

Garden Detectives: Identifying Beneficials & Supporting Them with Native Plants

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Photo: Agapostemon virescens, the bicolored striped sweat bee, and Misumena vatia, the goldenrod crab spider, on Rubeckia hirta, the black-eyed coneflower or black-eyed Susan, which is native to New England and naturalized in Maine.

Photo by Gary Fish ☺



The Garden as an Ecosystem

A garden is a living ecosystem, full of interactions we rarely notice.

Over the next few slides, we'll see some of its hidden predators in action, a visual introduction to the complexity and wonder we'll explore in more detail throughout the talk.

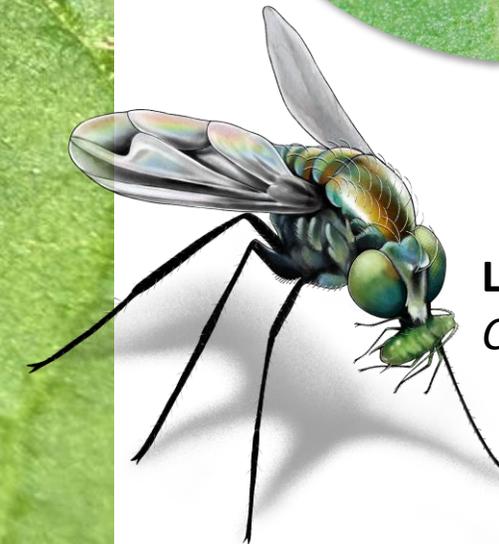


MINUTE PIRATE BUGS

INSIDIOUS FLOWER BUG
Orius insidiosus

The Garden as an Ecosystem

Careful observation uncovers hidden relationships among plants, pests, and predators.



LONG-LEGGED FLIES
Condyllostylus patibulatus

The Garden as an Ecosystem

Insects, spiders, and mites act as natural regulators of pest populations.



LADY BEETLES
THREE-BANDED LADY BEETLE
Coccinella trifasciata



The Garden as an Ecosystem

These natural enemies feed on herbivores, maintaining balance in the ecosystem.



LACEWING (LARVAE)
Chrysoperla rufilabris

The Garden as an Ecosystem

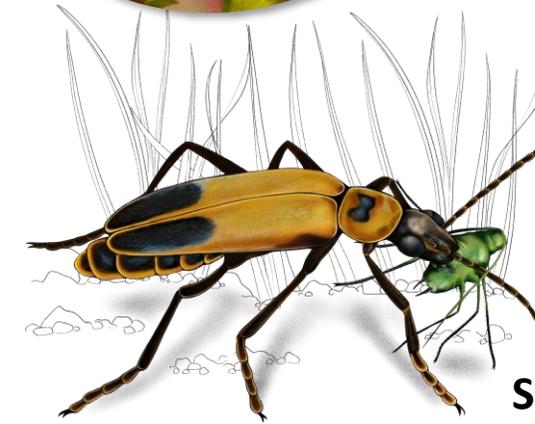
A variety of predators ensures more stable and effective pest control.



TACHINID FLIES
WINSOME FLY
Istocheta aldrichi

The Garden as an Ecosystem

Watching predator-prey interactions reveals patterns and timing important for management.



SOLDIER BEETLES
GOLDENROD SOLDIER BEETLE
Chauliognathus pensylvanicus

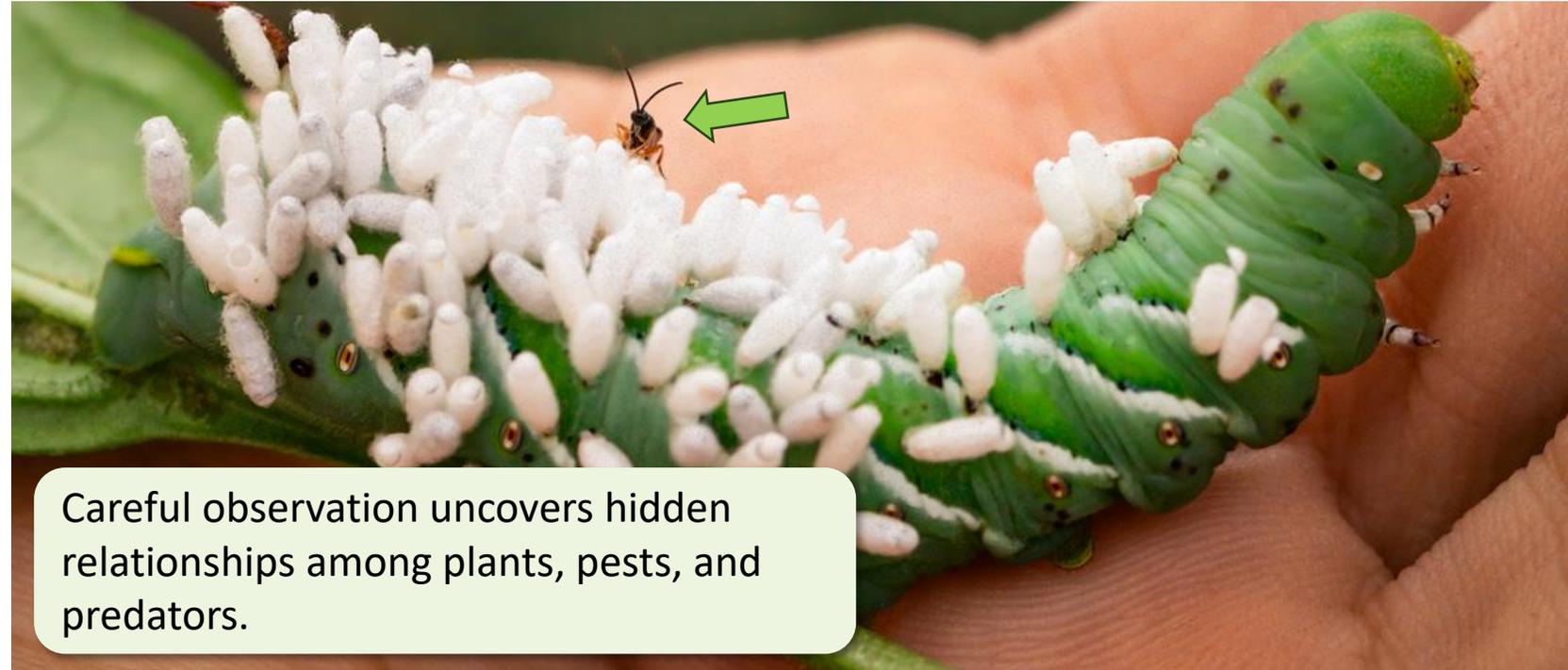
The Garden as an Ecosystem

Predators must establish before pest populations peak to prevent outbreaks.

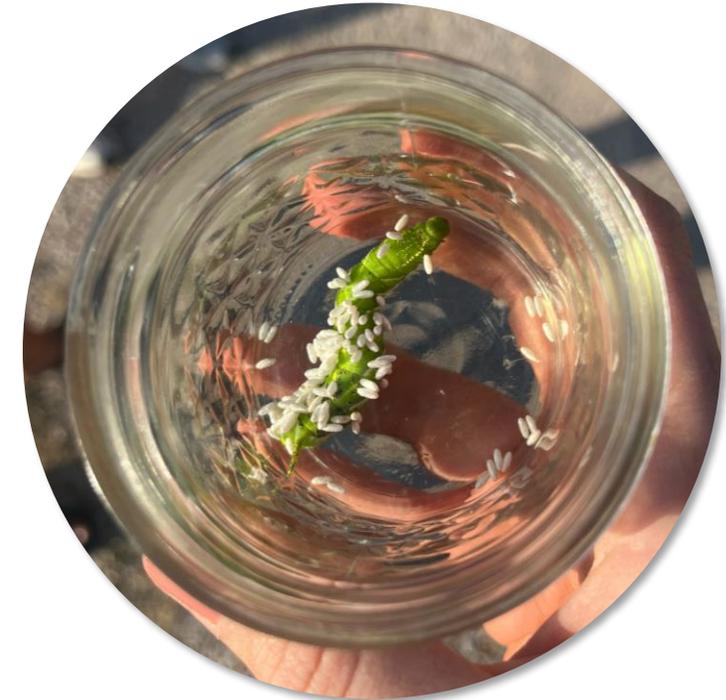


PREDATORY STINK BUGS
SPINED SOLDIER BUG (IMMATURE)
Podisus maculiventris

The Garden as an Ecosystem



Careful observation uncovers hidden relationships among plants, pests, and predators.



BRACONID WASPS

The Garden as an Ecosystem

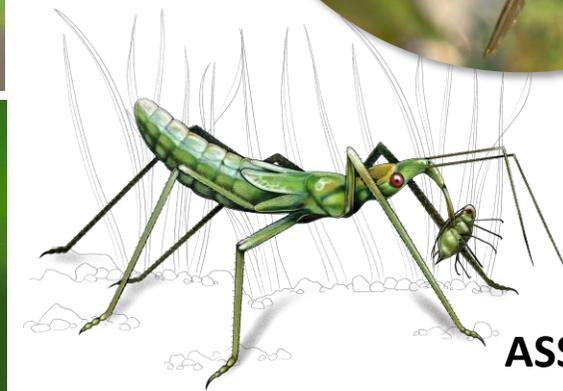
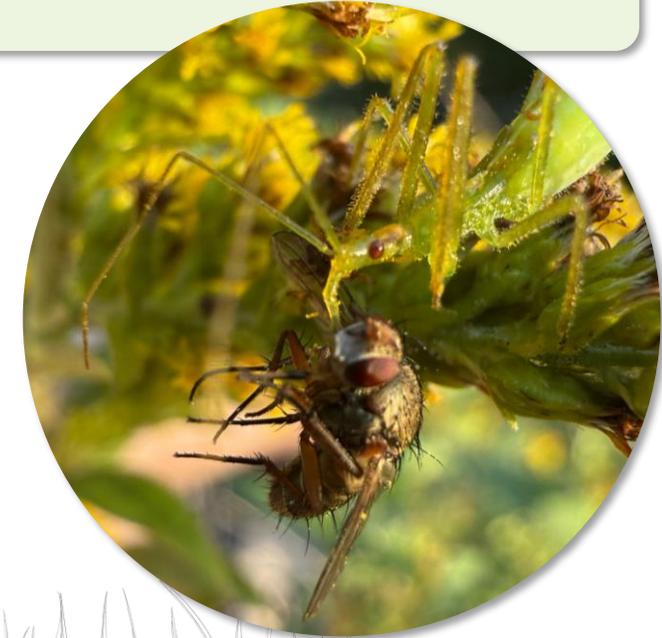
Documenting these interactions helps gardeners understand and anticipate ecosystem dynamics.



ROVE BEETLES
Staphylinidae spp.

The Garden as an Ecosystem

The more we watch and learn, the more we marvel at the complexity of the garden ecosystem. During today's presentation, we'll explore how to observe, document, and support natural enemies of garden pests.



ASSASSIN BUGS
PALE GREEN ASSASSIN BUG
Zelus luridus

Scouting is a *scientific system* anyone can do.

Definition	When to Begin	Learn What's Normal	Track Patterns
<p>Scouting, or monitoring plants, is done often, carefully, and systematically.</p> <p>Goal: spot problems early.</p> 	<p>Start as soon as plants begin to grow or when pests become active.</p> <p>Early attention is key.</p> 	<p>Know the typical appearance and growth of the plants.</p> <p>Learn to differentiate common pests and common natural enemies</p> <p>This helps you recognize abnormalities quickly.</p>	<p>Different pests affect different plants in different ways.</p> <p>Observe trends over time to identify emerging problems.</p> 



How to Scout for Beneficials



Scout by zones: soil,
flowers, foliage.

Spend a few minutes in
each, look carefully, and
note what you see



Scouting the soil, mulch, and leaf litter...



Look for rove beetles, soldier beetle larvae, ground beetles; check under rocks, compost, and edges of beds.



SOIL SCOUTING WORKSHEET

Observer: _____
 Date: _____ AM / PM
 Time: _____ AM / PM
 Skies (circle one): Clear / Partly Cloudy / Bright Overcast

Site Name: _____
 Date Trap Deployed: _____
 Date Trap Emptied: _____ Temperature: _____
 Wind: _____

DIRECTIONS:
 Conduct monitoring twice per year from July-September, with survey dates separated by at least one month. Deploy traps in the early evening and empty them the following morning. Avoid surveying on unusually cold conditions. We recommend one or two pitfall traps per habitat feature of interest (e.g., native field border, cover crop field, beetle bank, etc.). Take care to place each trap so that the rim is perfectly level with the soil surface. See protocol for further details.

Trap Number	Habitat Type (field border, cover crop, hedgerow, etc.)	Microhabitat (bare soil, cover mulch, wood chips, etc.)	# Ground Beetles	# Ground Dwelling Spiders	# Tiger Beetles	Notes
Trap 1						
Trap 2						
Trap 3						
Trap 4						
Trap 5						
Trap 6						

Expand data sheet if additional traps are used.
 ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS (habitat area details, plant species in bloom, etc.)



Scouting the flowers of veggies & companion blooms

Look for soldier beetles, tachinid flies, flower flies, lacewings; adults feed on nectar/pollen and may hunt small pests.



FLOWER SCOUTING WORKSHEET

Site Name: _____ Date: _____ AM / PM Skies (circle one): Clear / Partly Cloudy / Bright Overcast

Observer: _____ Time: _____ Temperature: _____

Visit #: _____ of _____ Insectary Strip / Insectary Strip / Other: _____

Type of Habitat (circle): Cover Crop / Beetle Bank / Field Border / Hedge/row / Insectary Strip / Other: _____

CHOOSE ONE OF THREE SURVEY OPTIONS BASED ON HABITAT TYPE OR HABITAT SIZE:

Large habitat areas: Survey two 100-foot transect lines for 7.5 minutes each. Transects should be located near the habitat center or edge and separated by at least 250 feet.

Hedge/rows: Survey two 100-foot transects, located on each side of the hedge, for 7.5 minutes each.

Smaller, divided, or odd-shaped habitat areas: Survey an equivalent of 200 feet of transect(s) for 15 minutes. The transect line may be divided, curved, etc. to meet the 200-foot requirement.

DIRECTIONS:
Conduct observations between 10:00 AM and 3:00 PM, when temperatures are over 60°F, skies are clear, partly cloudy or bright overcast, and wind speeds are gentle. For each transect, record the number of flower flies, lacewings, lady beetles, wasps, ambush bugs, soldier beetles, and other predators visiting flowers within 3 ft. of your transect line. See flower scouting protocol for further details. If interested in pollinators, note bees observed on the bees section.

Transect Number	Transect Length (ft.)	Start Time	End Time	# Flower Flies	# Soldier Beetles	# Lacewings	# Wasps	# Ambush Bug	# Other	Notes
Transect 1										
Transect 2										
Transect 3 (if needed)										
Transect 4 (if needed)										
Total Length	should be 200 ft.									

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS (habitat area details, plant species in bloom, etc.): _____



Scouting leaves and stems of garden plants

Check undersides of leaves, along stems, and near new growth, looking for minute pirate bugs, lacewing larvae, lady beetles, predatory stink bugs, assassin bugs, long-legged flies...



FOLIAGE SCOUTING WORKSHEET

XERCES SOCIETY
for Invertebrate Conservation

Site Name: _____ Date: ____/____/____
 Observer: _____ Time: ____:____ AM/PM
 Wind # _____ Temperature: ____°F
 Skies (circle one): Clear / Partly Cloudy / Bright Overcast

Type of Habitat (circle): Cover Crop / Beetle Bank / Field Border / Hedge/row / Insectary Strip / Other: _____

CHOOSE ONE OF THREE SURVEY OPTIONS BASED ON HABITAT TYPE OR HABITAT SIZE:
 Large habitat areas: Survey two 100-foot transects for 7.5 minutes each. Transects should be located near the habitat center or edge and separated by at least 250 feet.
 Medium habitat areas: Survey two 150-foot transects, located on each side of the hedge, for 7.5 minutes each.
 Smaller, divided, or odd-shaped habitat areas: Survey an equivalent of 200 feet of transects for 15 minutes. Transect may be divided, curved, etc. to meet the 200-foot requirement.

DIRECTIONS:
 Conduct observations between 10:00 AM and 3:00 PM, when temperatures are over 60°F, skies are clear, partly cloudy or bright overcast, and wind speeds are gentle. For each transect, use the Insect Beat Sheet and record the number of lady beetles, minute pirate bugs, lacewing larvae, damsel bugs, and other predaceous insects found on plant vegetation along your transect line. See foliage scouting guide protocol for additional scouting details.

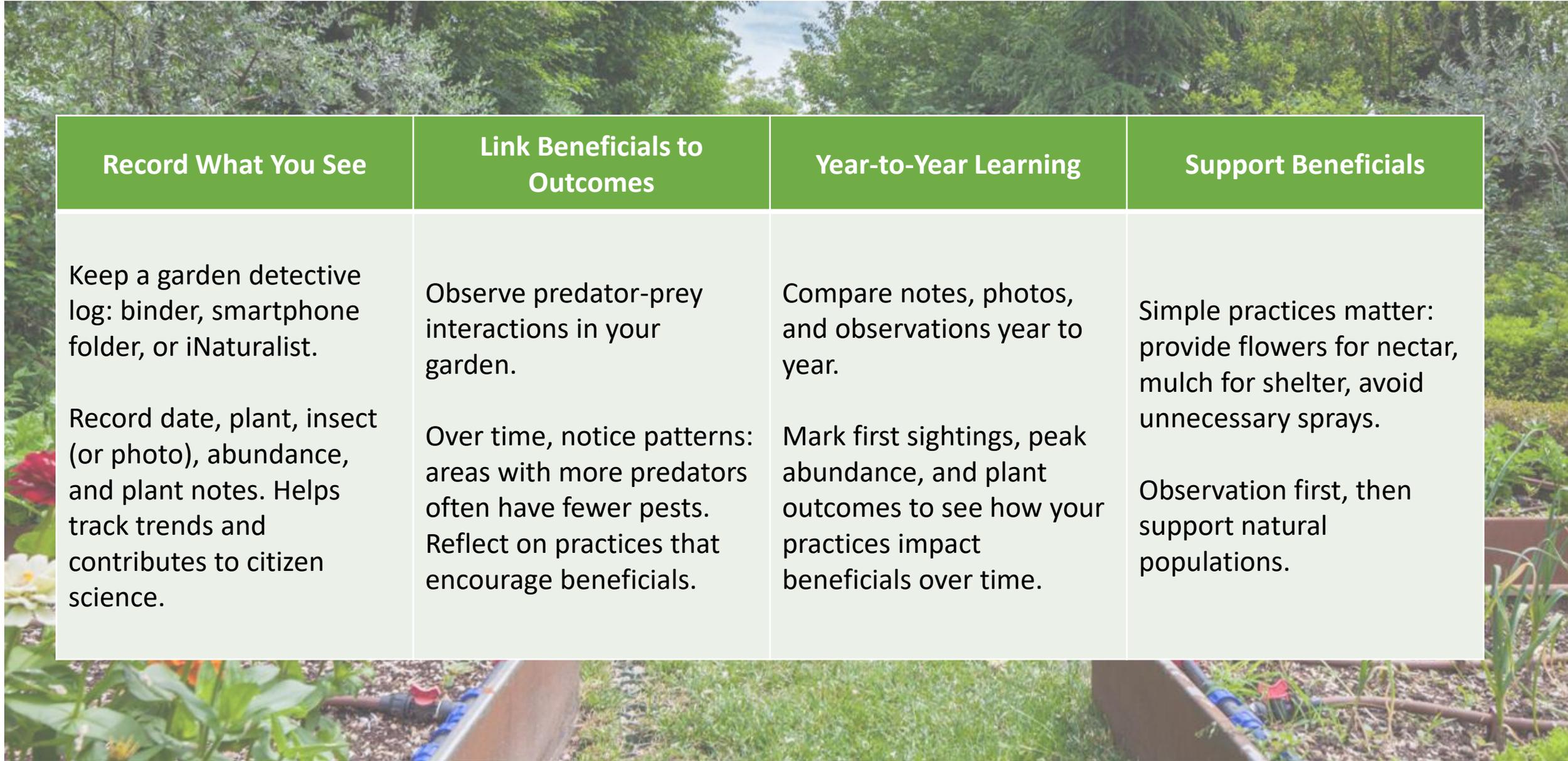
Transect Number	Transect Length (ft.)	Start Time	End Time	# Lady Beetles	# Minute Pirate Bugs	# Damsel Bug	# Lacewing Larvae	# Other Predators	Notes
Transect 1									
Transect 2									
Transect 3 (if needed)									
Transect 4 (if needed)									
Total Length (if needed)	(should be 200 ft.)								

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS: Habitat area details, plant species in bloom, etc. 2017-036



Scouting is a *scientific system* anyone can do.

Record What You See	Link Beneficials to Outcomes	Year-to-Year Learning	Support Beneficials
<p>Keep a garden detective log: binder, smartphone folder, or iNaturalist.</p> <p>Record date, plant, insect (or photo), abundance, and plant notes. Helps track trends and contributes to citizen science.</p>	<p>Observe predator-prey interactions in your garden.</p> <p>Over time, notice patterns: areas with more predators often have fewer pests. Reflect on practices that encourage beneficials.</p>	<p>Compare notes, photos, and observations year to year.</p> <p>Mark first sightings, peak abundance, and plant outcomes to see how your practices impact beneficials over time.</p>	<p>Simple practices matter: provide flowers for nectar, mulch for shelter, avoid unnecessary sprays.</p> <p>Observation first, then support natural populations.</p>



Maine & Northeast Native Plants to Provide Resources for Beneficial Insects



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Why Native Plants?

Native plants can provide beneficial insects with nectar and pollen.

May also help minimize reliance on pesticides and increase pollination.



Beneficial Insect Requirements

Alternate host/prey



Shelter

- Moderated microclimates
- In-season refuges
- Overwintering sites
- Nesting sites



Food

- Nectar
- Pollen



Native Plants

Benefits

- Enhance native biodiversity
- Re-create imperiled habitats
- Not invasive
- Adapted to local climate
- Habitat permanency

Disadvantages

- Greater initial cost
- May have longer establishment times



Bloom Timing of Native Plants Attractive to Beneficial Insects

Native plant	Natural enemies	Bees	Bloom Period						
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
wild strawberry	★★	★	█						
golden Alexanders	★★★	★★	█	█					
Canada anemone	★★★	★		█	█				
penstemon	★★	★★		█	█				
angelica	★★★	★		█	█				
cow-parsnip	★★★	★		█	█				
sand coreopsis	★★★	★		█	█	█	█		
shrubby cinquefoil	★★★	★		█	█	█	█	█	
hemp dogbane	★★★	★		█	█	█	█		
Lance-leaved figwort	★★	★★			█	█	█		
swamp milkweed	★★	★★			█	█	█		
Culver's root	★★	★★★			█	█	█		
cutleaf coneflower	★★★	★★			█	█	█		
meadow garlic	★	★★			█	█	█		
meadowsweet	★★★	★★			█	█	█		
yellow giant hyssop	★★	★★★			█	█	█		
horsemint	★★★	★★			█	█	█		
New York ironweed	★★	★★			█	█	█		
woodland sunflower	★★★	★★★			█	█	█		
false Indian plantain	★★	★★			█	█	█		
common boneset	★★★	★★			█	█	█		
blue lobelia	★★★	★★★			█	█	█		
thin-leaved sunflower	★★★	★★			█	█	█		
showy goldenrod	★★	★★★					█	█	
New England aster	★★★	★★					█	█	
smooth aster	★★	★★						█	█

KEY
 ★ good
 ★★ better
 ★★★ best

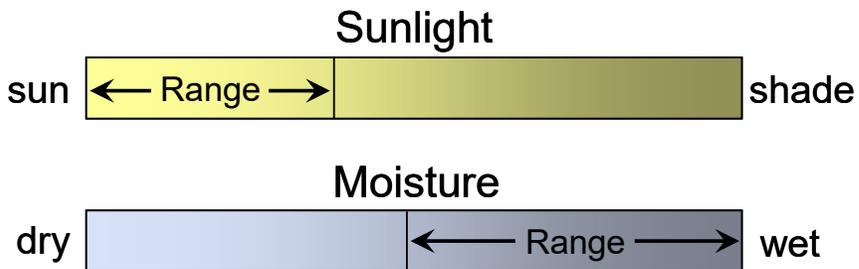
Wild strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)



- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
chalcid wasps

- Bees: ★☆☆☆
sweat bees and small carpenter bees

- Bloom: mid-late May



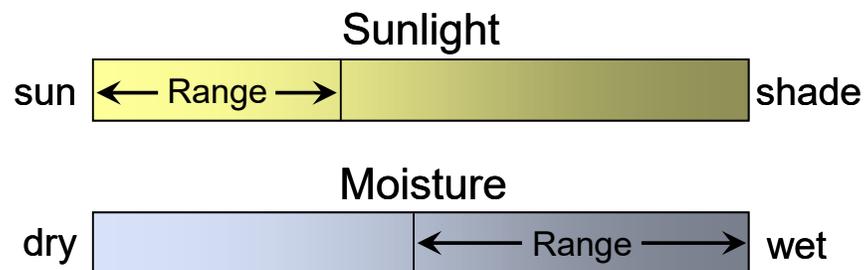
Golden alexanders (*Zizia aurea*)



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
chalcid wasps, robber flies

- Bees: ★★ ★
yellow-faced bees, digger bees, sweat bees, and cuckoo bees

- Bloom: late May - mid June



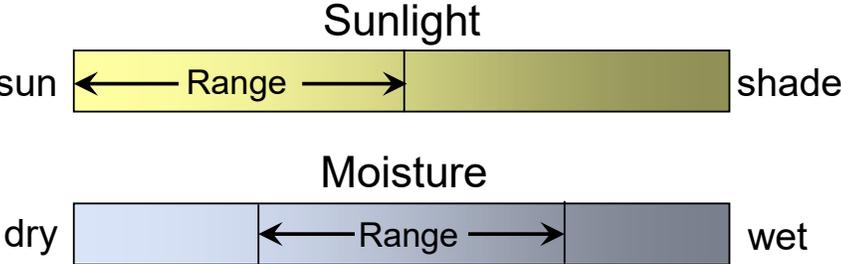
Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
minute pirate bug, dance flies,
chalcid wasps

- Bees: ★ ☆ ☆
sweat bees

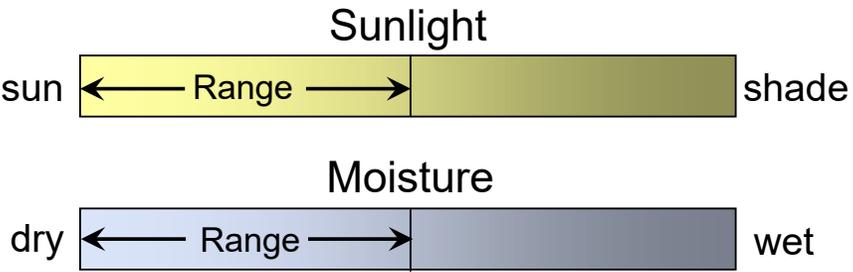
- Bloom: throughout June



Penstemon (*Penstemon hirsutus*)



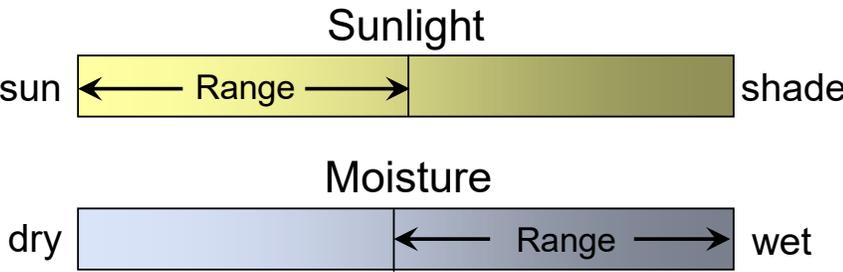
- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
chalcid wasps and minute pirate bug
- Bees: ★★☆☆
large carpenter bees, small carpenter bees, and bumble bees
- Bloom: late May - mid June



Angelica (*Angelica atropurpurea*)



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
bald-faced hornet, dance flies,
minute pirate bug
- Bees: ★ ☆ ☆
sweat bees
- Bloom: early June

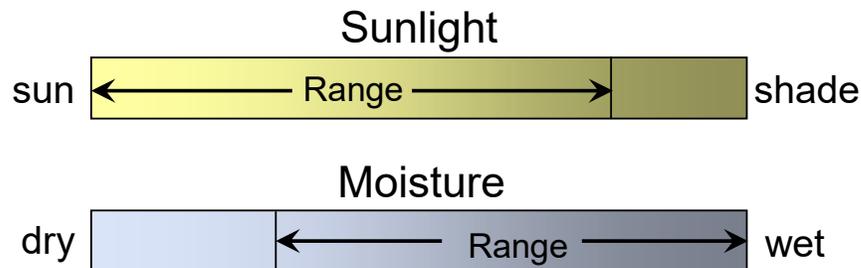


Common cow-parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*)

This plant can be toxic and cause phytophoto dermatitis



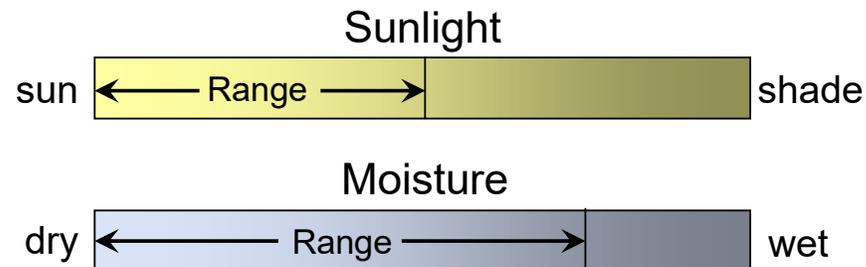
- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
yellow jackets and flower flies
- Bees: ★ ☆ ☆
yellow-faced bees and sweat bees
- Bloom: mid June



Sand coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*) VA & WV native



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
jumping spiders, minute pirate bug
and predatory thrips
- Pollinators: ★ ☆ ☆
sweat bees, bumble bees, butterflies
- Bloom: June - August



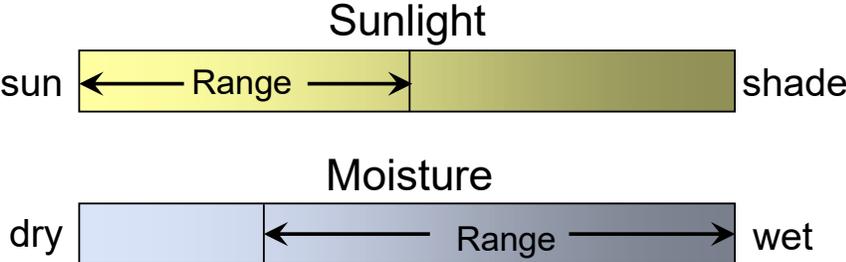
Shrubby cinquefoil (*Dasiphora floribunda*)



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
minute pirate bug, chalcid wasps, spiders, dance flies

- Bees: ★ ☆ ☆
yellow-faced bees and sweat bees

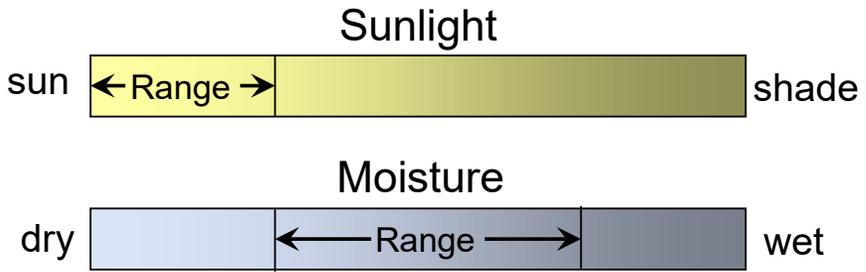
- Bloom: July - September



Hemp dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*)

This plant can be toxic to people and animals

- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆ small milkweed bugs, chalcid wasps, crab spiders, lady beetles
- Pollinators: ★☆☆☆ Butterflies, yellow-faced bees and sweat bees
- Bloom: late June - July



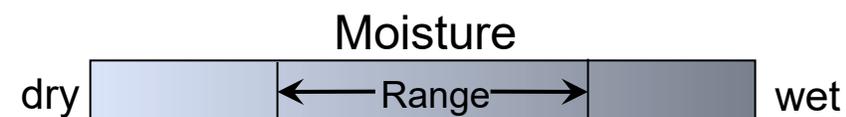
Lance-leaved figwort (*Scrophularia lanceolata*)



- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
paper wasps, dance flies, flower flies, and ants

- Bees: ★★☆☆
butterflies, mason bees, sweat bees, and bumble bees

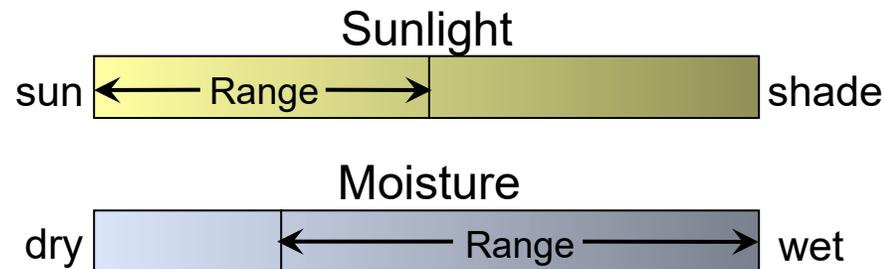
- Bloom: late July – early August



Swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)



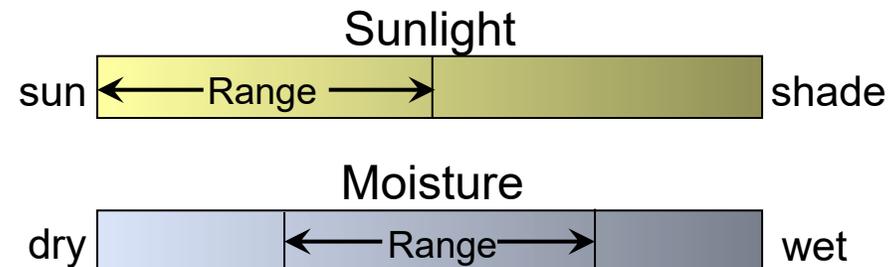
- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
chalcid wasps, digger wasps
- Pollinators: ★★☆☆
yellow-faced bees, sweat bees, butterflies, and large carpenter bees
- Bloom: mid July – mid August



Culver's-Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)



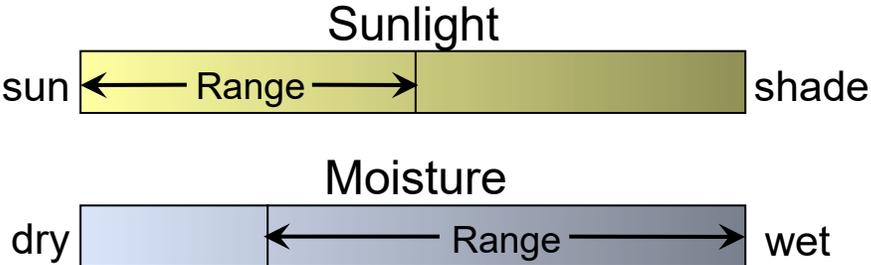
- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
minute pirate bug, flower flies, and wasps
- Bees: ★★★
sweat bees, small carpenter bees, and bumble bees; also highly attractive to honey bees
- Bloom: late July – early August



Cutleaf coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*)



- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆ chalcid wasps, minute pirate bug, spiders
- Pollinators: ★★☆☆ sweat bees, digger bees, cuckoo bees, small and large carpenter bees butterflies, and bumble bees
- Bloom: late July - mid August



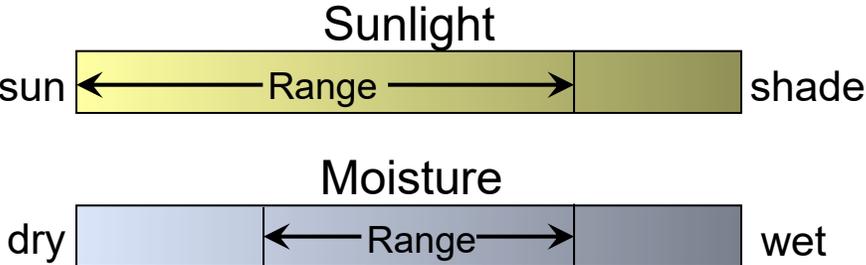
Meadow garlic (*Allium canadense*)



- Natural enemies: ★☆☆
minute pirate bug, crab spiders

- Bees: ★★☆☆
sweat bees, bumble bees, and wool carder bee

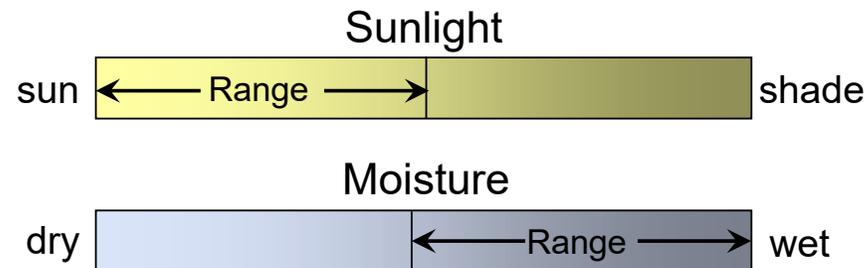
- Bloom: throughout August



Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*)



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
flower flies, minute pirate bug and chalcid wasps
- Bees: ★★ ★
yellow-faced bees, digger bees, sweat bees, and bumble bees
- Bloom: throughout August



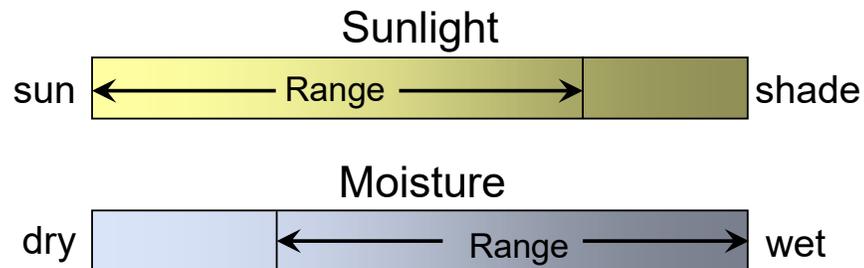
Yellow giant hyssop (*Agastache nepetoides*)



- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
minute pirate bug, soldier beetles, spiders, dance flies, chalcid wasps

- Pollinators: ★★★☆☆
butterflies, yellow-faced bees, sweat bees, and bumble bees

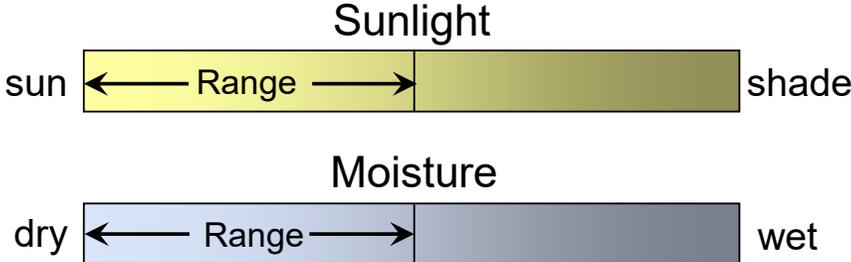
- Bloom: throughout August



Horsemint (*Monarda punctata*)



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★ mud-dauber wasp, soldier beetle, predatory plant bug
- Bees: ★★ ★ large carpenter bees, digger bees, and bumble bees
- Bloom: throughout August



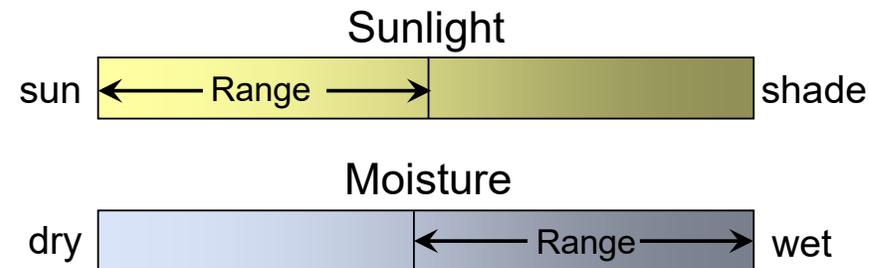
New York Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*) NE native



- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
flower flies, and chalcid wasps

- Pollinators: ★★☆☆
sweat bees, leafcutter bees, cuckoo bees, small carpenter bees, and bumble bees

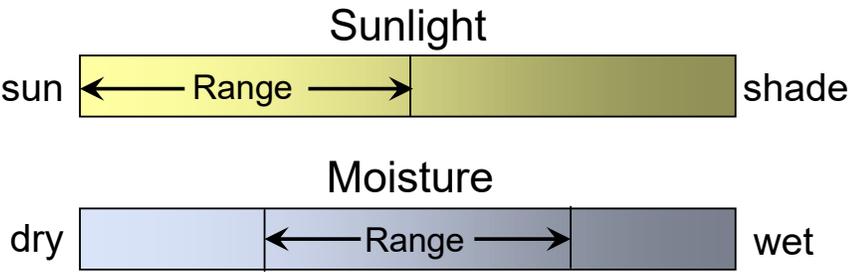
- Bloom: throughout August



Woodland sunflower (*Helianthus divaricatus*)



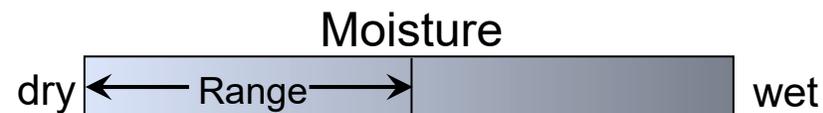
- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
chalcid wasps, minute pirate bug, soldier beetle, and flower flies
- Pollinators: ★★ ★
butterflies, sweat bees, leafcutter bees, small carpenter bees, digger bees, and bumble bees
- Bloom: throughout August



False Indian plantain (*Senecio suaveolens*) MA native

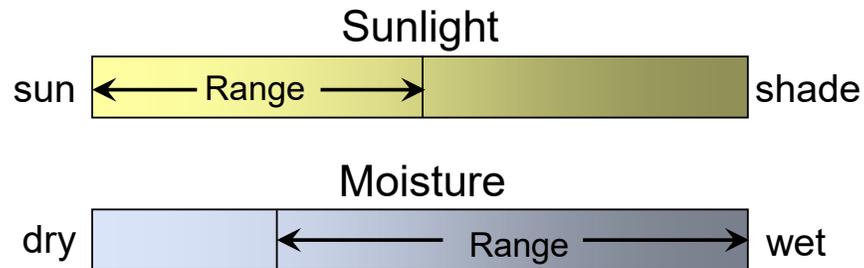
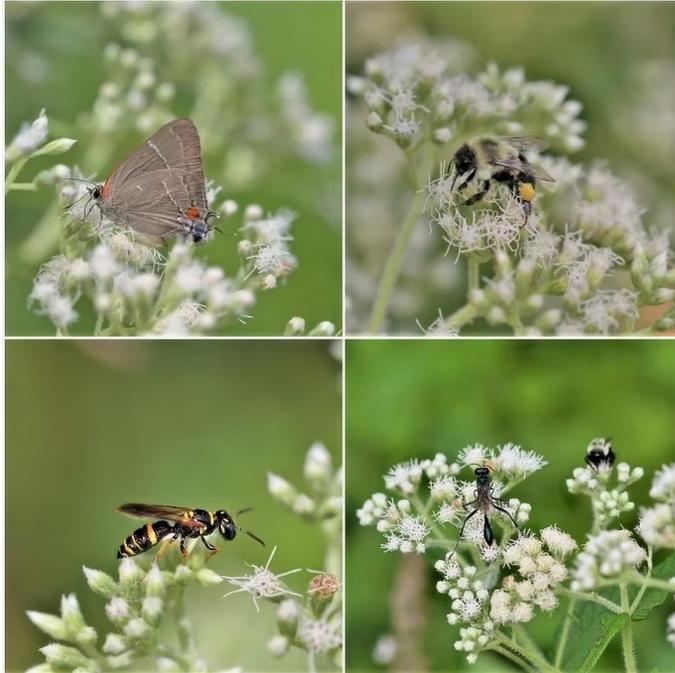


- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
minute pirate bug, chalcid wasps,
soldier beetle
- Bees: ★★☆☆
sweat bees, digger bees, and bumble
bees
- Bloom: throughout August



Common boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*)

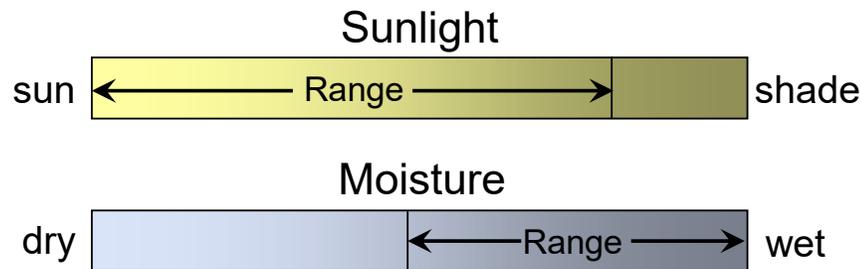
- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
minute pirate bug, predatory plant bug, wasps, soldier beetle, spiders
- Pollinators: ★★ ★
butterflies, sweat bees, small carpenter bees, digger bees, and bumble bees
- Bloom: August – early September



Blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)



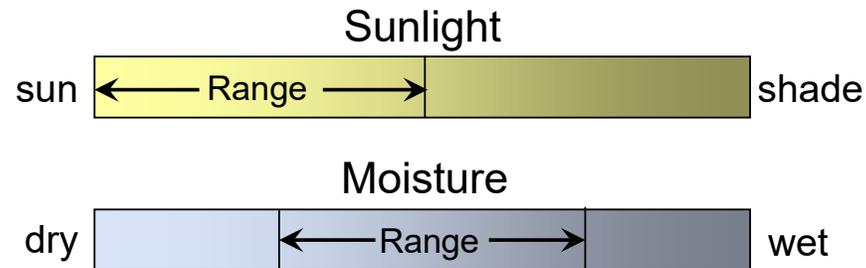
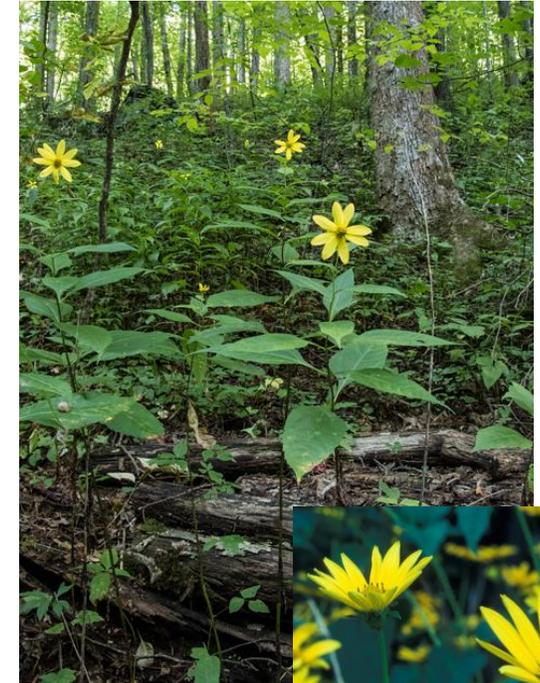
- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
minute pirate bug, chalcid wasps, soldier beetle, lady beetles, predatory plant bug
- Bees: ★★ ★
yellow-faced bees, sweat bees, small carpenter bees, and bumble bees
- Bloom: August – early September



Thin-leaved sunflower (*Helianthus decapetalus*)



- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
chalcid wasps, soldier beetle,
minute pirate bug, crab spiders
- Bees: ★★ ★
sweat bees, digger bees, and
bumble bees
- Bloom: July – August



Showy goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)

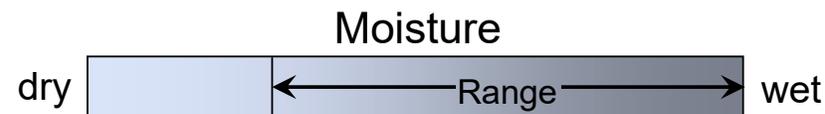
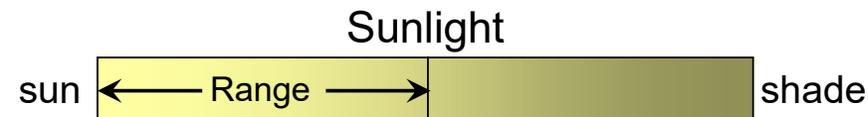


- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
minute pirate bug, chalcid wasps,
paper wasps, lady beetles, and spiders

- Pollinators: ★★★☆☆
butterflies, yellow-faced bees, Andrenid
bees, sweat bees, small and large
carpenter bees, digger bees, and bumble
bees



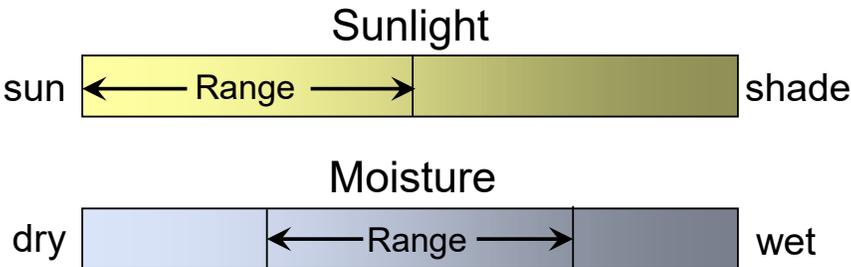
- Bloom: August - October



New England aster (*Aster novae-angliae*)



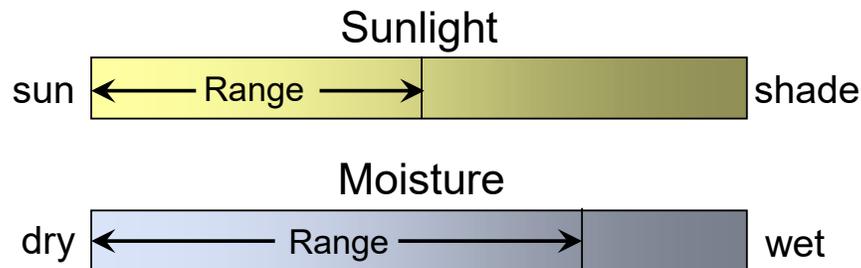
- Natural enemies: ★★ ★
flower flies, chalcid wasps, and dance flies
- Bees: ★★ ★
digger bees, sweat bees, small carpenter bees, and bumble bees
- Bloom: throughout September



Smooth aster (*Symphotrichum laevis*)

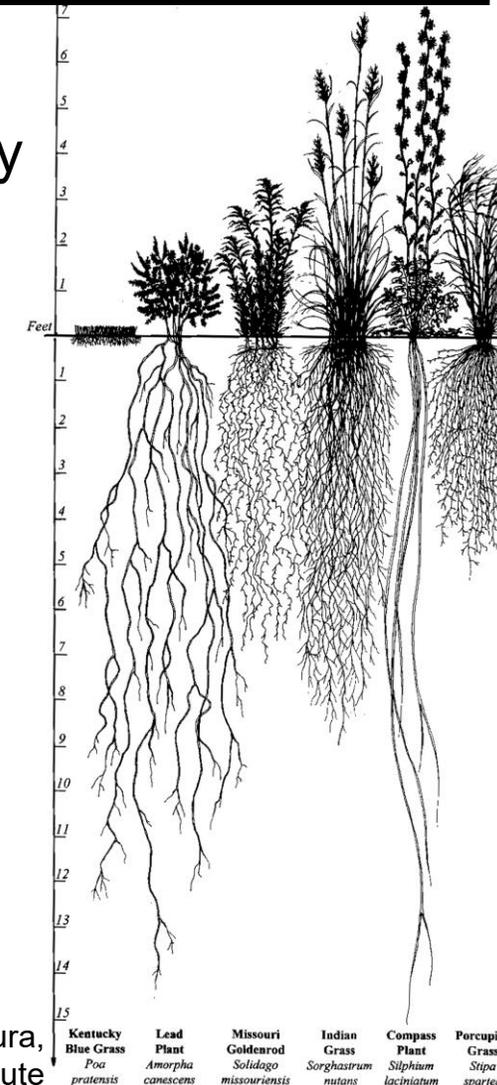


- Natural enemies: ★★☆☆
minute pirate bug, spiders, and wasps
- Bees: ★★☆☆
carpenter bees, sweat bees and bumble bees
- Bloom: mid September – early October



Native grasses

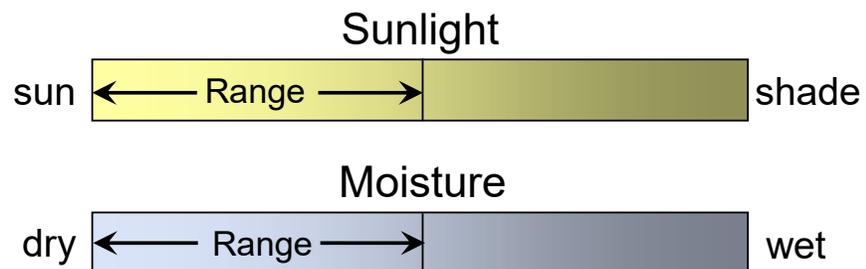
- Can be an important addition, where they
 1. Provide structural support for wildflowers
 2. Fill in gaps that wildflowers can't fill early in establishment, decreasing weed pressure
 3. Have root systems of different depths that complement wildflowers



Heidi Natura,
Conservation Research Institute

Canada wild rye (*Elymus canadensis*)

- Attracts Wildlife
Host Plant, Pollinators, Other Wildlife
- Tolerance
Drought Tolerant, Deer Resistant, Salt Tolerant

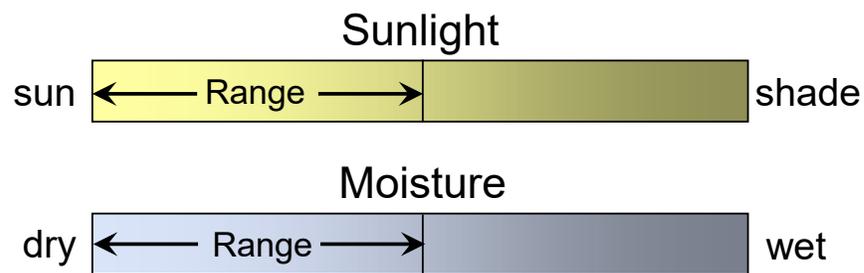


Little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*)



- Attracts Wildlife
Host Plant, Pollinators, Other Wildlife

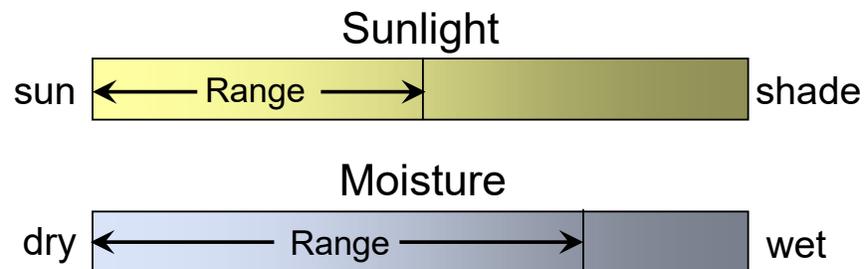
- Tolerance
Drought Tolerant, Deer Resistant, Salt Tolerant



Switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*)



- **Attracts Wildlife**
 Host Plant, Pollinator Powerhouse Plant,
 Attracts Songbirds
- **Tolerance**
 Drought Tolerant, Urban Environment,
 Salt Tolerant



Where to buy & learn more

https://plantfinder.nativeplanttrust.org/Plant-Search

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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.

Note: This site is still under development, and is being regularly updated and improved to make it a more comprehensive resource. To alert us of site functionality problems, please contact ulorimer@nativeplanttrust.org.

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Simple ID key

Want to know what that plant is? With our Simple Key, you can identify over 1,200 common native and naturalized New England plants! Observe closely, collect a sample or take a photo, answer some questions, and narrow down to the correct ID.

[SIMPLE KEY](#)

PlantShare

Join our online community of plant enthusiasts. Share your plant sightings, get help with plant identification, collaborate on field surveys, and develop checklists of plants for particular sites you are exploring.

Advanced ID tools

Identify over 3,000 New England plants by using either our multiple-access Full Key or our Dichotomous Key to families, genera, and species. Also learn about subspecies and variation native to our region.

Teaching tools

Go Botany encourages informal, self-directed education for science students, and beginning and amateur botanists. Professors, teachers, and educators can share curricula and teaching ideas.

Where to buy & learn more



Choose the Perfect Plant

Maine native plants provide the greatest benefit to wildlife. Click on any of the boxes below to filter plants based on different criteria (Bloom Month, Sunlight, Soil Conditions, Size/Plant Height, Caterpillars Hosted, and Wildlife Benefited). Combine your filters to find the perfect plants for you!

You can choose multiple criteria and the results will automatically update. You can remove filters too, by clicking on any of your filter items.

[Find out more about Maine Audubon's "Bringing Nature Home" project](#)

Bloom Month

All Months

Sun/Shade

All Types of Sunlight

Soil

All Types of Soil

Size

All Sizes

Caterpillars Hosted

All Counts

Wildlife Benefited

All Wildlife



Where to buy & learn more



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Wild Seed Project equips community members with the resources they need to collectively restore native plants that expand wildlife habitat, support biodiversity, and build climate resilience.

Upcoming Events

Where to buy & learn more



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Where to Buy Native Plants

How To Guide

Welcome to our native plant nursery directory. The nurseries listed in our directory meet the requirements below. We recommend doing your own research to find out what native plants are in stock, whether or not plants are seed-grown, and if nurseries use organic growing practices.

See our [Navigating the Nurseries resource guide](#) for a comprehensive list of questions and additional resources for when you shop.

Required:

– Focus on native plants or have a selection of native plants available

Where to buy & learn more

Maine Native Plant Sources

[Bas Rouge Farm & Forge](#)

[Edgewood Nursery](#)

[Ellsworth Garden Club](#)

[Fedco Trees](#)

[Fernwood](#)

[Figwort Farm](#)

[Honey Petal Plants](#)

[Knox-Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District](#)

[Maine Audubon](#)

[Marpa Farm & Nursery](#)

[Native Gardens of Blue Hill](#)

[Native Haunts](#)

[Pierson Nurseries](#)

[Radical Roots Nursery](#)

[Rebel Hill Farm](#)

[Ripley Farm](#)

[Rooted Elements](#)

[Sweetfern Maine](#)

[5 Star Orchard](#)

[Wells Reserve at Laudholm](#)

[Whaleback Nursery](#)

Internet Native Plant Sources

[Prairie Moon Nursery](#)

[NorthCreek Nurseries](#)

[Blue Stem Natives](#)

Acknowledgements

Bill Schneider and WILDTYPE Design, Native Plants & Seed Ltd:
native plants and expertise

For more information: <http://ipm.msu.edu/plants/home.htm>

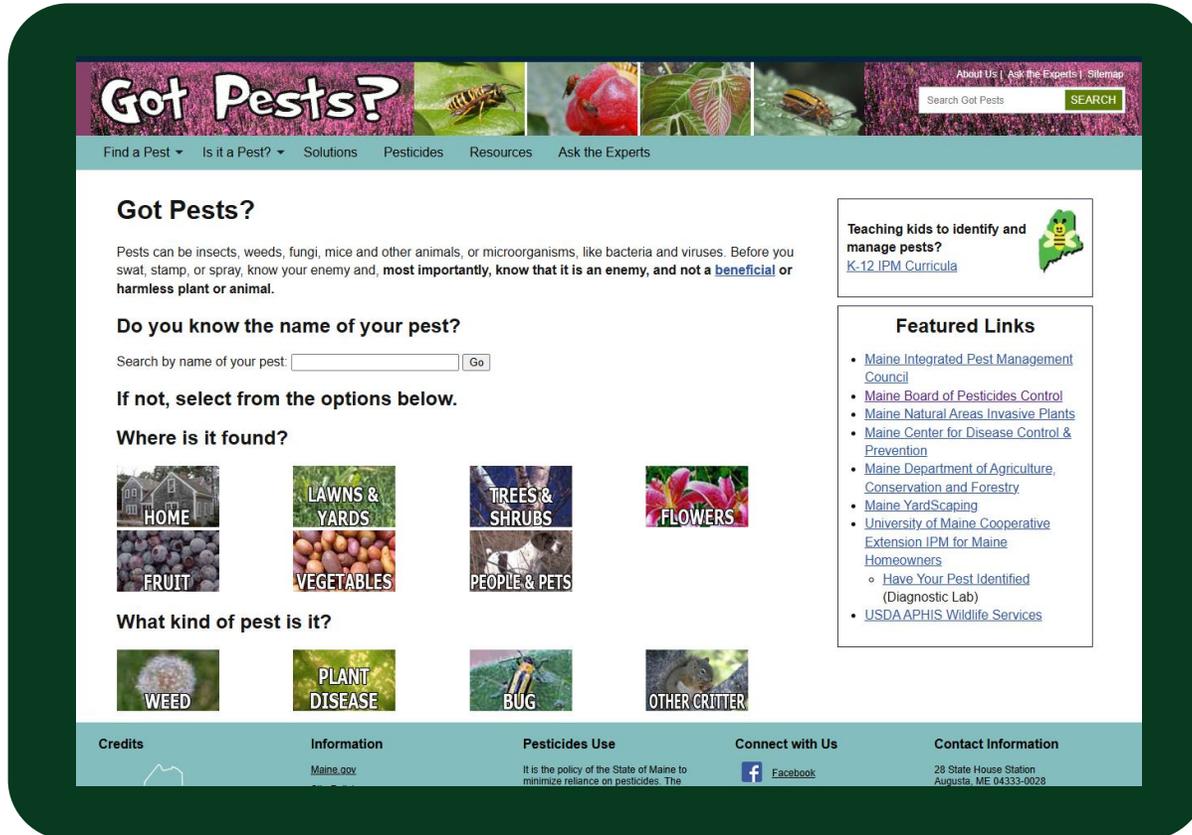


Funding:



For photos of native plants: contact Anna Fiedler

Questions & Additional Resource Links



The screenshot shows the 'Got Pests?' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Find a Pest', 'Is it a Pest?', 'Solutions', 'Pesticides', 'Resources', and 'Ask the Experts'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Search Got Pests' and a 'SEARCH' button. The main content area is titled 'Got Pests?' and contains a paragraph explaining that pests can be insects, weeds, fungi, mice, and other animals, and that it is important to know if a pest is an enemy or a beneficial/harmless plant or animal. There is a search box for the name of the pest and a 'Go' button. Below this, there are several categories for where the pest is found: HOME, LAWNS & YARDS, TREES & SHRUBS, FLOWERS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, PEOPLE & PETS. There are also categories for what kind of pest it is: WEED, PLANT DISEASE, BUG, and OTHER CRITTER. On the right side, there is a section for 'Teaching kids to identify and manage pests?' with a link to 'K-12 IPM Curricula' and a 'Featured Links' section with a list of links including '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)', and 'USDA APHIS Wildlife Services'. The footer contains 'Credits', 'Information', 'Pesticides Use', 'Connect with Us', and 'Contact Information'.

