

Menunkatuck Audubon Society
PO Box 214
Guilford, CT 06437

MENUNKATUCK



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Native Plant Sale for the Birds, Bees, Butterflies, and other Pollinators

Native plants and pollinators

Butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, and moths depend on native plants for their rich nectar and pollen. While going about their daily business, pollinators transfer pollen between flowers of the same species. These pollinated plants will then produce fertile seeds. Unfortunately, native plants are becoming displaced by non-native species.

Pollinators are critical to our food supply and are responsible for the pollination of the vast majority of all flowering plants. Foods and beverages produced with the help of pollinators include: apples, blueberries, chocolate, coffee, melons, peaches, potatoes, pumpkins, vanilla, almonds and tequila. Over 150 food crops in the US depend on pollinators!

Native plants also are beneficial to songbirds. These plants support native insects, most of which are specialists rather than generalists and will not feed on non-natives. Insects are a critical food source for a variety of birds and other animals, particularly those raising young. Baby birds depend on a steady diet of insects for survival. Native plants support 35% more caterpillar biomass than nonnatives do. More insects mean more birds! In addition, birds depend on berries and seeds of shrubs, grasses, and flowers in the fall and winter.

Native plants require less care! They are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions. Native plants work well for landscaping, and once established they rarely need watering or mowing. Less time working on the garden means more time relaxing and enjoying it!

The shrubs and some of the perennials that we are selling come from local nurseries.

This year we are partnering with Roses for Autism, a nonprofit garden store in Guilford that grows and sells fragrant fresh cut roses, and other unique gifts while providing career training and mentorship to young adults with autism and other disabilities. They are growing many of the perennials that we are selling.

Menunkatuck Audubon Society is participating in Audubon's One Million Plants for Birds program. The goal is to plant 1,000,000 native plants in five years. Show your participation with the Menunkatuck Plants for Birds yard sign. The 9"X12" aluminum sign can be yours for \$10.



Key:	Butterflies		Full Sun		Dry	
	Bees		Partial Shade		Spring	
	Hummingbirds		Shade		Summer	
	Songbirds		Moist		Fall	
	Deer Resistant		Average		Winter	

Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) is a 6-inch shrub, which once established can form an attractive evergreen groundcover that requires little maintenance. Small urn-shaped and waxy white to pink flowers bloom from May to June and bear bright red fruit in drupes. Leathery dark green leaves are an inch long and in fall change from a dark green to a reddish-green to purple. The flowers of bearberry attract butterflies and hummingbirds and the fruit is a favorite of birds and other wildlife.



Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) is a 1-3-foot-tall perennial that has striking yellow and orange, repeat-blooming flowers that are attractive to many insect species, including milkweed beetles, many native bees, butterflies, moths, and hummingbirds. As with other milkweeds it is a host plant for monarch butterfly caterpillars. It grows in full sun or part shade and tolerates moist to dry soil and is deer resistant.



Wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*) is a 3-4-foot dense shrubby perennial with attractive blue-green leaves. In late spring, blue to indigo pea-shaped flowers are held aloft on upright flower stalks. Wild indigo is a nectar source for bees and butterflies, and the plants host caterpillars of Frosted Elfin, Eastern tailed Blue, Wild Indigo Duskywing, and Clouded and Orange sulfur butterflies, as well as the caterpillars of moths and skippers. The plants are somewhat unpalatable to deer and rabbits.



Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*) is a 4-7-foot-tall perennial that grows in moist, rich soil in full sun or partial shade. Its 10-inch domed flower head is composed of several branches bearing tiny, vanilla-scented pinkish-purple florets. Joe Pye weed blooms mid-summer to early fall and produces attractive seed heads that persist well into winter. Honey bees, bumble bees, other native bees, and butterflies visit the flower heads for nectar and pollen. Songbirds eat the seeds.



Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum* 'Espresso') is an 18-24-inch perennial with a dense spreading form that works well in the front of any planting and is very tolerant of partial or even full shade conditions. Its dark red-brown foliage serves as a colorful backdrop for loads of small pink to lilac flowers that bloom from mid-May through late June. Bumblebees, mason bees, other native bees, pollinating flies, butterflies, and skippers visit the flowers for nectar or pollen. Plants host the caterpillars of several moth species. Some birds eat the seeds.



Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) has deep blue flowers crowded along the upper section of 2-3-foot tall spikes and makes an impressive show in the perennial garden where it attracts hummingbirds. Great blue lobelia plants were used medicinally by Native Americans. Blue lobelia plants prefer average to moist rich soil in full sun and make a striking contrast in color when planted near red cardinal flower.



Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens* 'John Clayton') is a twining vine with round to oval leaves. The lovely clear yellow tubular flowers make quite a show in late spring to early summer and are a favorite of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. After flowering, the plant bears glossy red berries that attract songbirds. Trumpet honeysuckle prefers well-drained neutral soil and should be encouraged to climb a trellis or other support. It does best in full sun.



Scarlet Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma* 'Jacob Cline') is an erect 2-5-foot perennial that grows best in full sun but will adapt to partial sun. It prefers rich loamy soil. After becoming established it is drought-resistant. Bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds flock to the scarlet red flowers for nectar through the blooming period beginning in midsummer. Its aromatic foliage makes it unpalatable to deer and other herbivores.



Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah') is a perennial warm season grass that varies in height from 2 to 3 feet with feathery panicles rising 1-2 feet above the foliage. Flowers are pinkish to reddish, maturing to silvery gray. Autumn color of the plants is various shades of red. Plants remain upright throughout the winter. The plant is a larval host for skippers. The seeds provide food for turkeys, doves, and songbirds. Switchgrass prefers full sun, and moist, fertile soil however will tolerate a wide variety of soil types. Switchgrass thrives along the coast by the ocean, tolerating salt spray and wind, and is deer resistant.



Woodland Phlox (*Phlox divaricata*) is an indispensable spring ephemeral for eastern shade gardeners. Enjoy a knee-high sea of elegant, violet-blue flowers that provide valuable early season nectar for swallowtail butterflies, day-flying sphinx moths, and hummingbirds. Its 1-foot flowering stems die back after blooming and in the summer spread low stems of more rounded, dark green foliage. It will usually begin to self-sow and create



great drifts that blend well with other woodlanders in successional plantings. The leaves and stems are somewhat unpalatable to deer but are often nibbled by rabbits.



Short-toothed Mountain Mint

(Pycnanthemum muticum) is a 2-3-foot-tall branching perennial with a 2-foot spread. It blooms from July through September with disk-like flowers that are in small clusters and slightly pink in color, surrounded by attractive silvery bracts. Mountain Mint is especially important to native bees including bumble bees. It expands into colonies from shallow rhizomes but is not invasive. Native bees, beneficial wasps, flies, beetles, skippers, and small butterflies frequent the blossoms. It grows in sunny or partly shaded sites with moist well-drained average soil. Its aromatic foliage makes it unpalatable to deer and rabbits.



Labrador Tea

(Rhododendron groenlandicum) is a wetland shrub that can reach up to three feet tall and can often have multiple stems. Its alternate evergreen leaves are oval or oblong shaped. Small, showy, and fragrant flowers appear in late May to early June. Labrador tea is an important nectar source for butterflies and bees, including bumble bees.



Brown-Eyed-Susan

(Rudbeckia triloba) is a short-lived perennial which self-seeds readily. It grows 2 to 5 feet tall, with numerous 1-2" wide, daisy-like, golden-yellow flowers with flat, purplish-brown centers that bloom from late summer until a hard frost. Brown-eyed Susan prefers moderate moisture, however, once established will tolerate most conditions including drought. Its prolonged floral display attracts native bees, pollinating flies, beneficial wasps, and butterflies. The late season seed heads attract finches and other birds.



Pussy Willow

(Salix discolor) is a narrow shrub or small tree to 20 ft. with multiple trunks and dark-gray, scaly bark. An early herald of spring, the Pussy Willow's silky catkins open well before other spring blooms. The flowers, conspicuous because they bloom on bare stems before leaves appear, are an important source of pollen for native bees and other

pollinators very early in the season. The blue-green leaves are a larval food source for Mourning Cloak and Viceroy butterflies.



Wrinkle-leaf Goldenrod

(Solidago rugosa 'Fireworks') is a 3-4-foot perennial that grows in unexceptional mounds of green foliage until the light-yellow flowers explode into bloom in late summer. Fireworks wrinkle-leaf goldenrod attracts many pollinating insects when flowering and has special value to native bees. Small songbirds will eat the seeds. Wrinkle-leaf goldenrod prefers moist, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade.



Prairie Dropseed

(Sporobolus heterolepis) is a 2-4-foot tufted warm season perennial grass with narrow fine textured leaves. It flowers in August and September with open flower panicles that are shades of pink and brown with a coriander scent. Its seed heads have a pinkish-brown color, and the foliage turns a golden color that lasts well into the winter, adding year-round interest to the garden. It is a crucial habitat for many native pollinators, butterflies, and songbirds. Prairie dropseed provides nesting material and structure for native bees. It is a nectar boon for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. The seeds are eaten by sparrows and other granivorous songbirds from late summer into winter.



New York Aster

(Symphyotrichum novi-belgii, formerly Aster novi-belgii) is a 3-4-foot-tall perennial that blooms from August through October. While it will grow on nutritionally poor soil in semi-shade, it prefers a sunny location and will also tolerate growing on the borders of salt marshes, inland marshes, and other moist areas. The purple daisy-like flowers of New York aster are an important fall source of nectar and pollen for bees, monarchs and other butterflies, flies, beetles, and moths. It is a host plant for the caterpillars of several moths, and songbirds will eat the seeds. It is deer and rabbit resistant.



Common name	Scientific name	Butterflies	Bees	Hummers	Songbirds	Deer Resistant	Bloom Time	Height
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	●	●	●	●	●	May-June	6"
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	●	●			●	July-Sept	1'-3'
Wild indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	●	●			●	May-June	3'-4'
Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	●	●		●	●	July-Sept	4'-7'
Wild Geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i> 'Espresso'	●	●		●	●	May-June	18"-24"
Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	●		●		●	July-Oct	2'-3'
Trumpet Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> 'John Clayton'	●		●	●		July-Sept	5'-6'
Scarlet Bee Balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i> 'Jacob Cline'	●	●	●		●	July-Aug	2'-5'
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Shenandoah'	●	●		●	●	Aug-Sept	2'-3'
Woodland Phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	●	●	●	●	●	April-May	12"-18"
Short-toothed Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	●	●			●	July-Sept	2'-3'
Labrador Tea	<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	●	●		●		May-June	2'-3'
Brown-Eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	●	●		●		July-Sept	2'-5'
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	●	●				Mar-Apr	to 20'
Wrinkle-leaf Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> 'Fireworks'	●	●		●	●	Aug-Sept	3'-4'
Prairie Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	●	●		●	●	Aug-Sept	2'-4'
New York Aster	<i>Symphotrichum novi-belgii</i>	●	●		●	●	Aug-Oct	3'-4'

Photos: Wild Indigo - Density, Wikimedia Commons; Joe-Pye Weed - PROKingsbrae Garden, Flickr; Geranium - Nicholas A. Tonelli, Flickr; Lobelia - Andrew C, Wikimedia Commons; Honeysuckle - UConn Horticulture Data Base; Switchgrass - David J. Stang, Wikimedia Commons; Mountain Mint - peganum - Wikimedia Commons; Brown-eyed Susan - Dcoetzee, Wikimedia Commons; Pussy Willow - Silk666, Wikimedia Commons; Goldenrod - F. D. Richards, Flickr; Dropseed - Jason Ryndock-PA-Natural Heritage Program; Aster - Rob Young, Wikimedia Commons

Plant	Size - Price	Quantity	Total
Bearberry (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>)	1 gal. - \$15		
Butterfly Weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia australis</i>)	1 gal. - \$12		
Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed (<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>)	1 gal. - \$12		
Wild Geranium (<i>Geranium maculatum</i> 'Espresso')	1 gal. - \$12		
Great Blue Lobelia (<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Trumpet Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> 'John Clayton')	2 gal. - \$20		
Scarlet Bee Balm (<i>Monarda didyma</i> 'Jacob Cline')	2 qt. - \$7		
Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Shenandoah')	2 gal. - \$15		
Woodland Phlox (<i>Phlox divaricata</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Short-toothed Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Labrador Tea (<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>)	1 gal. - \$15		
Brown-Eyed-Susan (<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>)	2 gal. - \$16		
Pussy Willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>)	2 gal. - \$20		
Wrinkle-leaf Goldenrod (<i>Solidago rugosa</i> 'Fireworks')	2 qt. - \$7		
Prairie Dropseed (<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>)	1 gal. - \$12		
New York Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Plants for Birds sign	\$10		
Subtotal			
Additional Donation to Menunkatuck (Tax Deductible)			
Total			

Circle the Preferred Pickup Date and Time

DATE/TIME	DATE/TIME	DATE/TIME
May 18 2 pm - 4 pm	May 18 4 pm - 6 pm	May 19 9 am - noon

Important Information

Orders due: Saturday, May 5

Pickup dates: Friday, May 18 and Saturday, May 19. To expedite pickup, please pick a time slot.

Location: Roses for Autism, 929 Boston Post Rd, Guilford, CT 06437

All plant orders are subject to availability.

Survivability: There is no guarantee of growth. Plants will be healthy, well-graded stock from a reputable local nurseries.

Questions? Email Lesley Orlowski at lesley@menunkatuck.org.

Please keep this copy for your records.

Plant	Size - Price	Quantity	Total
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Butterfly Weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
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Great Blue Lobelia (<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Trumpet Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> 'John Clayton')	2 gal. - \$20		
Scarlet Bee Balm (<i>Monarda didyma</i> 'Jacob Cline')	2 qt. - \$7		
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Short-toothed Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Labrador Tea (<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>)	1 gal. - \$15		
Brown-Eyed-Susan (<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>)	2 gal. - \$16		
Pussy Willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>)	2 gal. - \$20		
Wrinkle-leaf Goldenrod (<i>Solidago rugosa</i> 'Fireworks')	2 qt. - \$7		
Prairie Dropseed (<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>)	1 gal. - \$12		
New York Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i>)	2 qt. - \$7		
Plants for Birds sign	\$10		
Subtotal			
Additional Donation to Menunkatuck (Tax Deductible)			
Total			

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____

E-mail (to confirm order) _____

Circle the Preferred Pickup Date and Time

DATE/TIME	DATE/TIME	DATE/TIME
May 18 2 pm - 4 pm	May 18 4 pm - 6 pm	May 19 9 am - noon

YES! I would like to volunteer at the plant pick-up. _____ (We will contact you to confirm date and time.)

Orders must be received by Saturday, May 5

Mail this completed form with check to:

Menunkatuck Audubon Society • PO Box 214 • Guilford, CT 06437