

DID YOU KNOW?

Many butterflies and moths rely on certain host plants to ensure the survival of their species. This is because their larvae (caterpillars) are uniquely adapted to consume the leaves of a very specific plant or plant family! They do not recognize exotic ornamentals as a food source.



No food for caterpillars means the loss of our butterflies and moths!



Arcadia NATIVES

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"We live in a fragmented land where critical habitat areas are shrinking by the day. It is more important now than ever before to provide a haven where wildlife can find food, shelter, and safely raise their young.

*Together, we can make their world a better place...
one native plant at a time."*

- Kelly Strobe
Arcadia Natives, Owner

Garden with Native Plants

5 WAYS TO BRING NATURE INTO YOUR OWN BACKYARD



Lawn chemicals (herbicides & pesticides) can cause harm to pets, people, and wildlife. From baby birds that are fed contaminated insects to mammals that consume worms & seeds.

CAUTION ADVISED



Small Changes Can Make A Big Difference

1

Bird feeders are great, but did you know that our feathered friends appreciate the seeds and nutritious berries that native plants provide? Non-native berries from exotic plants are often nutritionally inadequate and cannot sustain migratory birds for their long journeys.



2

Convert part of your lawn to habitat! Native trees, shrubs, and flowers support important local food webs. "Leave the leaves" in the fall as they protect vulnerable wildlife during winter. Seeds from flowers can feed the birds. Hollow stems are also used by native bees and insects as shelter until late spring. Wait until then to cut back dead flower stalks.



3

AVOID PESTICIDES

Buy plants from reputable nurseries that do not treat their stock with harmful insecticides (neonics). These chemicals cannot be washed off. They stay with the plant for a long time. When caterpillars consume the leaves or pollinators visit the flowers, they may not survive the encounter.



4

STRAIGHT SPECIES

Choosing straight native plant species for your landscape will help sustain our dwindling insect populations. Double flowering hybrids can make accessing nectar or pollen nearly impossible. Some cultivars are not attractive to bees & butterflies at all. Always do your research!



5

SUCCESSION

In order to provide the maximum benefit to pollinators, it is best to plan for a succession of blooms. This ensures that as one flower species fades, another begins to blossom. Thus, a constant source of nectar and pollen is provided from spring through fall.



FUN FACT:
Oak trees support over 500 species of lepidoptera. A benefit for bird parents that are feeding hungry nestlings!



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