

The Community Center Pollinator Garden

Resource Manual Volume 2



A Civic Project Maintained By The Skaneateles Garden Club
Supported By Our Community

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Plant Descriptors Included In Volume 1

Butterfly and Bee Fun Facts

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Common milkweed

Common zinnia

Daylily

Goat's beard

Hairy mountain mint

Perennial salvia

Perennial sunflower

Scarlet beebalm

Spiderwort

Sundrops

Turtlehead

Apricot Coral Bells



Also known as: Coral Bells, Alumroot

Botanical name: *Heuchera villosa*

Description: Apricot coral bells have thick, maple-like, rich, pink-apricot scalloped leaves that deepen to burnt orange as the season progresses. In late spring, *Heuchera* 'Apricot' produces long-lasting sprays of tiny, bell-shaped blooms that rise above the foliage.

Pollinator: Coral Bells attract butterflies and hummingbirds.

The Coral Bells name: The Coral Bells name derives from the nodding, bell-shaped flowers.

Interesting Fact: *Heuchera villosa* is native to most of the eastern United States, where it is typically found in rocky open woods or moist, shady ledges and crevices. Foliage lasts through the winter.

Symbolism: Coral Bells represent enthusiasm and desire. A symbol of good luck to the recipient.

Characteristics:

- Plant Type – Evergreen
- Lifespan – Perennial
- Bloom Time – Mid Spring to early summer.
- Plant Height – 12 inches
- Flower Color – Bloom color: pink, Foliage Color: red/orange
- Flower Size – Thin stem lined with tiny bell-like blooms.

Garden Tip: *Heuchera* 'Apricot' prefers mostly shade, particularly in the afternoon and moist, fertile, well-drained soil. resistant. *Heuchera* are great easy to grow perennials for containers as well as the shady border. Coral Bell blooms make delicate additions to cut arrangements.

Sunlight: Part sun to partial shade.

Care: An all-around perfect low maintenance evergreen perennial. Frequent division helps to maintain vigor. Coral Bells are deer resistant.

Scientific Classification:

Genus: Heuchera

Family: Saxifragaceae

Order: Saxifragales

Class: Plantae

Phylum: Angiosperms, Eudicots, Tracheophytes.

Source: *Wikipedia*

Joe-Pye weeds



Also known as: Hollow Joe-Pye weed, Trumpetweed, Queen of the meadow, Hollow-stemmed Joe-pye-weed, Purple thoroughwort.

Botanical Name: *Eutrochium fistulosum*

Description: Joe-Pye weed is an herbaceous perennial plant that has thick stems with lance-shaped, serrated dark green leaves that can grow up to a foot in length. In midsummer, tiny mauve or pink-purple flowers bloom in large clusters atop the stem. Joe-Pye weed is known for its beautiful and fragrant flowers.

Pollinator: Joe-Pye weed, with its large clusters of tubular flowers, is an important native food source for wildlife. Nectar rich blooms attract a variety of bees and butterflies. Joe-Pye weed also attract birds, who in the fall, will feed on the seeds. This tall plant also provides shelter, cover and protection for our precious pollinators.

The Joe-Pye weed Name: Legend has it the name originated from an Indian pharmacist, Joe Pye, who used concoctions from this wild plant found in nearby woods to cure typhoid fever.

Interesting Fact: Joe-Pye weed is native to North America and is a member of the sunflower family. Since the stem is hollow in the middle, the plant is often called Hollow Joe-Pye weed.

Symbolism: Joe-Pye weed is considered an aphrodisiac with some Native American tribes. In the language of flowers, Joe-Pye is said to mean Delay.

Characteristics: Plant Type –herb

Lifespan – Perennial

Bloom Time – summer through the fall

Plant Height – 4-7 feet (can grow up to 12 feet)

Flower Size – 1 inch

Garden Tip: The tall plumes of Joe-Pye weed offer a stellar backdrop for other flowers. They don't bloom until late summer or early fall, but their height means you can plant them behind

smaller, earlier blooming varieties This plant is deer resistant and generally pest and disease free.

Sunlight: Full sun to partial shade.

Care: Joe-Pye weed is super easy to take care and commonly used in landscaping. This plant is deer resistant.

Scientific Classification:

Genus: *Eutrochium*

Family: Asteraceae – Daisy, Compositae, Aster, Composite, Sunflower

Order: Asterales – Asters, Bellflowers, Fanflowers and Allies.

Class: Tracheophytes - Eudicots. Asterids.

Phylum – Tracheophyta – Vascular plants, Seed plants, Tracheophytes.

Source: *Picture This* App, Wikipedia

Forsythia



Also known as: Showy forsythia, Garden forsythia, Border forsythia, and Golden bell.

Botanical Name: *Forsythia x intermedia*

Description: This ornamental deciduous shrub, known as border forsythia, makes an excellent hedge or border, as its name suggests. In early spring, before its leaves appear, border forsythia bushes are covered in prolific amounts of bright yellow flowers. These bushes are easy to grow and respond well to pruning. Flower buds are separate from the leaf buds, and the buds open first. Flowers last about two weeks. As they start to fade, the leaf buds begin to open. Forsythia leaves are pointed and have toothed edges.

Pollinator: The forsythia shrub not only makes a vigorous border or backdrop for any yard, it also attracts bees, birds and butterflies. Although it is a non- native species and not a huge pollen source, this early blooming shrub is an important food source for bees emerging from hibernation. Forsythia is an important part of the bees' diet providing a bit of food early in the season when not much else is blooming.

The Forsythia Name: Named after William Forsyth, a Scottish botanist who was a royal head gardener and a founding member of the Royal Horticulture Society, the forsythia derives from the brilliant yellow shrub that is one of the first signs of spring in a chilly climate.

Interesting Fact: Native to China, you can find forsythia throughout much of the northeastern united States and Canada. The forsythia x intermedia is a hybrid of forsythia suspensa and forsythia viridissima.

Symbolism: In the language of flowers, the forsythia flower carries the symbolic meaning of excitement, anticipation, and a new start at the beginning of spring each year.

Characteristics: Plant Type –Shrub
Lifespan – Perennial
Bloom Time – Early-mid spring
Plant Height – 8-10 feet
Flower Size – 1 inch

Garden Tip: The best time to prune forsythia shrubs is right after they have finished blooming in the spring.

Sunlight: Full sun to partial shade.

Care: Border forsythia is super easy to take care of with resistance to almost all pests and diseases. It is a perfect option for gardeners with brown thumbs. These fast-growing shrubs can be pruned to maintain a desired shape and size. A natural look can also look entirely appropriate for shrub borders alongside wooded areas.

Scientific Classification:

Genus: *Forsythia*

Family: Oleaceae

Order: Lamiales

Class: Magnoliospida - Eudicots. Dicots, Dicotyledons.

Phylum – Tracheophyta – Vascular plants.

Source: *Picture This App*

Mandarin Honeysuckle



Also known as: Honeysuckle 'Mandarin', Lonicera 'Mandarin' Honeysuckle, Lonicera macgregoril 'Mandarin', Lonicera hybrid.

Botanical Name: *Lonicera x mandarin*

Description: Mandarin Honeysuckle is a delightful, tubular, mandarin orange flower with a pale orange interior and oval dark green leaves. This vigorous deciduous vine has a twining habit that will quickly cloak shade arbors, old trees, lamp-posts, latticework, pergolas, and trellises. Drape over walls or let it sprawl across the rooftop for cottage garden charm. Great for privacy screening or blocking unsightly views.

Pollinator: Arranged in clusters, this tubular flower opens copper purple and turns mandarin orange on the outside with a slighter orange on the inside. The highly fragrant flowers are rich with sweet nectar that is irresistible to butterflies and hummingbirds. Honeysuckle also attracts bees and other pollinators.

The Mandarin Honeysuckle Name: The name 'honeysuckle' is derived from hummingbirds that love the sweet nectar and can fit neatly into the tubular flowers with their narrow beaks. The mandarin honeysuckle is a sterile hybrid cross between *Lonicera tragophylla* and Lonicera brownii that was developed by the University of British Columbia Botanical Garden in the late 1980's.

Interesting Fact: All parts of the honeysuckle, including the vine and flowers, are poisonous to dogs who can't properly digest the plant's toxic properties.

Symbolism: In the language of flowers, a popular meaning of the honeysuckle is sweetness and bonds of love. It was once believed that if honeysuckle grew around a home's entrance it would bring good luck and stop evil spirits from entering.

Characteristics: Plant Type –vine, climbing shrub

Lifespan – Perennial

Bloom Time – Late spring through the fall

Plant Height – 15 – 20 feet

Flower Size – 2 inches

Garden Tip: This is an easy care, non-invasive, fast growing climbing vine with a long bloom season and showy flowers. Plant in the spring or early fall to give plants the best start. Choose a location that will allow roots to spread and branches to grow freely. This plant is deer resistant and generally pest and disease free.

Sunlight: Full sun to partial shade.

Care: Easily grown in average, well-drained soil. Water deeply and regularly during the first growing season to establish an extensive root system. Provide support such as a trellis or arbor as needed. Prune annually to control its' size.

Scientific Classification:

Genus: *Lonicera*

Family: Caprifoliaceae

Order: Dipsacales

Class: Tracheophytes - Eudicots. Angiosperms, Asterids.

Phylum – Tracheophyta – Vascular plants.

Source: *Picture This* App, monrovia.com, American meadows.com

Pink Pearl Agastache



Also known as: Agastache 'Pink Pearl', Hummingbird mint, Hyssop

Botanical Name: *Agastache cana*

Description: Agastache "Pink Pearl" is a mid-sized, full, and compact mound of large flower spikes. The dense spikes of deep, rosy-pink, tubular buds open to a soft pink flower creating a lovely two-tone. Agastache, a member of the mint family, has dense blooms that cover the entire plant.

Pollinator: Agastache is one of the ultimate pollinator perennials, adored by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.

The Agastache 'Pink Pearl' Name: The genus name comes from the Greek words *agan* meaning 'very much' or 'a lot of' and *stachys* meaning 'ear of wheat' in reference to the appearance of the flower spikes.

Interesting Fact: The leaves may be used fresh or dried to flavor teas. The licorice-mint scented foliage is unappealing to deer and rabbits.

Symbolism: In the language of flowers, this plant member of the mint family symbolized virtue.

Characteristics: Plant Type – Shrub, Herb
Lifespan – Perennial
Bloom Time – Late spring to early fall
Plant Height – up to 16 inches
Flower Size – 8 inches

Garden Tip: The profuse blooms and mounting habits make this cultivator great for planting in the front of a perennial border, naturalized area, or in containers where it will attract pollinators throughout its long blooming season.

Care: Pink Pearl is an easy growing, drought tolerant perennial that produces beautiful, dense spikes of fragrant light pink blooms. To promote strong stems, avoid too much water once established and fertilize only once every year or two in late fall to late winter.

Scientific Classification:

Genus: *Agastache*.

Family: Lamiaceae – Mint.

Order: Lamiales

Class: Tracheophytes - Eudicots.

Phylum – Tracheophyta – Vascular plants.

Source: *Picture This* App, monrovia.com

Ruby Spice



Also known as: Ruby Spice summersweet, Sweet pepperbush, Coastal sweetpepperbush, Ruby Spice-clethra, White alder 'Ruby Spice'.

Botanical Name: *Clethra alnifolia*

Description: Ruby Spice, an eastern U.S. native plant, is a popular cultivator noted for its pleasantly fragrant and rose-pink bottlebrush-like blooms. The thin upright panicles stand above dark green foliage that fades into shades of yellow in the fall extending its season of interest. Thanks to its shrub-forming growth habit, Ruby Spice makes a perfect choice for a hedge or border, woodland or shade garden. Flowers bloom in late summer and early fall.

Pollinator: The sweet scent of *Clethra* 'Ruby Spice' is a real draw for hummingbirds, butterflies, bees, and other pollinating insects. The flowers are a smorgasbord of nectar and pollen and the dark brown seed capsules attract birds.

The Ruby Spice Name: Ruby Spice summersweet describes the deliciously fragrant flowers that smell like sweet cotton candy.

Interesting Fact: Ruby Spice 'God of the bees' is known as the ultimate bee grub. Ruby spice is a deciduous shrub that is native to swampy woodlands, wet marshes, stream banks and seashores, often in sandy soils, along the coast from Maine to Florida and west to Texas. Ruby Spice can also tolerate average soil.

Symbolism: The Ruby Spice foliage has a slight resemblance to alder leaves. Alders are powerful trees said to remind us of hidden powers.

Characteristics: Plant Type –Shrub

Lifespan – Perennial

Bloom Time – Mid-summer to early fall

Plant Height – 4-6 feet

Flower Size – 3.5 inches to 4 inches

Garden Tip: Prune in the late winter or early spring before flower buds form. If you're not sure whether a branch is dead, try chipping off the tip. If you see white wood inside, the branch is still alive.

Sunlight: Full sun to partial shade (can tolerate full shade).

Care: Ruby Spice is a trouble-free and relatively low maintenance. This plant is resistant to deer and almost all pests and diseases. Plant in moist, acidic soil in an area with any sun-shade combo. These shrubs are moderately cold hardy and can tolerate high temperatures, wet conditions, and salinity, but they do not tolerate drought.

Scientific Classification:

Genus: *Clethra*

Family: Clethraceae

Order: Ericales

Class: Tracheophytes, Eudicots. Dicotyledons.

Phylum – Tracheophyta – Vascular plants.

Source: *Picture This App*