

Gardening to Please the Birds and the Bees



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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



A photograph of a garden with various plants and flowers. In the foreground, there are large green leaves, yellow flowers, and a cluster of small white flowers. In the background, there are more flowers, including purple ones, and a wooden beehive. The garden is surrounded by trees and foliage.

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



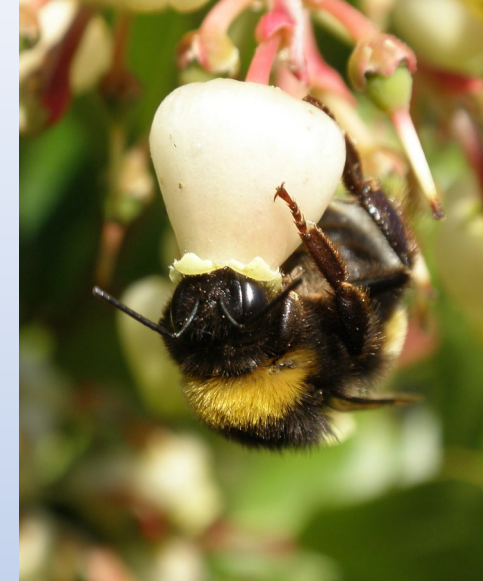
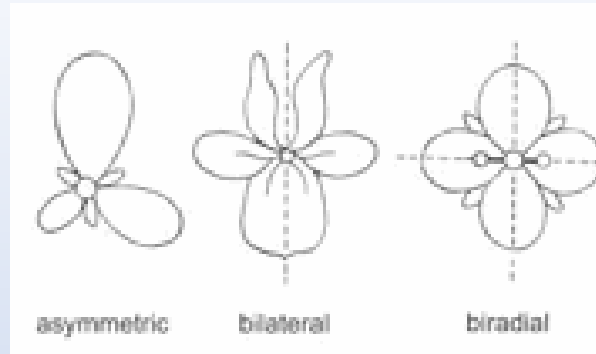
Foraging Selectivity

- 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

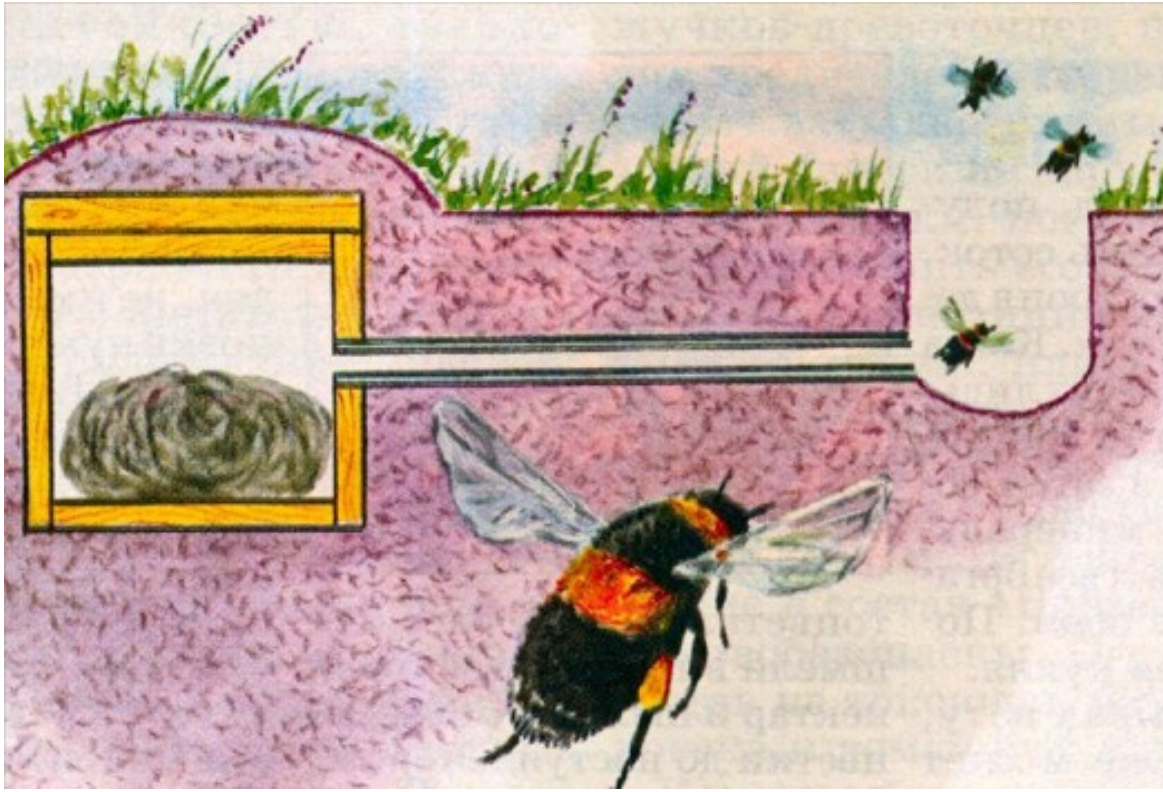
- Ground 70%
- Stem 30%
- Cavity
 - Bumble and honey bees



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

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



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>



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





















In January 2017 changes were adopted to CMR 01-001 Chapter 273: Criteria for Listing Invasive Terrestrial Plants. These changes make 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>Hesperis matronalis</i> (dame's rocket) |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway maple) | <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> (ornamental jewelweed) |
| <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> (bishop's weed) | <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (yellow iris) |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (tree of heaven) | <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> (common privet) |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (garlic mustard) | <i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Japanese honeysuckle) |
| <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> (false indigo bush) | <i>Lonicera maackii</i> (amur or bush honeysuckle) |
| <i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> (porcelain berry) | <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> (Morrow's honeysuckle) |
| <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> (common mugwort) | <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> (Tatarian honeysuckle) |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (Japanese barberry) | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (purple loosestrife) |
| <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (common barberry) | <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Japanese stilt grass) |
| <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Asiatic bittersweet) | <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (paulownia, princess tree) |
| <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> (Autumn olive) | <i>Persicaria perfoliata</i> (mile-a-minute) |
| <i>Euonymus alatus</i> (winged euonymus) | <i>Phellodendron amurense</i> (amur cork tree) |
| <i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> (cypress spurge) | <i>Populus alba</i> (white cottonwood) |
| <i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Chinese bindweed) | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (black locust) |
| <i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Japanese knotweed) | <i>Rosa multiflora</i> (multiflora rose) |
| <i>Frangula alnus</i> (glossy buckthorn) | |

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 fuscum</i>), Hillside blueberry (<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>) | 217  | 14  |
| | <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

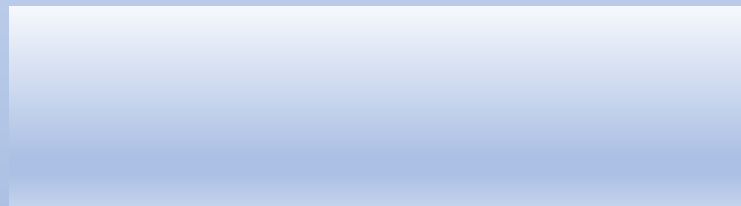
| PESTICIDE | NON-TOXIC | LOW TOXICITY | HIGHLY TOXIC |
|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Insecticides/Repellants/Pest Barriers | | | |
| <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt) | ■ | | |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> | | | ■ |
| <i>Cydia pomonella granulosis</i> | ■ | | |
| Diatomaceous Earth | | | ■ |
| 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 | | | ■ |

Toxicity of
Common Organic
Pesticides to
Pollinators

Soaps and Oils, only
when directly sprayed
upon the pollinator



*Pass
It On!*



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

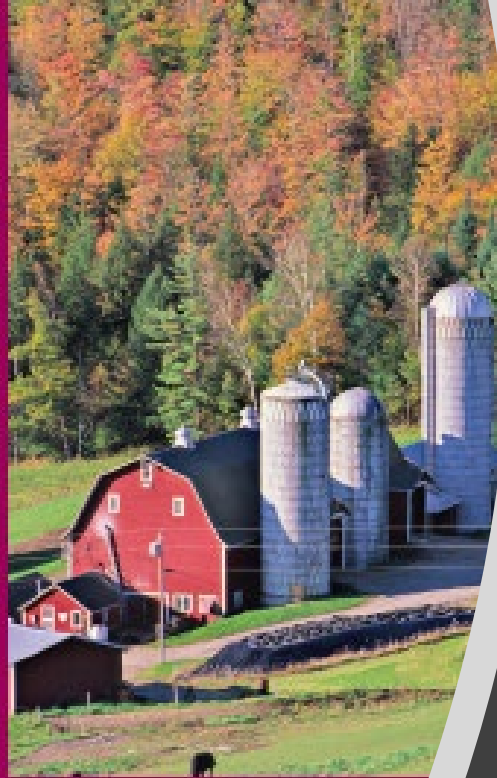
Use the "**Filter By**" dropdowns below to filter plants based on five different criteria (Bloom Month, Sunlight, Size/Plant Height, Caterpillars Hosted, and Wildlife Benefited). The results will automatically appear based on your choices. Check [here](#) for updates on Maine Audubon plant sales and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

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

Many great plant choice sources today



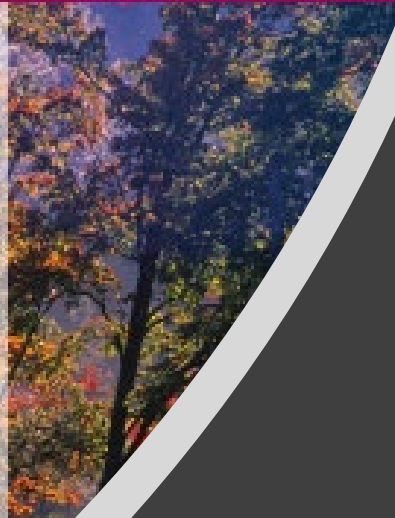
SELECTING
PLANTS
FOR
POLLINATORS



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>

<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

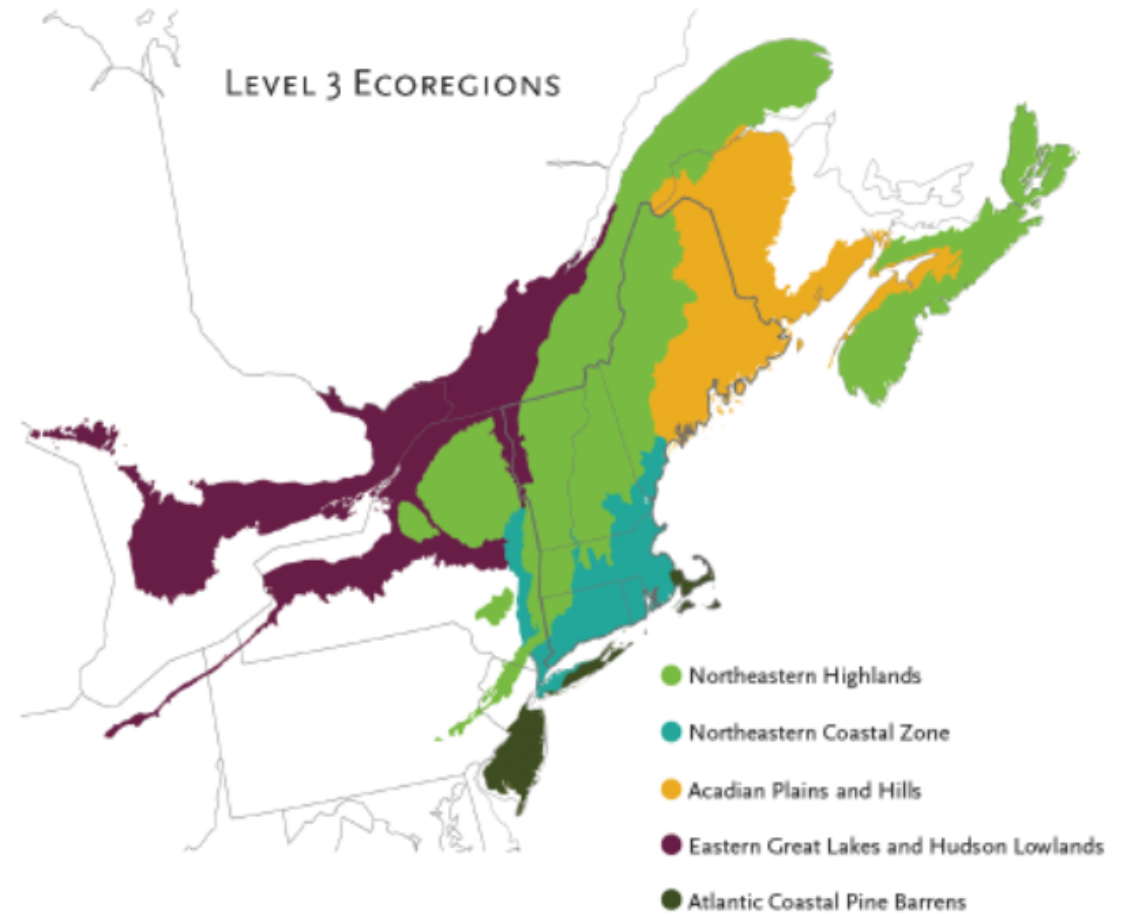
Ctrl-click (Mac users ⌘-click) to select multiple types to include in the search.

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

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>

<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 amomum
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

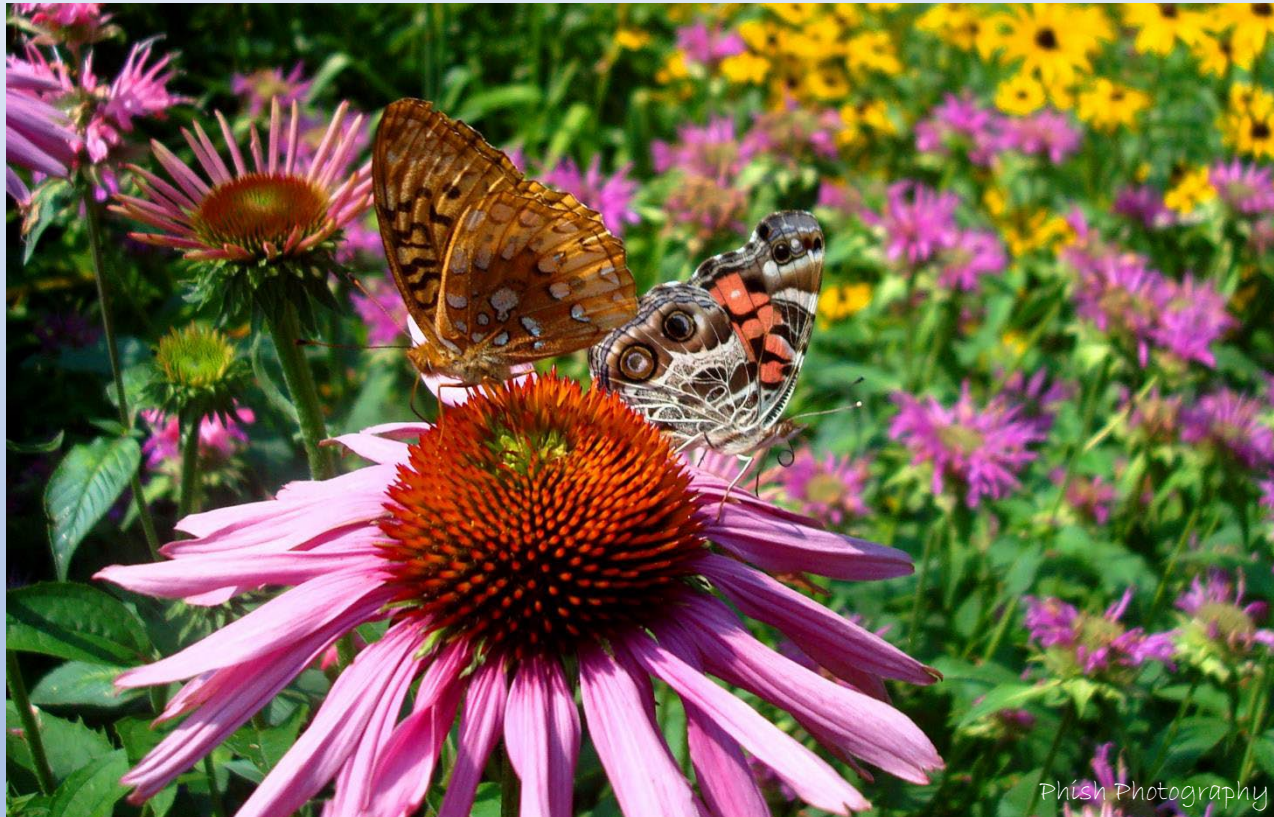


Baptisia tinctoria
yellow wild indigo



Caltha palustris
marsh marigold

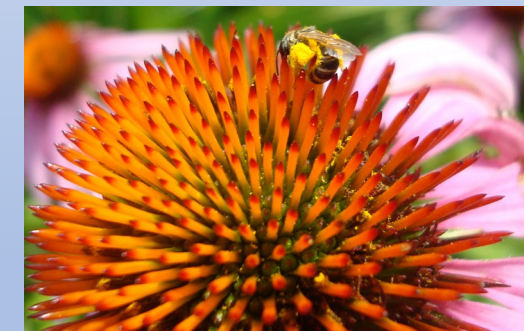
Echinacea purpurea – Purple Coneflower



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



Phish Photography

Sphex ichneumoneus – Great Golden Digger Wasp

Asclepias syriaca – Common Milkweed



Epistrophe grossulariae- Hover fly

Lobelia cardinalis – Cardinal Flower



Archilochus colubris –
Ruby-throated Hummingbird



Symphyotrichum 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



Apis mellifera – Honey Bee



Heliothis virescens -
Tobacco Budworm



Heliopsis helianthoides – False Sunflower



Chlosyne nycteis -
Silvery Checkerspot



Monarda fistulosa – Wild Bergamot

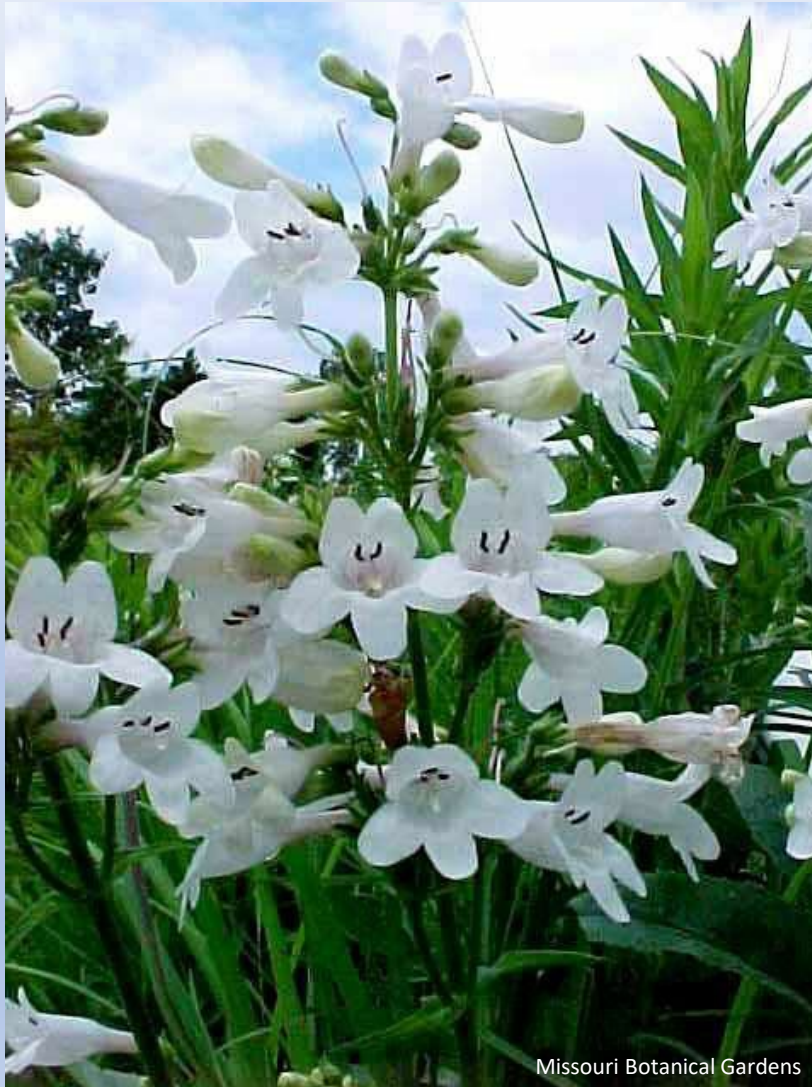


Unknow Microlep



Pyrausta signatalis –
Monarda caterpillar

Penstemon digitalis - Beardtongue



Osmia bucephala
Bufflehead Mason Bee



Elaphria chalcidonia
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

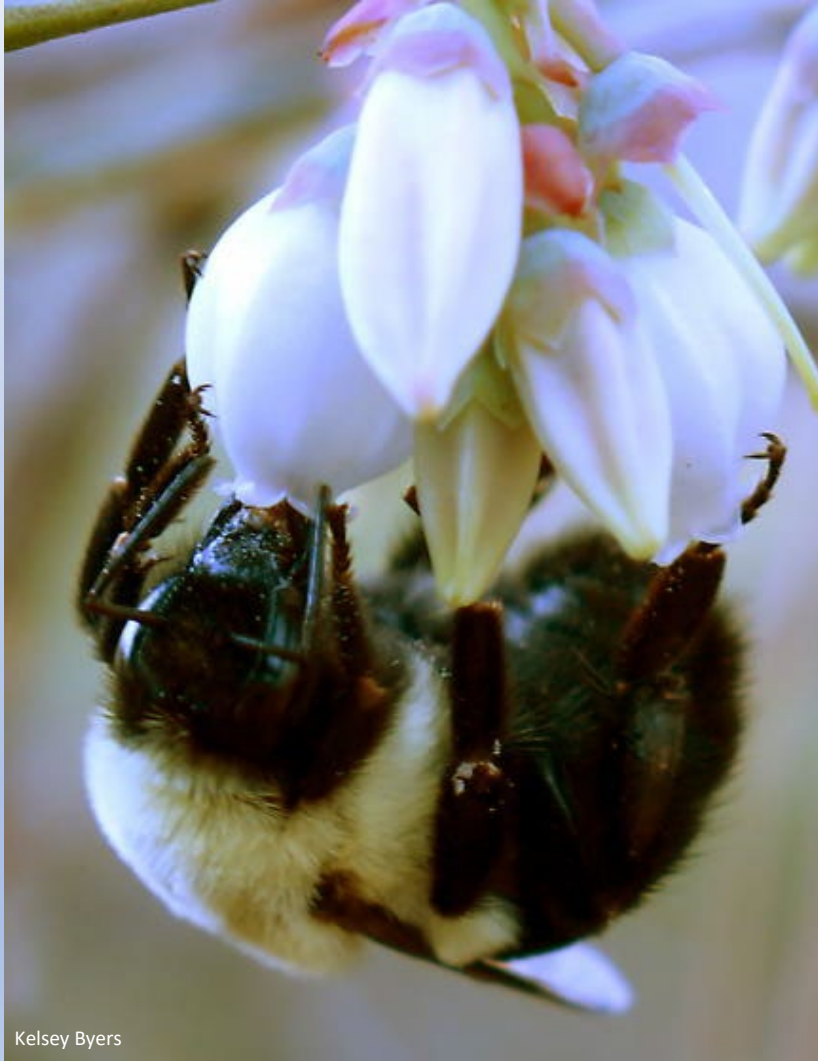


Agapostemon splendens - Brown-winged Striped-Sweat bee



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

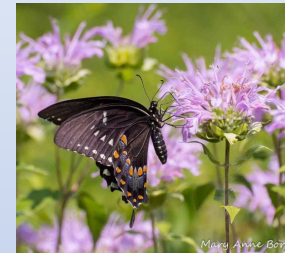


Sphinx Gordius –
Apple Sphinx



Pangrapta decoralis –
Decorated Owlet

Lindera benzoin - Northern Spicebush



Papilio Troilus –
Spicebush Swallowtail



Celastrina ladon
- Spring Azure



Hermit Thrush

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



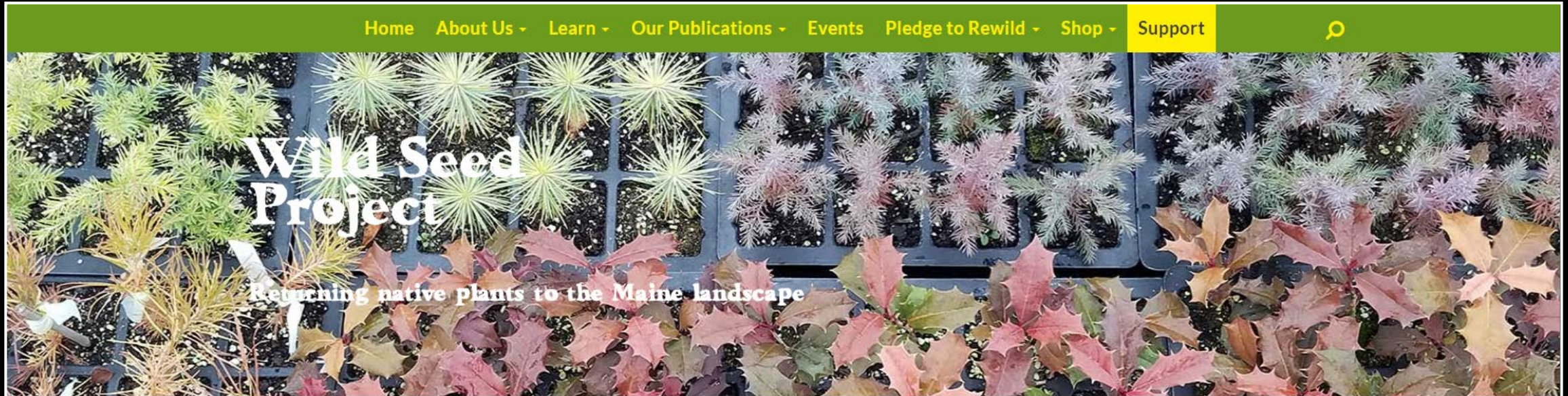
Speranza pustularia –
Lesser Maple Spanworm



Acer pensylvanicum – Striped Maple



Malacosoma disstria –
Forest Tent Caterpillar



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

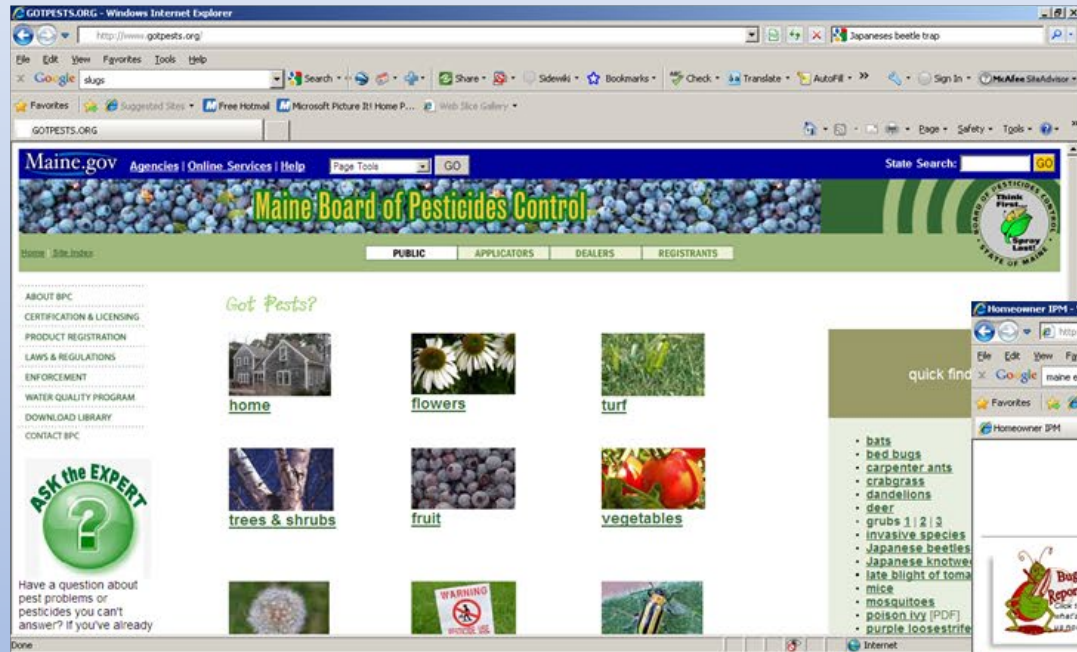
While we include the highest quality plant nurseries in this directory, it is still important that you do your own research to find out what native plants are in stock, if the plants are grown from seed, and if the nurseries use



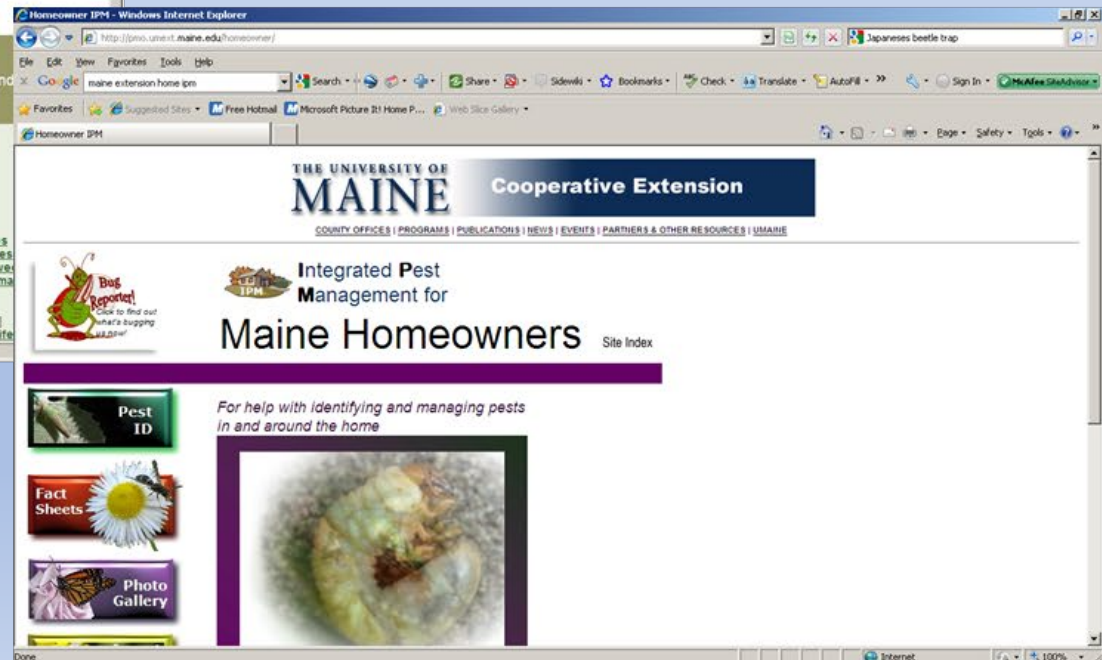
Where to buy native plants

Pest management resources

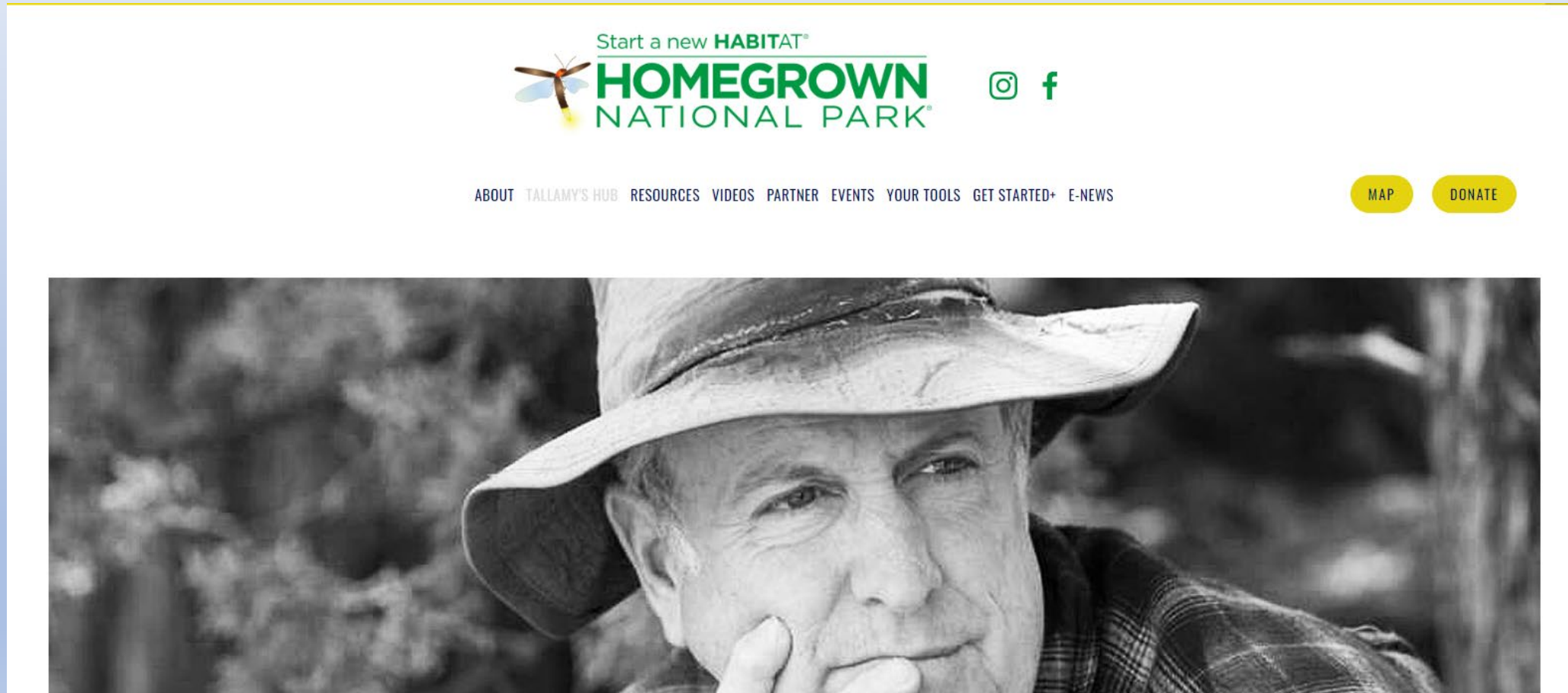
Maine Dept Agriculture: Gotpests.org



UMaine Extension:
<http://pmo.umext.maine.edu/homeowner/>

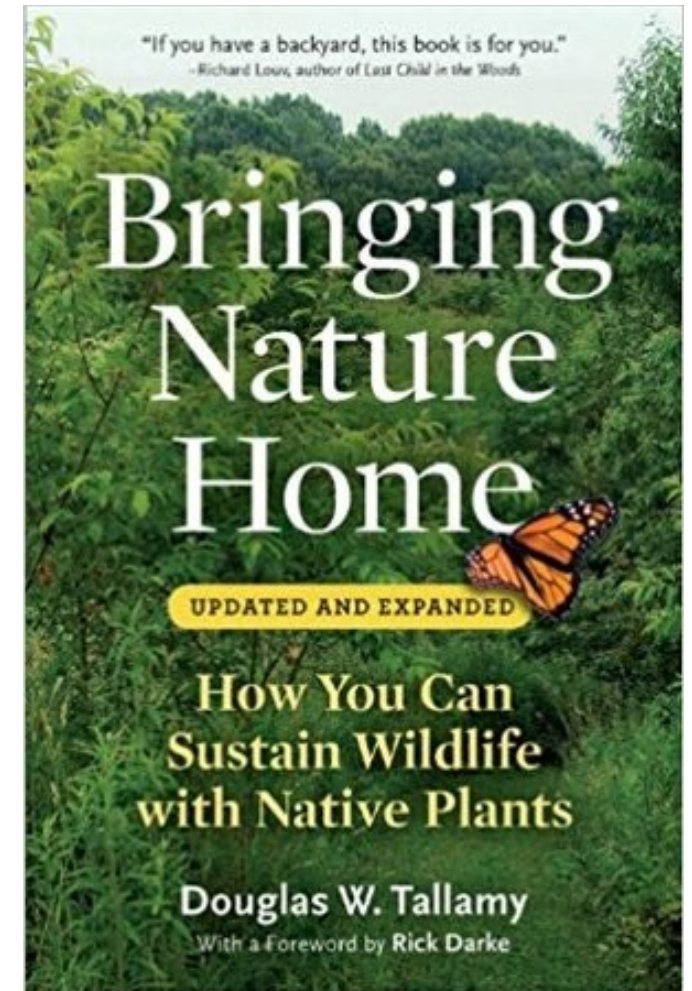
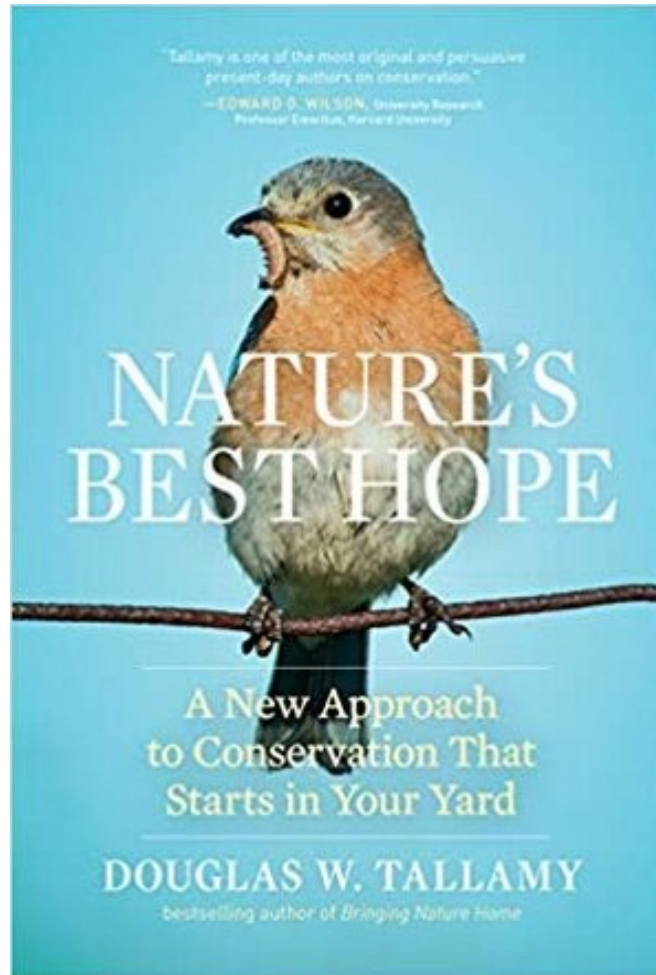


Resources

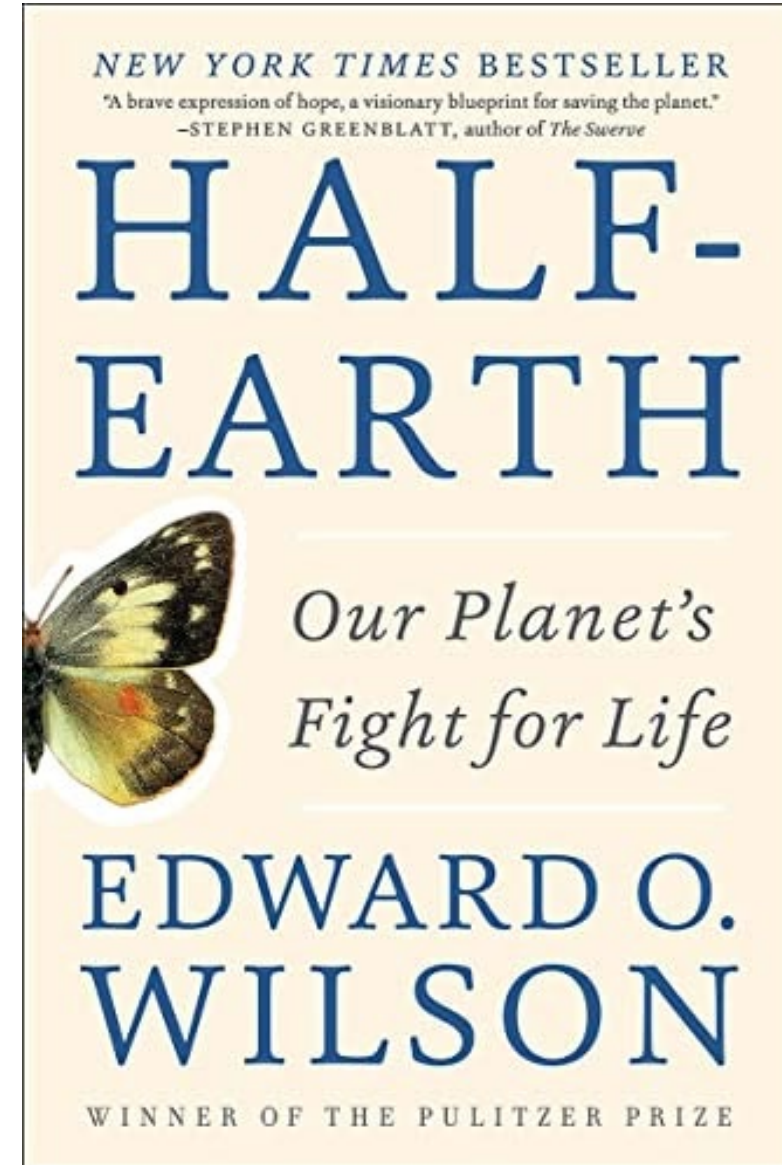


<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/tallamys-hub-1>

Resources

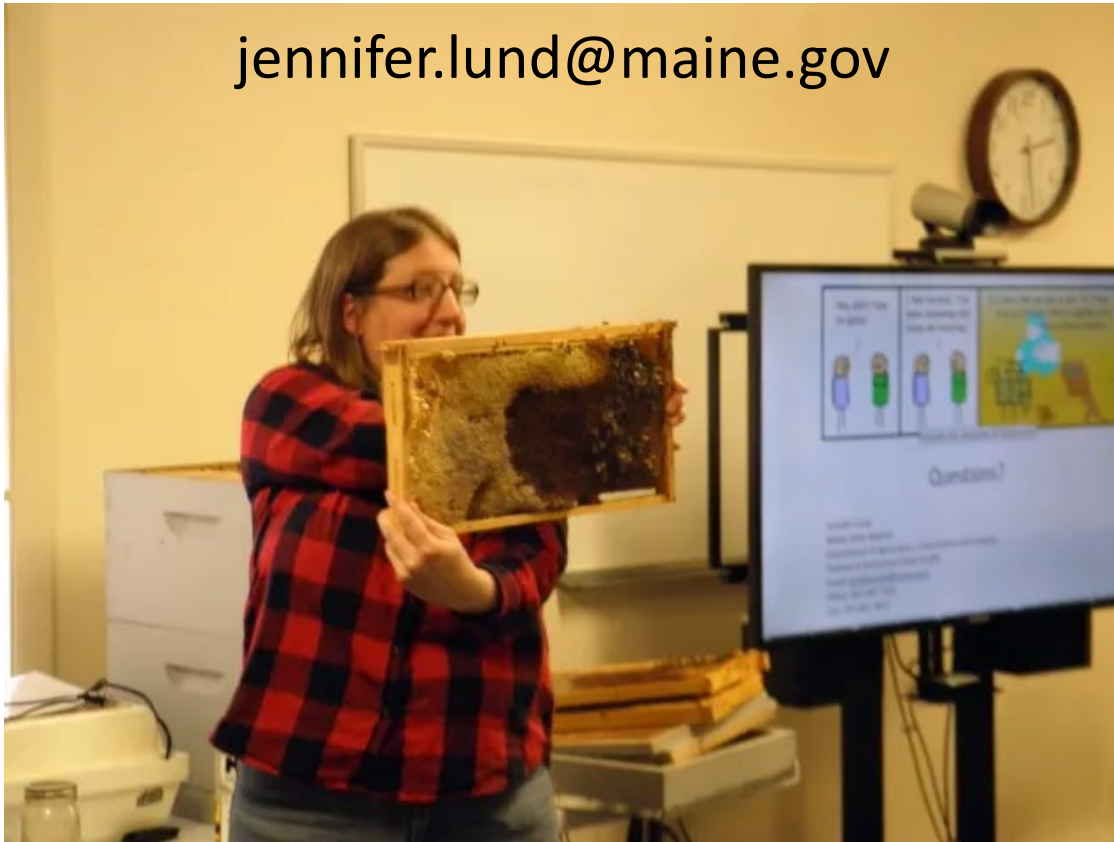


Resources



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

jennifer.lund@maine.gov



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Division of Animal and Plant Health

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Maine Beekeeper Survey 2021/2022

Data collected will be used to summarize beekeeping practices and losses in the State of Maine for the 2021/2022 beekeeping season. All responses are confidential. This survey should take about 15 minutes and we ask that you please provide information about honey bee colonies that you owned from April 2021 - April 2022.

A summary of the survey can be found on the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Apiary website mid-July 2022 and will be presented at the 2022 Maine State Beekeepers Annual Meeting.

Take the Survey

The purpose of the Apiary Program is to prevent the introduction and/or spread of regulated honey bee diseases, parasites, and undesirable genetic material in resident and migratory honey bee colonies, as well as encourage and maintain interstate movement of honey bees for crop pollination and honey production.

On this page:

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- [Education, Training and Events](#)
- [Pollinator Resources](#)
- [Swarm Collectors](#)
- [Exotic Hornets](#)

APIARY RESOURCES

[Statutes & Rules](#)

BEEKEEPER SURVEY

[2020/2021 Maine Honeybee Survey Results \(PDF\)](#)

[2019/2020 Maine Honeybee Survey Results \(PDF\)](#)

[2018/2019 Maine Honeybee Survey Results \(PDF\)](#)

FORMS

[Apiary License Application \(PDF\) \(DOCX\)](#)

[Import Notification of Bees \(DOCX\)](#)

[Hive Inspection Request Form](#)

HONEY BEE MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

[USDA-ARS Beltsville Bee Research and Diagnostic Laboratory](#)

[Tools for Varroa Management from HBHC](#)

[Honey Bee Health Coalition Best Management Practices](#)

Resources

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

Future Area Presentations

- July 27 – LL Bean Summer Speaker Series – 7 PM



JULY 27

GARY FISH

Plants, Ticks, Bugs & Worms:
Why Worry About
Invasive Species?

Maine State Horticulturalist Gary Fish shines a light on Maine's most unique and interesting invasive species, along with resources for gardeners to help them slow their spread.



Questions?

gary.fish@maine.gov

207-287-7545