Penfield Rec/Library Shade Garden





Preparing Site in Fall of 2022

Barnen min



Considerations in the Design Process:

Sun/shade exposure

Soil

Native plants for our region of NYS

Bloom time

Maintenance needs





Considerations when Designing A Native Pollinator Garden

Functional PROVIDE FOOD & SHELTER Choose plants that provide pollen, nectar, seeds, and/or fruit from early spring to late fall Provide a variety of flower shapes and sizes

Aesthetics

People have to find it appealing





Master Gardener Guidelines for building an effective pollinator garden

USE 3 OR MORE UNIQUE HOST PLANT SPECIES Any combination of host plants across Trees, Shrubs and Perennials.

USE AT LEAST 3 OF EACH DIFFERENT HOST PLANT SPECIES planted in clusters of 3 or more or a large area of one species.



Work with natives indigenous to our area by using the Monroe County Master Gardener Resources

Cornell Cooperative Extension Monroe County

Agriculture | Environment | Horticulture | Diagnostic Clinic | Master Gardeners | Nutrition | 4-H Youth Development | Foundation

Pollinator Friendly Gardens Overview What is a Pollinator? Creating a Pollinator Friendly Garden How to Prepare a Garden Bed **Invasive Pests Mgmt Practices Native Plant Lists Non-Native Plants to Attract Pollinators Pollinators Need Native Plants Pesticides - Low Impact Protect Pollinators from Invasive Plants Protect Pollinators from Pesticides** Water and Shelter for Pollinators **Pollinator Friendly Garden Certification** Pollinator Support



Hypericum punctatum also know as St. John's wort

Home » Master Gardeners > Pollinator Friendly Gardens > Native Plant Lists

Ff 🔽 in 🖗

Native Plant Lists

See the Native Plant Lists in PDF Formats:

- Perennials includes bloom time
- Trees & Shrubs
- Ferns & Grasses
- All Above Categories
- Host Plants for Butterflies
- <u>Bee Friendly Trees & Shrubs</u> includes bloom time

Note: "Host Plant" refers to which pollinator likes that plant or needs it for survival. For example, the host plant for Monarch butterflies is milkweed.

Last updated November 3, 2022

monroe.cce.cornell.edu/master-gardeners/pollinator-friendly-gardens/

New York Flora Atlas

me Browse By Search News & Announ	Cements New York Flora Association Outside Links Atlas Sponsors Support the Atlas Atlas	Ø Support the Atlas ☑ Contact Us bout the Atlas ▼
cent Plant Photos	About the Flora Atlas	Flora Atlas Search
	The New York Flora Atlas is a source of information for the distribution of plants within the state, as well as information on plant habitats, associated ecological communities, and taxonomy. In addition, users can learn about the location of vouchered specimens and see images to get a better visual for each plant. The next step is to create a Manual to the New York State Flora. Early efforts are underway to move towards this goal.	Scientific Name Action: Search Browse Advanced Search
	Browse the Flora Atlas By Map 🛛 😌	Atlas News & Announcements
	Q Select a county below to view plant species for that county. Hover over a county to view the county name.	Help gather distribution data for the Atlas!
8/25		• Updates to the Atlas (updated 8 May 2023). Support the Atlas
itside Links	a de la companya de	
<u>w York Flora Association (NYFA)</u> (FA's You Tube Identification Videos	How to link to the Plant Atlas	
w York's Rare Plants w York Flora Association Blog ks to other plant related resources.	The Plant Atlas has been designed to allow external websites to dynamically link to individual species and issue URL-based searches. This method allows you to link to the Atlas without knowing individual unique species identifiers. 1. Use the following syntax to link to a species page on the Atlas:	
ew relevant external links »	 http://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/Results.aspx?q=Genus+species 2. Search for species within a specific family (and link to family page) using this syntax: http://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/Results.aspx?cat=family&text=Orchidaceae 	Support the NY Flora Atlas! Become an Atlas Sponsor

newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu

Butterfly Host Plants



ener CCE-Monroe Pollinator Friendly Garden Certification

HOST PLANTS FOR BUTTERFLIES

Adult Butterflies will visit a wide variety of flowers; these are host plants for the Larvae (Caterpillars). An incomplete list of butterfly species as there are over 50 native to New York. Many of the butterflies omitted from this list do not use garden or landscape plants as larval hosts.

Butterfly		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Larval Native Host Plants(s)
Vanessa virginiensis	American lady	Anaphalis margaritacea (Pearly everlasting)
Speyeria aphrodite	Aphrodite fritillary	Viola spp. (Violets)
Euphydryas phaeton	Baltimore checkerspot	Chelone glabra (White turtlehead) Penstemon hirsutus (Beardtongue)
Satyrium calanus	Banded hairstreak	Carya ovata (Shag-bark hickory) Juglans cinerea & nigra (Butternut & Black walnut) Quercus spp.(Oaks)
Papilio polyxenes	Black swallowtail	Zizia aptera (Heart-leaved Alexander) Zizia aurea (Golden Alexander) Non-Native Host Plants: Carrots, Parsley, & Dill
Erynnis lucilius	Columbine duskywing	Aquilegia canadensis (Columbine)
Nymphalis vaualbum	Compton tortoiseshell	Salix spp. (Willows)
Satyrium titus	Coral hairstreak	Aronia melanocarpa (Black chokeberry) Prunus pensylvanica (Pin cherry) Prunus nigra (Canada plum) Prunus serotina (Wild black cherry) Prunus virginiana (Choke cherry)
Erynnis icelus	Dreamy duskywing	Salix spp. (Willows)
Cupido comyntas	Eastern-tailed blue	Desmodium canadense (Showy tick trefoil)
Papilio glaucus	Eastern tiger swallowtail	Fraxinus spp.(Ash) Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip poplar) Malus coronaria (Wild crab apple) Prunus pensylvanica (Pin cherry) Prunus serotina (Wild black cherry) Sassafras albidum (Sassafras) Sorbus americana (American mountain ash) Tilia americana (Linden)
Papilio cresphontes	Giant swallowtail	Ptelea trifoliata (Hop tree) Zanthoxylum americanum (Prickly ash)
Speyeria cybele	Great spangled fritillary	Viola spp. (Violets)
Boloria bellona	Meadow fritillary	Viola spp. (Violets)
Danaus plexippus	Monarch	Asclepias spp. (Milkweeds)
Nymphalis antiopa	Mourning cloak	Betula nigra (River birch) Celtis occidentalis (Northern hackberry) Morus rubra (Red mulberry) Salix spp. (Willows)
Phyciodes cocyta	Northern crescent	Doellingeria umbellata (Flat-topped white aster)
Colias eurytheme	Orange sulfur	Baptisia australis (E) (Blue false indigo)



Painted lady Pearl crescent	Larval Native Host Plants(s) Anaphalis marganitacee (Pearly everlasting) Helianthus decapetaius (Ten-rayed sunflower) Helianthus divaricatus (Woodland sunflower) Hibiscus moscheutos (Swamp rosemallow) Doellingeria umbellata (Flat-topped white aster) Eurybia spp. (Wood asters) Symphyotrichum laeve (Smooth aster)
Painted lady Pearl crescent	Anaphalis margaritacea (Pearly everiasting) Helianthus decapetalus (Ten-rayed sunflower) Helianthus divaricatus (Woodland sunflower) Hibiscus moscheutos (Swamp resemallow) Doellingeria umbellata (Flat-topped white aster) Eurybia spp. (Wood asters) Symphyotrichum laeve (Smooth aster)
Pearl crescent	Doellingeria umbellata (Flat-topped white aster) Eurybia spp. (Wood asters) Symphyotrichum laeve (Smooth aster)
	Symphyotnchum novae-angliae (New England aster Symphyotnichum pilosum (Frostweed aster) Symphyotnichum puniceum (Purple-stemmed aster)
Question mark	Celtis accidentalis (Northern hackberry)
d-spotted purple or White admiral	Amelanchier spp. (Serviceberry) Crateegus spp. (Hawthorns) Malus coronaria (Wild crab apple) Prunus pensylvanica (Pin cherry) Prunus serofina (Wild black cherry) Prunus virginiana (Choke cherry) Safix spp. (Willows) Tritia americana (Linden)
lvery checkerspot	Doellingeria umbellata (Flat-topped white aster) Echinacea purpurea (E) (Purple coneflower) Eurybie spp. (Wood asters) Helianthus decapetalus (Ten-rayed sunflower) Helianthus divaricatus (Woodland sunflower) Rudbeckla hirta (E) (Black-eyed Susan) Rudbeckla facinista (Cutleat coneflower)
cebush swallowtail	Lindera benzoin (Spicebush) Sessefras aibidum (Sessafras)
Spring azure	Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey tea) Cornus app. (Dogwoods) Prunus pensylvanica (Pin cherry) Rhus app. (Sumacs) Viburnum spp. (Viburnums)
Summer azure	Ceanothus americaus (New Jersey tea) Cornus spp. (Dogwoods) Viburnum spp. (Viburnums)
Tawny emperor	Celtis occidentais (Northern hackberry)
ariegated fritillary	Podophyllum pellatum (Mayapple) Viola spp. (Violets)
Viceroy	Amelanchier spp. (Serviceberry) Malus coronarie (Wild crab apple) Prunus pensylvanice (Pin cherry) Prunus nigra (Canada plum) Safix spp. (Willows)
	Question mark d-spotted purple or White admiral Ivery checkerspot cebush swallowtail Spring azure Summer azure Tawny emperor ariegated fritillary Viceroy

HYMC is collaborating with our town to support the goals of the Mayors' Monarch Pledge

Pollinators of Native Plants

Tufts Pollinator Initiative Somerville, Massachusetts



Top 10 flowers Tufts Pollinator for native bees Initiative



Culver's root

New England aster Symphyotrichum novae-angliae

Veronicastrum virginicum





New York ironweed Vernonia noveboracensis







Showy goldenrod Solidado speciosa



Remember:

- 1. Choose native species, avoid highly modified cultivars 2. Plant diverse bloom times, colors, flower shapes
- 3. Never apply pesticides to your flowers

Sources of native plants & seeds: Bluestem Natives, Norwell, MA Garden in the Woods, Framingham, MA Wild Seed Project, ME Tufts University Blue Moon Farm Perennials Farm, RI



Prepared by: Tufts Pollinator Initiative, Photos: Nick Dorian, Flickr, Wikimedia Commons

sites.tufts.edu/pollinators/planting-guides/

Pollinators of Native Plants



POLLINATORS OF NATIVE PLANTS

Attract, Observe and Identify Pollinators and Beneficial Insects with Native Plants





Heather Holm





Additional Considerations

Províde a water source:

Like all living things, pollinators need a source of water.
 How do you provide water for pollinators?

Birdbath or shallow water source; natural sources such as a stream, pond or spring; Garden 'water element'

Províde shelter:

Pollinators need places to nest and to overwinter. How do you provide overwintering and nesting sites for pollinators?

Spaces of bare ground; Man-made boxes; Dead wood; Rock pile / wall; Leave garden cleanup until spring;

Plant straight species over hybrids and cultivars

Echinacea purpurea

Native plant: A native plant has evolved in a given area over a long enough period of time so that it has developed essential relationships with its environment and other organisms within that area.





Echinacea 'Mellow Yellow''

Cultivar: The term "cultivar" is derived from "cultivated variety" and refers to a plant that is commercially bred based on certain characteristics.



Echinacea 'Pink Double Delight'

Hybrid: A hybrid plant can be created artificially by crossing two species or two different varieties of the same species. One or both of these species may be non-native.

Cultivars and Hybrids are often selected by plant breeders for appearance and may not have enough nectar or pollen to feed pollinators and their young. Many hybrids have double flowers and other characteristics that make it difficult—if not impossible—for the pollinators to feed. Even colors matter...

NOT ALL NATIVES ARE EQUAL

KEYSTONE PLANTS are natives that are essential to our ecosystems because they support 90% of the caterpillar species that enable our terrestrial birds to reproduce, as well as all of our specialist native bee species.



www.nwf.org/nativeplantfinder/plants

NOT ALL NATIVES ARE EQUAL

% TREES AND SHRUBS



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KEYSTONE

PLANTS

are natives that are

www.nwf.org/nativeplantfinder/plants



Seeking Garlic Mustard Pull Volunteers!

CONTROLLING INVASIVE PLANTS

Did you know that invasive plants threaten pollinator habitat by endangering the native plants that pollinators require for survival? Invasive plants that move from our yards to woodlands and natural areas threaten diversity that is vital to pollinator survival. We can all help by NOT planting invasives and removing existing invasives on our properties.

Key Goal – Eliminate or severely restrict herbicide / insecticide / pesticide use. Native plants will limit or eliminate the need





Ley Ac1 – Aquilegia canadensis ("Columbine") ("Wild Ginger") Ac2 – Asaram canadensis Ap – Adiantum pedatum ("Maidenhair Fern") ("Black Cohosh") Ar – Actaea racemosa Ca – Carex appalachia ("Appalachian Sedge") Cg – Chelone gabra ("Turtlehead") Cp – Carex plantaginea ("Plantain-leaf Sedge") Dm1 – Dodecatheon meadia ("Shooting Star") Ed – Eurybia divaricata ("White Wood Aster") var 'Eastern Star' Em – Eurybia macrophylla ("Big-leaf Aster") var 'Twilight' Ls – Lobelia siphilitica ("Great Blue Lobelia") Pa1 – Packera aurea ("Golden Groundsel") Pa2 – Polystichum acrostichoides ("Christmas Fern") Pb – Polygonatum biflorum ("Solomon's Seal") Pp – Podophyllum peltatum ("Mayapple") Pr – Polemonium reptans ("Jacob's Ladder") Ps – Phlox stolonifera ("Creeping Phlox") var 'Sherwood Purple' ("Bloodroot") Sc – Sanguinaria canadensis Sf – Solidago flexicaulis ("Zigzag Goldenrod") Tw – Tiarella cordifolia ("Foamflower") Vs – Viola sororia ("Common Blue Violet")

Terms

Part Shade - 3 to 6 hrs of sun / day

Shade (Full Shade) - 0 to 3 hrs of sun / day

Spring ephemeral - Plants which sprout and bloom before deciduous trees leaf out, then go dormant by midsummer

Herbaceous plants - plants that die back to ground and have no woody stems above ground. This broad category of plants includes many perennials, and nearly all annuals and biennials

Woody plant – trees and shrubs

Perennial – A plant that lives 3 or more years. Opposed to Annual or Bieennial

Forb – an herbaceous flowering plant other than a grass. as opposed to "Woody" plant material

Self-seed – Plants that drop seeds which will germinate in a subsequent growing season

Rhizome – An underground stem, as opposed to a root. "stems" sprout from them

Stolon – Also 'runner', a ground level stem which generates roots and normal stems





Sanguínaría canadensís, Bloodroot



Height: 6 - 12" Width: They typically form colonies

Bloom tíme: early April,

Light: Part to Full Shade

Host Plant

One of the first spring ephemerals to flower

Bloodroot offers pollen but no nectar

Host plant to Apple bud tufted moth

Seed pods open in mid June with a fleshy eelaiosome attached which ants love and carry seeds back to their nest.

Mining bees are the primary pollinators of Bloodroot

Sanguínaría canadensís, Bloodroot

> Height: 6 - 12" Width: They typically form colonies

Bloom time: early April,

Light: Part to Full Shade



Dodecatheon medía White Shooting Star

Height: 12 - 18" Width: 12"

Bloom time: May Flower: White / Pink / Purple

Light: Part Shade



Spring - Shade Plants

Aquilegia canadensis Columbine

> Phlox stolonifera Creeping Phlox

Podophyllum peltatum Mayapple

Polemonium reptans Jacob's Ladder

Polygonatum biflorum Solomon's Seal

> *Tiarella cordifolia* Foamflower

Packera aurea Golden groundsel





Height: 24 – 36" Width: 12 – 18"

Bloom time: late May -Jun

Light: Full sun to part shade

The flowering period of Wild Colombine coincides with the return of migrating hummingbirds. Columbine nectar is an important source of energy for hummingbirds when few other flowers are in bloom.





Host Plant to the Colombine Sawfly

The Columbine Sawfly is an introduced sawfly not native to North America

Larvae actively feed on foliage in May often devouring all the leaves.

Wasps and birds predate on them



Phlox stolonifera Creeping Phlox var 'Sherwood Purple'

Height: 4 – 8" Width: 6 – 12"

Bloom time: April – May

Attract Butterflies, Hummingbirds and Bees

Deer & Rabbit Resistant

Groundcover, Multiplies by stolen and seed

Naturalizes, Rabbit Resistant



Asarum canadense Wild Ginger Host Plant

Height: 4 - 8" Width: 12" - 18"

Bloom time: Apr - May Flower: Brown, inconspicuous

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade Water: Medium

Deer: Very Rare

Tolerate: Deer, Heavy Shade, Wet, juglone

Spreads slowly via rhizome

Comments: Non-native Ginger has shiny leaves; Host plant for Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly



Asarum canadense Wild Ginger

Host Plant

Pipevine Swallowtail Caterpillar

Provides seed, pollen, cover for ground dwelling pollinators and wildlife







Podophyllum peltatum Mayapple

Height: 12" – 18" Width: 12" – 18"

Bloom time: Apr - May)

Light: Partial Shade

Spread by rhizome, forms colonies

Bees and wasps are particularly attracted to the flowers, as they are a rich source of nectar and pollen.:

Many animals eat the fruit



Polemoníum reptans Jacob's Ladder

Height: 12 -18" Width: 12 - 18"

Bloom time: May

Light: Part Sun to Shade self-sows, colonizes when happy

Deer and rabbit resistant

Many varieties of bees such as sweat bees, mason bees, small carpenter bees, digger and bumblebees visit for its pollen and nectar

Butterflies and moths visit for te nectar





Height: 18 – 36" Width: 12 – 18"

Bloom time: May

Light: Part Sun to Full Shade Water: Medium to Wet

Deer: Seldom

Tolerate: Wet soil

Spreads slowly by rhizome

Deer may browse the shoots in early spring

Ground birds feast on the fruits





Flowers are long and tubular. Small bees can climb in and larrgerr bees with long tongues can reach the nectar

Buzz Pollination: Pollen is held in 6 anthers and is vibrated out of anther openings by bumblebees. They grasp the anthers either by their , forelegs or mouth parts, close their wings then vibrate their flight muscles at a high frequency. The resulting sound is a high pitched buzzing noise.







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Tíarella cordífolía Foamflower

Height: 9" – 12" Width: 12" – 24"

Bloom time: May

Likes to be consistently moist

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade

Tolerate: Rabbit, deer

Spreads by runners

Frequented by many Pollinators



Packera aurea Golden Groundsel

Height: 1-2'

Spreads by rhizomes to form dense colonies

Bloom time: May

Light: Part Shade

Deer resistant



Packera aurea Golden Groundsel

In addition to cover for insects (like the firefly) and other wildlife, Packera is a great nectar source for small bees, and is known to be beneficial to almost 20 species of butterflies and moths. As an added bonus, deer don't touch it.



Jummer - Jhade Dlooming Perenníals



Actaea racemosa Black Cohosh

Chelone glabra Turtlehead

Lobelia siphilitica Great Blue Lobelia Height: 36" – 48" Width: 12" – 18"

Bloom time: July - Oct Flower: White

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade Water: Medium

Deer: Seldom Native: Upstate NY

Tolerate: Rabbit, Juglone

Spreads slowly by rhizomes

Comments: Fragrant, Host plant for Spring Azure butterfly

Frequented by many Pollinators late Summer

Actaea racemosa Black Cohosh Host Plant



Chelone glabra Turtlehead

Height: 18" – 30" Width: 12" – 18"

Bloom time: Aug - Oct

Light: Part Shade Water: Medium to Moist

Deer: Occasional

Tolerate: Wet

Spreads slowly by self-seeding

Comments: Host plant for Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly Host Plant







Frequented by many Pollinators late Summer and Fall

Lobelia siphilitica Great Blue Lobelia

Height: 18" – 30" Width: 12" – 18"

Bloom time: Jul - Sep Flower: Blue

Light: Sun to Part Shade Water: Medium to Wet

Deer: Rare

Tolerate: Heavy Shade, Wet



Frequented by many Pollinators late Summer and Fall



Fall Blooming Shade Perennials

Eurybia divaricata 'Eastern Star' White Wood Aster

Eurybia macrophylla 'Twilight' Blue Wood Aster

> Solidago flexicaulis Zigzag Goldenrod



Aromatic Aster and Blue Stem Goldenrrod

Eurybía dívarícata 'Eastern Star' Whíte Wood Aster

Height: 12" – 18" Width: 12" – 18"

Bloom time: Aug - Oct

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade Water: Dry

Deer: occasionally

Tolerate: Dry, Heavy Shade

Spreads via self-seeding,



Host Plant & Keystone Species



Host plant for Checkerspot, Pearl Crescent butterflies and many moths





Pearl Crescent butterfly and caterpillar

Eurybía macrophylla 'Twilight' Blue Wood Aster

> Height: 24" – 36" Width: 24" – 48"

Bloom time: Sep - Oct Flower: Violet / Blue

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade Water: Medium

Deer: Occasional

Tolerate: Dry

Spreads via self-seed



Solídago flexicaulis Zigzag Goldenrod Keystone Species

Height: 12" - 36" Width: 12" - 36"

Bloom time: Jul - Oct Flower: Yellow

Light: Sun to Part Shade Water: Medium to Dry

Deer: Seldom

Tolerate: Heavy Shade, Clay

Spreads via self-seed





Goldenrod does NOT trigger hay fever, confused with Ragweed

Ferns

Adiantum pedatum Maidenhair Fern

Polystichum acrostichoides Christmas Fern



Adiantum pedatum Maidenhair Fern

Height: 18" – 24" Width: 18" – 24"

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade Water: Medium

Deer: Rare Native: Upstate NY

Tolerate: Mild dry, moderate sun

Spreads slowly by rhizome

Provides shelter for pollinating insects

Aesthetically pleasing





Height: 6" – 12" Width: 12" – 24"

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade Water: Medium to Dry

Deer: Rare

Tolerate: Rabbit, Dry, Heavy Shade

Clumping, does not colonize

Evergreen; Easily seen in many local parks

Adds year round color, shelter for pollinating insects



Sedges

Carex appalachica Appalachian Sedge

Carex plantaginea Plantain-leaf Sedge



Carex appalachíca Appalachían Sedge Host Plant

Height: 8 - 10" Width: 10 - 14"

Light: Part Sun Water: Medium to Dry

Deer: Rare

Tolerate: Many soil types

A clump form of sedge that Lightly self-sows





Height: 6" - 12" Width: 12" - 18"

Light: Part Shade to Full Shade Water: Moist

Deer: Rare

Tolerate: Dry, juglone

Spreads by rhizome, clumping

Comments: Evergreen

Pollen source

Provides seeds for overwintering birds Aesthetically pleasing



Sedges are host plants to skipper butterflies

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In 2023 The Town of Penfield will work to achieve several goals of the Mayors Monarch Pledge

Through these Classes and with the help of you we have helped them achieve these goals!



Healthy Yards Penfield Chapter is collaborating with our town to achieve the following actions for the Mayors Monarch Pledge:

1. Facilitate or support a milkweed seed collection and propagation effort.

The Art of Native Seed Sowing class in January of 2023 in collaboration with Penfield Recreation and Penfield Library achieved this goal.

2. Plant a monarch-friendly demonstration garden at City Hall or another prominent location.

> Planting and Caring for a Native Pollinator Garden class in April and May achieves this goal

3. Host or support a native plant sale or milkweed seed giveaway event.

Come to our Healthy Yards Penfield Native Plant Sale Booth: Penfield Recreation Lawn, 1985 Baird Road • Penfield NY 14526 : May 20th from 10 to 3 pm rain or shine! You can help these Native Pollinator Gardens thrive

> by signing up

to help water and spot weed

during this first garden season



Native Garden Lovers

Watering Native Garden

Lou Anne DaRin

🛛 🖸 Contact

Already signed up?

Change my sign up

Please review the available slots below and click on the button to sign up. If you need to cancel at the last minute please let Megan Meyer know (585)734-5082. Thank you!

Share 🕥 f 🎔

https://www.signupgenius.com/go/5080b4ea8aa2caafa7 -watering

Breese Park 108 Westcombe Park, West Henrietta, NY 14586

Virginia Bluebells, Jack in the Pulpit, Toothwort, Mayapple, geranium maculatum

this park is tucked away in a spot you'd least expect it. You will first drive through a neighborhood to get to the park. Don't fret! You are in the right place. This town park is tucked in the woods behind the houses.

