
 Long-tailed Skipper  
 Marine Blue

**List of butterflies whose caterpillars eat a member of the bean family (Fabaceae) with genus or species that is eaten.**

**American Lady**

*Lupinus* spp.: Lupine

**Barred Yellow**

*Cassia* spp.: Cassia  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Medicago lupulina*: Black medic  
*Mimosa pudica*: Shameplant  
*Stylosanthes biflora*:  
 Pencilflower  
*Trifolium* spp.: Clover

**Cassius Blue**

*Crotalaria* spp.: Rattlebox  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Galactia volubilis*: Milkpea  
*Indigofera suffruticosa*: Anil d  
 pasto  
*Phaseolus limensis*: Lima bean  
*Phaseolus lunatus*: Butter bean  
*Phaseolus vulgaris*: Kidney bean

**Ceraunus Blue**

*Acacia angustissima*: Prairie  
 acacia  
*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Cassia/Senna* spp.: Cassia  
*Chamaecrista fasciculata*:  
 Partridge pea  
*Chamaecrista nictitans*: Sensitive  
 partridge pea  
*Crotalaria*: Rattlebox  
*Indigofera caroliniana*: Carolina  
 indigo  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Phaseolus* spp.: Bean  
*Prosopis glandulosa*: Honey  
 mesquite  
*Rhynchosia minima*: Snoutbean

**Clouded Sulphur**

*Astragalus crassicaerpus*:  
 Milkvetch  
*Baptisia*: False indigo  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Lupinus perennis*: Sundial  
 lupine  
*Medicago polymorpha*: Burclover  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Melilotus albus*: Sweetclover  
*Melilotus officinalis*:  
 Sweetclover  
*Pisum sativum*: Garden pea  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*: Black  
 locust  
*Trifolium pratense*: Red clover  
*Trifolium repens*: White clover  
*Vicia* spp.: Vetch

**Cloudless Sulphur**

*Cassia* spp.: Cassia  
*Chamaecrista fasciculata*:  
 Partridge pea  
*Chamaecrista nictitans*: Sensitive  
 partridge pea  
*Phaseolus* spp.: Bean  
*Senna alata*: Candelabra  
*Senna bicapsularis*: Christmas  
 bush  
*Senna corymbosa*: Argentine  
 senna  
*Senna hebecarpa*: American  
 senna  
*Senna marilandica*: Maryland  
 senna  
*Senna obtusifolia*: Java-bean  
*Senna occidentalis*: Septicweed

**Confused Cloudywing**

*Lespedeza* spp.: Lespedeza  
*Tephrosia florida*: Hoarypea

**Dorantes Longtail**

*Cajanus cajan*: Pigeon pea  
*Clitoria* spp.: Pigeonwings  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Phaseolus* spp.: Bean  
*Senna chrysoarpa*: Senna

**Eastern Tailed-Blue**

*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Baptisia* spp.: False indigo  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Galactia* spp.: Milkpea  
*Lathyrus* spp.: Pea  
*Lespedeza capitata*: Roundhead  
 lespedeza  
*Lespedeza hirta*: Hairy  
 lespedeza  
*Lotus* spp.: Trefoil  
*Lupinus* spp.: Lupine  
*Medicago lupulina*: Black medic  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Melilotus indicus*: Annual  
 yellow sweetclover  
*Melilotus officinalis*:  
 Sweetclover  
*Trifolium pratense*: Red clover  
*Trifolium repens*: White clover  
*Vicia sativa*: Garden vetch  
*Vicia villosa*: Winter vetch

**Frosted Elfin**

*Baptisia sphaerocarpa*: Yellow  
 false indigo  
*Crotalaria sagittalis*: Arrowhead  
 rattlebox  
*Lupinus perennis*: Sundial  
 lupine

**Funereal Duskywing**

*Indigofera miniata*: Coastal  
 indigo  
*Lotus* spp.: Trefoil  
*Lupinus* spp.: Lupine  
*Medicago polymorpha*: Burclover  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Phaseolus vulgaris*: Kidney bean  
*Robinia* spp.: Locust  
*Senna corymbosa*: Argentine  
 senna  
*Sesbania drummondii*: Poison  
 bean  
*Sesbania herbacea*: Bigpod  
 sesbania  
*Vicia ludoviciana*: Louisiana  
 vetch



Hoarypea



Crimson Clover



Red Clover



Wisteria



Cereanus Blue



Cloudless Sulphur

## Gray Hairstreak

*Amorpha fruticosa*: Leadplant  
*Amblicarpaea bracteata*:  
 Hogpeanut  
*Astragalus crassicaerpus*:  
 Milkvetch  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*: Licorice  
*Indigofera miniata*: Coastal  
 indigo  
*Lespedeza capitata*: Roundhead  
 lespedeza  
*Lespedeza hirta*: Hairy  
 lespedeza  
*Lupinus* spp.: Lupine  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Melilotus albus*: Sweetclover  
*Melilotus officinalis*:  
 Sweetclover  
*Phaseolus limensis*: Lima bean  
*Phaseolus lunatus*: Butter bean  
*Phaseolus vulgaris*: Kidney bean  
*Pisum sativum*: Garden pea  
*Senna alata*: Candelabra  
*Sesbania drummondii*: Poison  
 bean  
*Tephrosia onobrychoides*:  
 Hoarypea  
*Trifolium arvense*: Rabbitfoot  
 clover  
*Trifolium incarnatum*: Crimson  
 clover  
*Trifolium repens*: White clover  
*Vicia* spp.: Vetch  
*Vigna unguiculata*: Cowpea

## Great Purple Hairstreak

*Prosopis glandulosa*: Honey  
 mesquite

## Great Southern White

*Cassia* spp.: Cassia

## Henry's Elfin

*Cercis canadensis*: Redbud  
*Amorpha fruticosa*: Leadplant  
*Baptisia*: spp.: False indigo  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Indigofera caroliniana*: Carolina  
 indigo  
*Lespedeza hirta*: Hairy  
 lespedeza

## Horace's Duskywing

*Wisteria frutescens*: American  
 wisteria

## Juvenal's Duskywing

*Lathyrus* spp.: Pea

## Large Orange Sulphur

*Cassia* spp.: Cassia  
*Pithecellobium* spp.: Texas  
 ebony, Blackbead

## Little Yellow

*Chamaecrista fasciculata*:  
 Partridge pea  
*Lupinus subcarneus*: Texas  
 bluebonnet  
*Lupinus texensis*: Texas lupine  
*Mimosa strigillosa*: Powderpuff  
*Senna marilandica*: Maryland  
 senna  
*Senna occidentalis*: Septicweed  
*Vicia ludoviciana*: Louisiana  
 vetch

## Long-tailed Skipper

*Amblicarpaea bracteata*:  
 Hogpeanut  
*Bauhinia* spp.: Orchid tree  
*Clitoria mariana*: Pigeonwings  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Lathyrus odoratus*: Sweet pea  
*Macroptilium lathyroides*: Wild  
 bushbean  
*Phaseolus limensis*: Lima bean  
*Phaseolus lunatus*: Butter bean  
*Phaseolus polystachios*: Thicket  
 bean  
*Phaseolus vulgaris*: Kidney bean  
*Pisum sativum*: Garden pea  
*Prosopis glandulosa*: Honey  
 mesquite  
*Vicia faba*: Fava bean  
*Vigna luteola*: Hairypod  
 cowpea  
*Vigna radiata*: Mung bean  
*Vigna unguiculata*: Cowpea  
*Wisteria frutescens*: American  
 wisteria  
*Wisteria sinensis*: Chinese  
 wisteria

## Marine Blue

*Acacia greggii*: Catclaw acacia  
*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Dalea purpurea*: Prairie clover  
*Galactia* spp.: Milkpea  
*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*: Licorice  
*Lablab purpureus*: Hyacinth  
 bean  
*Lathyrus odoratus*: Sweet pea  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Phaseolus* spp.: Bean  
*Prosopis glandulosa*: Honey  
 mesquite  
*Wisteria sinensis*: Chinese  
 wisteria

## Mexican Yellow

*Acacia angustissima*: Prairie  
 acacia  
*Caesalpinia* spp.: Nicker  
*Cassia* spp.: Cassia

## Mottled Duskywing

*Baptisia*: False indigo

## Mourning Cloak

*Onobrychis vicifolia*: Sainfoin

## Northern Cloudywing

*Amorpha fruticosa*: leadplant  
*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Galactia regularis*: Milkpea  
*Lathyrus* spp.: Pea  
*Lespedeza capitata*: Roundhead  
 lespedeza  
*Lespedeza hirta*: Hairy  
 lespedeza  
*Lespedeza intermedia*:  
 Shrubbery lespedeza  
*Lotus* spp.: Trefoil  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Rhynchosia difformis*:  
 Snoutbean  
*Trifolium pratense*: Red clover  
*Trifolium repens*: White clover  
*Vicia americana*: American  
 vetch



## Orange Sulphur

*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Baptisia* spp.: False indigo  
*Cassia* spp.: Cassia  
*Coronilla varia*: Crown vetch  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*: Licorice  
*Lathyrus* spp.: Pea  
*Lespedeza* spp.: Lespedeza  
*Lotus* spp.: Trefoil  
*Lupinus* spp.: Lupine  
*Medicago lupulina*: Black medic  
*Medicago polymorpha*: Burclover  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Melilotus albus*: Sweetclover  
*Melilotus officinalis*:  
 Sweetclover  
*Phaseolus* spp.: Bean  
*Pisum sativum*: Garden pea  
*Psorales* spp.: Scurfpea  
*Sesbania herbacea*: Bigpod  
 sesbania  
*Thermopsis rhombifolia*: Prairie  
 thermopsis  
*Trifolium pratense*: Red clover  
*Trifolium reflexum*: Buffalo  
 clover  
*Trifolium repens*: White clover  
*Trifolium stoloniferum*: Running  
 buffalo clover  
*Vicia* spp.: Vetch

## Orange-barred Sulphur

*Caesalpinia* spp.: Nicker  
*Cassia* spp.: Cassia  
*Pithecellobium* spp.: Blackbead  
*Senna alata*: Candelabra  
*Senna bicapsularis*: Christmas  
 bush  
*Senna corymbosa*: Argentine  
 senna  
*Senna occidentalis*: Septicweed

## Painted Lady

*Dolichos* spp.: Hyacinth bean  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Lupinus* spp.: Lupine  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Phaseolus vulgaris*: Kidney bean  
*Pisum sativum*: Garden pea  
*Trifolium* spp.: Clover  
*Zornia diphylla*

## Persius Duskywing

*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Lotus* spp.: Trefoil  
*Lupinus* spp.: Lupine  
*Thermopsis* spp.:  
 Goldenbanner

## Reakirt's Blue

*Acacia angustissima*: Prairie  
 acacia  
*Albizia julibrissin*: Mimosa  
*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Dalea candida*: Prairie clover  
*Dalea purpurea*: Prairie clover  
*Desmanthus* spp.:  
 Bundleflower  
*Indigofera leptosepala*: Coastal  
 indigo  
*Indigofera miniata*: Coastal  
 indigo  
*Lotus* spp.: Trefoil  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Melilotus albus*: Sweetclover  
*Melilotus indicus*: Annual  
 yellow sweetclover  
*Melilotus officinalis*:  
 Sweetclover  
*Mimosa* spp.: Sensitive plant  
*Prosopis glandulosa*: Honey  
 mesquite  
*Trifolium repens*: White clover

## Silver-spotted Skipper

*Acacia* spp.: Acacia  
*Amorpha fruticosa*: Leadplant  
*Amblicarpaea bracteata*:  
 Hogpeanut  
*Apios americana*: Groundnut  
*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Erythrina herbacea*: Coral bean  
*Galactia regularis*: Milkpea  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*: Honey  
 locust  
*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*: Licorice  
*Lathyrus* spp.: Pea  
*Lespedeza capitata*: Roundhead  
 lespedeza  
*Lotus* spp.: Trefoil  
*Phaseolus polystachios*: Thicket  
 bean  
*Phaseolus vulgaris*: Kidney bean  
*Pueraria montana*: Kudzu

*Rhynchosia minima*: Snoutbean

*Robinia hispida*: Bristly locust  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*: Black  
 locust  
*Wisteria frutescens*: American  
 wisteria  
*Wisteria sinensis*: Chinese  
 wisteria

## Sleepy Orange

*Cassia* spp.: Cassia  
*Chamaecrista fasciculata*:  
 Partridge pea  
*Chamaecrista nictitans*: Sensitive  
 partridge pea  
*Senna alata*: Candelabra  
*Senna bicapsularis*: Christmas  
 bush  
*Senna corymbosa*: Argentine  
 senna  
*Senna marilandica*: Maryland  
 senna  
*Senna obtusifolia*: Java-bean  
*Senna occidentalis*: Septicweed  
*Trifolium* spp.: Clover

## Southern Cloudywing

*Apios americana*: Groundnut  
*Astragalus* spp.: Milkvetch  
*Centrosema virginianum*:  
 Butterfly pea  
*Desmodium* spp.: Beggar's lice  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Lespedeza capitata*: Roundhead  
 lespedeza  
*Lespedeza hirta*: Hairy  
 lespedeza  
*Lespedeza virginica*: Slender  
 lespedeza  
*Rhynchosia tomentosa*:  
 Snoutbean  
*Strophostyles* spp.: Fuzzybean  
*Tephrosia florida*: Hoarypea  
*Trifolium pratense*: Red clover

## Southern Dogface

*Amorpha fruticosa*: leadplant  
*Dalea* spp.: Prairie clover  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Medicago sativa*: Alfalfa  
*Trifolium* spp.: Clover



Gray Hairstreak



Great Purple Hairstreak



Great Southern White



*Large Orange Sulphur*



*Little Yellow*



*Southern Dogface*

Spicebush Swallowtail  
*Cercis canadensis*: Redbud

Variegated Fritillary  
*Caragana arborescens*: Peashrub  
*Desmodium paniculatum*:  
Beggars' lice  
*Glycine max*: Soybean  
*Melolobium* spp.: Melolobium  
*Phaseolus vulgaris*: Kidney bean  
*Trifolium rubrum*: Clover  
*Vigna unguiculata*: Cowpea

White Angled-Sulphur  
*Pithecellobium flexicaule*: Texas  
ebony  
*Senna bicapsularis*: Christma  
bush  
*Senna spectabilis*: Cassia  
amarilla

White-striped Longtail  
*Mimosa* spp.: Sensitive plant  
*Phaseolus* spp.: Bean  
*Rhynchosia* spp.: Snoutbean  
*Tephrosia* spp.: Hoarypea

Wild Indigo Duskywing  
*Astragalus canadensis*:  
Milkvetch  
*Baptisia alba*: White false  
indigo  
*Baptisia australis*: Blue false  
indigo  
*Baptisia bracteata*: Yellow  
drooping false indigo  
*Baptisia tinctoria*: Yellow false  
indigo  
*Coronilla varia*: Crown vetch  
*Crotalaria sagittalis*: Arrowhead  
rattlebox  
*Lupinus perennis*: Sundial  
lupine

Zarucco Duskywing  
*Centrosema virginianum*:  
Butterfly pea  
*Clitoria mariana*: Pigeonwings  
*Galactia regularis*: Milkpea  
*Glottidium vesicarium*:  
Bladderpod  
*Indigofera caroliniana*: Carolina

indigo  
*Lespedeza hirta*: Hairy  
lespedeza  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*: Black  
locust  
*Sesbania herbacea*: Bigpod  
sesbania  
*Wisteria frutescens*: American  
Wisteria

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USDA, NRCS. 2020. The  
PLANTS Database  
(<http://plants.usda.gov>, 2  
April 2020). National Plant  
Data Team, Greensboro, NC  
27401-4901 USA.



*Little Yellows*



Jackie Duncan, LNPS Treasurer,  
114 Harpers Ferry,  
Boyce, Louisiana 71409

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[www.lnps.org](http://www.lnps.org)

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**Mark Your Calendars!!**

**Next Newsletter June 20,  
2020. Send articles to  
[dawn.allen89@gmail.com](mailto:dawn.allen89@gmail.com)  
one week before!!**

**BE SURE TO CHECK  
OUT OUR WEBSITE!!**

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## Annual LNPS Dues

Circle one: Individual, \$10. Student/Senior, \$5. Family, \$15. Organization, \$25. Sustaining, \$50. Corporate, \$100.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

Checks payable to LNPS.

Mail to: Jackie Duncan, Treasurer

114 Harpers Ferry Road

Boyce, LA 71409

Or, memberships and donations may be paid online at:

[www.lnps.org](http://www.lnps.org)



## LOUISIANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MINUTES 2020

The Louisiana Native Plant Society held the annual Winter Meeting at the Wesley Center in Woodworth, LA on 04 February 2020.

Vice President Brian Early called the meeting to order and announced the meeting agenda.

Jackie Duncan asked for a reading of the minutes from the previous meeting. Charles Allen made a motion to dismiss the reading of the minutes, motion was seconded by Peter Loos, all were in favor.

Treasurer's report was given by Jackie Duncan (report is provided below). A motion to approve the budget report was given by Peter Loos and seconded by Roselie Overby. All were in favor.

Phyllis Gifford gave an update on the activities of the Acadiana Native Plant Project and Tammany Baumgarten gave an update on the Greater New Orleans Native Plant Project.

Vice President Brian Early opened the floor to any new business.

First order of business was brought to the floor by Jackie Duncan who announced 2020 LNPS grant recipients.

Second order of business, Jackie Duncan introduced guest Emily Soileau, Shane Randall, Lee Hawkins, John Michael Kelley, Margaret Vincent and Brett Bates.

Third order of business, Brian Early brought the location and dates of next year's meeting to the floor. Annette Parker moved that the meeting be held at the same location on the weekend of Feb. 5th, Jackie Duncan moved and John Mayronne seconded.

President Marc Pastorek asked if the grant committee had anything to report, Brian Early indicated that the grant committee had nothing to report.

Betty Miley was given the floor to make an announcement to request a list of people interested in speaking about native plants and gardening.

The following board members were elected to the board of directors:

Board members terms expire in 2021:

Andrea Mattison, Peter Loos, Gloria McClure

Board members terms expiring in 2022:

Charles Allen, Teresa Shapley, Annette Parker

Board members terms expiring in 2023:

Lawrence Rozas, Tommy Hillman, and Peggy Cox

Thank you to expiring board members Bob Dilleuth, Rick Webb and Roselie Overby.

Brian Early made an announcement about the afternoon field trip and the Sunday morning Forest walk.

Next order of business Jackie Duncan brought to the floor need to replace out-going vice president by nominating Tammany Baumgarten as the new vice president, Annette Parker brought the motion to close, Peter Loos seconded the motion.

Jackie Duncan agreed to continue as treasurer and Chris Doffitt agreed to continue as secretary.

Laurence Rozas nominated Brian Early to be the next president, Chris Doffitt seconded the motion, all were in favor.

Dawn Allen made a statement recognizing Bonnie Johnson and Charles Allen for assisting with the LNPS Facebook page.

Tammany Baumgarten made a request to the group for volunteers to assist with maintaining the LDWF native plant garden at headquarters in Baton Rouge.

Phyllis Griffard provided an update on the native plant habitat certification project.

Jane Saterly gave an update on her plans to a native plant project in New Orleans.

Dr. Allen took a moment to acknowledge members who had passed including, Harry Winters, Sara Simmonds, and Margie Jenkins.

Dr. Charles Allen Presented John Mayronne and Jim Foret with the Karlene DeFatta Award recognizing their contributions to promoting and educating the public about native plants.

Jackie made a motion that LNPS make a \$1,000.00 donation to Briarwood Nature Preserve to assist with repairs needed following a tornado event. Chris Doffit seconded the motion, and all approved

Brian Early made a motion to close the meeting Malcom Vidrine seconded the motion and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Chris Doffitt

LNPS 2018 TREASURER'S REPORT

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<b>Beginning Cash Balance, January 1</b>	\$18,017.75	\$17,609.98	\$17,242.48	\$14,652.82	\$15,090.44	\$13,116.36	\$11,585.68	\$10,095.09	\$10,124.15	\$10,077.11	\$10,658.81
Dues	\$1,640.00	\$2,215.00	\$1,880.00	\$1,227.00	\$2,172.00	\$1,770.00	\$1,670.00	\$1,867.00	\$1,114.00	\$987.00	\$1,290.00
Interest income	.67	.67	0.66	.65	1.09	2.28	3.29	3.31	3.19	3.19	3.18
Donations received											
Individuals	100.00	98.34	50.00	100.00	50.00						2.00
Amazon Smile	35.38	28.81	10.47	13.70	-						-
Phillips 66	10,000.00										
Plant auction	835.00	1,787.00	1,542.00	1,482.00	1,457.25	671.00	685.00	988.00	-	712.00	349.00
Hat sales	60.00										
<b>Expenditures</b>											
Annual meeting (costs) income	(897.02)	(1,594.61)	(863.83)	(45.21)	(906.75)	(201.69)	(199.00)	8.00	(502.50)	(86.35)	(41.48)
Grants/donations	(2,500.00)	(1,300.00)	(2,100.00)	(50.00)	(2,500.00)	-	(500.00)	(1,100.00)	(500.00)	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)
Seminar Creating Natural Landscapes	(738.08)										
T-shirts	20.00	50.00	70.00	90.00	110.00	195.00	80.00	340.00			260.00
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(225.00)			(1,041.12)
Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(201.08)	(85.80)	(181.10)	(398.28)
Newletter costs	(405.04)	(386.64)	(126.94)	(208.33)	(384.12)	(365.90)	(193.00)	(201.08)			
Brochures	(420.00)	(282.30)	-	-	(333.89)	-	-	(106.30)		(322.70)	-
Advertising											
Award plaque		(163.84)									
Web page costs	(360.00)		(62.00)		(60.00)	(58.00)		(60.00)	(32.00)	(60.00)	
Louisiana state tax		(15.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(7.00)	(5.00)	(5.00)
Supplies, misc.	(32.97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank charges/Paypal costs	(21.65)	(29.66)	(17.86)	(4.95)	(28.20)	(23.61)	(5.61)	(13.34)	(18.95)	-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) for the year	7316.29	407.77	367.50	2,589.66	(437.62)	1,974.08	1,530.68	1,490.59	(29.06)	47.04	(581.70)
<b>Ending Balance, December 31</b>	<b>\$25,334.04</b>	<b>\$18,017.75</b>	<b>\$17,609.98</b>	<b>\$17,242.48</b>	<b>\$14,652.82</b>	<b>\$15,090.44</b>	<b>\$13,116.36</b>	<b>\$11,585.68</b>	<b>\$10,095.09</b>	<b>\$10,124.15</b>	<b>\$10,077.11</b>