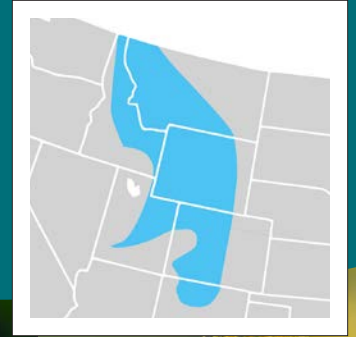


Monarch Nectar Plants

Rocky Mountains



Left to right: Monarch on swamp milkweed, Rocky Mountain blazing star, and monarch on Canada goldenrod.

The Rocky Mountains region spans large sections of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. It is characterized by some of the tallest mountains in the continental U.S. and is home to diverse forests, serpentine river canyons, and high alpine zones. A huge variety of plants and wildflowers, from tiny alpine blooms to large stands of rabbitbrush and goldenrod, can be found in this region. These plant communities support numerous pollinators and other wildlife, including summer-visiting monarch butterflies.

Each spring, monarchs leave overwintering sites in central Mexico and along the California coast and fan out across the North American landscape to breed and lay eggs on milkweed, the monarch's host plant. Several generations are likely produced during this time. In the fall, adults migrate back to the overwintering sites, where they generally remain in reproductive diapause until the spring, when the cycle begins again. Monarchs at overwintering sites in Mexico and California have declined dramatically since monitoring began in the late 1990s. Across their range in North America, monarchs are threatened by a variety of factors. Loss of milkweed from extensive herbicide use has been a major contributing factor, and habitat loss and degradation from other causes, natural disease and predation, climate change, and widespread insecticide use are probably also contributing to their decline. Because of the monarch's migratory life cycle, it is important to protect and restore habitat across their entire range. Adult monarchs depend on diverse nectar sources for food during all stages of the year, from spring and summer breeding to fall migration and overwintering. Inadequate milkweed and nectar plant food sources at any point may impact the number of monarchs that successfully arrive at overwintering sites in the fall.

Providing milkweeds and other nectar-rich flowers that bloom where and when monarchs need them is one of the most significant actions you can take to support monarch butterfly populations. This guide features Rocky Mountain native plants that have documented monarch visitation, bloom during the times of year when monarchs are present in this region, are commercially available, and are known to be hardy. These species are well-suited for wildflower gardens, urban greenspaces, and farm field borders. Beyond supporting monarchs, many of these plants attract other nectar- and/or pollen-seeking butterflies, bees, moths, and hummingbirds. For a list of native plants that host butterflies and moths specific to your zip code see nwf.org/nativeplantfinder. The species in this guide will be adaptable to growing conditions across most of the Rocky Mountains. Please consult regional floras, the Biota of North America's North American Plant Atlas (bonap.net/napa), or the USDA's PLANTS database (plants.usda.gov) for details on species' distributions in your area.

					
Bloom	Common Name	Scientific Name	Flower Color	Max. Height	Water Needs
Spring to Fall	Forbs			(Feet)	Low, Med, or High
	1 Butterfly milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Orange / yellow	2	L
	2 Showy milkweed	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Pink / green / purple	4	L / M
Summer	3 Nettleleaf giant hyssop	<i>Agastache urticifolia</i>	Purple / red	5	M
	4 Tall fringed bluebells	<i>Mertensia ciliata</i>	Blue	3	H
Summer to Fall	5 Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Red / yellow	3	L / M
	6 Common sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Yellow	8	M
	7 Dotted blazing star	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	Pink / purple	2	L
	8 Flodman's thistle	<i>Cirsium flodmanii</i>	White / purple	3	M
	9 Jerusalem artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Red / pink / yellow	10	L
	10 Maximiliani sunflower	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Yellow / brown	10	M
	11 Missouri goldenrod	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	Yellow	3	L / M
	12 Rocky Mountain beeplant	<i>Cleome serrulata</i>	White / pink	4	L / M
	13 Rocky Mountain blazing star	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	Pink / purple	6	M
	14 Spotted Joe Pye weed	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Pink / purple	6	M / H
	15 Sulphur-flower buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	White / yellow	2	L
Fall	16 Swamp milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Pink	4	M
	17 Swamp verbena	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue / purple	5	M / H
	18 Western coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia occidentalis</i>	Yellow / green	6	M / H
	19 Western goldentop	<i>Euthamia occidentalis</i>	Yellow	6	M / H
Shrubs and Trees					
Spring	21 Golden currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Yellow	6	L
Spring to Summer	22 Woods' rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i> var. <i>ultramontana</i>	Pink	5	L / M
Summer to Fall	23 Rubber rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	Yellow	8	L
	24 Yellow rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	Orange / yellow	3	L
					



Notes

This list of monarch nectar plants for the Rocky Mountains was produced by the Xerces® Society. For more information about monarch conservation, please visit www.xerces.org



All species perennials, unless otherwise noted.

Monarch caterpillar host plant.

Monarch caterpillar host plant.

Establishes better from transplant than seed. Tolerates clay soil and wet conditions.

Prefers moist soils, including stream banks and wet meadows.

Drought tolerant once established. Excellent nectar plant for butterflies.

Annual. A favorite of many bee species. Easy to establish and tolerant of clay soils.

Very drought tolerant once established.

Important nectar source for native bees.

Can be aggressive in the garden if no competition is present.

Very showy plant. Can be aggressive in the garden.

Drought tolerant once established.

Annual plant but will re-seed. Attracts bees. Seeds are important for birds.

An incredible monarch nectar plant. Birds eat the seeds.

Prefers moist soils, including damp meadows. Attracts butterflies.

Drought tolerant once established.

Monarch caterpillar host plant.

Biennial plant. Attracts butterflies and is a host for the common buckeye.

Good bee plant.

Wetland-riparian.

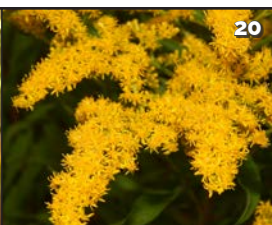
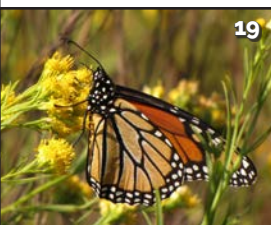
Drought tolerant once established.

Has fragrant flowers and delicious berries.

Prefers water but drought tolerant.

Very drought tolerant.

Host plant for the northern checkerspot. Nectar plant for many butterfly species.



Planting for Success

Monarch nectar and host plants often do best in open, sunny sites. You can attract more monarchs to your area by planting flowers in single species clumps and choosing a variety of plants that have overlapping and sequential bloom periods. Monarchs can be present from July through October in the Rocky Mountains, although this can vary depending on your elevation.

Why Plant Native?

Although monarchs use a variety of nectar plant species, including exotic invasives such as dame's rocket and yellow toadflax, we recommend planting native species. Native plants are often more beneficial to ecosystems, are adapted to local soils and climates, and help promote biological diversity. They can also be easier to maintain in the landscape, once established.

Tropical milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*) is a non-native plant that is widely available in nurseries. This milkweed can persist year-round in mild climates, allowing monarchs to breed throughout the winter rather than going into diapause. Tropical milkweed may foster higher loads of a monarch parasite called *Oe* (*Ophryocystis elektroscirrha*), which negatively impacts monarch health. Because of these implications, we recommend planting native species of milkweeds in areas where they historically occurred. You can read more about *Oe* in a fact sheet by the Monarch Joint Venture: <https://tinyurl.com/89cmcaeb>.

Protect Monarchs from Pesticides

Both insecticides and herbicides can be harmful to monarchs. Herbicides can reduce floral resources and host plants. Although dependent on timing, rate, and method of application, most insecticides have the potential to poison or kill monarchs and other pollinators. Systemic insecticides, including neonicotinoids, have received significant attention for their potential role in pollinator declines (imidacloprid, dinotefuran, clothianidin, and thiamethoxam are examples of systemic insecticides now found in various farm and garden products). Because plants absorb systemic insecticides as they grow, the chemicals become distributed throughout all plant tissues, including the leaves and nectar. New research has demonstrated that some neonicotinoids are toxic to monarch caterpillars that are poisoned as they feed on leaf tissue of treated plants. You can help protect monarchs by avoiding the use of these and other insecticides. Before purchasing plants from nurseries and garden centers, be sure to ask whether they have been treated with systemic insecticides. To read more about threats to pollinators from pesticides, please visit: xerces.org/pesticides.

Acknowledgments

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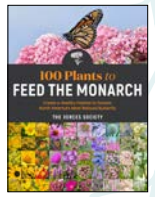
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Additional Resources

Publications & Resources

- 100 Plants to Feed the Monarch by The Xerces Society: xerces.org/books
- Gardening for Butterflies by the Xerces Society: xerces.org/books
- Attracting Birds, Butterflies, and Other Backyard Wildlife: <https://tinyurl.com/2p8c7zjm>
- Conservation Status & Ecology of the Monarch Butterfly in the U.S.: xerces.org/us-monarch-consv-report
- Guide to Milkweeds and Monarchs in the Western U.S.: xerces.org/western-us-monarch-guide
- Milkweed Seed Finder: xerces.org/milkweed-seed-finder



Websites

- The Xerces Society: xerces.org/monarchs
- Monarch Joint Venture: monarchjointventure.org/resources
- Natural Resources Conservation Service: www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/monarch-butterflies
- National Wildlife Federation: nwf.org/butterflies

Community Science Efforts in the Rocky Mountains Region

- Southwest Monarch Study: swmonarchs.org
- Western Monarch Milkweed Mapper: monarchmilkweedmapper.org
- Monarch Watch Tagging Program: monarchwatch.org/tagging
- Journey North: journeynorth.org/monarchs
- Monarch Larva Monitoring Project: www.mlmp.org
- Project Monarch Health: monarchparasites.org

Data Sources

Nectaring data and observations, background information, and other contributions to this publication were taken from the published literature and generously provided by multiple researchers, gardeners, partners, and biologists. For the full list of data sources, please visit our website: xerces.org/monarch-nectar-plants.

Have you seen monarchs on native nectar plants?

Share your monarch nectar plant observations with Xerces at

<https://tinyurl.com/XercesMNPO>