

Gardening to Please the Birds and the Bees



Gary Fish

Maine State Horticulturist

Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation
and Forestry

gary.fish@maine.gov

207-287-7545



Begin with bees &
pollinators

A lush garden scene with various flowers and a wooden beehive in the background. The garden is filled with a variety of plants, including sunflowers, purple flowers, and orange flowers. A wooden beehive is visible in the background, and a red and blue object is on the ground in the bottom right corner. The background is a dense forest of trees.

Bee-Friendly Gardens have Shelter,
Plant Diversity, Continuous
Blooms, Water, and Some Bare Soil



Social Behavior of Bees

- Social
 - 10% of bee species in the U.S.
 - Several generations in a nest at the same time
 - Cooperation in caring for young
 - Division of labor
 - Bumble and honey bees
- Solitary
 - 90% of bee species in the U.S.
 - Each female constructs and provisions her own nest

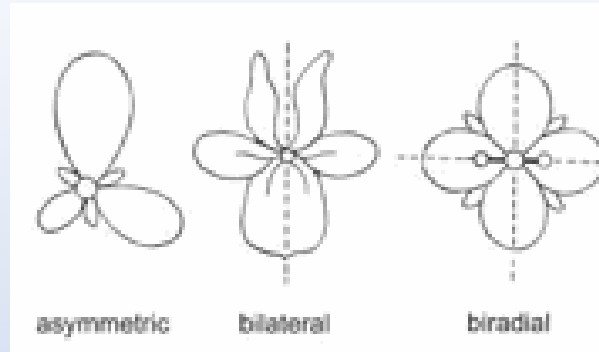


Foraging Selectivity

- Nectar - sugar and amino acids
- Pollen – protein
- Most gather nectar from several different flower species
 - Depends mostly on tongue length and skill
- Pollen collection is usually more selective
 - Some will use any flowering plant, many focus on one species of plant

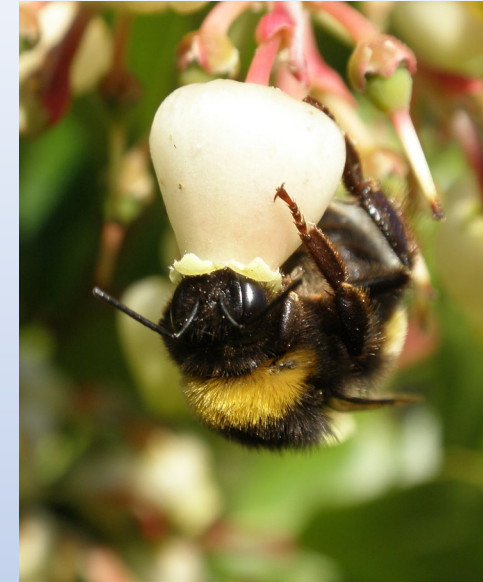


Floral Resources



- Bee flowers

- Bilateral symmetry
- Tube-like or bell-shaped with a nectar reservoir
- Some are complex to receive reward
- Yellow, white, blue or purple with UV markers



Colors attract specific groups

Bees like blue, purple, white and yellow

Butterflies like orange, pink and red

Beetles prefer big fleshy disk shaped smelly white and green flowers

Wasps and flies like yellow, pink and white



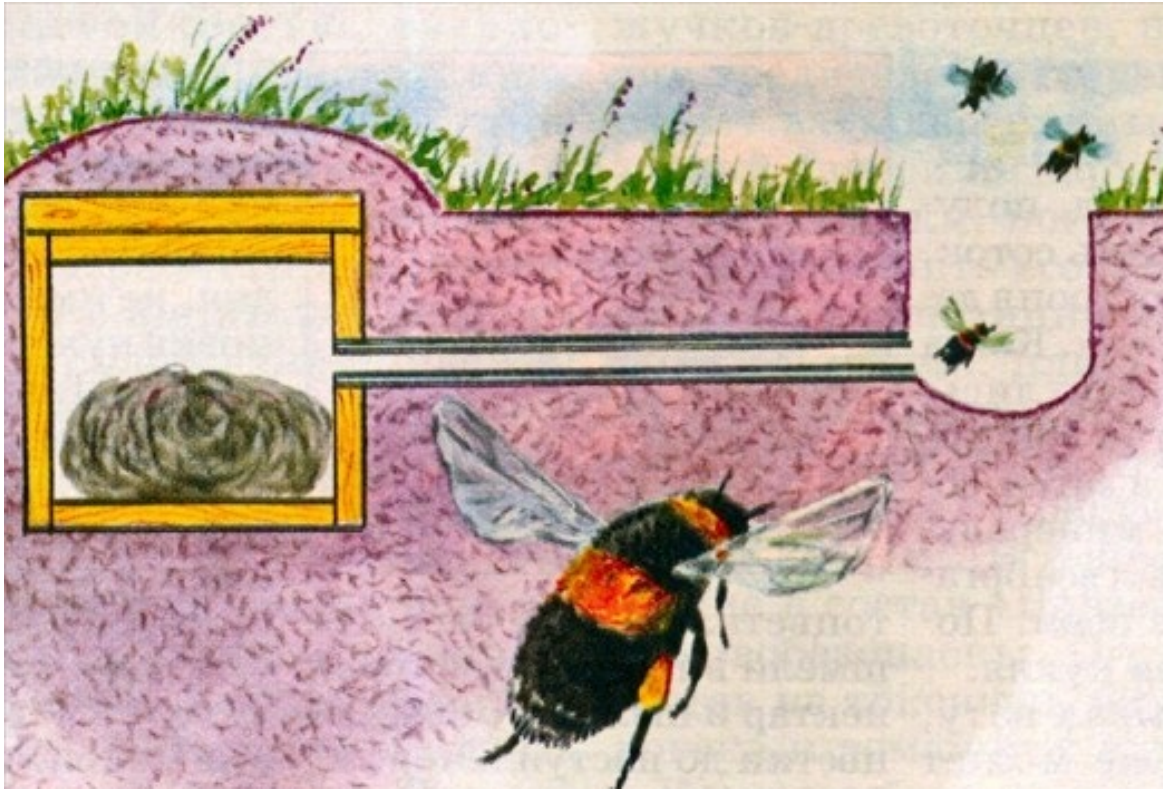
Nesting

- Ground 70%
- Stem 30%
- Cavity
 - Bumble and honey bees

Nesting Resources – Ground Nesters

- Areas of bare or sparsely vegetated soil
 - Loose
 - Well drained
 - Full sun
 - Several yards across
- Flat and/or banked areas





Nesting Resources – Cavity Nesters

- Dead trees, snags, or fallen logs
- Base of bunch grasses
 - Old rodent nests often found under grassy tussocks



Nesting Resources – Stem Nesters

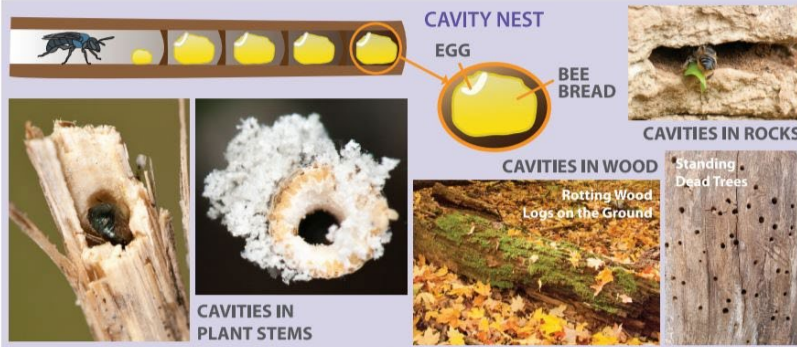
- Pithy, soft centered or hollow stems
 - Sumac
 - Box elder
 - Elderberry
 - Raspberry
 - Allium
 - Asparagus
 - Sedum
 - Sunflower

CAVITY-NESTING NATIVE BEES



Small Carpenter Bees, *Ceratina* spp.

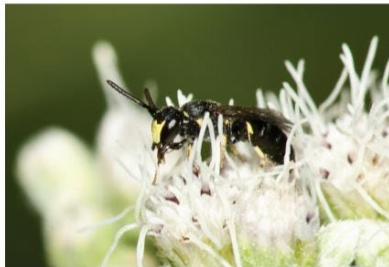
Mason Bees, *Osmia* spp.



CAVITIES IN PLANT STEMS

CAVITIES IN WOOD
Rotting Wood Logs on the Ground

CAVITIES IN ROCKS
Standing Dead Trees



Female

Male

Some species nest in the ground

Leafcutter Bees, *Megachile* spp.

Yellow-Faced Bees, *Hylaeus* spp.

How to Create Habitat for Stem-nesting Bees



WINTER

Leave dead flower stalks in-tact over the winter.

SPRING

Cut back dead flower stalks leaving stem stubble of varying height, 8 to 24 inches, to provide nest cavities.



Female bees find cut or naturally-occurring open stems, start a nest, then lay an egg on the pollen balls. Larvae eat the pollen.



SUMMER

New growth of the perennial hides the stem stubble.



Bee larvae develop in cut dead stems during the growing season.



FALL



WINTER



Bees hibernate in stems during the winter.



SPRING

Cut back dead flower stalks. Old stem stubble will naturally decompose.



Adult bees emerge and start nests in newly cut dead stems or in naturally-occurring open stems.



Nests for Native Bees

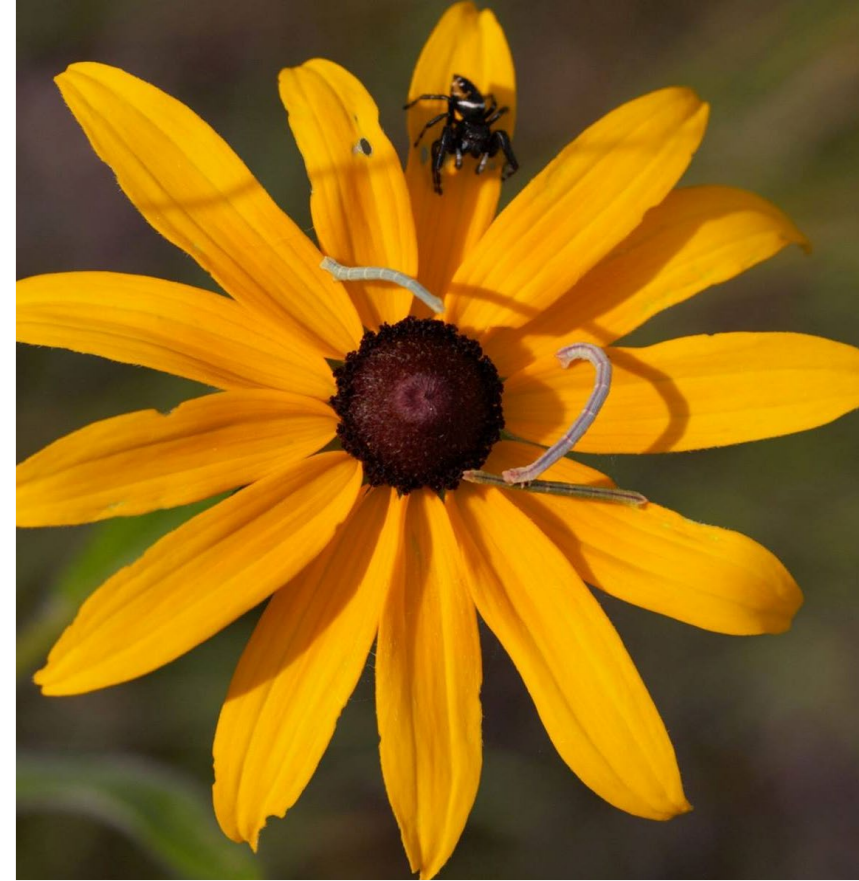
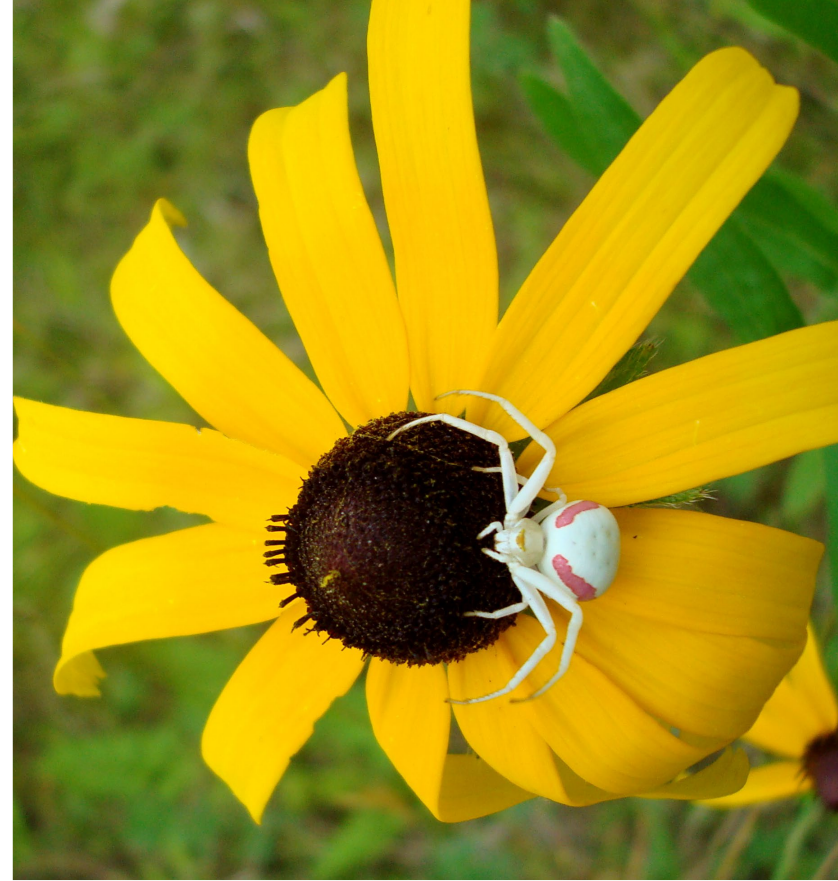
www.xerces.org



Pollinator-Friendly Gardens

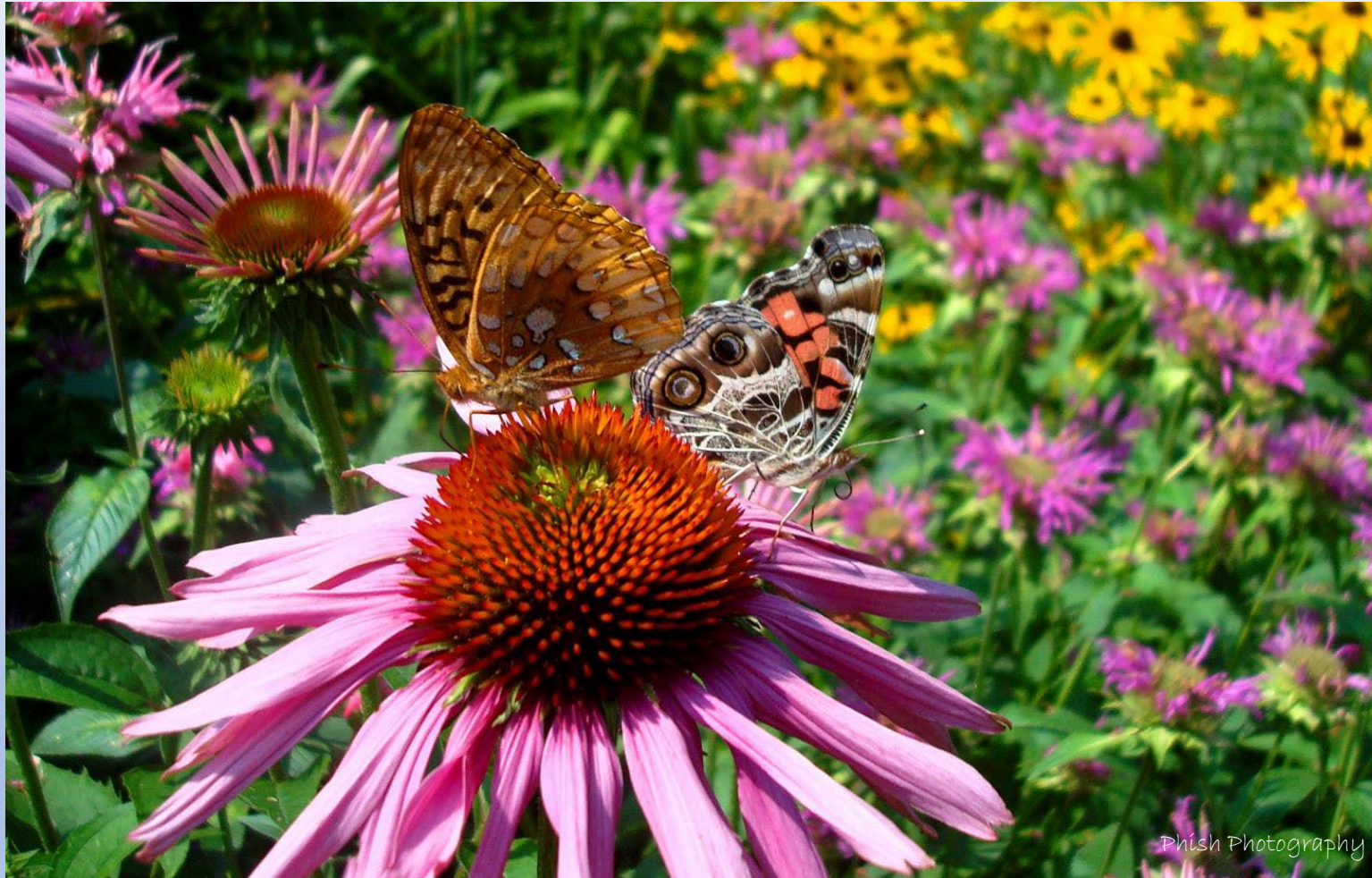
- Plant diversity of flowering plants
- With overlapping bloom periods throughout the season
- Provide water (small puddles, plants that catch water and dew)
- Provide some shelter
- Replace invasive plants





Soft-bodied insects are key for baby birds

Echinacea purpurea – Purple Coneflower



Speyeria cybele - Great Spangled Fritillary and *Vanessa cardui* - Painted Lady



Homoeosoma electellum – Sunflower Moth



Halictidae – Sweat Bee

Eupatorium maculatum – Spotted Joe Pye Weed



Arctia caja –
Great Tiger Moth

Bombus insularis –
Indiscriminate
Cuckoo Bumble Bee

Asclepias incarnata – Swamp Milkweed



Sphex ichneumoneus – Great Golden Digger Wasp

Asclepias syriaca – Common Milkweed



Epistrophe grossulariae- Hover fly



Euchaetes egle - Milkweed
tussock moth

Lobelia cardinalis – Cardinal Flower



Archilochus colubris –
Ruby-throated Hummingbird



Symphotrichum nova angliae – New England Aster



Phish Photography

Bombus impatiens – Impatient Bumble Bee



Shutterstock

Syrphus ribesii - Hoverfly



© Barbara K. Padelford

Cucullia asteroides – Goldenrod hooded owlet

Rudbeckia hirta – Blackeyed Susan

Phidippus clarus –
Jumping Spider

Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria –
Blackberry Looper



Phish Photography



Agapostemon virescens –
Green Metallic Bee

Misumena vatia –
Goldenrod Crab Spider

Carex pensylvanica – Pennsylvania Sedge



www.butterfliesandmoths.org

© Todd Stout

Euphyes vestris - Dun Skipper



Phish Photography

Geranium maculatum – Spotted Geranium



Apis mellifera – Honey Bee



Heliolithis virescens - Tobacco
Budworm



J. Michael Moore - Bugwood

Heliopsis helianthoides – False Sunflower



Phish Photography

Toxomerus geminatus - Eastern Calligrapher



©2008 Will Cook

Chlosyne nycteis - Silvery
Checkerspot



Phish Photography

Monarda fistulosa – Wild Bergamot



Unknow Microlep

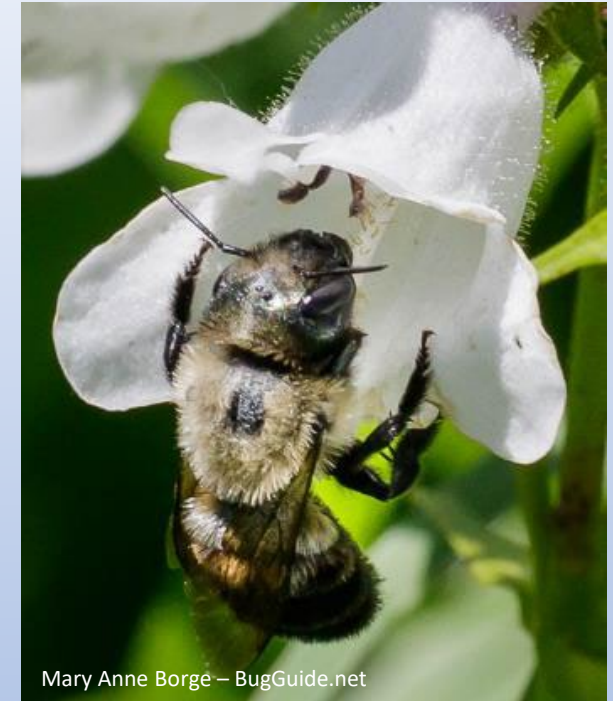


Pyrausta signatalis –
Monarda caterpillar

Penstemon digitalis - Beardtongue



Elaphria chalconia
Chalcedony Midget



Osmia bucephala
Bufflehead Mason Bee

Phlox subulata – Creeping Phlox



Arthur Haines – GoBotany



Phish Photography

Hemaris diffinis – Snowberry
Clearwing Moth



Heliopsis phloxiphaga – Dark
spotted straw moth

Schizachryium scoparium – Little Bluestem



Polites origenes –
Crossline Skipper

Solidago canadensis - Canada Goldenrod



Vespula maculifrons -
Eastern Yellowjacket



Cucullia convexipennis -
Brown-hooded Owlet



Cucullia asteroides -
Goldenrod Hooded Owlet

Veronicastrum virginicum – Culver's Root



www.illinoiswildflowers.info



Junonia coenia – Common buckeye



Restoringthelandscape.com

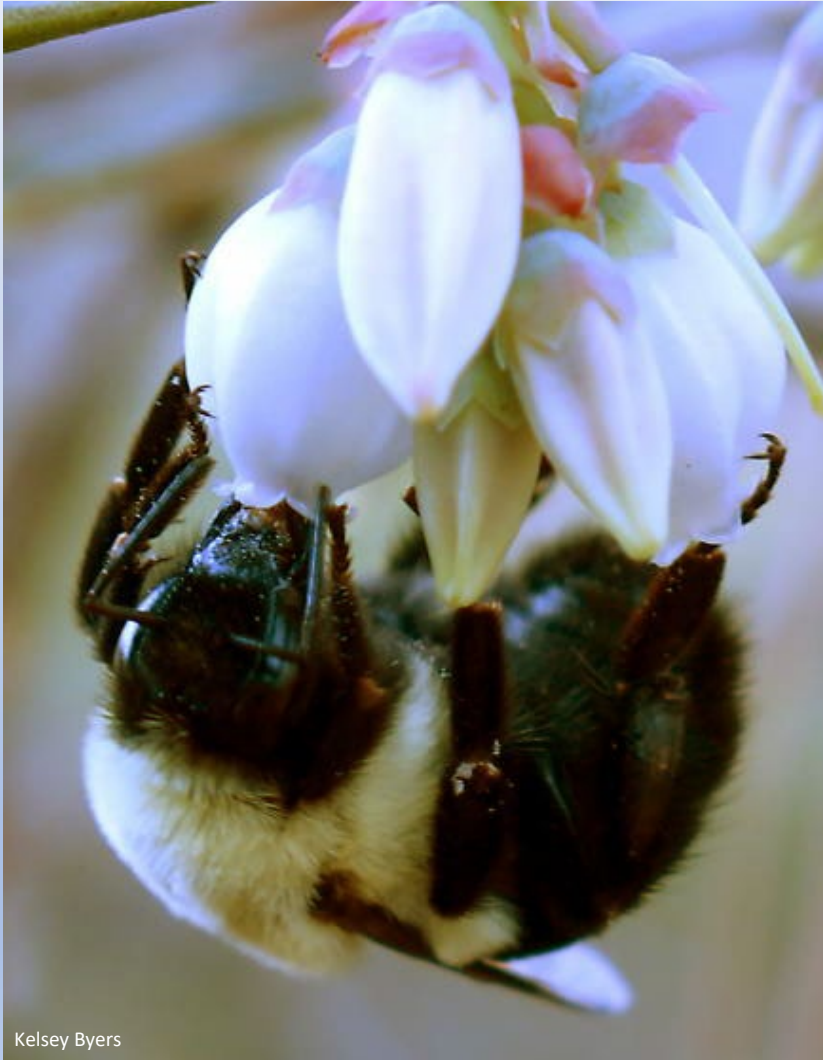
Agapostemon splendens
- Brown-winged Striped-Sweat bee



SUSAN DAY/UW-MADISON ARBORETUM

Bombus affinis – Rusty Patched Bumble Bee

Vaccinium corymbosum – Highbush Blueberry



Kelsey Byers

Bombus impatiens –
Impatient Bumble Bee



Mary Keim

Monoleuca semifascia –
Pin-striped Slug Moth

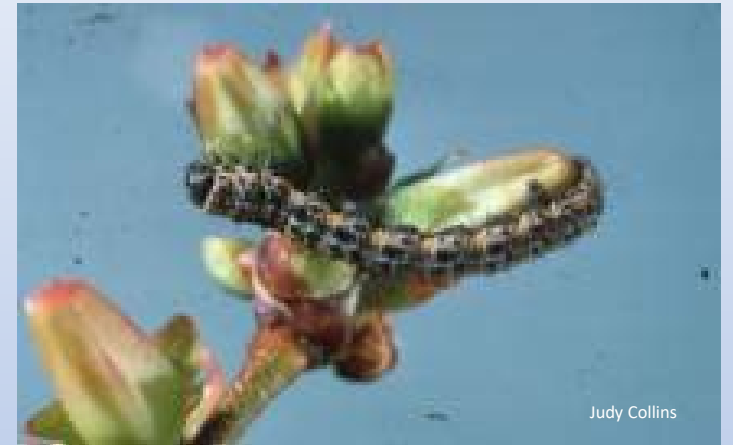


STUART MARCUS USFWS

Vaccinium angustifolium – Lowbush Blueberry



Bombus ternarius
- Red-Tailed Bumble Bee



Itame argillacearia – Blueberry
Spanworm



Gaylussacia baccata – Black Huckleberry



Andrenid bee



Sphinx Gordius –
Apple Sphinx



Pangrapta decoralis –
Decorated Owlet

Lindera benzoin - Northern Spicebush



Rick Webb - garden.org



Mary Anne Borge



www.butterfliesandmoths.org

Papilio Troilus –
Spicebush Swallowtail



Mary Anne Borge

Celastrina ladon
- Spring Azure



Phish Photography

Hermit Thrush

Mary Anne Borge

Quercus spp. - Oaks



Quercus alba – White Oak



Peridea angulosa –
Angulose Prominent



Quercus rubra – Red Oak



Anisota senatoria -
Orangestriped
Oakworm



Acer Spp. - Maples



Acer rubrum – Red Maple



Speranza pustularia –
Lesser Maple
Spanworm



Acer pensylvanicum – Striped Maple



Malacosoma disstria –
Forest Tent Caterpillar



Eight things you can do to restore the ecosystem in your yard –

Doug Tallamy

1. Cut your lawn in half
2. Avoid senseless mowing
3. Remove invasive species from your property
4. Use keystone plants
5. Build a landscape layered with plants
6. Put motion sensors on your security lights
7. Minimize reliance on pesticide use
8. Share these ideas with your neighbors



Minimize lawn areas



Mow or bush hog 1/2 or 1/3 of the meadow each year



Terrestrial invasive plants

Invasive Plants Prohibited from Sale or Import in Maine What you need to Know



CMR 01-001 Chapter 273: Criteria for Listing Invasive Terrestrial Plants makes it illegal to sell, import, export, buy or intentionally propagate for sale the 33 plant species listed below.

<i>Acer ginnala</i> (amur maple)	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> (ornamental jewelweed)
<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway maple)	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (yellow iris)
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> (bishop's weed)	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> (common privet)
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (tree of heaven)	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Japanese honeysuckle)
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (garlic mustard)	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (amur or bush honeysuckle)
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> (false indigo bush)	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> (Morrow's honeysuckle)
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> (porcelain berry)	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> (Tatarian honeysuckle)
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> (common mugwort)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (purple loosestrife)
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (Japanese barberry)	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Japanese stilt grass)
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (common barberry)	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (paulownia, princess tree)
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Asiatic bittersweet)	<i>Pericaria perfoliata</i> (mile-a-minute)
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> (Autumn olive)	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> (amur cork tree)
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (winged euonymus)	<i>Populus alba</i> (white cottonwood)
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> (cypress spurge)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (black locust)
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Chinese bindweed)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> (multiflora rose)
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Japanese knotweed)	
<i>Frangula alnus</i> (glossy buckthorn)	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (dame's rocket)	

Quick Facts

- The sale/import ban includes the listed species and all cultivars, varieties and hybrids.
- Variations may be applied for and granted for scientific research and for varieties, cultivars or hybrids that have been shown to not be invasive through peer reviewed scientific research.
- The invasive plant rule and included prohibited plant list will be reviewed every 5 years.
- Recent changes to the rule will prohibit the sale of an additional 30 species starting January 1, 2024 (see back).
- Find more information at www.maine.gov/dacf/plphorticulture/ma-sic-plants.shtml



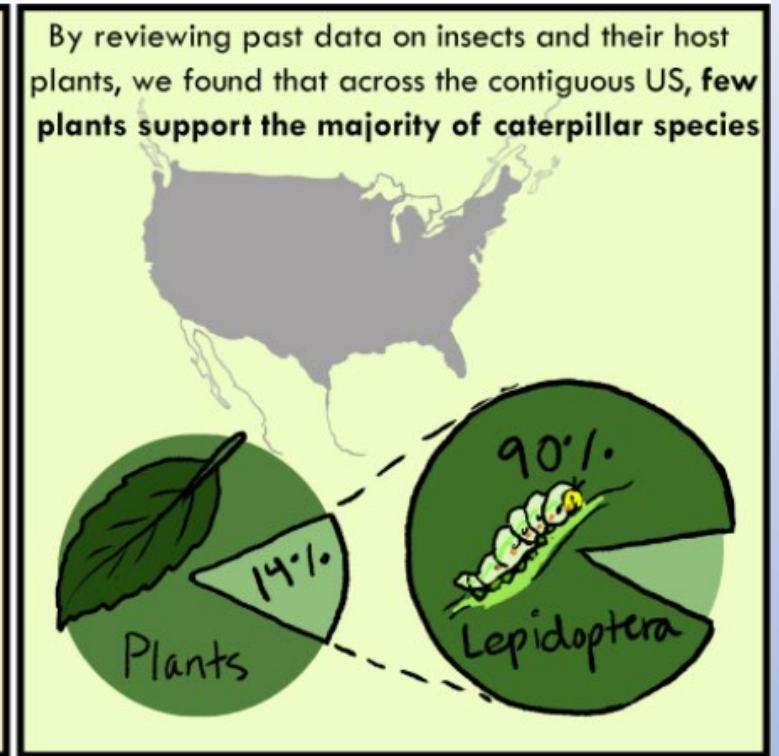
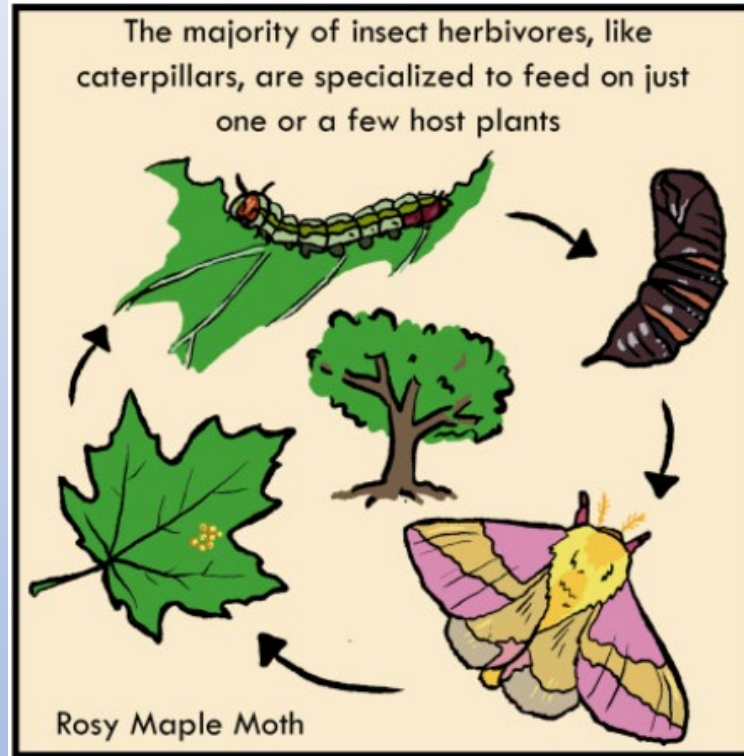
FOR MORE INFORMATION:
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY
DIVISION OF ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH
28 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, ME 04333
207-287-3891
HORTICULTURE@MAINE.GOV
WWW.MAINE.GOV/HORT

Scientific name	Common name	Effective Date
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European alder	1/1/2024
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Woodland angelica	1/1/2024
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Wild chervil, raven's wing	1/1/2024
<i>Aralia elata</i>	Japanese angelica tree	1/1/2024
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering rush	1/1/2024
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	1/1/2024
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper, climbing spindle tree	1/1/2024
<i>Festuca filiformis</i>	Fine-leaved sheep fescue	1/1/2024
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser celandine	1/1/2024
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow hornpoppy	1/1/2024
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy, creeping charlie	1/1/2024
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Great manna grass, reed manna grass	1/1/2024
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea buckthorn	1/1/2024
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Border privet	1/1/2024
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Dwarf honeysuckle	1/1/2024
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	European wand loosestrife	1/1/2024
<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	Amur silvergrass	1/1/2024
<i>Petasites japonicus</i>	Fuki, butterbur, giant butterbur	1/1/2024
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass, variegated ribbon grass	1/1/2024
<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Photinia, Christmas berry	1/1/2024
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	1/1/2024
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden bamboo	1/1/2024
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i>	Yellow groove bamboo	1/1/2024
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery ("Bradford") pear	1/1/2024
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	1/1/2024
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry	1/1/2024
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup plant	1/1/2024
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European mountain-ash	1/1/2024
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	1/1/2024
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common valerian	1/1/2024

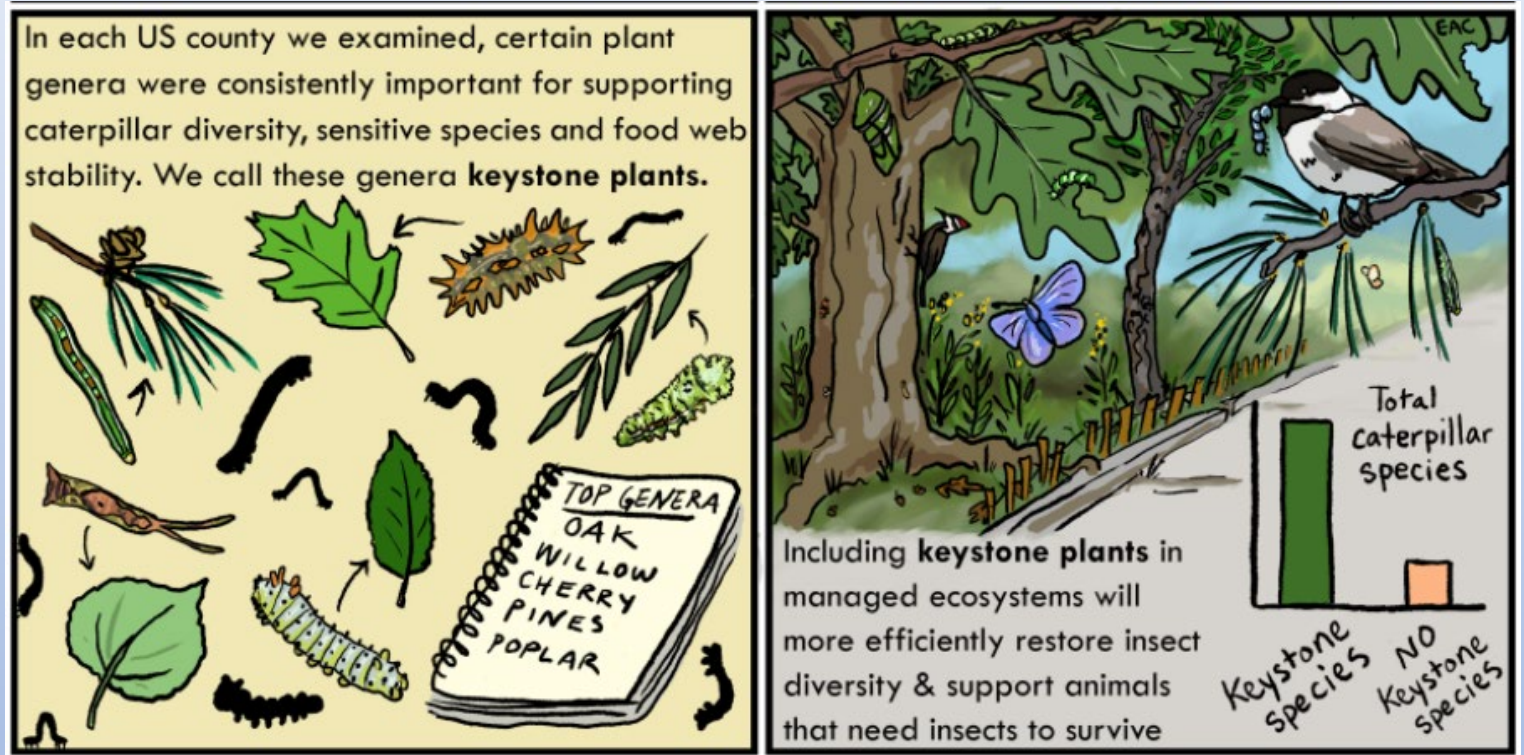
Invasive Terrestrial Plant Species of Special Concern

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose, beach rose

Replace invasive plants with “keystone” plants




















Keystone plants provide more resources for the birds & bees



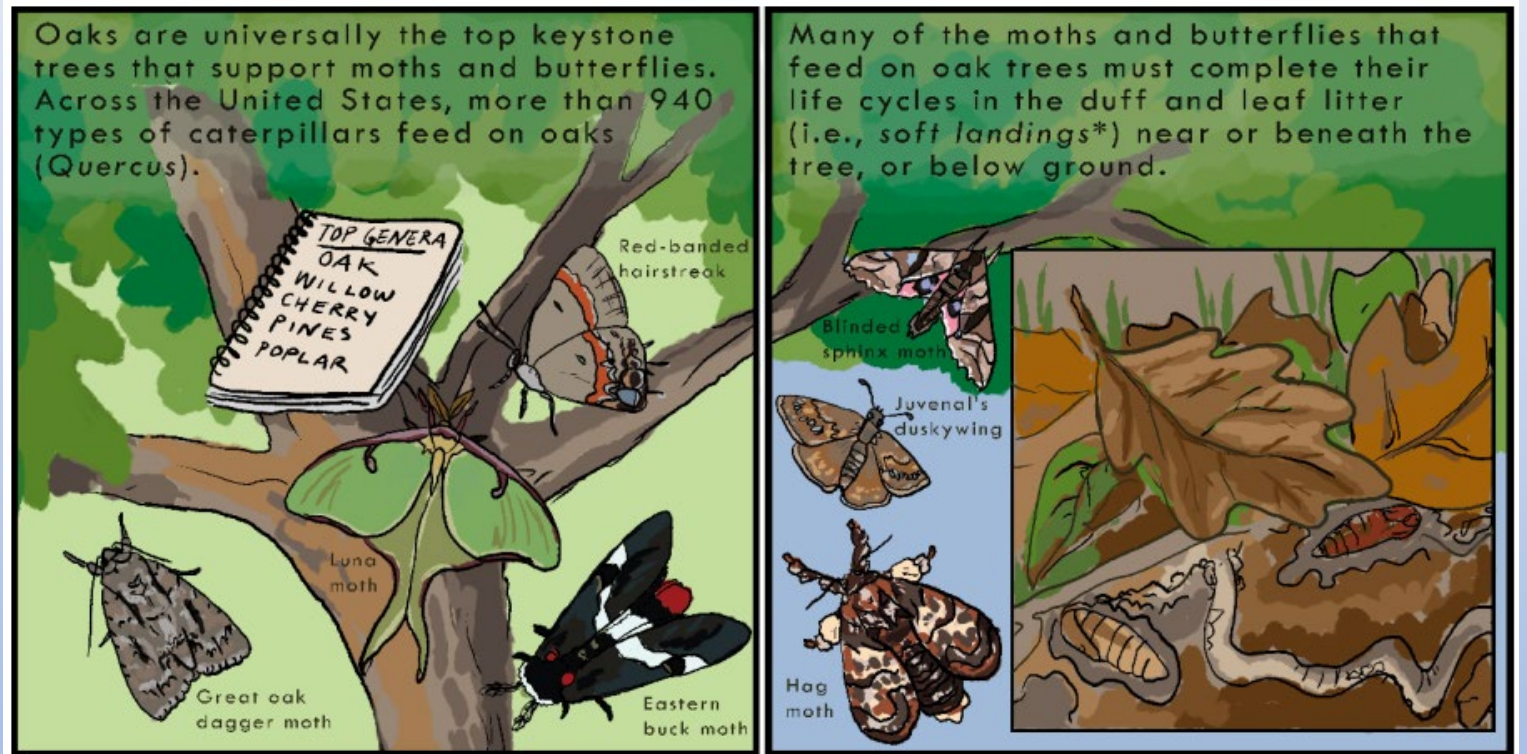
Top Keystone Plant Genera in Eastern Temperate Forests - Ecoregion 8

A genus is a taxonomic category of plants that contains one or more species of plants with similar characteristics. Species within each genus have adapted to local conditions and are the appropriate native species or varieties suited to a specific ecoregion.

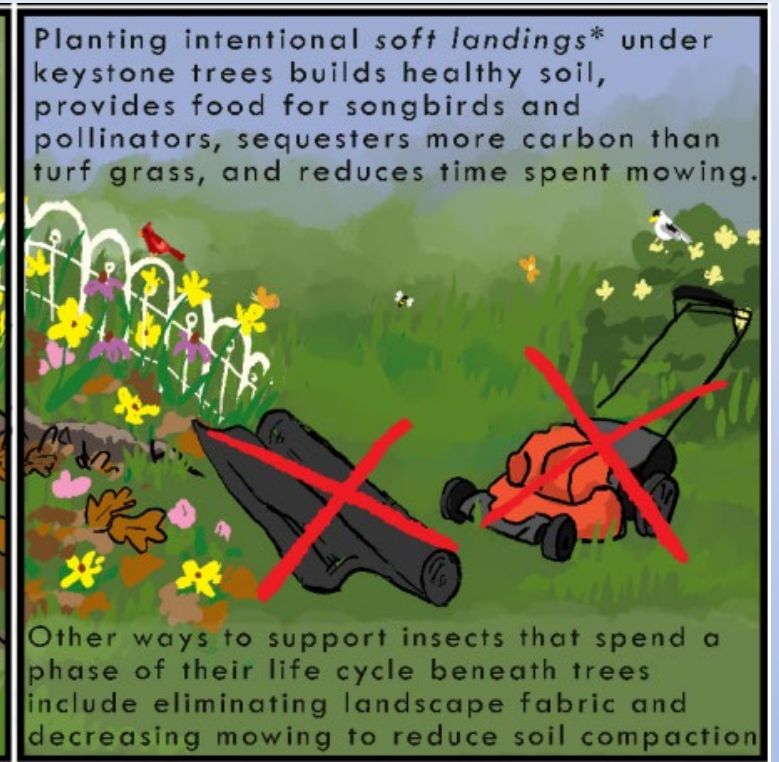
Plant Type	Plant Genus	Sample of Common Species (not all encompassing)	# Caterpillar Species that Use this as a Host Plant	# of Pollen Specialist Bee species that Rely on this Plant
Trees	<i>Quercus</i>	White oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>), Black oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)	436 	
	<i>Prunus</i>	American plum (<i>Prunus americana</i>), Black cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>), Chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>)	340 	
	<i>Betula</i>	River birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>), Sweet birch (<i>Betula lenta</i>)	284 	
	<i>Populus</i>	Eastern cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>)	249 	
	<i>Acer</i>	Box elder (<i>Acer negundo</i>), Silver maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>), Sugar maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	238 	
	<i>Malus</i>	Southern crabapple (<i>Malus angustifolia</i>), Sweet crabapple (<i>Malus coronaria</i>)	237 	
	<i>Carya</i>	Bitternut hickory (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>), Pignut hickory (<i>Carya glabra</i>), Mockernut hickory (<i>Carya tomentosa</i>)	213 	
	<i>Pinus</i>	Pitch pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>), Eastern white pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>), Virginia pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)	200 	
	Shrubs	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Northern highbush blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>), Black highbush blueberry (<i>Vaccinium fuscatum</i>), Hillside blueberry (<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>)	217 
<i>Salix</i>		Prairie willow (<i>Salix humilis</i>), Black willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>)	289 	14 
Flowering Perennials	<i>Solidago</i>	Stiff leaf goldenrod (<i>Solidago rigida</i>), Atlantic goldenrod (<i>Solidago arguta</i>)	104 	42 
	<i>Symphyotrichum</i>	Blue wood aster (<i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i>), Smooth aster (<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>)	100 	33 
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Woodland sunflower (<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>), Small woodland sunflower (<i>Helianthus microcephalus</i>)	66 	50 

Keystone plants

Strive to create soft landings



Reduce use of landscape fabric and mowing



Plant in layers

Overhead canopy of deciduous and evergreen trees provide wildlife with food sources, nesting cover and shelter from the elements.

Minimal use of lawn area, in relation to surrounding landscape.

Wide plant buffer next to water's edge will intercept sediments and filter out nutrients that run off the land.

Layers of vegetation provide good habitat structure.

Diversity of native plants supports a diverse food web.

Soil is protected with native groundcovers and shrubs.



Turn off
the lights



Red or yellow lights are best

- Conserve fireflies with red lights
- Attract fewer moths with yellow lights



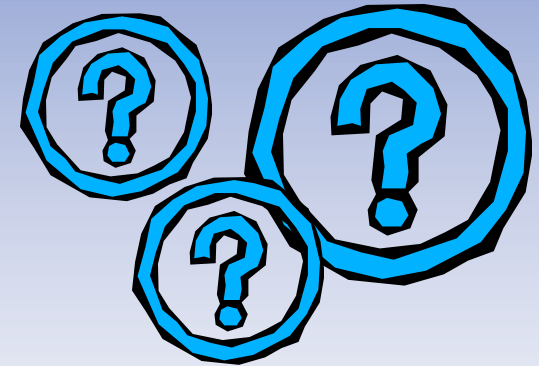
Do you need a pesticide?

- ❖ First identify the pest
- ❖ Is it *really a problem*
- ❖ Try cultural or sanitary controls
- ❖ Encourage the “Good bugs”
- ❖ Replace with resistant varieties or species



3 Questions to Always Ask:

1. Is the pest really a problem? Or is it just annoying? (*Action Threshold*)
2. What exactly do I have here? Proper identification of the pest and life cycle stage.
3. Can the environmental factors of why the pest is there be altered to make it a less desirable place for the pest to be?



Do you need a pesticide?

- ❖ Is the pest in a susceptible stage?
- ❖ Application timing is critical
- ❖ Is the pest still present?



Toxicity of Common Organic-Approved Pesticides to Pollinators

Toxicity of Common Organic-Approved Pesticides to Pollinators

PESTICIDE	NON-TOXIC	LOW TOXICITY	HIGHLY TOXIC
Insecticides/Repellants/Pest Barriers			
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	■		
<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>			■
<i>Cydia pomonella granulosis</i>	■		
Diatomaceous Earth			■
Garlic	■		
Insecticidal Soap			■
Kaolin Clay	■		
Neem		■	
Horticultural Oil			■
Pyrethrins			■
Rotenone			■
Sabadilla			■
Spinosad			■
Herbicides/Plant Growth Regulators/Adjuvants			
Adjuvants		■	
Corn Gluten	■		
Gibberellic Acid	■		
Horticultural Vinegar		■	
Fungicides			
Copper		■	
Copper Sulfate			■
Lime Sulfur	■		
Sulfur			■

Soaps and Oils,
only when directly
sprayed upon the
pollinator

All pesticides have risks!!!

- Organic ≠ Safe
- Synthetic ≠ Highly toxic
- Natural ≠ Safe



Introducing...
**ALL-NATURAL ORGANIC
Earth Friendly™**
Preemergence weed control
and fertilizer
for lawns and gardens



No endorsement intended or implied



Welcome to Garden Plant Finder!
Here you can discover plants native to New England that will thrive in your garden and meet your needs.

Additional Information

- About Ecoregions, Cultivars and More

Search for plants by name using "quick search," or narrow your results based on plant type, flower color, **New England Level 3 ecoregion**, exposure, moisture, bloom season, and even **cultivation status**. Specify whether to show results that meet *all* or *any* of your search criteria by toggling the box at the bottom of the page. You can also use our search tool to access information about the full range of plants sold at Garden in the Woods and Nasami Farm.

Check out our [Important Definitions](#) page to learn more about ecoregions, cultivation status, and why certain plants are included in this database.

<https://plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search>

Many great plant choice sources today

<https://plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search>

Plant Type/Program:

- ANY TYPE
- Edible
- Fern
- Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes
- Groundcover
- Ornamental Grass
- Perennial
- Shrub
- Tree
- Vine/Liana

Ctrl-click (Mac users ⌘-click) to select multiple types to include in the search.

Flower Color:

- ANY TYPE
- Blue
- Green
- Insignificant
- Maroon
- Non-Flowering
- Orange
- Pink
- Purple
- Red

Ctrl-click (Mac users ⌘-click) to select multiple types to include in the search.

Height:

Inches ▾

Spread:

Inches ▾

Check any box below to find only plants having the specific characteristic(s). Otherwise, leave all boxes unchecked to maximize your search results based on the criteria above.

Cultivation Status

- Cultivar
- Selection
- Species

Exposure

- Sun
- Part Shade
- Shade

Soil Moisture

- Dry
- Average
- Wet

Ecoregion

- (58) Northeastern Highlands
- (59) Northeastern Coastal Zone
- (82) Acadian Plains and Hills
- (83) Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands
- (84) Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens
- Not Ecotypic in New England

Ornamental Interest

- Spring Bloom
- Summer Bloom
- Fall Bloom
- Summer Fruit
- Fall/Winter Fruit
- Fall Foliage
- Winter Interest and/or Evergreen

Attracts Wildlife

- Attracts Bees
- Pollinator Powerhouse Plant
- Attracts Butterflies
- Host Plant
- Attracts Songbirds
- Attracts Hummingbirds
- Other Pollinators/Wildlife

Tolerance

- Deer/Rabbit Resistant
- Drought Tolerant
- Salt Tolerant
- Urban Environment
- Compaction Tolerant

Additional Attributes

- Edible
- Low Maintenance
- Spring Ephemeral
- Dioecious (fruits only on female plants)
- Fragrant
- Erosion Control/Soil Stabilization

<https://plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search>

Landscape Use

- Groundcover
- Hedge/screening
- Massing
- Specimen
- Rain Garden
- Meadow garden
- Naturalize
- Rock garden

Attractive Fall Foliage and/or Ornamental Fruit

- Red Fruit
- Red to Purple Fall Foliage
- Orange to Brown Fall Foliage
- Bright Yellow to Bronze Fall Foliage
- Blue Fruit
- Multi Color Fall Foliage
- Purple to Black Fruit
- White Fruit
- Orange to Yellow Fruit

<https://plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search>

Growth Habit

- Compact/Clumping
- Spreading/Suckering
- Show only plants having **ALL** checked characteristics above
- Show plants having **ANY** checked characteristics above

BEGIN SEARCH

Native Plant Trust

Conserving and promoting New England's native plants to ensure healthy, biologically diverse landscapes

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180 HEMENWAY ROAD
FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 01701
508-877-7630

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Pollinator powerhouse plants

- "Pollinator Powerhouse Plant" is a designation for native plant species that support a proportionally large number of caterpillar species: woody plants qualify as pollinator powerhouses if they support 75 or more species of lepidopterans; herbaceous plant species qualify if they support 15 or more species of lepidopterans.



Rubus idaeus
red raspberry



Rubus occidentalis
black raspberry



Rubus odoratus
flowering raspberry



Salix discolor
pussy willow



Spiraea alba var. *latifolia*
white meadowsweet



Spiraea tomentosa
steeplebush



Swida alternifolia
pagoda dogwood



Swida anomum
silky dogwood



Geranium maculatum
wild geranium



Helianthus divaricatus
woodland sunflower



Helianthus tuberosus
sunchoke



Ionactis linariifolia
stiff aster



Lupinus perennis
sundial lupine



Solidago bicolor
white goldenrod



Solidago caesia
wreath goldenrod



Solidago nemoralis
gray goldenrod



Aquilegia canadensis
red columbine



Asclepias exaltata
poke milkweed



Asclepias incarnata
swamp milkweed



Asclepias purpurascens
purple milkweed



Asclepias syriaca
common milkweed



Asclepias tuberosa
butterfly milkweed

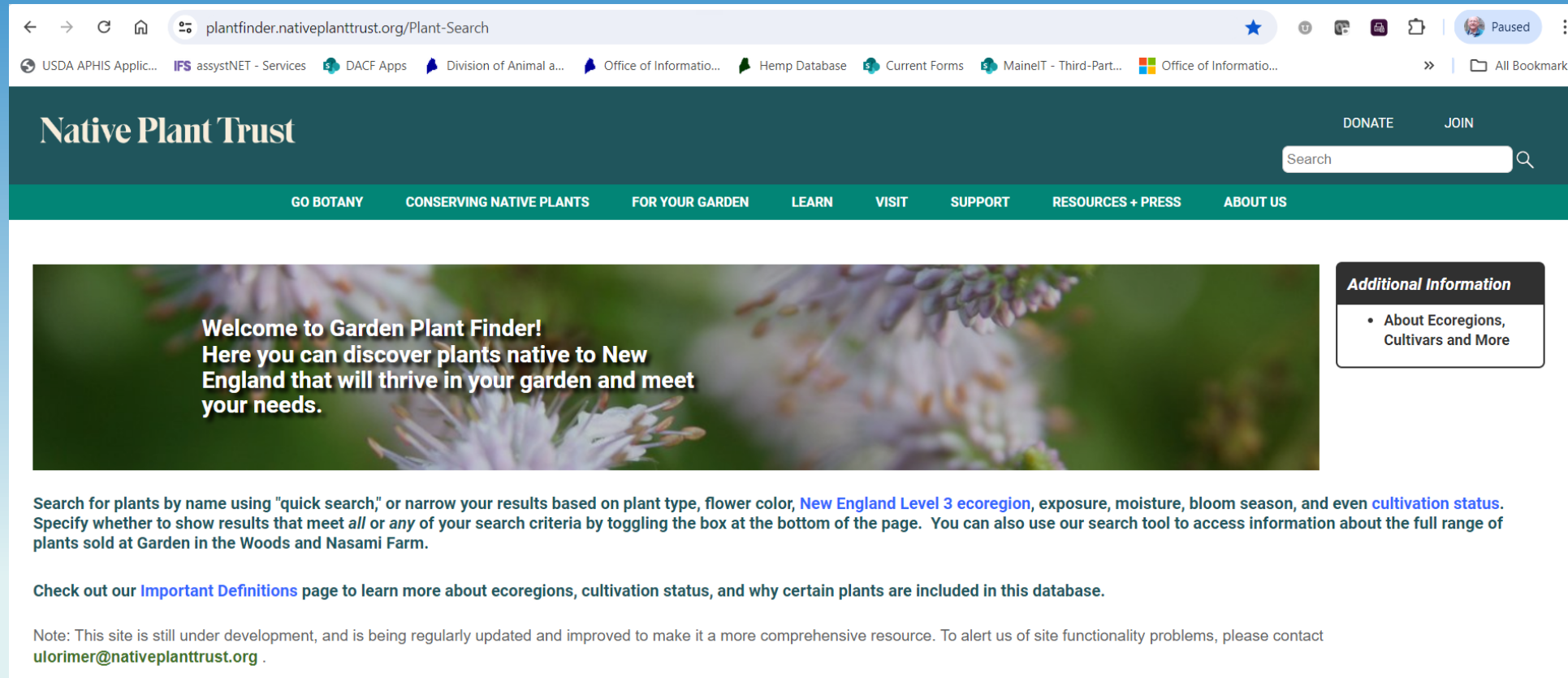


Baptisia tinctoria
yellow wild indigo



Caltha palustris
marsh marigold

An excellent tool for finding replacement & alternative plants



The screenshot shows the website plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search. The page features a dark green header with the Native Plant Trust logo, a search bar, and navigation links: GO BOTANY, CONSERVING NATIVE PLANTS, FOR YOUR GARDEN, LEARN, VISIT, SUPPORT, RESOURCES + PRESS, and ABOUT US. A main banner image of purple flowers contains the text: "Welcome to Garden Plant Finder! Here you can discover plants native to New England that will thrive in your garden and meet your needs." To the right of the banner is a box titled "Additional Information" with a bullet point: "About Ecoregions, Cultivars and More". Below the banner, there is a paragraph explaining search options: "Search for plants by name using 'quick search,' or narrow your results based on plant type, flower color, New England Level 3 ecoregion, exposure, moisture, bloom season, and even cultivation status. Specify whether to show results that meet all or any of your search criteria by toggling the box at the bottom of the page. You can also use our search tool to access information about the full range of plants sold at Garden in the Woods and Nasami Farm." A link to "Important Definitions" is provided. A note at the bottom states: "Note: This site is still under development, and is being regularly updated and improved to make it a more comprehensive resource. To alert us of site functionality problems, please contact ulorimer@nativeplanttrust.org."

<https://plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search>

Where to buy native plants in Maine

Maine Native Plant Sources

[Androscoggin Valley Soil & Water District](#)

[Bas Rouge Farm & Forge](#)

[Crystal Lake Farm & Nursery](#)

[Eastfield Native Plants](#)

[Edgewood Nursery](#)

[Ellsworth Garden Club](#)

[Fedco Trees](#)

[Fernwood](#)

[Figwort Farm](#)

[Flora Maine Native Plants + Gardens](#)

[Honey Petal Plants](#)

[Knox-Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation](#)

[District](#)

[Maine Audubon](#)

[Marpa Farm & Nursery](#)

[Native Gardens of Blue Hill](#)

[Native Haunts](#)

[Northern Bay Organics](#)

[Pierson Nurseries](#)

[Radical Roots Nursery](#)

[Rebel Hill Farm](#)

[Ripley Farm](#)

[Rooted Elements](#)

[Sweetfern Maine](#)

[5 Star Orchard](#)

[Wells Reserve at Laudholm](#)

[Whaleback Nursery](#)

Internet Native Plant Sources

[Prairie Moon Nursery](#)

[NorthCreek Nurseries](#)

[Blue Stem Natives](#)

Almost every nursery and plant seller in Maine now offers some native plants

Pest management resources

<http://www.GotPests.org> – Maine DACF

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Got Pests?' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Find a Pest', 'Is it a Pest?', 'Solutions', 'Pesticides', 'Resources', and 'Ask the Experts'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Search Got Pests' and a 'SEARCH' button. The main content area is titled 'Got Pests?' and includes a paragraph explaining that pests can be insects, weeds, fungi, mice, or other animals, and that users should know their enemy and not a beneficial or harmless plant or animal. There is a search box for the name of the pest and a 'Go' button. Below this, it says 'If not, select from the options below.' and 'Where is it found?' with a grid of category buttons: HOME, FRUIT, LAWNS & YARDS, VEGETABLES, TREES & SHRUBS, PEOPLE & PETS, FLOWERS, and FIREWOOD. On the right side, there is a section for 'Teaching kids to identify and manage pests?' with a link to 'K-12 IPM Curricula' and a 'Featured Links' section with several links to various resources.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Home and Garden IPM from Cooperative Extension' website. The header includes the University of Maine logo and navigation links for 'Cooperative Extension', '4-H', 'Maine Food System', 'Resources', and 'About'. There is a search bar and a 'Quicklinks' menu. The main content area is titled 'Home and Garden IPM from Cooperative Extension' and features a large image of a beetle on a leaf. Below this, there is a section for 'Identification of Pests and Critters for People in Maine' with a paragraph explaining the intent of the pages. There are four circular icons representing different resources: 'CRITTER IDENTIFICATION', 'PHOTO GALLERY', 'ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CRITTERS', and 'FREQUENT SPECIMENS AND INQUIRIES'. The 'CRITTER IDENTIFICATION' icon is highlighted with a yellow question mark.

<https://extension.umaine.edu/home-and-garden-ipm/>

Resources



<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/>

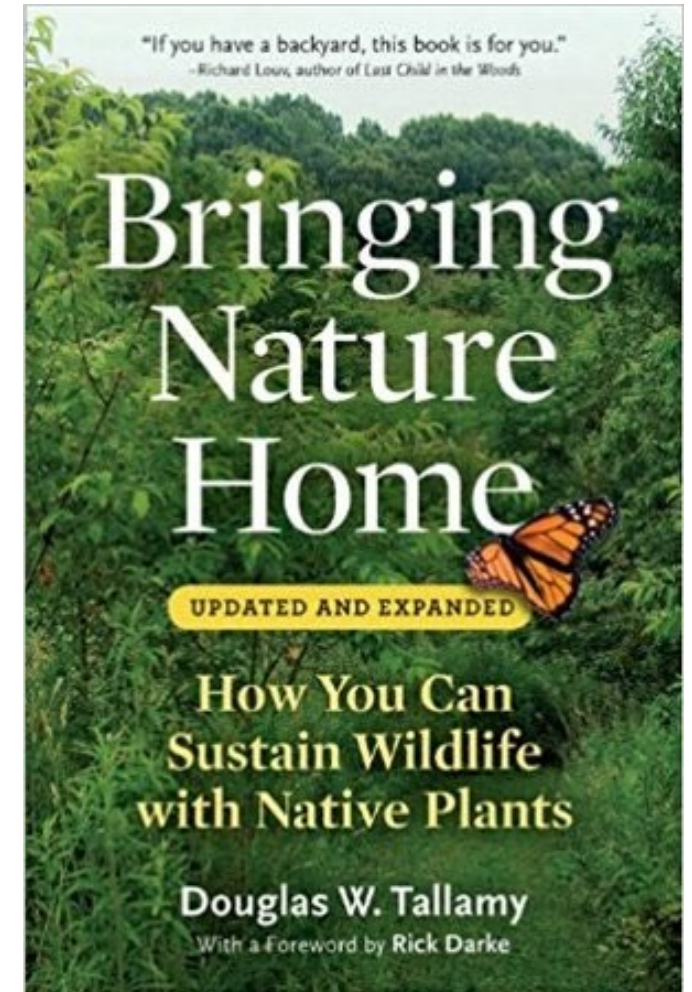
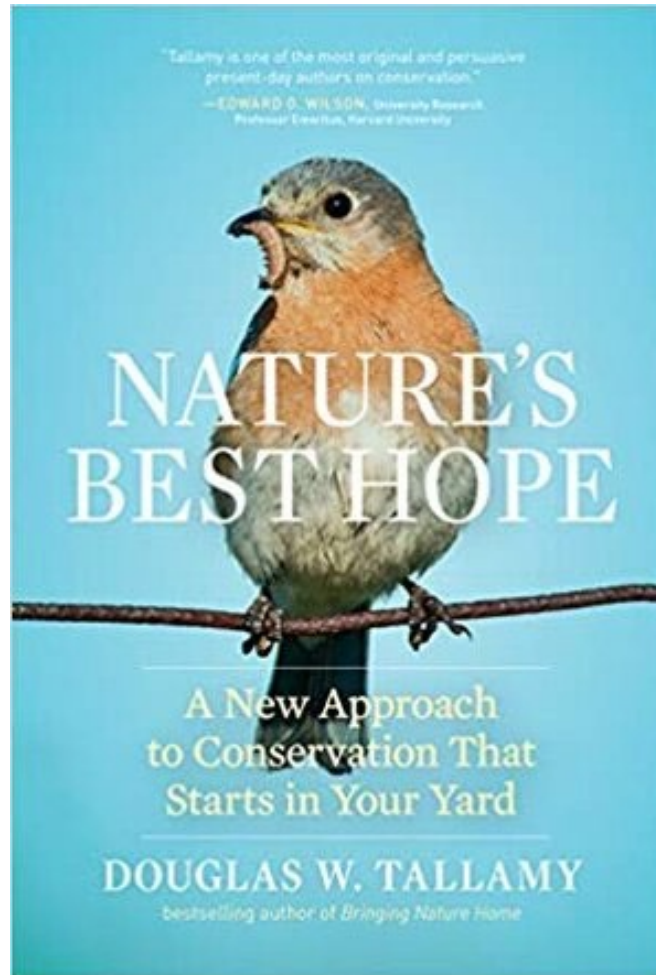


PLANT LOCAL
Martha's Vineyard

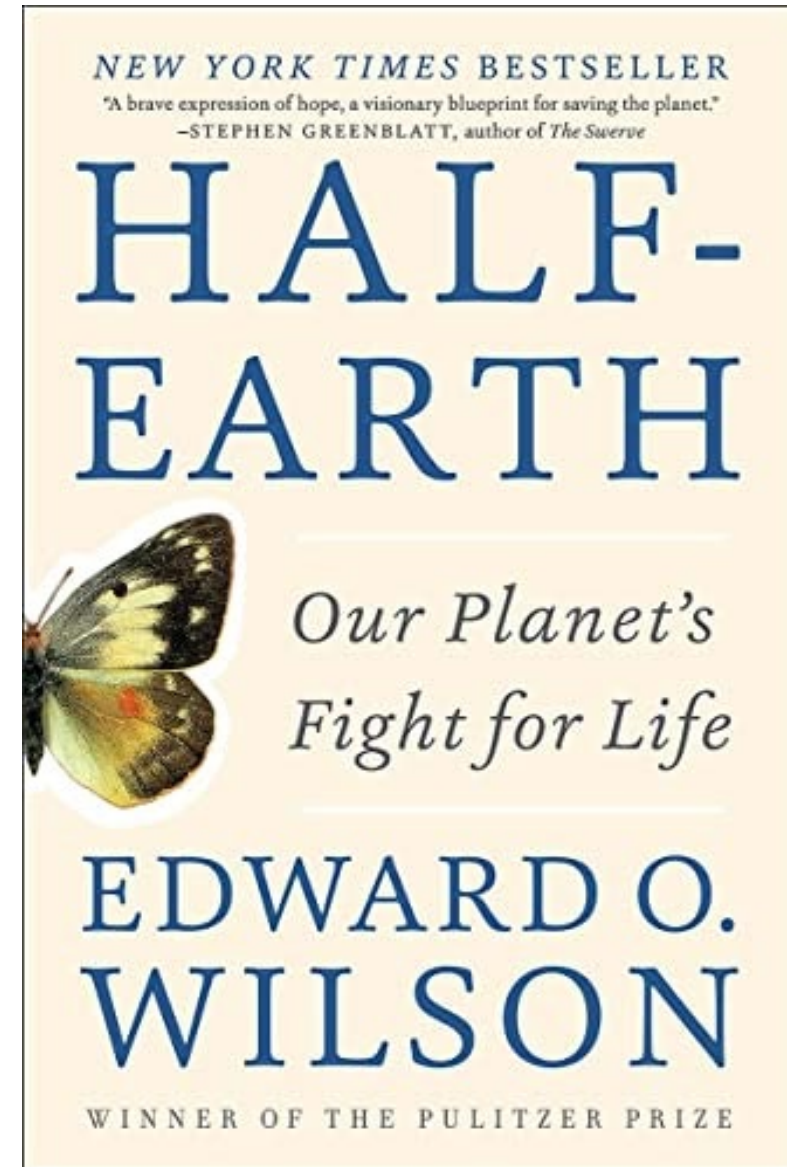
A nature-based landscaping guide

- https://thevineyardway.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/MV_CO_MM_Full_Guide.pdf?

Resources



Resources



- <https://www.half-earthproject.org/>



*Pass
It On!*



Questions?

gary.fish@maine.gov

207-287-7545