

plants (especially exotics), reduction or change in natural burn cycles, disease, insect predation, pollution, collection pressures by humans, and habitat destruction by natural events or human activities.

Dr. Coile is the Botany Administrator for the Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. She received her M.S. and Ph.D. in Botany from the University of Georgia. She is the secretary for the Association of Southeastern Biologists, 1991-94. She is a member of FNPS and has contributed several articles to The Palmetto.



ENDANGERED PLANTS

Permitting Procedures for Harvesting Plants on the Regulated Plant Index by Paul L. Hornby

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) is responsible for enforcing Chapter 581.185 of the Florida Statutes, 'Preservation of Native Flora of Florida'. The Division of Plant Industry (DPI) provides recognition and protection of these native plant species that are endangered, threatened, or commercially exploited. A controlled procedure has been established to allow restricted harvesting of protected species from the wilds in order to encourage propagation of native species and prevent the wanton destruction of native plant populations. Copies of both Florida Statute 581.185 and Rule Chapter 5B-40, 'Preservation of Native Flora of Florida' may be obtained by writing the FDACS/DPI — Bureau of Plant Inspection at Post Office Box 147100, Gainesville, FL 32614-7100 or by phone at 904/372-3505.

Paul L. Hornby is originally from England, grew up in Miami, attended the University of Nebraska and received a B.S. in Agronomy. He joined the FDACS/DPI in 1983 and has worked as a district inspector in Ft. Lauderdale, Naples, and Gainesville. He is currently a Certification Specialist—Agriculture, working in the area of import/export plant quarantine requirements involving Florida plants and plant products.



GARDENING

Creating Habitats for Butterflies by Judy Morris

The two basic principles used in creating butterfly habitats are: 1. Caterpillars eat — larval food (green leafy) plants, and 2. Butterflies drink — nectar from flowers.

Success in attracting butterflies to any

area lies first in awareness of the insect-plant connection, which is evident in all four stages of the butterfly's metamorphosis.

As well as offering food sources, a butterfly habitat needs to have:

- Sunshine — both for the plants and the butterflies;
- Shelter from wind;
- Moisture — butterflies drink from damp sand.

If the right plants are planted, the butterflies will come. Their caterpillars generally feed on specific plants, and the butterflies generally lay their eggs only on these plants. Butterflies nectar from a wide variety of flowers, with a strong preference for simple flowers such as asters and daisies, or cluster flowers such as milkweeds. Butterflies will visit a garden full of nectar plants, drink, and pass on, but they are more likely to stay around in the areas where they find the larval food plants for their caterpillars.

The only butterflies that will be attracted are those that occur naturally in the area, so the first step is to identify these butterflies — then plant both larval food sources (for their caterpillars) and a variety of nectar sources, preferably native plants in both cases. Using plants that flower in succession will help provide nectar throughout the year for the butterflies.

Why plant a butterfly habitat?

- To give the butterflies back some of the habitat that we have destroyed by coming to live here, and thereby help rebuild the butterfly populations. Butterflies in all stages of their metamorphosis play an important role in the food chain.
- To educate and to delight. People of all ages and from many walks of life (preschoolers, schoolchildren, homeowners, residents of senior citizen centers, to mention a few) can have fun learning how to attract butterflies. Our Butterfly Gardening Club at the Children's Haven and Adult Center, an agency serving mentally and physically handicapped people, is very active; and club members love to give tours, identifying the butterflies and pointing out eggs, caterpillars, and chrysalises.

The most successful butterfly habitat that I have helped create is The Haven Butterfly Garden. On a sunny day, the area is alive with many varieties of butterflies, laying eggs, nectaring, and just dancing with joy. I think the secret lies in the location, which is a sunny, sheltered spot surrounded by native woods, — a perfect habitat for butterflies.

Judy Morris is president of the Florida Chapter of the American Horticultural Therapy Association and volunteer coordinator of the Children's Haven and Adult Center Butterfly Gardening Club. She also helps in The Haven Plant Nursery, which specializes in growing butterfly-attracting plants, and designs and installs butterfly gardens. She was born and raised in England, lived in Zimbabwe, and has been in Florida for 14 years.