

The Ecological Plant Conference (Dec. 7, 2018)  
Brooklyn Botanical Garden

Native Wildflowers – Beyond their Beauty: How They Integrate into the Environment  
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Handout of species discussed



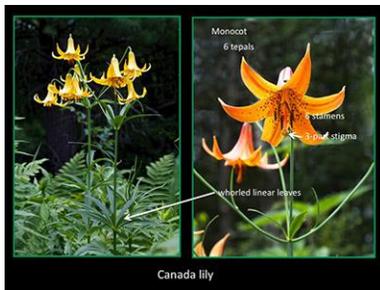
1. Partridgeberry (2-9)  
Flowers in June  
Conjoined flowers & fruits  
An evergreen groundcover  
On rocky slopes, in dappled shade  
Pollinated by bumblebees  
Clonal  
Heterostylous  
Don't pick



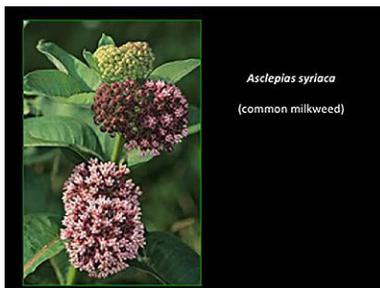
2. Wild lupine (10-14)  
Flowers in June  
Open, sandy areas  
Host for rare butterfly (the Karner Blue), but  
original range is a fragment of the original  
Pollinated by bumblebees



3. Spotted wintergreen, pipsissewa, etc. (15-17)  
Flowers in early July  
All are evergreen ground covers  
Pretty flowers, but small & low  
Inhabits shady understory with mostly acidic soils



4. Lilies (18-26)  
Flowers in July  
Showy yellow, orange, or red flowers  
Some species in shade, others in sun  
often in moist soils  
In the genus *Lilium*; daylilies (*Hemerocallis*)  
are not native  
Problems: Scarlet lily leaf beetle, deer



5. Common milkweed & other milkweeds (27-43)  
Flowers in July-Aug  
Supports a guild of insects, the monarch  
butterfly is the best known  
Common milkweed needs sun  
some other species grow in shade  
Common milkweed is aggressive;

hard to control

Other milkweeds in this area: swamp, butterfly-weed, 4-leaved, poke, purple, whorled, green



6. Jewel-weed (44-49)  
Flowers in August  
Grows in wet areas in shade to semi-shade  
Visited by bumblebees, hummingbirds,  
& honeybees  
Seeds are edible



7. Cardinal Flower (50-56)  
Flowers in August–September  
Grows in semi-shade, but tolerates sun  
In the wild, usually found along streams  
& wet places, but does fine in regular garden soil  
Flowers have male phase followed by female phase  
Pollinated by hummingbirds, but some rob nectar



8. Great Blue Lobelia (56-59)  
Flowers in August  
Blue is attractive to bees

Bumblebees main pollinators, long tongue (glossa)  
can reach nectar, but they may also rob nectar  
Hummingbirds will visit  
Grows best in sun  
Some plants have white flowers



9. Swamp Rose-mallow (60-70)  
Flowers in August–September  
Large, showy flowers  
Usually grows along brackish or fresh water  
margins in open sun  
Sandy, moist soil, but can also be grown in  
gardens (often as cultivars)  
Nectar & pollen a resource for bees (*Ptilothrix* bees  
are pollinators in s. NJ and south; in more northern  
regions, bumblebees (*Bombus*) serve as pollinators)



10. Goldenrods (71-77)  
Flowers in August–October  
Pollinated by insects, not wind  
Grows mostly in open sunny fields,  
but some in woodlands  
Important food source for insects in late summer-fall  
Owlet moth larvae feed on goldenrod  
Three common galls  
Canada goldenrod is native but behaves  
as an invasive; has been introduced to other  
countries & is now a problem there



11. Asters (78-81)

Flowers in August–October

Most grow in open, sunny environments,  
but some tolerate shade

Colors range from white to pink, lavender,  
& purple

Flowers attract butterflies, bees, flies,  
& many other insects

Owlet moth caterpillars feed on asters  
and goldenrods

New England aster spreads easily