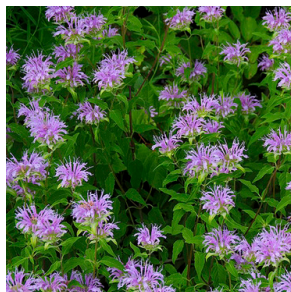


Monarch Conservation Kits

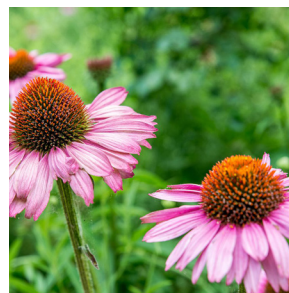
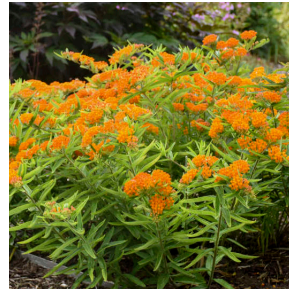
Clay Plant List

- Asclepias incarnata* (swamp milkweed)
- Asclepias syriaca* (common milkweed)
- Echinacea purpurea* (purple coneflower)
- Liatris spicata* (blazing star)
- Oligoneuron riddellii* (goldenrod)
- Monarda fistulosa* (bee balm)



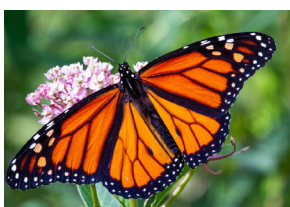
Sand Plant List

- Asclepias tuberosa* (butterfly weed)
- Asclepias verticillata* (whorled milkweed)
- Echinacea purpurea* (purple coneflower)
- Liatris Aspera* (rough blazing star)
- Symphotrichum oblongifolium* (aromatic aster)
- Solidago nemoralis* (goldenrod)

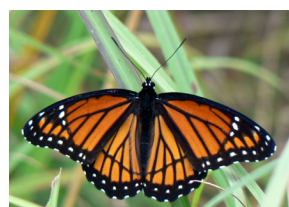


Monarch or Viceroy butterfly?

The main visual difference between these adult butterflies is the black line on the bottom wings of the Viceroy butterfly, which is not present on the monarch. The caterpillars of these two types of butterflies are very different and easily distinguishable. The viceroy caterpillar uses the camouflage approach and resembles a twig. The monarch caterpillar uses bright warning colors to warn birds they are poisonous to eat.



Monarch butterfly & caterpillar



Viceroy butterfly & caterpillar

Planting Guide

For your new plants, it is best to get them in the ground ASAP. Because these are 'bare root' in a way, the plugs will dry out quickly if left to sit in their cardboard carrier. You can use these new plants in a couple of different ways: Start a new garden specifically dedicated to natives or butterflies **OR** Intermix these new plants into your current gardens.

Either way, you will want the plants spaced out 18" apart from each other so that they can grow up and mature in their own space, while also having a neighbor to lean on in the future. Planting using an 18" spacing means the plants you want have their room to grow while also not leaving empty space where weeds can come up and grow.

Step by Step

- 1** Find a location that receives at least 6 hours of sunlight a day as these plants thrive in full sun.
- 2** Dig a hole the depth and width of the plug, save the dirt to fill back in as needed.
- 3** Once the plug is situated in the hole, gently tamp dirt in around the sides to ensure there are no air pockets.
- 4** Water the new plant into its home!
- 5** Water the new plants every 3-5 days for about an hour if we do not receive a nice rain between waterings. If it rains, the need to water resets and you can wait another 3-5 days. Remember, these are native prairie plants, they are designed by nature to handle dry spells and send their roots deep! Do not water every day because they are not designed to grow in those conditions.
- 6** After 2 months, they should be situated well and you can back off on watering.

Further Resources

Want to get more involved in Monarch conservation? Check out these great regional groups and resources.

Monarch Waystation

How to register your monarch habitat as a waystation and help neighbors learn about your new landscape. <https://shop.monarchwatch.org/product/Monarch-Waystation-Sign/125618>

Homegrown National Park

While we have many national parks in the United States dedicated to the preservation of lands for human and wildlife enjoyment, as a homeowner, you can make the biggest difference! This grassroots movement shows just how much we can help increase biodiversity in the area by planting and registering a wildlife habitat. <https://homegrownnationalpark.org/>

Indiana Native Plant Society

A great resource for learning more about native plants and their importance along with an amazing resource page. <https://indiananativeplants.org/>

Understanding your Site and Choosing Plants

These websites allow you to plug in your growing conditions and gives you a list of natives that will thrive in your garden or yard:

<https://indianawildlife.org/education/native-plants-finder/#>

<https://finder.indiananativeplants.org/>

Submit a custom plant request, and Botany can help you source what you need.

<https://forms.gle/vaDLLaZ2k1QFe7VW6>

Wild Ones South Bend | <https://southbend.wildones.org/>

This organization has a membership and can also be a good resource for learning more about natives plants. They host various educational and community learning events throughout the year.

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