



Gardening for Moths

In choosing nectar plants, your native butterfly garden likely already has many species that moths will visit in the evening. Consider adding a few from the following list to enhance moth-friendliness. **Limiting outdoor nighttime lighting** is also critical for moth (& other nocturnal biodiversity) conservation.

Dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*)
Milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.)
Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
Sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*)
Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
Joe Pye weed (*Eutrochium purpureum*)
Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)
Blazing star (*Liatris spicata*)
Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
Scarlet bee balm (*Monarda didyma*)
Lavender bee balm (*Monarda fistulosa*)
Evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*)
Phlox (*Phlox* spp.)
Rhododendrons (*Rhododendron* spp.)
Raspberries & Blackberries (*Rubus* spp.)
Silene (*Silene* spp.)
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
Blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.)
Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*)

Resources:

National Moth Week: www.nationalmothweek.org

Northeast Native Landscaping: www.jerseyyards.org

International Dark-Sky Association: www.darksky.org

Contact: Elena Tartaglia: elena.tartaglia@gmail.com

Moth Books

Field guides:

[Peterson Field Guide to Moths of Northeastern North America](#), Beadle & Leckie

[Caterpillars of Eastern North America](#), Wagner

[Discovering Moths: Nighttime Jewels in Your Own Backyard](#), Himmelman

[A Field Guide to Caterpillars](#), Allen, Brock & Glassberg

Popular reading, conservation-related:

[Bringing Nature Home](#), Tallamy

[Summer World](#), Heinrich

[The Moth Snowstorm](#), McCarthy

