

Sustainable Landscapes - 7 Lakes Alliance

Gary Fish

State Horticulturist

Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry

gary.fish@maine.gov

207-287-7545

YardScaping Mission

- To inspire Maine people to
 - create and maintain healthy landscapes
 - through ecologically based practices that
 - minimize reliance on water, fertilizer and pesticides



<https://www.yardscaping.org>

The Ten-ets of YardScaping

- Promote buffers to protect waterways
- Promote site-appropriate plants - native plants and non-invasive alien plants
- Reduce lawn area
- Reduce runoff
- Reduce reliance on pesticides, fertilizers and water
- Promote low input lawns and landscapes
- Promote YardScape diversity
- Create wildlife habitats
- Right plant, right place, right use
- Commonsense pest management (IPM)



YardScaping Gardens at Back Cove

LOW INPUT YARD CARE

**When it comes to gardening,
less is usually more.**

Low input yards require a little more brain, a lot less brawn and leave you with more free time:

- ◆ plant drought and pest tolerant plants
- ◆ mow lawns at the highest setting and leave the clippings
- ◆ replace lawn with shrubs or wildflowers
- ◆ mulch plants to keep moisture in and weeds out



**Want to get involved or learn more?
Visit www.yardscaping.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

Restoring the Little Things that Run the World

Why It Matters
and What We
Can Do



Protect lakes & streams with buffers

- Preserve existing landscape
- Winding paths
- Don't mow to lake's edge
- Leave the duff



Use site appropriate, non-invasive plants

- Native plants can be well adapted
 - Fewer problems, less work, more rewards, but not all are problem free, e.g., viburnums
- Invasive plants are easy to grow but crowd out native vegetation
 - Our local forest habitats are changing rapidly
 - Invasive plants can ruin wildlife habitat



Beautiful Native
Shadbush



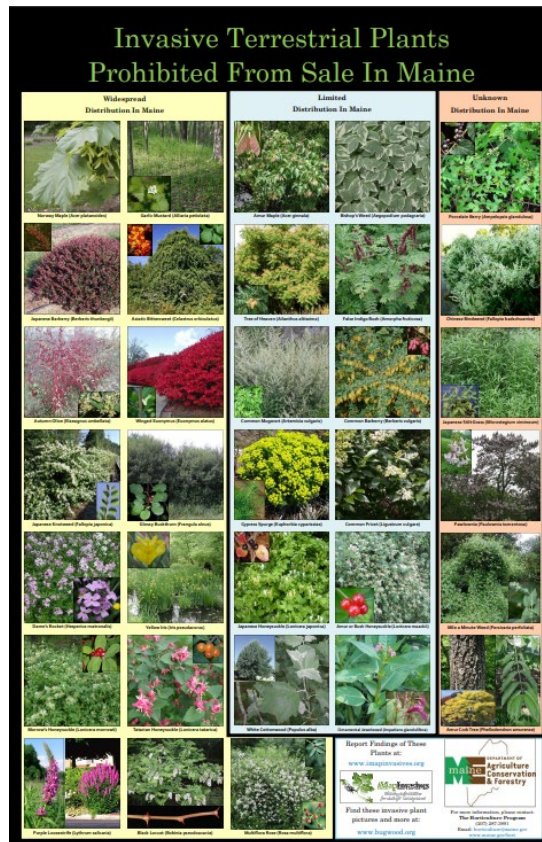
Problematic Native
Viburnum



Deadly Invasive
Bittersweet

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

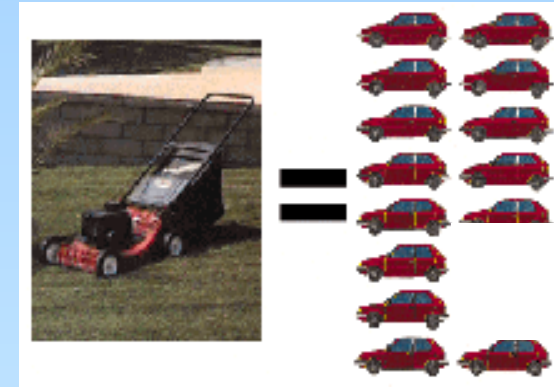
Scientific name	Common name	Effective Date
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European alder	1/1/2024
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Woodland angelica	1/1/2024
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Wild chervil, raven's wing	1/1/2024
<i>Aralia elata</i>	Japanese angelica tree	1/1/2024
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering rush	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

Reduce lawn area

- Reduces
 - Water & air pollution
 - Water usage
 - Maintenance
 - Costs
- Gives
 - More free time



Mower exhaust = 11 small cars' exhaust

One hour on riding mower = 400 miles





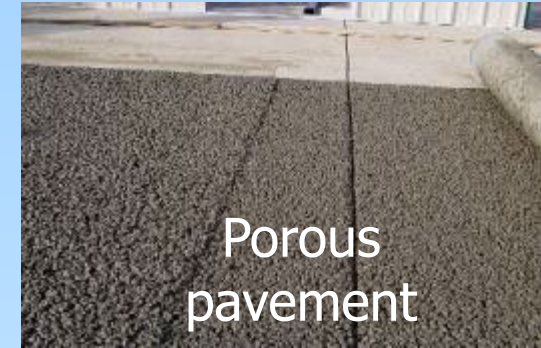
Minimize lawn areas



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

Reduce runoff

- Reduce amount of pervious (hard) surfaces
- Create rain gardens or install rain barrels
- Direct water into vegetated areas or rain gardens



Reduce reliance on pesticides, fertilizers and water

- Grow plants that are resistant to insects & diseases
- Use plants that tolerate low fertility
- Use drought resistant plants



Milkweeds



White Fir



Sweet Fern

Use low input plant varieties

- Fine fescue or tall fescue instead of Kentucky bluegrass and ryegrass
- Pagoda dogwood vs flowering cherry
- River birch vs paper birch




Use a diversity of plants & grasses

- Monocultures lead to disasters
- Diversity leads to less noticeable damage from pests and disease
 - Incorporate many layers of plant types
 - Trees
 - Shrubs
 - Ground covers
 - Perennials, and
 - Lawns



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.

Create wildlife habitats

- Diversity and plant layers go hand in hand with habitat creation
- Add nectar and fruit producing plants
- Strive for continuous blooms
- Add water, walls, feeders, woody debris



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.



Right plant, right place, right purpose

- Choose plants based on the area to be planted not just for their color
- Select plants that thrive under existing conditions rather than trying to alter the conditions to meet the needs of a plant
- Minimize disturbance of the existing landscape

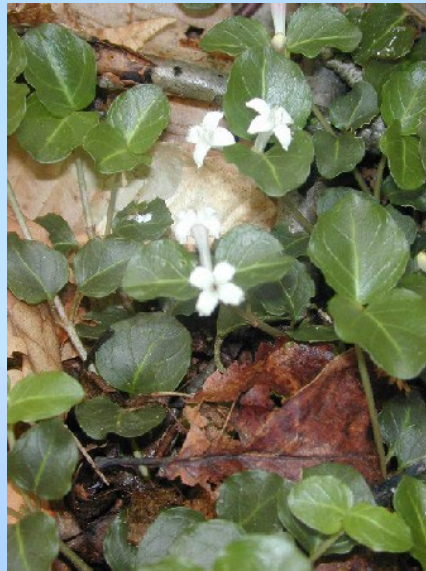


Wild Cranberry Bog

Right plant, right place



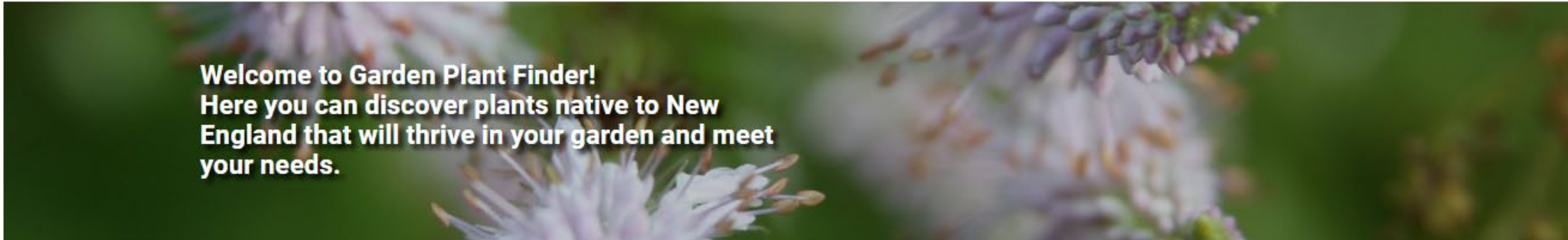
Beach plum –
dry sunny site



Partridgeberry –
wet shady site



Staghorn Sumac –
large open dry bank



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:

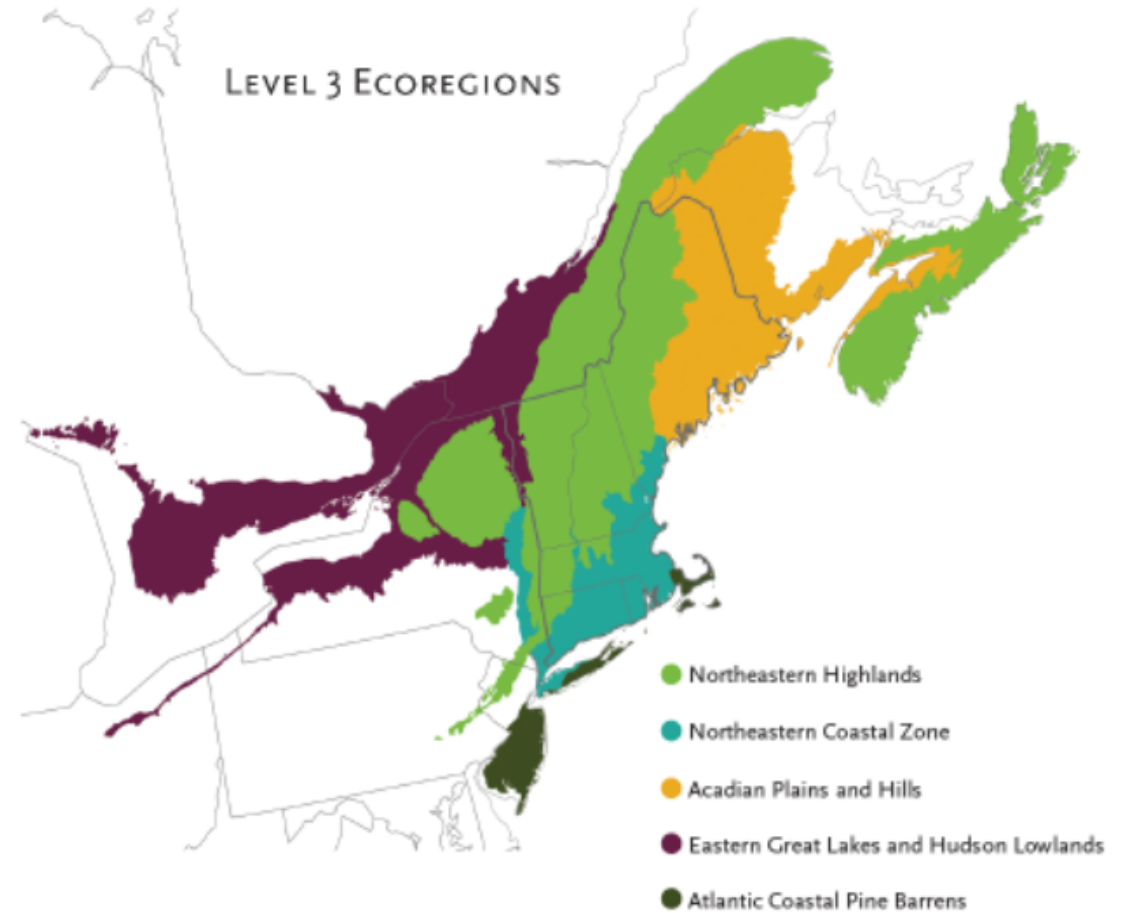
- ANY TYPE
- Blue
- Green
- Insignificant
- Maroon
- Non-Flowering
- Orange
- Pink
- Purple
- Red

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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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

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.

Pollinator Powerhouse Shrubs



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

Pollinator Powerhouse Perennials



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

Pollinator Host Plants



Aquilegia canadensis
red columbine



Asclepias exaltata
poke milkweed



Asclepias incarnata
swamp milkweed



Asclepias purpurascens
purple milkweed



Asclepias syriaca
common milkweed



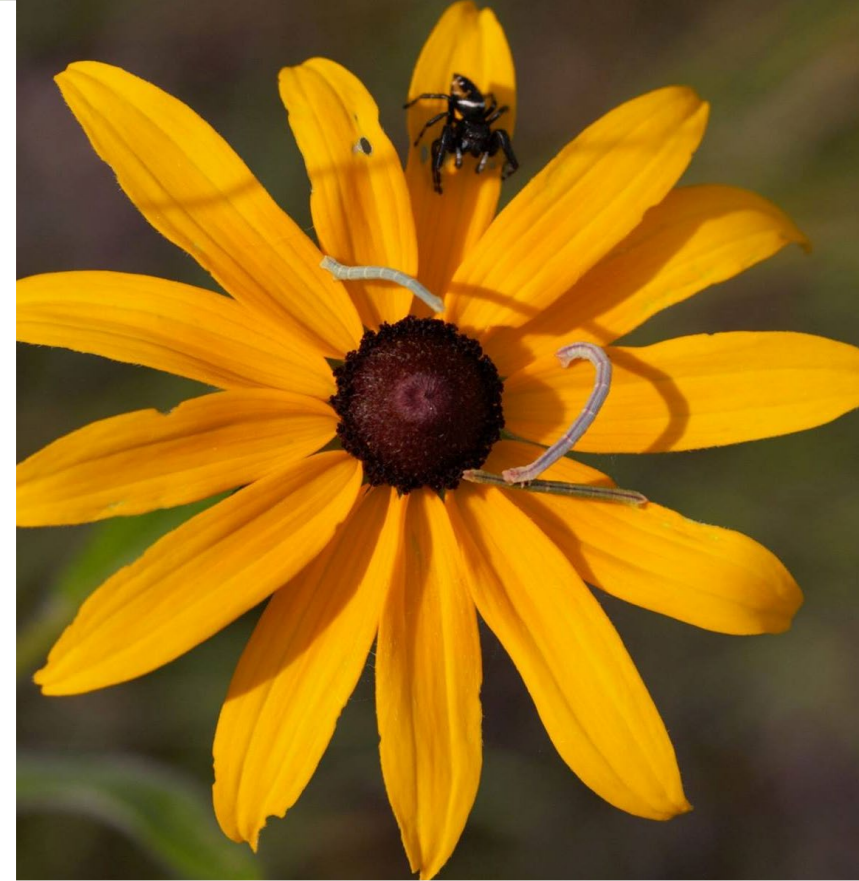
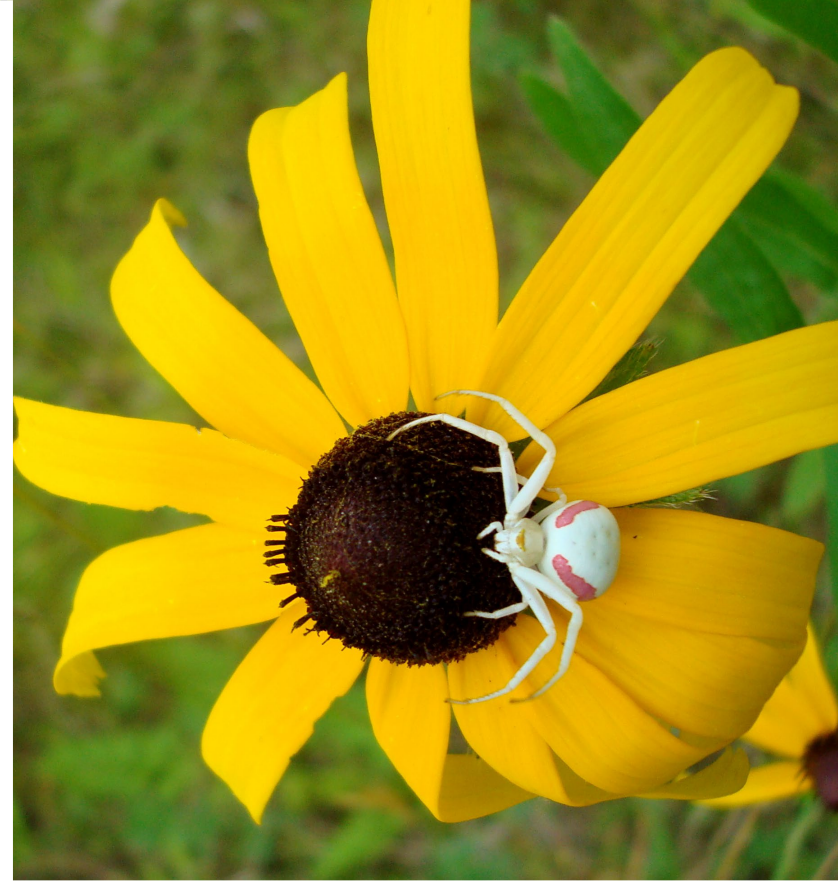
Asclepias tuberosa
butterfly milkweed



Baptisia tinctoria
yellow wild indigo



Caltha palustris
marsh marigold



Soft-bodied insects are key for baby birds

Use common sense pest management

- Integrated pest management
 - Know your pest
 - Pick it, trap it or exclude it
 - Know the good bugs
 - Mow, prune or water
 - Use pesticides wisely



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

Turn off
the lights



<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

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

Bring your garden to life.

Find Native Plants



Jacob Enos



Find Butterflies



Gordon Brown



My List



Deug Tallamy



Many great plant choice sources today



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 \(Diagnostic Lab\)](#)
- [USDAAPHIS 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

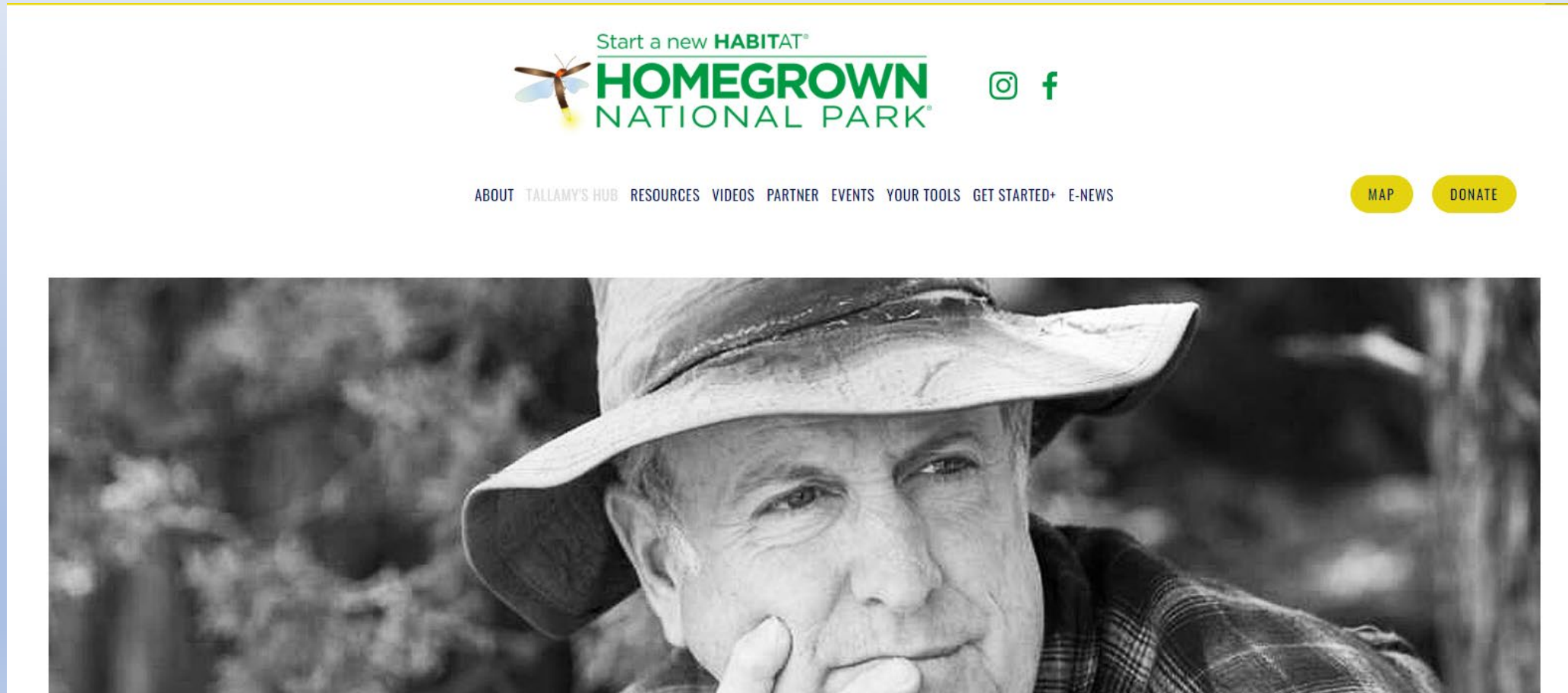
Don't Transport Firewood from Out-of-State!
Help us protect Maine's forests from the Invasive Emerald Ash Borer. Find out how on our Emerald Ash Borer page.

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.

- Information / Fact Sheets
- Invasive Insect Species
- Spiders

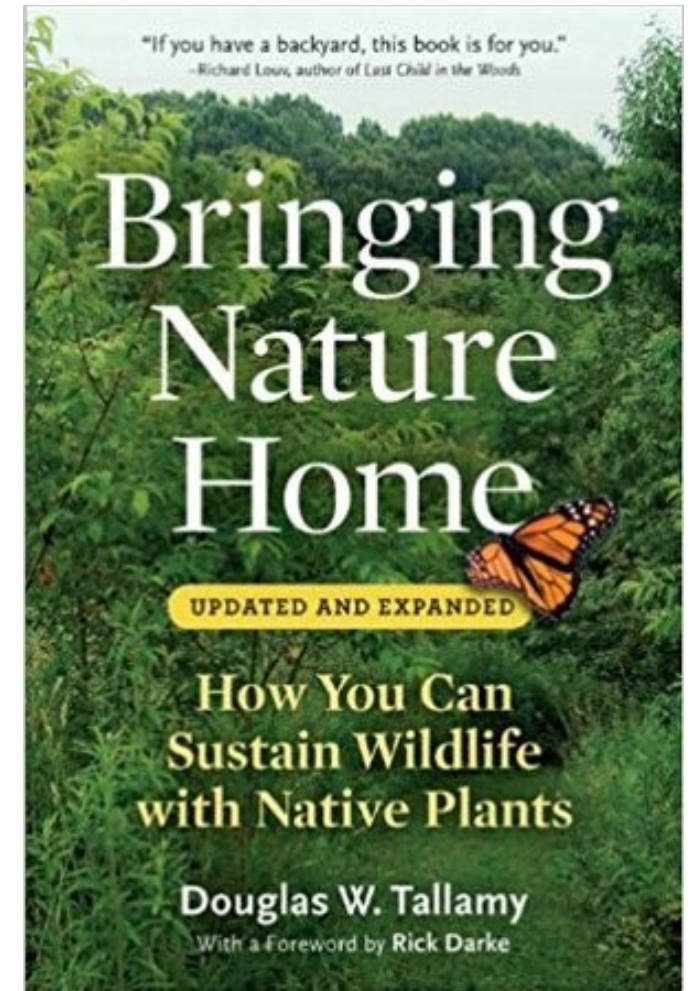
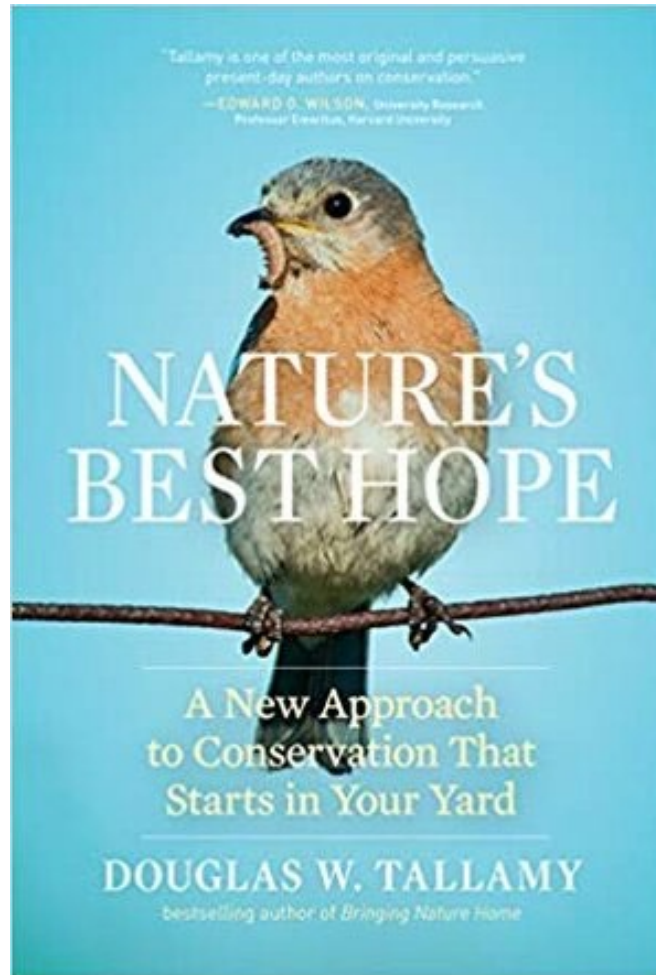
<https://extension.umaine.edu/home-and-garden-ipm/>

Resources

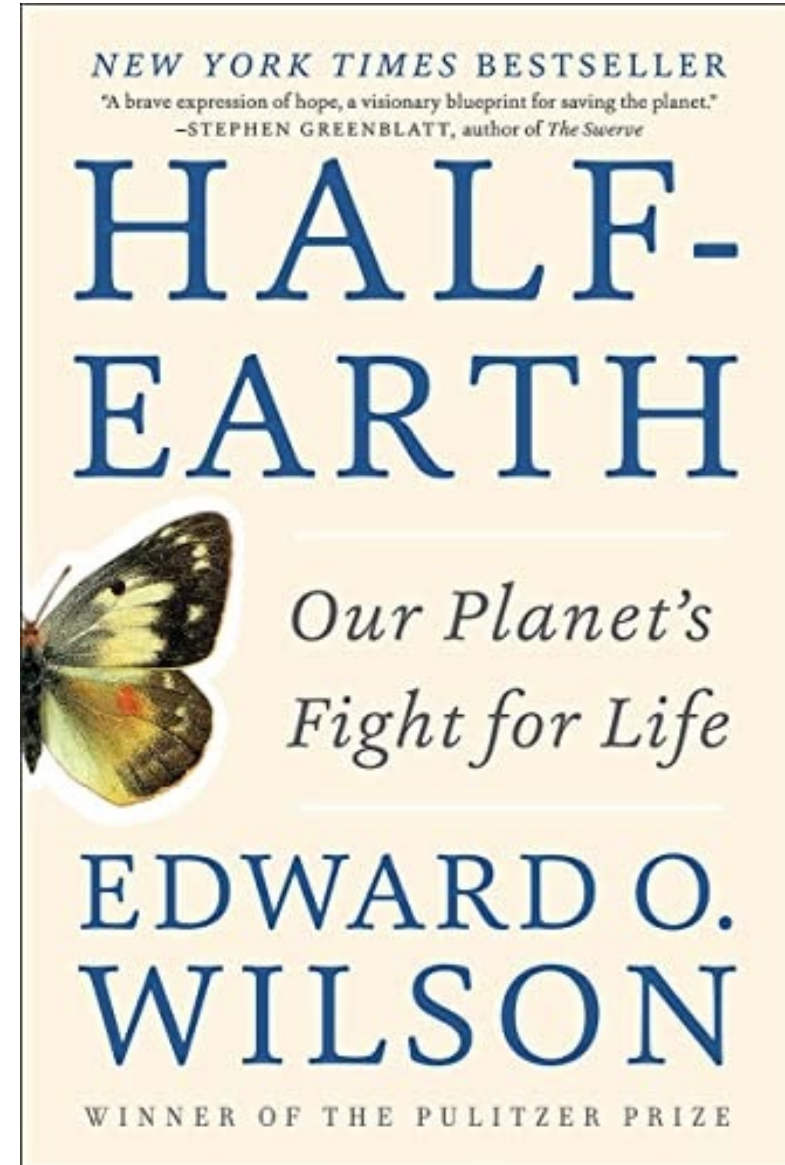


<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/tallamys-hub-1>

Resources



Resources



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



*Pass
It On!*





Questions?

gary.fish@maine.gov

207-287-7545