

PART 111: WILDLIFE AND NATIVE PLANT

GARDEN³⁸

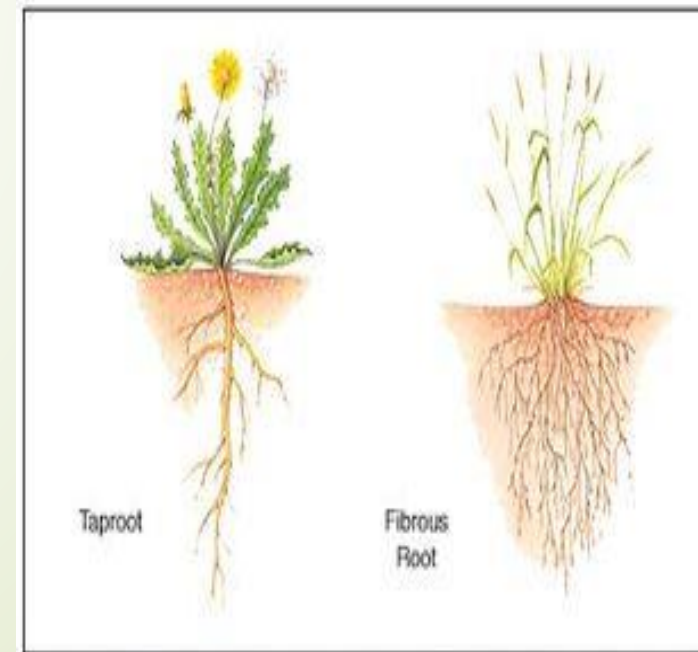
➤ Attract pollinators, birds, butterflies, bees and other creatures to your garden.

➤ Hummingbird Garden

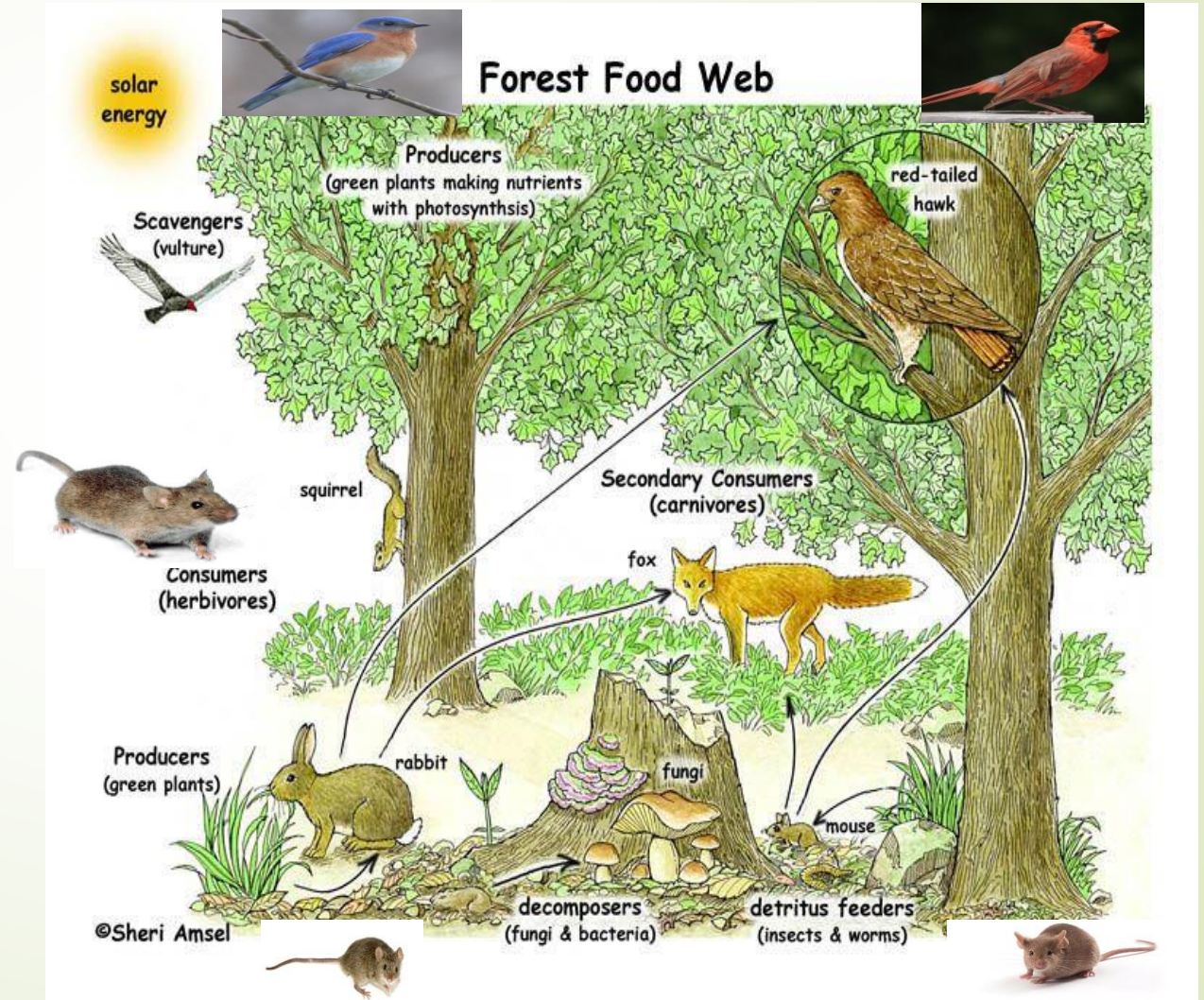
➤ Butterfly Garden



WHY ARE NATIVE PLANT IMPORTANT?



**WHEN NATIVE PLANTS START TO DISAPPEAR,
THE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY THAT
DEPEND ON THEIR PRESENCE ALSO START TO DISAPPEAR.**



POLLINATORS

41



Provide a balanced ecosystem and increase biodiversity in the garden

Native plants attract pollinators that fertilize native plants and control natural enemies.



Pollinators are: bees, wasps, butterflies, moths, flies, beetles, and bugs.

Become familiar what host plants pollinators will need to survive. The monarch butterfly needs milkweed plants.



WHY BEES MATTER

85%
OF PLANTS EXIST
BECAUSE OF BEES



1/3

OF ALL FOOD
WE EAT DEPEND
ON POLLINATOR

**MORE THAN
100**

TYPES OF CROPS ARE POLLINATED
BY BEES IN THE US—INCLUDING
THE CLOVER AND ALFALFA

SUPPORT NATIVE BEES



Nodding Onion
Allium cernuum



Rattlesnake Master
Eryngium yuccifolium



Purple Prairie Clover
Dalea purpurea



Stiff Goldenrod
Solidago rigida



Wild White Indigo
Baptisia lactea



Prairie Spiderwort
Tradescantia occidentalis



False Sunflower
Heliopsis helianthoides



Purple Coneflower
Echinacea purpurea



New England Aster
Symphotrichum novae-angliae



Golden Alexanders
Zizia aurea



Canada Milk Vetch
Astragalus canadensis



Prairie Blazingstar
Liatris pycnostachya

How to Support Stem Nesting Bees?

Spring

Larvae grow into adults and appear from before-last-year stalks



Spring/Summer

Females are fed by the flowers and build nests in last year's stalks



Summer/Fall

Eggs and pollen are now hidden and stored in last year's stalks



Fall/Winter

The hidden eggs will develop into larvae, which feed on the stored pollen



Don't clean up the old growth; there is life in it!



WASPS

ARE VERY IMPORTANT
POLLINATORS



RESEARCH.
IDENTIFY.
DON'T SPRAY.

[pollinator friendly yards on facebook](#)

Conventional Garden Centers
are selling us an entirely new and exotic
ecosystem imported from other continents



Let's restore the
INDIGENOUS PLANTS
of North America



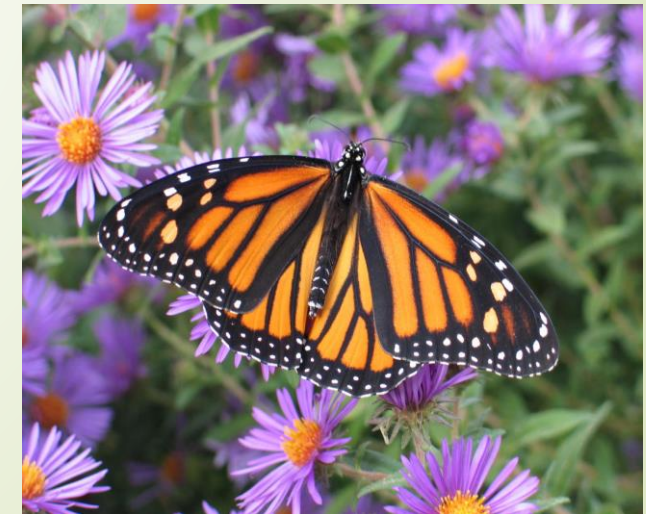
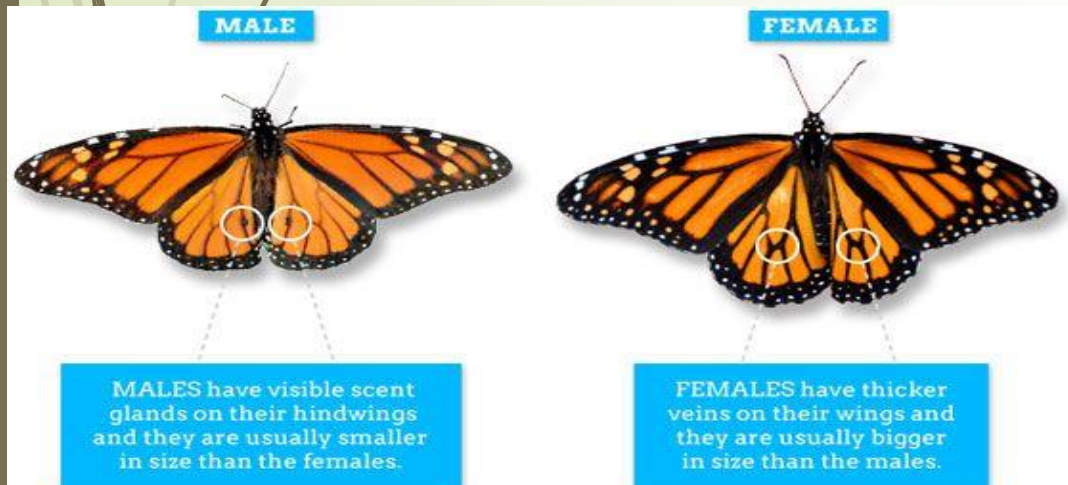
JOIN YOUR NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

[pollinator friendly yards on facebook](#)

BUTTERFLIES - Monarchs

1. ⁴⁵Stages - Plants, host, Nectaring
 2. Planting Through the Season -
 3. Sunny spot, dark rocks, water, shelter
- ➡ Five plants that support 75% insect life:

Black eyed-Susan –Rudbeckia	
Golden Rod	- Solidago
Asters	- Asters
Milkweed	- Asclepias
Oaks	- Quercus



Butterflies & Caterpillars

You can attract many butterfly species to your property if you have nectar plants that flower from June to September, and host plants for the caterpillars. Here are some examples you might see!

Each butterfly species lays its eggs on specific "host" plants for the caterpillar to eat once it hatches. Listed below are butterflies found in Nova Scotia with images of their caterpillar form and examples of host plants they use. Some butterflies and caterpillars, like the "Cabbage White" are considered to be pests in gardens, while others are beneficial to have around!

Monarch



Milkweed
(swamp & common)

Viceroy



Willow,
Poplar, and
other trees

Tiger

Swallow-tail



Lilac, Willow,
Birch, Tulip,
Cherry

Atlantis Fritillary



Violets

Cabbage White

White



Cabbage,
Cauliflower,
Broccoli

Spring Azure



Cherry,
Blueberry

Little Wood Satyr

Wood Satyr



Grasses

White Admiral



Willow, Poplar,
Aspen, Birch

Create your own **Monarch Waystation!**



Plants in the Garden

A - Swamp Milkweed *Asclepias incarnata*

B - Butterfly Weed *Asclepias tuberosa*

C - Wild Blue Indigo *Baptisia australis*

D - Pale Purple Coneflower *Echinacea pallida*

E - Joe Pye Weed *Eupatorium purpureum*

F - Prairie Blazing Star *Liatris pycnostachya*

G - Wild Bergamot *Monarda fistulosa*

H - Showy Black-eyed Susan *Rudebeckia fulgida* var. *speciosa*

I - Prairie Dropseed *Sporobolus heterolepis*

J - Little Bluestem *Schizachyrium scoparium*

K - Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum virginianum*

L - Rattlesnake Master *Eryngium yuccifolium*

MONARCH WAYSTATION



This site provides milkweeds, nectar sources, and shelter needed to sustain monarch butterflies as they migrate through North America.

Certified and registered by Monarch Watch as an official Monarch Waystation.

CREATE, CONSERVE, & PROTECT MONARCH HABITATS

Certificate of Appreciation

Monarch Waystations provide milkweeds, nectar plants, and shelter for monarchs throughout their annual cycle of reproduction and migration.

In appreciation for efforts on behalf of monarchs,
Monarch Watch awards this certificate to

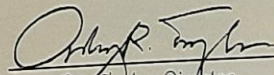
Historical Heritage Garden

for the creation and maintenance of Monarch Waystation number

34805

Creating and maintaining a Monarch Waystation contributes to monarch conservation and helps to assure the continuation of the monarch migration in North America.

CREATE, CONSERVE, & PROTECT MONARCH HABITATS


Chip Taylor, Director
Monarch Watch



www.MonarchWatch.org

425945



HUMMINGBIRDS AND OTHER BIRDS

phlox

cardinal flower

columbine,

blue sage

bee balm (monarda)

foxglove

penstemon

red lobelia

butterfly weed



**Nobody would intentionally starve
baby birds...
but that's what you're doing
when you use mosquito spray**

**MOSQUITO
SPRAY
KILLS
ALL INSECTS**

pollinator friendly yards on facebook



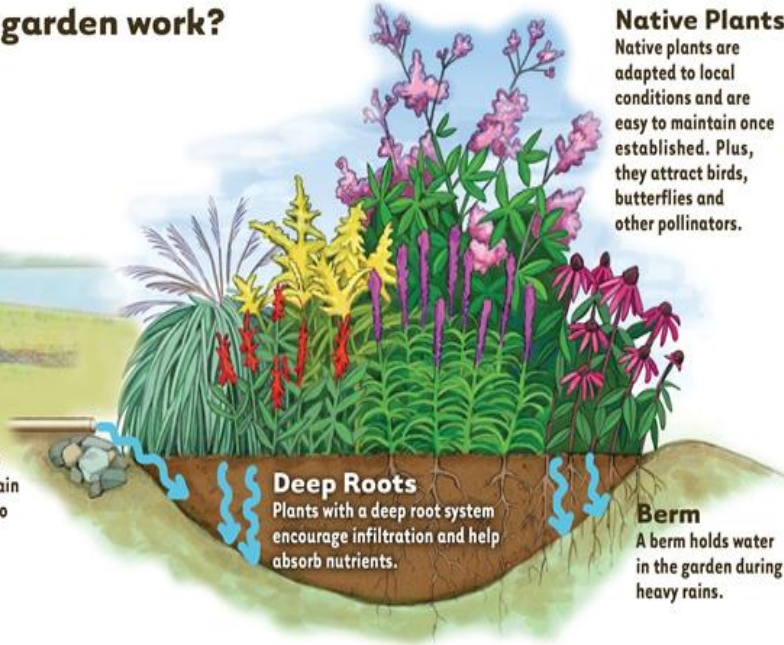
ADDING A WATER FEATURE

How does a rain garden work?



Gutters & Down Spouts

Assist with directing rain water from your roof to your rain garden.



Deep Roots

Plants with a deep root system encourage infiltration and help absorb nutrients.

Native Plants

Native plants are adapted to local conditions and are easy to maintain once established. Plus, they attract birds, butterflies and other pollinators.

Berm

A berm holds water in the garden during heavy rains.





THESE ANIMALS ARE MADE POSSIBLE BY FALLEN LEAVES



Ring Neck Snake



American Bumble Bee



Luna Moth



Wood Frogs and
American Toads



Spotted salamander



Fritillary and
Checkerspot Butterflies
...and many more

LEAVE LEAVES ALONE

Don't blow! Leave the leaves in your planting beds and mow-mulch your leaves into the lawn. Use an electric blower if you must. www.healthyards.org

