

# Gardening to Please the Birds and the Bees



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Phish Photography



Phish Photography



Phish Photography

Begin with bees &  
pollinators

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A lush garden scene with a variety of plants and flowers. In the foreground, there are large green leaves, possibly from a squash plant, and several bright yellow flowers. The middle ground is filled with a dense array of colorful blooms, including purple flowers and orange flowers. In the background, a wooden beehive is visible among the greenery. The overall scene is vibrant and diverse, set against a backdrop of tall trees.

Bee-Friendly Gardens have  
Shelter, Plant Diversity, Lots of  
Blooms, Water, Some Bare Soil





# Social Behavior of Bees

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- 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

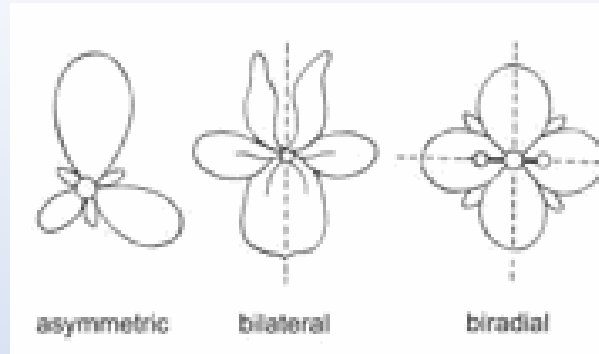
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- Nectar - sugar and amino acids
- Pollen – protein
- Most gather nectar from several different flower species
  - Depends mostly on tongue length and skill
- Pollen collection is usually more selective
  - Some will use any flowering plant, many focus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



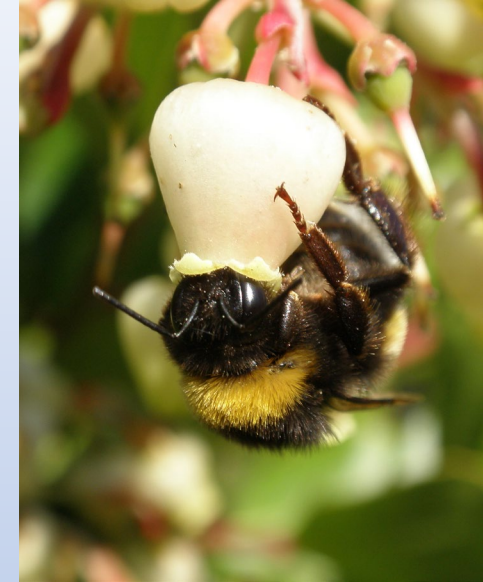


# Floral Resources



- 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

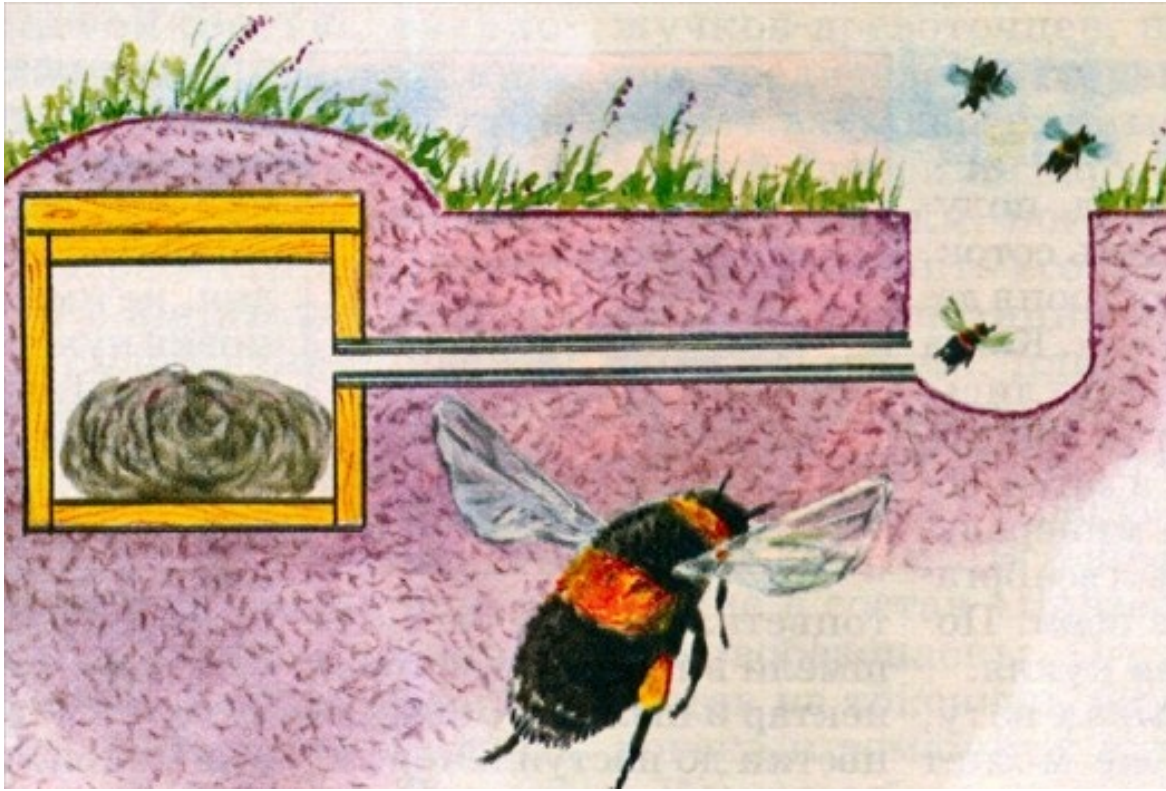


# Nesting Resources – Ground Nesters

- 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.



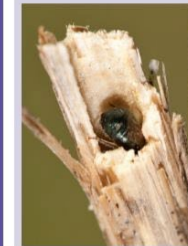
CAVITY NEST

EGG

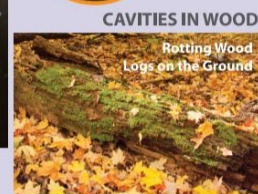
BEE BREAD



CAVITIES IN ROCKS



CAVITIES IN PLANT STEMS



CAVITIES IN WOOD  
Rotting Wood Logs on the Ground



Standing Dead Trees



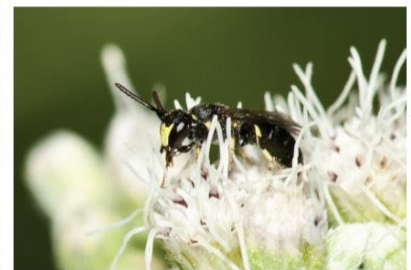
Female



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.



Graphics and content: Colleen Satyshur, Elaine Evans, Heather Holm, Sarah Foltz-Jordan



# Nests for Native Bees

[www.xerces.org](http://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







Phish Photography



Phish Photography

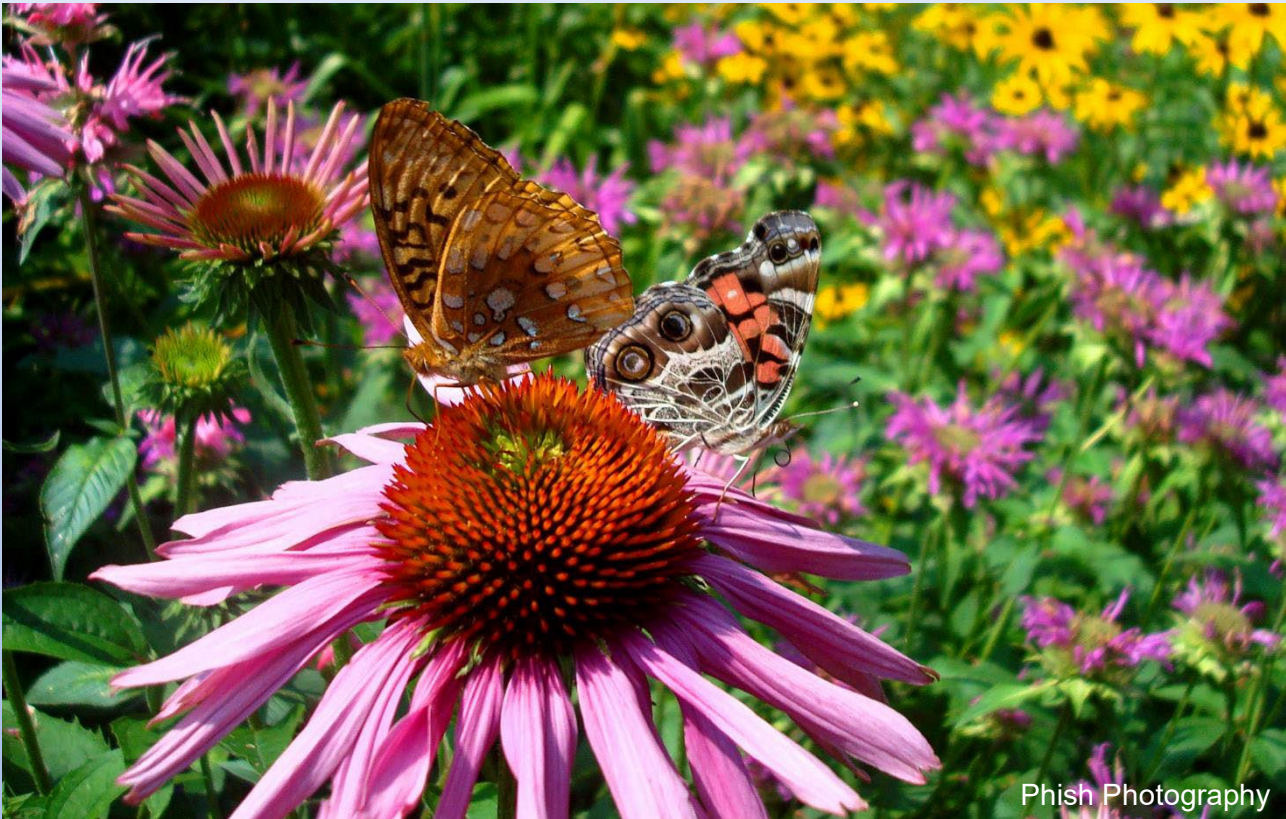


Phish Photography

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



Phish Photography  
*Halictidae* – Sweat Bee



# *Eupatorium maculatum* – Spotted Joe Pye Weed



*Arctia caja* –  
Great Tiger Moth

*Bombus insularis* –  
Indiscriminate Cuckoo  
Bumble Bee



*Asclepias incarnata* – Swamp Milkweed



Phish Photography

*Sphex ichneumoneus* – Great Golden Digger Wasp





# *Asclepias syriaca* – Common Milkweed



Phish *Epistrophe grossulariae*- Hover fly





# *Lobelia cardinalis* – Cardinal Flower



*Archilochus colubris* –  
Ruby-throated Hummingbird





*Symphotrichum nova angliae* – New England Aster



*Bombus impatiens* – Impatient Bumble Bee



*Syrphus ribesii* - Hoverfly



# *Rudbeckia hirta* – Blackeyed Susan

*Phidippus clarus* –  
Jumping Spider

*Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria* –  
Blackberry Looper



*Agapostemon virescens* –  
Green Metallic Bee

*Misumena vatia* –  
Goldenrod Crab Spider





# *Carex pensylvanica* – Pennsylvania Sedge



*Euphyes vestris* - Dun Skipper



*Geranium maculatum* – Spotted Geranium



Phish Photography

*Apis mellifera* – Honey Bee



J. Michael Moore - Bugwood

UGA2102048

*Heliopsis virescens* -  
Tobacco Budworm



J. Michael Moore - Bugwood



# *Heliopsis helianthoides* – False Sunflower



*Chlosyne nycteis* -  
Silvery Checkerspot





# *Monarda fistulosa* – Wild Bergamot



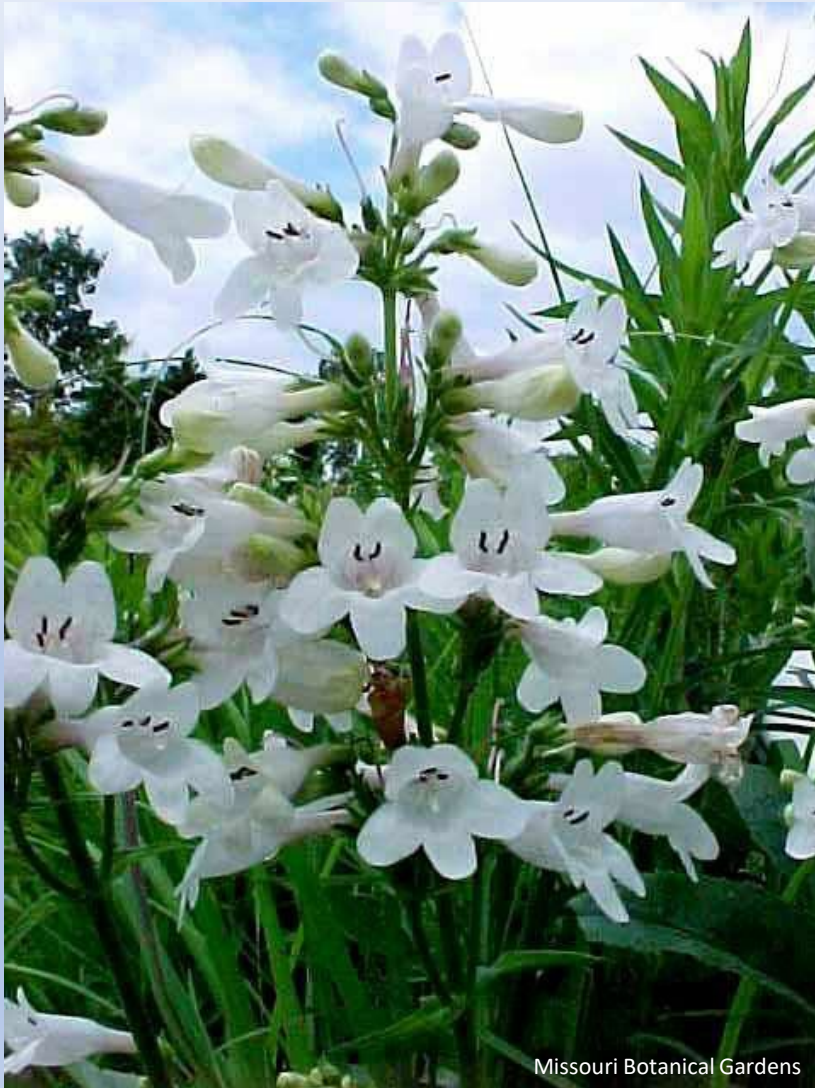
Unknow Microlep



*Pyrausta signatalis* –  
Monarda caterpillar



# *Penstemon digitalis* - Beardtongue



*Osmia bucephala*  
Bufflehead Mason Bee



*Elaphria chalconia*  
Chalcedony Midget



# *Phlox subulata* – Creeping Phlox



*Hemaris diffinis* – Snowberry  
Clearwing Moth



# *Schizachryium scoparium* – Little Bluestem



*Polites origenes* –  
Crossline Skipper





# *Solidago canadensis* - Canada Goldenrod



*Vespula maculifrons* -  
Eastern Yellowjacket



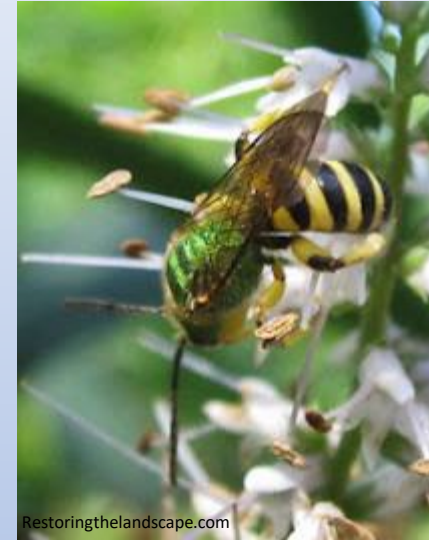
*Cucullia convexipennis* -  
Brown-hooded Owlet



*Cucullia asteroides* -  
Goldenrod Hooded Owlet



# *Veronicastrum virginicum* – Culver's Root



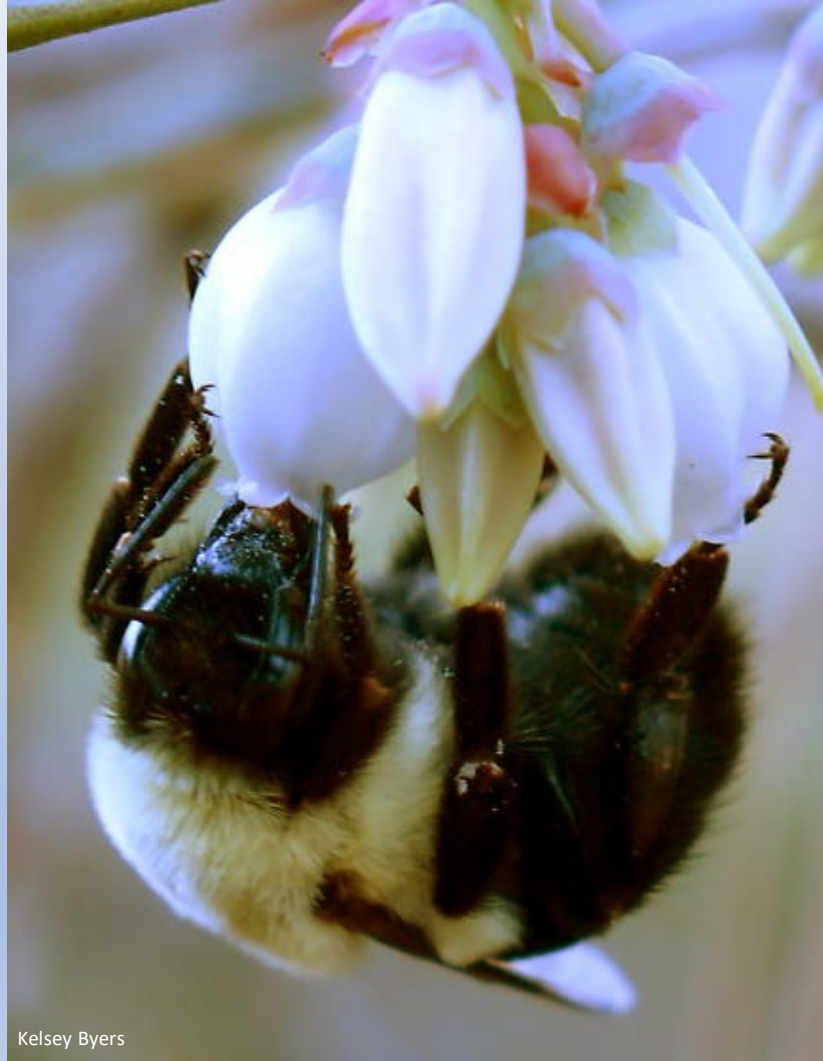
*Agapostemon splendens* - Brown-winged Striped-Sweat bee



*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



# 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



Pitch Photography

Mary Anne Borge

Hermit Thrush



# *Quercus* spp. - Oaks



Paul Wray

UGA0008254

*Quercus alba* – White Oak



Charley Eiseman

*Peridea angulosa* –  
Angulose Prominent



Paul Wray

UGA0008243

*Quercus rubra* – Red Oak



James Solomon

UGA3057064

*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



Restoring the Little  
Things that Run  
the World

Why It Matters  
and What We  
Can Do



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

Doug Tallamy

- Cut your lawn in half
- Avoid senseless mowing
- Remove invasive species from your property
- Use keystone plants
- Build a landscaped layered with plants
- Put motion sensors on your security lights
- Minimize reliance on pesticide use
- Share these ideas with your neighbors





Minimize lawn areas



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



# Invasive plants

<https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/invasiveplants.shtml>



## Do Not Sell Plant List

The invasive plants listed below are illegal to import, export, buy, sell or intentionally propagate for sale or distribution in Maine. The ban includes all cultivars, varieties and hybrids of these plants.

Species on this list may no longer be sold after the effective date.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Effective Date
<a href="#">Acer ginnala</a>	Amur maple	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Acer platanoides</a>	Norway Maple	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Aegopodium podagraria</a>	Bishop's Weed	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Ailanthus altissima</a>	Tree of Heaven	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Alliaria petiolata</a>	Garlic Mustard	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Amorpha fruticosa</a>	False Indigo	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Ampelopsis glandulosa</a>	Porcelainberry	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Artemisia vulgaris</a>	Common Mugwort	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Berberis thunbergii</a>	Japanese Barberry	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Berberis vulgaris</a>	Common Barberry	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Celastrus orbiculatus</a>	Asiatic Bittersweet	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Elaeagnus umbellata</a>	Autumn Olive	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Euonymus alatus</a>	Winged Euonymus	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Euphorbia cyparissias</a>	Cypress Spurge	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Fallopia baldschuanica</a>	Chinese Bindweed	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Fallopia japonica</a>	Japanese Knotweed	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Fraxinus alnus</a>	Glossy Buckthorn	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Hesperis matronalis</a>	Dame's Rocket	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Impatiens glandulifera</a>	Ornamental Jewelweed	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Iris pseudacorus</a>	Yellow Iris	January 1, 2018
<a href="#">Ligustrum vulgare</a>	Common Privet	January 1, 2018

# 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/plant/horticulture/invasiveplants.shtml](http://www.maine.gov/dacf/plant/horticulture/invasiveplants.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](mailto:HORTICULTURE@MAINE.GOV)  
[WWW.MAINE.GOV/HORT](http://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




## 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

# 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



# Spare the Sprays. Even Organic Ones

PESTICIDE	NON-TOXIC	LOW TOXICITY	HIGHLY TOXIC
<b>Insecticides/Repellants/Pest Barriers</b>			
<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			■
<b>Herbicides/Plant Growth Regulators/Adjuvants</b>			
Adjuvants		■	
Corn Gluten	■		
Gibberellic Acid	■		
Horticultural Vinegar		■	
<b>Fungicides</b>			
Copper		■	
Copper Sulfate			■
Lime Sulfur	■		
Sulfur			■

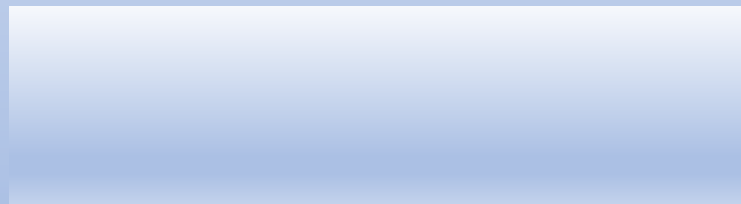
Toxicity of  
Common Organic  
Pesticides to  
Pollinators

Soaps and Oils, only  
when directly sprayed  
upon the pollinator





*Pass  
It On!*



<https://www.audubon.org/native-plants>

## American Witch-Hazel

*Hamamelis virginiana*



Also known as Common Witch-Hazel, Snapping Hazelnut, Striped or Spotted Alder, and Winterbloom, this perennial, fall-blooming, deciduous shrub or small tree grows 15 to 20 feet tall. It grows in full sun and partial shade, in dry to moist soil, but prefers rich, acidic, well-drained soil. American Witch-Hazel produces fragrant, yellow flowers with petals that resemble crumpled strips from October to December and greenish seed capsules that mature to light brown.

Attributes Shrubs, Trees, Fruit, Butterflies, Caterpillars, Nuts

Add to your plant list

Buy Now

May attract

Cardinals & Grosbeaks



Orioles



Nuthatches



Wrens



Thrushes



Mockingbirds & Thrashers



Many great plant choice sources today





## Choose the Perfect Plant

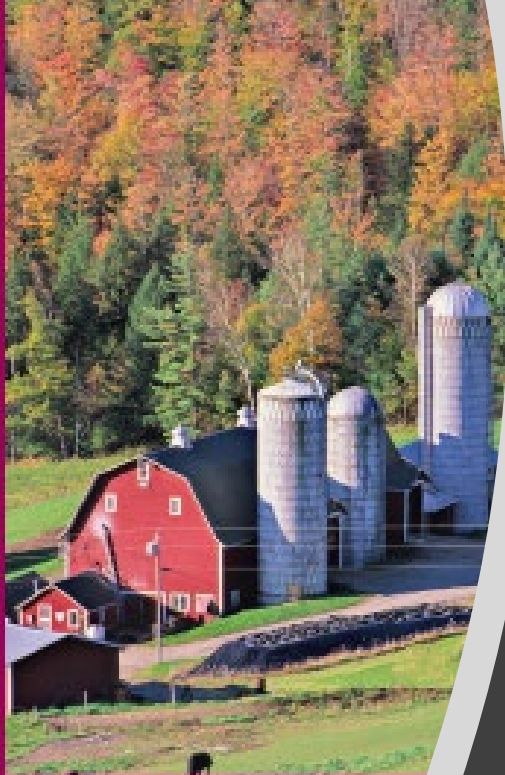
Use the "Filter By" dropdowns below to filter plants based on five different criteria (Bloom Month, Sunlight, Size/Plant Height, Caterpillars Hosted, and Wildlife Benefited). The results will automatically appear based on your choices. Check [here](#) for updates on Maine Audubon plant sales and availability.

<https://mainenativeplants.org/plant-finder/>

Many great plant choice sources today



SELECTING  
PLANTS  
FOR  
POLLINATORS



A REGIONAL GUIDE FOR FARMERS, LAND MANAGERS, AND GARDENERS IN THE



ADIRONDACK  
NEW ENGLAND  
MIXED FOREST  
CONIFEROUS  
FOREST  
ALPINE MEADOW  
PROVINCE



Many great  
plant choice  
sources today

<https://www.pollinator.org/pollinator.org/assets/generalFiles/AdirondackFINAL.pdf>

INCLUDING THE STATE



<https://www.nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/>

Bring your garden to life.

Find Native Plants



Find Butterflies



My List



Many great plant choice sources today



**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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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





## Where to Buy Native Plants

The native plant movement is gaining traction in much of the U.S. — and that is fantastic! It can still be difficult, though, to source local native plants and seeds; so to help, we've carefully curated the following directory of where to buy northeastern native plants by state, including:

- Wholesale and retail nurseries that specialize in or include a wide selection of native plants
- Native plant sales hosted by nonprofits and co-ops annually or seasonally

While we include the highest quality plant nurseries in this directory, it is still important that you do your own research to find out what native plants are in stock, if the plants are grown from seed, and if the nurseries use



Where to buy native plants



# Pest management resources

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

**Got Pests?**

Pests can be insects, weeds, fungi, mice and other animals, or microorganisms, like bacteria and viruses. Before you swat, stamp, or spray, know your enemy and, most importantly, know that it is an enemy, and not a [beneficial](#) or harmless plant or animal.

**Do you know the name of your pest?**

Search by name of your pest:

**If not, select from the options below.**

**Where is it found?**

- HOME
- FRUIT
- LAWNS & YARDS
- VEGETABLES
- TREES & SHRUBS
- PEOPLE & PETS
- FLOWERS

**What kind of pest is it?**

- WEED
- PLANT DISEASE
- BUG
- OTHER CRITTER

Teaching kids to identify and manage pests?  
[K-12 IPM Curricula](#)

**Featured Links**

- [Maine Integrated Pest Management Council](#)
- [Maine Board of Pesticides Control](#)
- [Maine Natural Areas Invasive Plants](#)
- [Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention](#)
- [Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry](#)
- [Maine YardScaping](#)
- [University of Maine Cooperative Extension IPM for Maine Homeowners](#)
  - [Have Your Pest Identified \(Diagnostic Lab\)](#)
- [USDA APHIS Wildlife Services](#)

## Home and Garden IPM from Cooperative Extension

Home Critter ID Photo Gallery Alphabetical List of Critters Fact Sheets Frequent Specimens and Inquiries Invasive Species More

### Identification of Pests and Critters for People in Maine

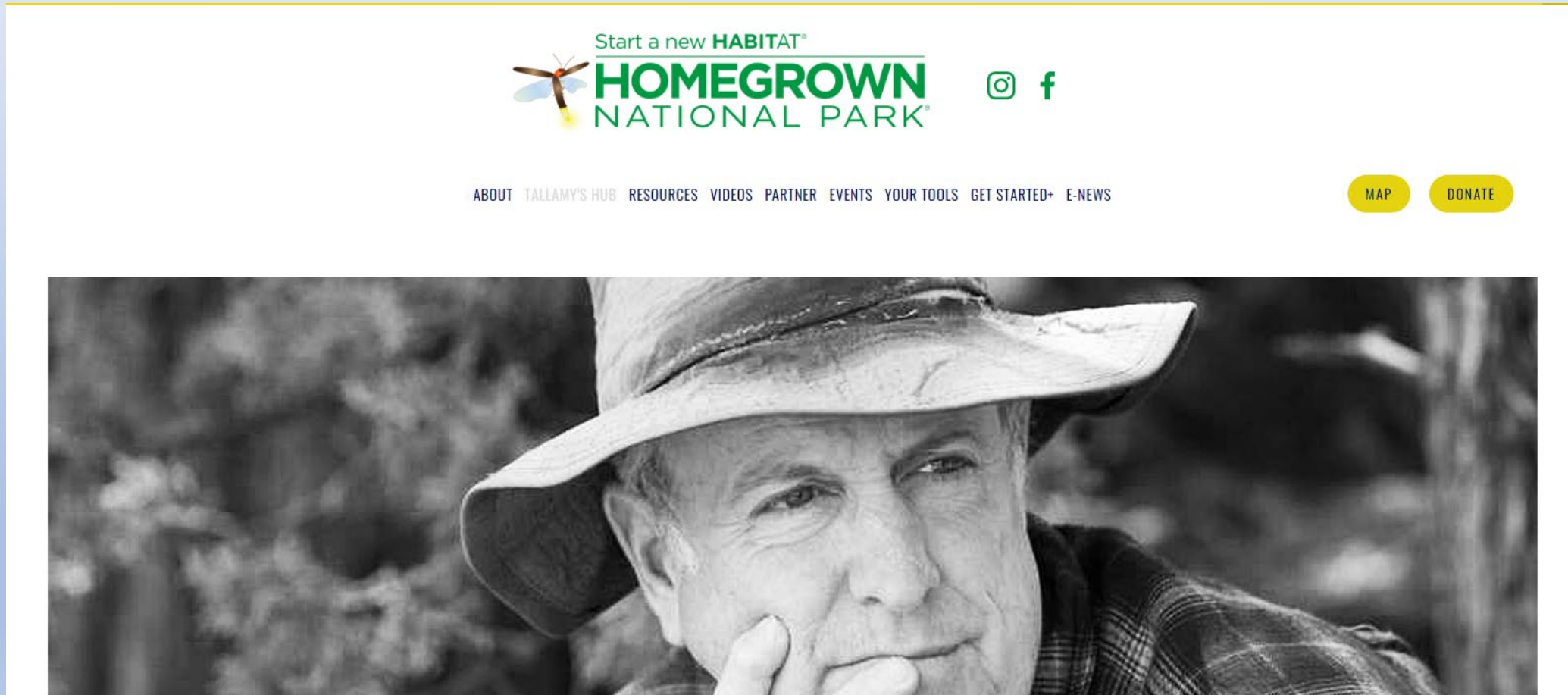
- Critter Identification
- Photo Gallery
- Alphabetical List of Critters
- Frequent Specimens and Inquiries
- Information / Fact Sheets
- Invasive Insect Species
- Spiders

**Don't Transport Firewood from Out-of-State!**  
Help us protect Maine's forests from the Invasive Emerald Ash Borer. Find out how on our Emerald Ash Borer page.

**Information you can use, research you can trust.**  
[University of Maine Cooperative Extension](#) is your doorway to [University of Maine](#) expertise. For more than 100 years, we've been putting university research to work in homes, businesses, farms, and communities—in every corner of Maine.

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

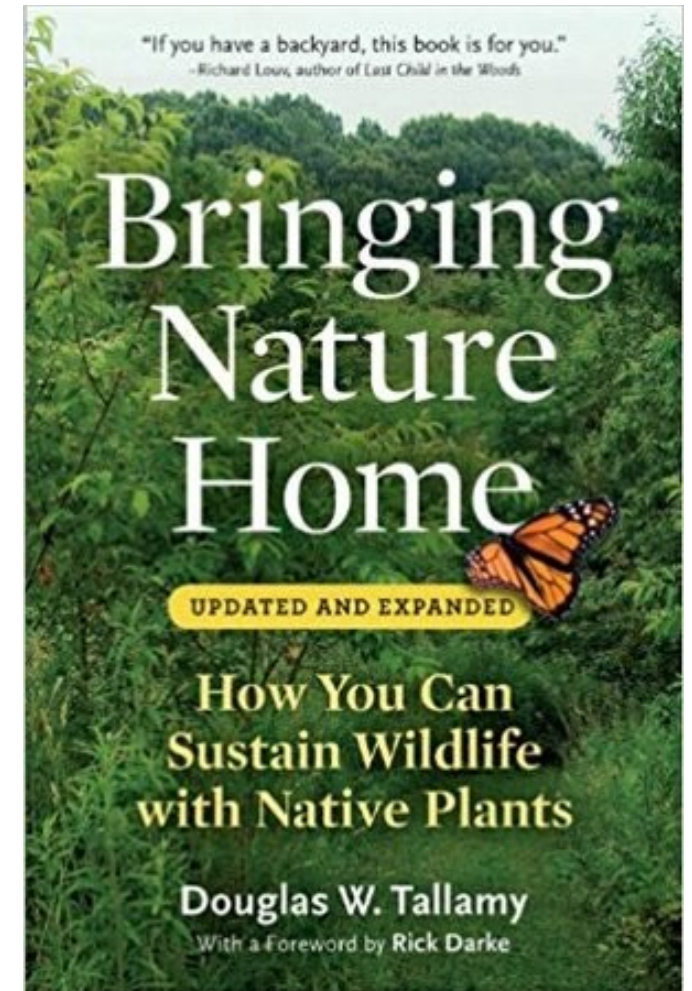
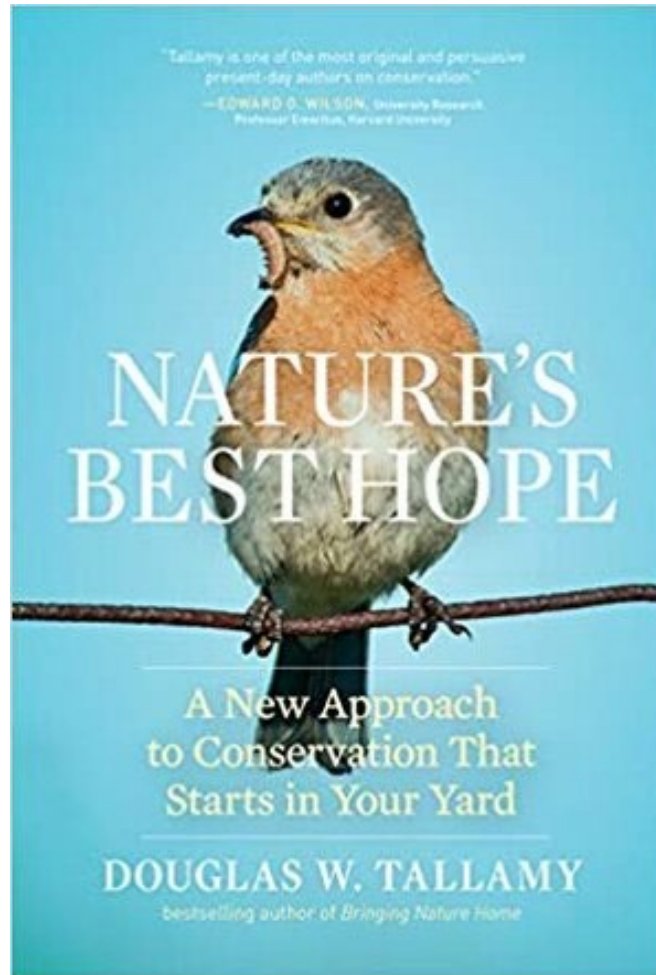
# Resources



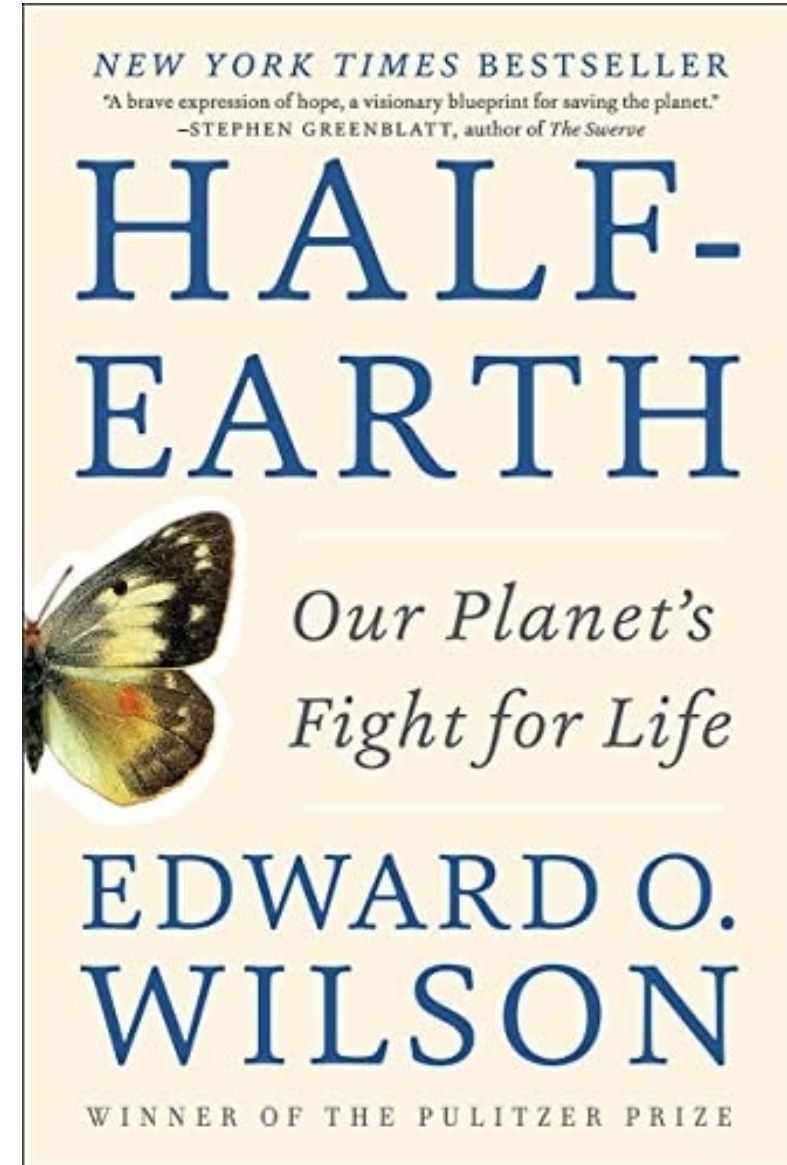
<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/tallamys-hub-1>



# Resources



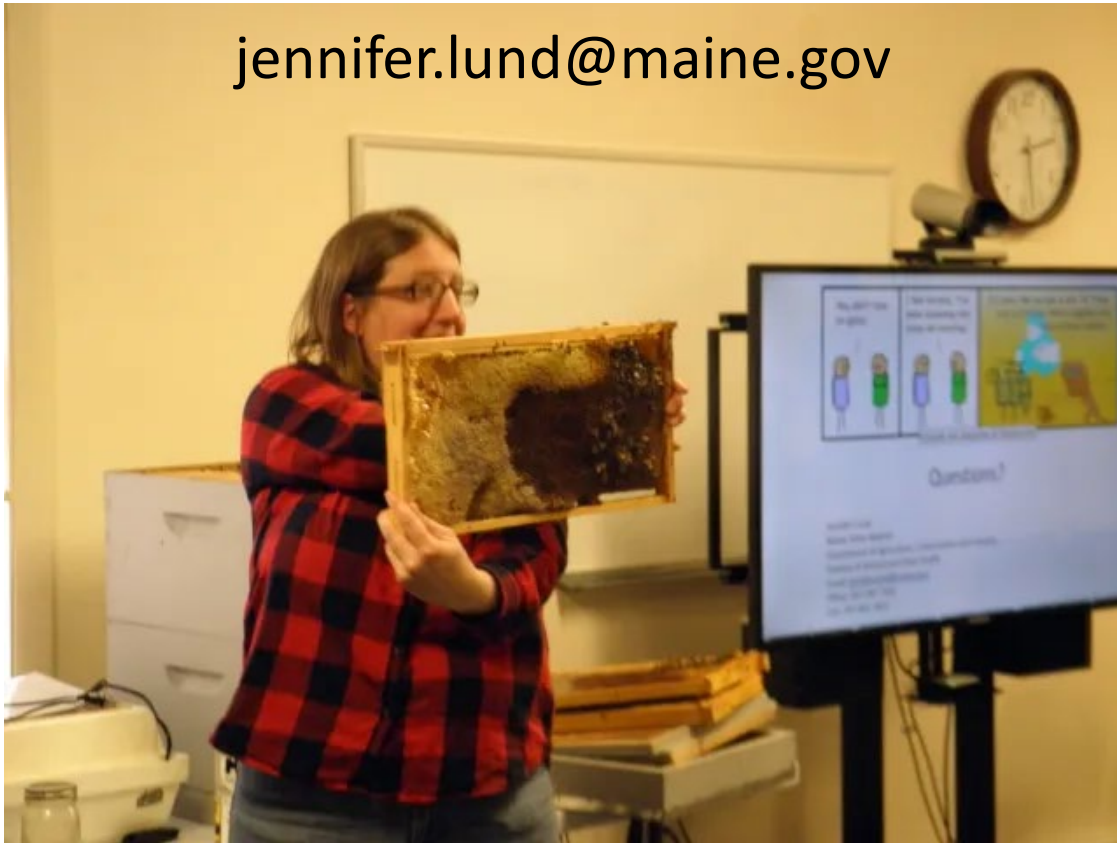
# Resources



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



jennifer.lund@maine.gov



A screenshot of the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation &amp; Forestry website. The header features the state logo and navigation links for "About", "Animals &amp; Plants", "Forest", "Geology", "Recreation", "Farming", "Planning", "Licensing &amp; Regulations", and "Bureaus &amp; Programs". A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled "Apiary (Honey Bee) Program" and includes a section for the "Maine Beekeeper Survey 2021/2022" with a "Take the Survey" button. A sidebar on the left lists various services like "Division of Animal and Plant Health" and "Animal Health". A right sidebar contains sections for "APIARY RESOURCES", "BEEKEEPER SURVEY" (with links to survey results), "FORMS" (with links to application forms), and "HONEY BEE MANAGEMENT RESOURCES" (with links to research and diagnostic laboratories).

# Resources

<https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/apiary/index.shtml>



# Questions?

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