

NECTAR SOURCE

GOLDEN TRUMPET VINE (*Allamanda cathartica*)



- Golden trumpet or common allamanda is a flowering plant commonly seen as a landscape ornamental in tropical locations.
- The plant is a vigorous, rambling woody climber that can get up to 15 feet tall although it can be pruned to grow as a shrub with a more compact shape, especially when grown in a container.
- This plant does best with full sun, rich, well-drained soil and plenty of moisture during the growing season.
- This evergreen plant, native to northern South America, is frost tender, but can be grown in a greenhouse in cool climates or as a summer annual. It is less successful as a houseplant because of its high light and humidity requirements that are difficult to provide in the average home.

Traditional uses & benefits:

- Infusion of leaves in moderate doses is an excellent cathartic; in considerable doses, it is purgative and a violent emetic.
- Decoction of leaves in small doses is used as antidote for poisoning.
- Extract of leaves are used for colic and as laxative; in large doses causes diarrhea and vomiting.
- In Ayurvedic and Unani medicine, it is used for healing of wounds and ulcers.
- Bark is used as hydragogue in ascites, leaves are used as cathartic, roots are used for snake bites and whole plant is used for jaundice and malaria.

Golden Trumpet is a nectar source to:-



- Oriental Grey Pansey
- Indian dark Cerulean

Lantana Camara



It is a woody shrub that is native to the tropics of the Americas, but has been widely introduced to other regions of the world, including Asia, Africa, and Australia, where it is often considered an invasive weed. Lantana Camara is known for its clusters of brightly colored flowers in shades of yellow, orange, red, and purple, as well as its aromatic foliage.

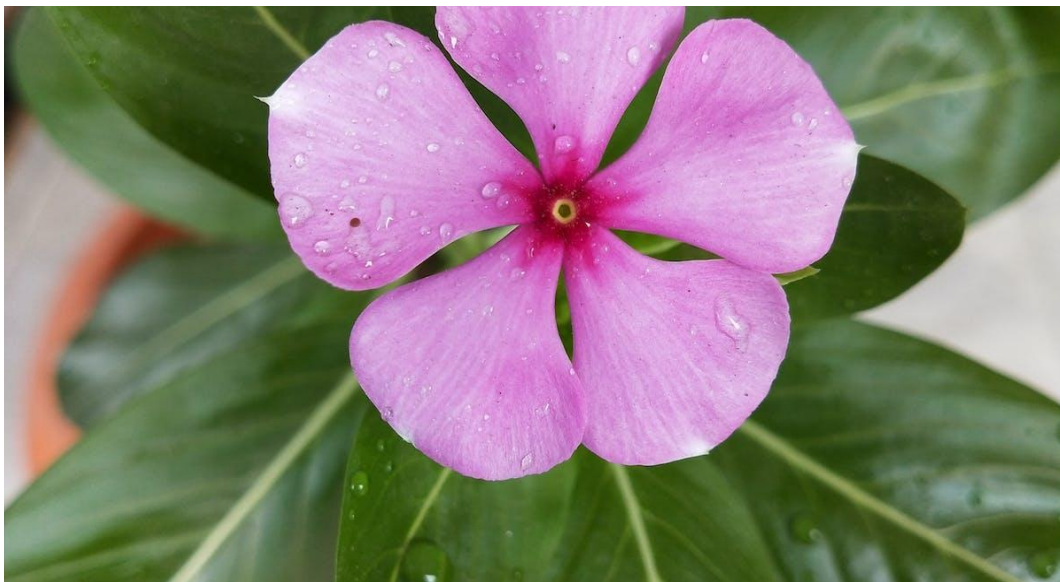
USES:

- Ornamental use: Lantana Camara is widely used as an ornamental plant due to its attractive flowers and foliage, and is often grown in gardens, parks, and other landscaped areas.
- Medicinal use: In traditional medicine, the leaves and stems of Lantana Camara are used to treat a range of conditions, including fever, wounds, and skin infections.
- Pollinator attraction: Lantana Camara is a major source of nectar for a variety of pollinators, including bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds, making it a valuable addition to ecosystems.
- Erosion control: Due to its strong root system and fast growth, Lantana Camara is often used to control erosion on hillsides and other steep slopes.
- Wildlife habitat: Lantana Camara provides a habitat for a variety of wildlife, including birds and insects, and is an important food source for some species.

Periwinkle

Scientific name: *Vinca minor*, *Catharanthus roseus*

- Periwinkle is an excellent evergreen groundcover with dark green foliage.
- Oblong to ovate leaves are opposite, simple, ½ to 2 inches long, glossy, with a short petiole.
- They exude a milky juice when broken.
- Flowers are purple, blue or white depending on the cultivar.
- The parts that grow above the ground and the root are used to make medicine. Madagascar periwinkle is used for diabetes, cancer, sore throat, cough, insect bite, and many other conditions.



Orange Jubilee

Scientific name: *Tecomaria alata*



- Orange Jubilee is an upright shrub that can grow up to 12 feet tall and 8 feet across if not frozen back for a couple of winters.
- The rich green, lush looking foliage gives this hybrid shrub a subtropical appearance. The compound leaves are about 6 inches long by 4 inches wide and are divided into 9 to 11 leaflets.
- Tecoma Orange Jubilee is a highly prized flowering plant for its long flowering season, Summer to late fall, and its highly ornamental bright pink trumpet shaped flowers held in sprays at branch tips. They grow in plentiful, showy clumps at the end of each branch

Moss-rose purslane



Scientific name : *Portulaca grandiflora*

- Moss rose is a semi-succulent plant that stores water in its fleshy leaves and stems. The bright green leaves are oblong to cylindrical with pointed tips
- The saucer-shaped, rose-like flowers are produced on the stem tips, held facing up above the foliage, opening from buds that resemble little popcorn kernels.

Medicinal uses

- It is used in the treatment of hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver with ascites, swelling and pain in the pharynx.
- Fresh juice of the leaves and stems is applied externally as a lotion to snake and insect bites, burns, scalds and eczema.
- Aerial parts used for treatment of sore throat, skin rash and detoxification in Thai medicine. · Leaves and flowers are worn around the neck to relieve muscle spasms and neck stiffness.

Larval Host Plant for

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i>	Great Eggfly
<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>	Danaid Eggfly



BENGAL CLOCKVINE (*Thunbergia Grandiflora*)



- The **Bengal Clock Vine** has been called by some "*the most beautiful vine in the world*".
- The curious name *clock vine* comes from the fact that it twines around support in a clockwise direction.
- It is a vigorous evergreen vine and native to northern India.
- It also serves as a **Nectar Source** for various butterflies.
- The beautiful 3-inch wide pale blue or white flowers are cup-like with pale yellow to cream blue striped centers.
- This plant can be in bloom at nearly any time of year but will sulk during cold months.
- **Flowering:** March-November.

Blue porterweed



Scientific name: *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*

It has many common names including **blue porterweed**, blue snake weed, bastard vervain, Brazilian tea, Jamaica vervain, light-blue snakeweed, and, in St. Croix, worryvine.

The genus name *Stachytarpheta* is from the Greek *stachys*, meaning “spike,” and *tarphys*, meaning “thick” or “dense.”

Porterweed is a small perennial shrub, is a nectar source for many butterfly species. It has sweet nectar that butterflies love and flock around, and hence rightly named ‘the butterfly plant’. It is said to have medicinal properties and is edible.

Medicinal uses

- Blue porterweed is reported to have a wide range of medicinal uses
- from treating fungal infections to high blood pressure,
- colds, constipation, diarrhea, boils, burns, earache, headache, allergies, worms, and “nervous pains.”
- The leaves of this plant is used to make tea, which is very good for stomach ailments and indigestion.
- The plant is used to treat malaria, syphilis, gonorrhea, dysentery, diabetes, hypertension, headaches, liver ailments and ear aches.
- The leaves are used to treat burns, wounds and fractures.

Nectar Plant for

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Udaspes folus</i>	Grass Demon
<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	Plain Tiger
<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	Blue Tiger
<i>Graphium Agamemnon</i>	Tailed Jay
<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>	Common Rose
<i>Pachliopta hector</i>	Crimson Rose
<i>Pachliopta pandiyana</i>	Malabar Rose
<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Common Mormon
<i>Appias albina</i>	Common Albatross
<i>Appias indra</i>	Plain Puffin
<i>Eurema blanda</i>	Three-spot Grass Yellow
<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Common Grass Yellow
<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Lemon Emigrant
<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	Mottled Emigrant
<i>Ixias pyrene</i>	Yellow Orange-tip

