

ZONE OR COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	BLOOM TIME	DURATION	HABIT	HEIGHT	SPREAD	SPACING	WATERING	BLOOD COLOR	WATER HABITAT	WATER USE	DRINKING TREASURY	LIGHT REQUIREMENT	SOIL MOISTURE	SOIL TEXTURE	SOIL PH	ATTRACTS	TARGET PESTS	PROPAGATION	WARNING	PROBLEMS	COMMENTS			
Lily Phloxes	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Borraginaceae	Mid-Apr, May, June, July	Annual	Bush	1-3 ft	12" - 12"	Zone 3 thru 10	Blue	Open Place and dappled	Medium	Yes	Sun	Dry	Ridley or sandy soils	alkaline		Aphid, caterpillars, thrips, spider mites, tick bugs, squash bug nymphs, beetles and fly larvae, tree hopper and beetles	Propagated only from seeds. Some are top of well as light is needed for germination. While an stratification is needed, germination is enhanced by cold stratification. Seeds that are sown in the fall will germinate in the spring. Some are top of well as light is needed for germination. Bottom water to prevent damping off. Soil pH is crucial. 7.0 to 7.5 is best. 14-20 days.	sterile irritant						
Edging Lobelia	<i>Lobelia erina</i>	Campanulaceae	Mid Summer Late Summer Early Fall Mid Fall Fall Early Winter	Annual	clump, mound	< 6"	3-4"	6-9"	Zone 10 thru 11	pink, rose, maroon, blue, white	dishes, roses, Agapanthus, woodruffs	Average	Yes	Full Sun	well drained	moist, fertile	6.1-7.5		Egg of mealy (caterpillars), aphid, mealy bugs, thrips							
Alpine Campanula	<i>Patensibellia</i>	Borraginaceae	July-September	Perennial	Bush	< 6"	12-24"	3"-4"-10" V"	Zone 3 thru 9	Bright Yellow	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Average	Yes	Full Sun	dry			bees, butterflies, birds, lady bird beetles, tachinid flies	By dividing the rootstock. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.	All parts of plant are poisonous Fragrant				Tallied perennial from a branched crown and short, thick rhizome, the stems 2-20 cm tall with soft, grey hairy (tomentose)		
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	Borraginaceae	Repetitively	Annual		< 6"	6-12"	3"-4"-10" V"	Zone 3 thru 9	Pink Rose/White/White/White	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	dry	sterile, clay	6.1-7.5		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Summer of Gold Alyssum	<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	Borraginaceae	July-Aug, Sept	Perennial	Charger, low, spreading, upright	4-12"	12-18"	9-12"	Zone 3 thru 7	Bright Yellow	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	dry	sterile, clay	6.1-7.5		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Common Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Asteraceae	July-Aug, Sept	Perennial	Charger, low, spreading, upright	1-3 FT	1-3 FT	18-24"	Zone 3 thru 9	pink, white, yellow	Woodruffs	Average	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	sterile, clay	5.1-6.1		bees, butterflies, parasitic wasps, hoverflies, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
	<i>Achillea ptarmicifolia</i>	Asteraceae	July-Aug, Sept	Perennial	Charger, low, spreading, upright	1-3 FT	1-3 FT	18-24"	Zone 3 thru 9	yellow	Woodruffs	Average	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	sterile, clay	5.1-6.1		bees, butterflies and fly larvae, lacewings, tachinid flies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Creosote Thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllifolius</i>	Lamiaceae	June-Aug	Perennial	Charger, low, spreading, upright	3-4 ft	2-3 ft	15"-18"	Zone 3 thru 9	yellow	Woodruffs	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	dry	sterile, clay	5.1-6.1		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Creosote Thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllifolius</i>	Lamiaceae	June-Aug	Perennial	Charger, low, spreading, upright	3-4 ft	2-3 ft	15"-18"	Zone 3 thru 9	yellow	Woodruffs	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	dry	sterile, clay	5.1-6.1		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Oil	<i>Aureolaria grandiflora</i>	Asteraceae	August - Sept	Annual	Charger, low, spreading, upright	3-4 ft	2-3 ft	15"-18"	Zone 3 thru 9	yellow	Woodruffs	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	dry	sterile, clay	5.1-6.1		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	June-July	Perennial	Herbaceous	3-5 ft	2-3 ft	18"-24"	Zone 3 thru 9	yellow	Woodruffs	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	rich, moist soil, avoid clay	5.8-6.2		bees, parasitic wasps, lacewings, butterflies, lady bird beetles, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Jacobaea	<i>Jacobaea tuberosa</i>	Borraginaceae	Aug, Sept, Oct	Perennial	Bush, herb	3-4 ft	3 ft	24-36"	Zone 3 thru 9	red, pink, yellow	Woodruffs	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	dry, moist, well drained	avg	6.4-7.5		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bird beetles, lacewings	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Caroline Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Tropaeolaceae	June, July, August, Sept	Annual		8-12"	16-18"	6-9"	Zone 10 thru 11	orange, yellow, red	Average, do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	moist, well drained	sterile, loamy	6.1-7.8		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bird beetles, lacewings	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>	Asteraceae	mid-summer	biennial		8-12"/16-24"	8"	6-9"	Zone 3 thru 7	pink, white	Average, do not overwater	Yes	Shaded, sunny	Well drained	light, fertile, sandy, soil, dry	6.1-7.8		bees, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies, lady bugs, lacewings	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Cerastium	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Asteraceae	Summer-Blossom	Annual	low, clump, herb	1.5-2 ft	1-1.5 ft	1-1.5 ft	Zone 3 thru 11	white, pink, lavender	Medium	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	Wet, dry	light (partial constant moisture)	4.9-6.3		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Margold - Lesene gem	<i>Tagetes spicata</i>	Asteraceae	Mid-summer-early winter	Annual		6-12"	4"-8"	6-9"	Zone 3 thru 11	bright yellow	average	Yes	Full Sun	Moist, well drained	loam	6.1-7.8		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Parakey	<i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>	Asteraceae	Blossom repeatedly in late winter-early spring	biennial	herb, mound, grass	7.5-11 ft	7.5-11 ft	8"-12"	Zone 3 thru 11	greenish yellow, white, yellow, white	Medium	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	Moist, well drained	Well drained	5.6-6.0		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Aster	<i>Pycnostachya aurea</i>	Asteraceae	July-Mid-summer	Annual	herb	18-24"	9-12"		Zone 3 thru 11	white	Medium	Yes	Full Sun	Moist, well drained	sterile, fertile	5.6-7.5		attractives to bees, butterflies, birds	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Bea bloom	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	June, July, August	Perennial	Herbaceous	1.5-2 ft	1.5-2 ft	15-17"	Zone 3 thru 7	white, yellow	Dry-Med	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	average	continuously moist	6.1-7.8		attractive to bees, butterflies, birds, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Milkwort	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Asclepiadaceae	June, Jul, Aug	Perennial	herb	3-5 ft	28-36"	Zone 3 thru 9	white, purple	Old fields, woodruffs, vernal pools	Average Water Needs: Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	Moist	Moist	5.6-7.5		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bird beetles	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Golden marguerite	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Asteraceae	summer	Perennial	clump	1-3 ft	1-3 ft	12-24"	Zone 3 thru 7	white, yellow	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	dry-moist	sterile, sandy	5.6-7.5		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Angelica	<i>Angelica gigas</i>	Asteraceae	change	Perennial	clump	3-4 ft	3-4 ft	18-24"	Zone 3 thru 9	purple, lavender	rich	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	Moist, well drained	rich, loamy	5.6-7.5		attractive to bees, butterflies, birds, hoverflies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegioides</i>	Lamiaceae	late Summer/Early Fall	Perennial	clump	6-12 ft	1 ft	18-24"	Zone 3 thru 9	white, lavender	moist, sandy, avoid overwater	Yes	Full Sun	Moist	clay or silt	5.6-7.5		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Masturbator	<i>Asterias major</i>	Asteraceae	change	Perennial	clump	23-27"	18-21"	15-17"	Zone 3 thru 8	red	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	Moist	Sandy or clay	5.6-7.5		bees, hoverflies, parasitic wasps	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Lamprolabe	<i>Althaea rosea</i>	Asteraceae	change	Perennial	Bush	12-18 ft	1 ft	12-15 ft	Zone 3 thru 9	white, lavender	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	Moist	loam, sand	5.6-7.8		bees, butterflies, birds, hoverflies, parasitic wasps	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Purple poppy mallow	<i>Calythia tomentosa</i>	Malvaceae	Late spring to early fall	Perennial	clump	6-12"	24-36"	15-18"	Zone 3 thru 9	red, white	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	dry-moist	Sandy Soil, Clay Soil, Average Soil	6.1-6.5		bees, butterflies, birds, hoverflies, parasitic wasps	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.							
Statice	<i>Limnium filifolium</i>	Plumbaginaceae	July, Aug, Sept	Perennial	clump	18-30"	12-18"	3-8"	Zone 3 thru 9	blue, white, pink	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	Moist	well drained and full sun	6.1-7.8		bees, parasitic wasps, hoverflies	thrips, aphids, caterpillars, mealy bugs	By dividing the rootstock. From seed, new seedlings before last frost. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Asteraceae	June to frost	Annual	clump	1-4 ft	7.5-11 ft	9"-12"	Zone 3 thru 9	pink, white, lavender, purple, white	dry soil	Yes	Full Sun	Moist, well drained	loam	6.1-7.8		bees, butterflies, birds, hoverflies, parasitic wasps	thrips, aphids, caterpillars, mealy bugs	Propagated by seed. Start seeds outdoors when danger in spring after frost danger has passed, or indoors 4 weeks before the last spring frost.						
Aster hybrid	<i>Aster sp.</i>	Asteraceae	summer to fall	Perennial	clump	3-4 ft	3-4 ft	12-15"	Zone 3 thru 9	purple, lavender	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	Moist, well drained	sterile, sandy	6.1-7.8		bees, butterflies and hummingbirds	Cherry Tree Weevil	Clump Division, Cuttings						
Siberian poppy	<i>Papaver sp.</i>	Papaveraceae	Moisture repeatedly from late spring through summer	Perennial	clump	24-36"	1-1.5 ft	12-15"	Zone 3 thru 9	yellow, red, purple, white	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	Well drained	moist, sandy, dry	< 6.1		bees, butterflies, birds, lady bird beetles, hoverflies	aphids, mites, thrips, whiteflies, mealy bugs	By dividing rhizomes, tubers, corms or bulbs (excluding offsets). From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden.				
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Asteraceae	Mid-summer-Mid fall	Perennial	clump	12-16"	16-12"	12-15"	Zone 3 thru 9	gold	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Average	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	dry or moist	Normal, Sandy, Clay Soil, Average Soil	7.9-8.5		bees, butterflies, birds, hoverflies	aphids, thrips, mealy bugs	Self-seeds freely. Double if it does not overwinter seedlings. Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.				
Orange monardella	<i>Monardella villosa</i>	Campanulaceae	Mid-May	Perennial	clump	8"-12"	8"-12"	12-15"	Zone 3 thru 8	yellow, red	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Dry-Med	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	Well drained	rich	< 7.5		bees, butterflies, birds, hoverflies, parasitic wasps	aphids, caterpillars, thrips, mealy bugs	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.				
Golden Flea Plant	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i>	Chamaecristaceae	Late Spring to early fall	Annual	clump	6-10"	1-2 ft	18-24"	Zone 3 thru 9	Gold (Yellow-Green)	Shrub-Stray	Low-Average	Yes	Full Sun	Well drained	Sandy/loam	6.1-6.9		bees	bees	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.					
Common Chamomile	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Asteraceae	change	Perennial	herb	4-12"	16-12"	6-9"	Zone 3 thru 9	white, yellow	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	avoid flooding	avg, moist, rich, sandy	5.6-7.5		bees, hoverflies, predatory wasps	aphids, caterpillars, thrips, mealy bugs	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.				
Basil and Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	Mid, June, July, Aug	perennial	herb	1-3 ft	12-15"	Zone 3 thru 9	red, white, purple, blue	medial, open, along roads, in fields, and in woodlands and cultivated land	moderate	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	well drained	moist, loam, clay	6.1-7.8		bees, hoverflies, predatory wasps	aphids, caterpillars, thrips, mealy bugs	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.					
Bitwood	<i>Stemmadia glabra</i>	Stemmadaceae	mid spring-early summer	Perennial	Tree	40ft	taller than broad	4-12ft	Zone 3 thru 11	yellow	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	moist, well drained	loam	6.1-7.8		bees, hoverflies, birds, lady bugs, hoverflies, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.					
Spotted poppy-weed	<i>Argemone sp.</i>	Ranunculaceae	July, Aug, Sep	Annual	herb	3-4 ft	3-4 ft	4-6 ft	Zone 3 thru 9	Red, Purple	Alpines and Rock Gardens	Water regularly do not overwater	Yes	Full Sun	partially shade	Wet	6.1-6.5		bees, birds, birds/beetles		Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.					
Spinebrush	<i>Ephedra sp.</i>	Ephedraceae	mid spring	Perennial	herb, shrub	6-15 ft	6-12 ft	Zone 3 thru 9	bright yellow	moist, wet, open places	Medium	Yes	partial shade	dry, moist, wet			6.1-7.8		bees, butterflies and fly larvae	Propagated by seed. Open seed sowing in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter. From seed, winter use in moist containers, cold frame or outdoor garden. Double in the fall. Plants do not like the shade, and require full sun in the winter.						

Latin Name	Common Name	Flowers During:	Aphids	Caterpillars	Mites
achillea fillipendulina	fern leaf yarrow	sum- early fall	Lacewings, Ladybugs	Lacewings	Lacewings, Ladybugs
anethum graveolens	dill	summer	Lacewings, Ladybugs, Paracidic wasps	Lacewings, Para. Wasps	Lacewings, Ladybugs
Cosmos bipinnatus	cosmos white sensation	sum- fall	Lacewings, Hoverflies	Lacewings	Lacewings
foeniculum vulgarw	fennel	summer	Lacewings, Ladybugs	Lacewings, Para. Wasps	Lacewings, Ladybugs
hellanthus annuus	Sunflowers	sum- early fall	Aphidius, Lady, Pirate, Big-Eyed bugs	Pirate bugs	Ladybugs
iberis umbellata	candy tuft	spring- fall	Hoverflies		
Limonium latifolium	statice	sum- fall	Hoverflies		
Lupinus sp.	lupin	summer	Aphidius, Hoverflies, Aphidolees		
Petroselinum crispum	parsley	early- late summer	Hoverflies		
Phacelia tanacetifolia	Phacelia	late spring- early sum	Hoverflies, Pirate bugs, Paracidic wasps	Pirate bugs, Para. wasps	
Trifolium spp.	Clover	late spring- summer	Big-Eyed Bugs		Big-Eyed Bugs
Matricaria recutita?	Chamomile	all summer	Hoverflies	Predatory wasps	
Fagopyrum esculentum	Buckwheat	summer	Pirate bugs	Pirate bugs	

	Common Name	Thrips	Whiteflies	Spidermite
	fern leaf yarrow		Ladybugs	
	dill		Ladybugs	
	cosmos white sensation	Hoverflies		
	fennel		Ladybugs	
	Sunflowers	Pirate bugs	Ladybugs, Big-Eyed Bugs	Pirate bugs
	candy tuft	Hoverflies		
	statice	Hoverflies		
	lupin	Hoverflies		
	parsley	Hoverflies		
	Phacelia	Pirate bugs, Hoverflies		Pirate bugs
	Clover		Big-Eyed Bugs	
	Chamomile	Hoverflies		
	Buckwheat	Pirate bugs		Pirate bugs

	Ladybugs	LACEWINGS	BIG EYED BUGS	Trichogramma wasps	Hoverflies
Tachinid flies Parasites of caterpillars (corn earworm, imported cabbage worm, cabbage loopers, cutworms, army worms), stink bugs, squash bug nymphs, beetle and fly larvae, some true bugs, and beetles. Adults are 1/3 to 1/2 inch long. White eggs are deposited on foliage or on the body of the host. Larvae are internal parasites, feeding within the body of the host, sucking its body fluids to the point that the pest dies.	Easily recognized when they are adults by most gardeners. However, the young larvae, black with orange markings, eat more pests than the adults, and they can't fly. Yellowish eggs are laid in clusters usually on the undersides of leaves.	Lacewings (Chrysopa spp.) Individual white eggs are found laid on the ends of inch-long stiff threads. Beautiful, little (3/4") green or brown insects with large lacy wings. It is the larvae (which look like little alligators) that destroy most of the pests. They are sometimes called aphid lions for their habit of dining on aphids. They also feed on mites, other small insects and insect eggs. On spring and summer evenings, lacewings can sometimes be seen clinging to porch lights and screens or windows.	Big eyed bugs (Geocoris spp.) Small (1/4 inch long), grayish-beige, oval shaped bugs with large eyes that feed on many small insects (e.g., leaf hoppers, spider mites), insect eggs, and mites, as both nymphs and adults. Eggs are football shaped, whitish-gray with red spots.	These lay their eggs in the eggs of moths (hungry caterpillars-to-be), killing them and turning them black.	Also known as syrphid fly, predatory aphid fly or flower fly. Adults look like little bees that hover and dart quickly away. They don't sting! They lay eggs (white, oval, laid singly or in groups on leaves) which hatch into green, yellow, brown, orange, or white half-inch maggots that look like caterpillars. They raise up on their hind legs to catch and feed on aphids, mealybugs and others.

SECTION	MARKET CROP	PEST OF MARKET CROP	ACTIVE TIME OF DAMAGE	PREDATOR OF PEST	PREDATOR ACTIVITY SEASON	NOTES	BLOOM PERIOD	PEST	PREDATOR	NOTES	PEST LIFE CYCLE
1	Aster	Aphids, Cottony Cushion Scale, Beet Armyworm, Cabbage Looper, Carnation Leafroller, Corn Earworm, Cutworms, Omnivorous Leaflier, Aster Leafhopper, Leafminers, Black Scales, Spider Mites, Thrips		(Aphids) Ladybird Larvae, hoverfly, lacewing larvae, predatory gall midge larvae, parasitic wasps, (Cottany Cushion Scale) vedalia beetles, parasitic fly, (Beet Armyworm) parasitic wasps (adult and larvae), big eyed bugs/tachinid flies, minute pirate bugs, polyhedrosis virus, (Cabbage Looper) eggs and small larvae are attacked by bigeyed bugs, minute pirate bugs, trichogramma parasites, polyhedrosis virus. (Leafrollers) lacewings, assassin bugs, minute pirate bugs, insectivorous birds, parasitic insects. (Corn Earworms) Trichogramma spp. Generalist predators; Lacewings, minute pirate bugs, damsel bugs. (Cutworms) Tachinid flies, trichogramma wasps, braconid wasps, and insect-killing nematodes parasitize cutworms, Toads, moles, shrews, blackbirds, meadowlarks, and firefly larvae are all natural predators. (Omnivorous Leaflier) birds, parasitic wasps and flies, and predaceous beetles. (Leafhoppers) Parasitic wasps (Anagrus spp.) lady beetles, minute pirate bugs, green lacewings, predaceous mites, spiders. (Leafminers) Parasitic wasps Diglyphus isaea. (Black Scales) parasitic wasps, beetles, bugs, lacewings, mites, predatory lady beetle. (Spidermites) Predatory mites, six spotted thrips, spider mie destroyed lady beetle, minute pirate bugs, big eyed bugs, lacewing larvae, western flower thrips. (thrips) Predatory thrips, green lacewings, minute pirate bugs, mites, parasitic wasps	(Aphids) June-Sept			Aphid	Ladybird Larvae, hoverfly, lacewing larvae, predatory gall midge larvae, parasitic wasps [1]	Aphids don't like garlicy odors [2]	Aphids have many generations a year. Most aphids in California's mild climate reproduce asexually throughout most or all of the year with adult females giving birth to live offspring—often as many as 12 per day—without mating. Young aphids are called nymphs. They molt, shedding their skin about four times before becoming adults. There is no pupal stage. Some species produce sexual forms that mate and produce eggs in fall or winter, providing a more hardy stage to survive harsh weather and the absence of foliage on deciduous plants. In some cases, aphids lay these eggs on an alternative host, usually a perennial plant, for winter survival. When the weather is warm, many species of aphids can develop from newborn nymph to reproducing adult in seven to eight days. Because each adult aphid can produce up to 80 offspring in a matter of a week, aphid populations can increase with great speed. [3]
1	Bells of Ireland	Relatively free of pests and diseases.	N/A				July-Frost	Cottony Cushion Scale	Vedalia Beetle, Parasitic Fly, [4]	For the most effective and economical control, treat in early spring when ant populations are active but before they become heavy. Unless otherwise disrupted, vedalia beetle populations can completely controlCottany Cushion Scales [5]	The body of the female cottony cushion scale is orangish brown, but its most distinguishing feature is the elongated, fluted white cottony egg sac that is attached to its body. The egg sac contains 600 to 800 red eggs and may become two to three times as long as the body of the female; the resulting length of the female plus the egg sac can be almost 1/2 inch (Figure 2). Eggs hatch into crawlers (Figure 3) in a few days during warm weather but take up to two months to hatch in winter. The crawlers are red with black legs and antennae. They settle along leaf veins and begin to produce the white cottony secretion they are known for. In order to increase in size, scales shed their outer skin (molt) and grow a new, larger covering. Each time the scale molts, it leaves behind its white, cottony molting skin (Figure 4). Immature scales look reddish for a short period of time before they begin producing more cottony secretions. Second-instar nymphs settle on twigs and leaves, usually along leaf veins (Figure 5). Third-instar nymphs move to branches (Figure 6). Adults may be found on branches or on the trunk of trees. The minute red-winged male is rarely seen, and females don't need to mate to reproduce young. Cottony cushion scale has two to three generations a year. Unlike most other scales, it retains its legs and its mobility throughout its life. Cottony cushion scale completes its life cycle in three months during warm weather conditions. For additional photographs of each life stage of cottony cushion scale, consult Stages of the Cottony Cushion Scale (Icerya purchasi) and its Natural Enemy, the Vedalia Beetle (Rodolia cardinalis). [6]
1	Dianthus	Aphids, Spidermites, Thrips, Cyclamen Mite, Beet Armyworm, Cabbage Looper, Budworm, Cutworm, Bud Mite, Root Knot Nematodes, Soft Scales, Weevils		(Aphids) Ladybird Larvae, hoverfly, lacewing larvae, predatory gall midge larvae, parasitic wasps. (Spidermites) Predatory mites, six spotted thrips, spider mie destroyed lady beetle, minute pirate bugs, big eyed bugs, lacewing larvae, western flower thrips. (Thrips) Predatory thrips, green lacewings, minute pirate bugs, mites, parasitic wasps. (Beet Armyworm) parasitic wasps (adult and larvae), big eyed bugs/tachinid flies, minute pirate bugs, polyhedrosis virus. (Cabbage Looper) bigeyed bugs, minute pirate bugs, trichogramma parasites, polyhedrosis virus. (Leafrollers) General predators; lacewings, assassin bugs, and minute pirate bugs. Insectivorous birds, small mammals, (Leafliers) birds, parasitic wasps and flies, and predaceous beetles. (Cutworms) Tachinid flies, trichogramma wasps, braconid wasps, and insect-killing nematodes parasitize cutworms, Toads, moles, shrews, blackbirds, meadowlarks, and firefly larvae. (Cyclamen Mites) Predatory Mites, Six Spotted Thrips. (Tobacco Budworm) Polistes spp. wasps (Hymenoptera: Vespidae); bigeye bug, damsel bugs, minute pirate bugs, and spiders. (Soft Scales) Parasitic Egg Laying Wasps and Flea. (Weevils) Parasitic Wasps, lady beetles, lacewings and damsel bugs				Beet Armyworm	parasitic wasps (adult and larvae), big eyed bugs/tachinid flies, minute pirate bugs, polyhedrosis virus [7]		Adult moths live 4 to 7 days and are about 3/4 inch long, dusky, mottled grey with distinct lighter markings on the forewings, including a rounded and crescent-shaped spot. They are nocturnal, but may be picked up in sweep net samples. The female moth lays small masses of pale greenish or pinkish, striated eggs on the undersides of leaves, covering them with dirty white hairlike scales. Early instar larvae hatch within 2 to 5 days and usually feed in groups, skeletonizing leaves and spinning silk over the feeding site. Rate of development depends on temperature with larvae living 18 to 24 days and pupation lasting 5 to 8 days. A complete generation is completed within 21 to 35 days, often with 5 or more generations per year. They do not overwinter in Arizona desert production regions, but continue to feed on various plant hosts through the winter. The beet armyworm is a pest of many crops including alfalfa, cotton, and vegetables. Pigweeds (Amaranthus sp.), and nettleleaf goosefoot are also favored hosts. [8]
1	Grass							Cabbage Looper	Cabbage Looper eggs and small larvae are attacked by bigeyed bugs, minute pirate bugs, trichogramma parasites, polyhedrosis virus [9]		Pupae spend winter attached to host plants or in nearby garden debris. Moths emerge in the spring and become widely dispersed including north into areas too cold for winter survival. The moths deposit pale green, domed eggs on the plants. The eggs hatch in 3 or 4 days. The destructive larval stage reaches full development in 2-4 weeks. They pupate in thin silk cocoons attached to the stems or undersides of leaves, and adults emerge within 10 days. Loopers as far north as Canada will go through two to three generations in a year and several generations per year are possible in warmer areas. [10]
1	Rudbeckia	Aphids, Thrips, Whiteflies					July-Oct	Leafrollers	General predators: lacewings, assassin bugs, and minute pirate bugs. Insectivorous birds, small mammals and different groups of arthropods (including almost all orders of predatory insects). Parasitoids include species attacking to all different life stages: -Egg parasitoids of leafrollers are confined to the chalcidoid family Trichogrammatidae. -Egg-larval parasitoids include species of the genus Ascogaster spp. -Larval parasitoids include braconid, ichneumonid, chalcidid, bethylid, tachinid and sarcophagid species. - Pupal parasitoids include basically ichneumonid and chalcidid species. [11]		In the Maritime Provinces leafrollers overwinter as eggs on twigs and branches. They hatch in the spring starting at full pink through to full bloom but some might be found as early as green tip. Redbanded leafrollers are a week or more later hatching than obliquebanded and fruittree leafrollers. An average of 111.9 degree-days (thermal units) above 10.0°C is required from egg laying to hatching. The total larval development stage requires 435.6 degree-days. By petal fall the first OBLR larvae that hatched will be full grown and they will roll themselves in leaves and pupate. This continues for the others well into June and by the time the fruit are 6mm to 8mm in diameter, most of the OBLR will have pupated. In late July the adult moths emerge and females begin laying eggs within 24 hours. There is just one generation per year in the Maritimes. [12]

1	Scabiosa						Corn Earworm	In areas where this insect survives the winter, pupae hibernate in the soil. Adult moths emerge anywhere from February through June, depending upon temperatures, and deposit their eggs singly on corn silks and other plant parts. Each female can lay up to 3,000 eggs, which hatch in two to ten days. When larvae emerge, they burrow directly down through the silks into the ear tip, becoming fully grown in 3-4 weeks. Corn earworm are extremely cannibalistic, which tends to limit the number of larvae to one per ear. When full grown, they drop to the ground to enter the soil for pupation. Usually two generations develop in the north, with as many as six in the extreme south. [13]			Trichogramma spp. Generalist predators; Lacewings, minute pirate bugs, damselfly bugs [14]
1	Snapdragon						Cutworms	Tachinid flies, trichogramma wasps, braconid wasps, and insect-killing nematodes parasitize cutworms, Toads, moles, shrews, blackbirds, meadowlarks, and firefly larvae are all natural predators. [15]	Put a collar around plants to keep cutworm from choking out and felling the stems.	Eggs are laid in early May to early June. The caterpillars hatch after a few days and feed for 3-5 weeks before digging into the soil to pupate. In North Carolina there are typically 2 - 4 generations per year. Depending on the species, they may spend the winter as eggs on weeds and leftover dead plants, or as larvae or pupae in the soil. Species that have spent the winter underground may come out during the first warm days of early spring. [16]	
1	Statice						Omnivorous Leaflier	birds, parasitic wasps and flies, and predacious beetles [17]		he insect overwinters in silken cases as a young larva on the bark of trees and other rough surfaces, but not on strawberry plants. In spring, the larvae spin silken threads, and are carried by wind to host plants which, besides strawberries, include Dutch iris, hops, filberts, pears, clover, and plantain. On strawberries, the larvae web the leaves and flowers together beginning in late April, then feed on the developing fruit. The moths appear in June and July and lay eggs. There is one generation per year. - See more at: http://insect.pwuhandbooks.org/small-fruit/strawberry/strawberry-omnivorous-leaflier#sthash.jmh4P3z.dpuf [18]	
1	Sunflower						Leafhoppers	Parasitic wasps (Anagrus spp.) lady beetles, minute pirate bugs, green lacewings, predaceous mites, spiders [19]		Adults overwinter in crop debris or non-cultivated areas adjacent to gardens. In late spring females deposit 1-6 eggs daily within the stems and larger veins of the leaves. Hatching occurs in 6-9 days, and the young nymphs molt 5 times before they become fully grown adults. White cast skins shed by the molting nymphs can often be found attached to the underside of damaged leaves. The period from egg to adult is about three weeks. Several overlapping generations may be completed during the growing season. [20]	
1	Zinnia						Leafminers	parasitic wasp Diglyphus isaea [21]		Mature larvae overwinter in the soil under host plants. As temperatures warm in the spring larvae pass to the pupal stage and appear as young adults in late April. Mated females use their needle-like ovipositor to lay up to 250 eggs just under the surface of the leaf epidermis. Deposited eggs may appear as small raised spots on the leaf. Within 10 days hatching larvae tunnel through the mid-leaf tissue, feeding as they go and leaving tell-tale wavy lines that are visible on the surface. Larvae mature in 2-3 weeks, and when ready to pupate, leave the leaf and drop to the soil. Once on the ground, they dig 1-2 inches into the soil and pupate. Adults emerge within 15 days as adult flies. There are several generations per year. [22]	
1	Cucumber Pickle						Black Scales	parasitic wasps, beetles, bugs, lacewings, mites, predatory lady beetle [23]		Scales hatch from an egg and typically develop through two nymphal instars (growth stages) before maturing into an adult. Each instar can change greatly as it ages, so many scales appear to have more than two growth stages. At maturity, adult females produce eggs that are usually hidden under their bodies, although some species secrete their eggs externally under prominent cottony or waxy covers. Eggs hatch into tiny crawlers (mobile first instar nymphs), which are yellow to orangish in most species. Crawlers walk over the plant surface, are moved to other plants by wind, or are inadvertently transported by people or birds. Crawlers settle down and begin feeding within a day or two after emergence. Settled nymphs may spend their entire life in the same spot without moving as they mature into adults. Nymphs of some species can move slowly, such as soft scales that feed on deciduous hosts and move from foliage to bark in the fall before leaves drop. For species with multiple generations, all scale life stages may be present throughout the year in areas with mild winters. [24]	
1	Squash						Spidermites	Predatory mites, six spotted thrips, spider mite destroyed lady beetle, minute pirate bugs, big eyed bugs, lacewing larvae, western flower thrips [25]		In some parts of California, spider mites may feed and reproduce all year on plants that retain their green leaves throughout the winter. In colder areas and on deciduous trees that drop their leaves, webspinning mites overwinter as red or orange mated females under rough bark scales and in ground litter and trash. They begin feeding and laying eggs when warm weather returns in spring. Spider mites reproduce rapidly in hot weather and commonly become numerous in June through September. If the temperature and food supplies are favorable, a generation can be completed in less than a week (Figure 5). Spider mites prefer hot, dusty conditions and usually are first found on trees or plants adjacent to dusty roadways or at margins of gardens. Plants under water stress also are highly susceptible. As foliage quality declines on heavily infested plants, female mites catch wind currents and disperse to other plants. High mite populations may undergo a rapid decline in late summer when predators overtake them, host plant conditions become unfavorable, and the weather turns cooler as well as following rain. [26]	
1	Winter Squash						Thrips	Predatory thrips, green lacewings, minute pirate bugs, mites, parasitic wasps [27]	Wind Travellers	Thrips hatch from an egg and develop through two actively feeding larval stages and two nonfeeding stages, the prepupa and pupa, before becoming an adult. Late-instar larvae change greatly in appearance and behavior and are called prepupae and pupae, even though thrips do not have a true pupal stage. Females of most plant-feeding species lay their elongate, cylindrical to kidney-shaped eggs on or into leaves, buds, or other locations where larvae feed. The pale prepupae and pupae of most species drop to the soil or leaf litter or lodge within plant crevices or galls. Greenhouse thrips pupate openly on lower leaf surfaces; while pupae (and eggs) of some gall-making species, such as Cuban laurel thrips and myoporum thrips, occur on leaf surfaces but are enclosed within distorted plant tissue. Thrips have several generations (up to about eight) a year. When the weather is warm, the life cycle from egg to adult may be completed in as short a time as 2 weeks. [28]	
							Cyclamen Mites	Predatory Mites, Six Spotted Thrips [29]		Cyclamen and broad mites develop through four life stages: egg, nymph, pseudopupa, and adult. Cyclamen mite eggs are smooth pale ovals, about one-half the length of adults. Broad mite eggs are equally tiny, but are studded with rows of tiny pegs protruding from the egg's upper surface. One generation is completed in about 5 to 21 days, depending on temperature. Cyclamen and broad mites do best under cool, moist conditions. [30]	

DS = Direct Seed	NC - Need Cuttings	T = Transplant			
Plant Name	Have it	Need it	Where from?	Planting info	Still need to start seed
Autumn Olive		x	Burnt Ridge Nursery	T	
Goumi		x	Burnt Ridge Nursery	T	
Elderberry		x	Pat Ras., BRN, Tesc Farm cuttings	T	
Rosa Rugosa	x		TESC Farm - cuttings	T	
Lupine	5 starts - can we use?	x	Daisy chain CSA, seed-Johnny's	T, DS in fall	
Foxglove		x	WCS	DS	
Lavender		x	Cuttings... from farm or demeter's	NC (T)	
Cr. Thyme		x	cuttings from ?	NC (T)	
Sunflowers	some - garden?		seeds in office in workroom	T	Yes
Fennel		x	?	T, DS	
Dill	Extra?	x	WCS	T, DS	Yes
Parsley	some - garden?	x	Johnny	T	Yes
Buckwheat		x	Johnny	DS	
Calendula	some - garden?	x	Johnny	DS	
Queen Anne's Lace		x	?	DS	
Bee Balm	some - garden?			T	
Borage	some - garden?			T	
Mums	some - garden?			T	
Marigolds	some - garden?			T	
Chamomile	some - garden?			T	
plant	source	price	amount	item number	organic
foxglove	wcs	\$15	15g	FL2604C	no
lupine	johnny	\$11	1/4 lbs	1820	no
buckwheat	johnny	\$38.50	25lbs	966g	yes
yarrow	wcs	\$23.95	10g	FL2035C	no

dill	wcs	\$7.95	25g	HR1082C	yes
sunflower	wcs	\$9.95	10g	FL3255C	yes
parsley	johnny	\$38	1 lb	2390G	yes
Autumn Olive	Burnt Ridge Nursery	\$3.00	2 to 4	NSAOAUT	yes
Goumi	Burnt Ridge Nursery	\$3.50		2 NSGMGOU	yes
Elderberry	Burnt Ridge Nursery	\$3.50-8.50	0 to 4	? A couple	yes

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SEED SOURCE	CATALOGUE #	DURATION	LINK	UNIT	SEEDS/UNIT	# OF UNITS	Aprox. # of SEED	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL PRICE	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow Colorado Mix	Johnny's	3878G	Perennial	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9073-c	packet	500	1	500	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.95	
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Anise Hyssop	Horizon Herbs	PMINTL	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	100	2	200	\$ 2.95	\$ 5.90	
<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	Yellow Giant Hyssop	Prairie Moon Nursery	AGA04F	Perennial		packet			0		\$ -	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugleweed	Horizon Herbs	PBUGLE	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	20	2	40	\$ 2.95	\$ 5.90	
<i>Allium tuberosum</i>	Chives/Garlic	Grow Organic.com	SNV8033	Perennial	http://www.groworganic.com/pvfs-chiv	packet	100	2	200	\$ 2.99	\$ 5.98	
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Dill	Johnny's	920	Annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-8210-t	packet	200	2	400	\$ 3.95	\$ 7.90	
<i>Angelica archangelica</i>	Angelica	Johnny's	901	Biennial, Perennial	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-7977-z	packet	200	2	400	\$ 3.95	\$ 7.90	
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Chamomile	Horizon Herbs	PCHAMD	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	100	3	300	\$ 2.95	\$ 8.85	
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	Horizon Herbs	PMILKC	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	50	3	150	\$ 2.95	\$ 8.85	
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canadian Milk Vetch	everwilde.com	FASTCAN-01	Perennial	http://www.everwilde.com/store/Astra	packet	1250	1	1250	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.99	Chosen for V
<i>Aurinaria saxatilis</i>	Basket of Gold	StokeSeeds	511	?	http://www.stokeseeds.com/product.a	M	1000	1	1000	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.04	
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	Johnny's	912G	annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9065-t	oz	1400	1	1400	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.75	
<i>buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush	SwallowTail Garden	PR02427	Perennial	http://www.swallowtailgardenseeds.co	packet	50	2	100	\$ 1.99	\$ 3.98	
<i>calendula officinalis</i>	Calendula, Triangle Flashback	Johnny's	1810G	annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-6772-t	1/4 oz	900	1	900	\$ 10.65	\$ 10.65	
<i>calendula arvensis</i>	Wild Calendula	Horizon Herbs	PCALEW	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	20	2	40	\$ 2.95	\$ 5.90	
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Purple Poppy Mallow	Prairie Moon Nursery	CAL53F	Perennial	Prairie Moon Nursery Catalogue				0		\$ -	
<i>Carum carvi</i>	Caraway	Horizon Herbs	PCARA	biennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	200	2	400	\$ 2.95	\$ 5.90	
<i>Cleome serrulata</i>	Rocky Mountain Bee Plant	Sustainable Seed Co	SKU17407	Annual	http://sustainableseedco.com/flower-si	packet	30	4	120	\$ 1.99	\$ 7.96	
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Coriander/cilantro	Johnny's	3858G	Annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-8969-r	oz	3100	1	3100	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.85	
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Sea Shells Cosmos Mixture	SeedSavers	1327A	Annual	http://www.seedsavers.org/onlinestore	packet	100	3	300	\$ 2.99	\$ 8.97	
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Yaya Carrot	Johnny's	2681G	Annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-7155-y	packet	750	1	750	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.10	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Giant Spotted Foxglove	SeedSavers	0128A	biennial	http://www.seedsavers.org/onlinestore	M	1000	1	1000	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.25	
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Coneflower	Horizon Herbs	PECHIPAL	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	100	3	300	\$ 2.95	\$ 8.85	
<i>Elaeagnus multiflora</i>	Goumi	Burnt Ridge Nursery	NSGMRED LARGE	Perennial- Shrub/Tree	http://www.burntridgenursery.com/ba	Ex L Gal	1	1	1	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive	Burnt Ridge Nursery	NSAOAUT	Perennial- Shrub/Tree	http://www.burntridgenursery.com/AU	2-3' Seedling	1	2	2	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Common Buckwheat	Johnny's	966G	Annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-6263-t	1lbs	14,200	1	14200	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.45	
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Joe Pye Weed	Horizon Herbs	PGRAV	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	100	2	200	\$ 2.95	\$ 5.90	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Bronze & Green Leaf Fennel	Johnny's	2136	Annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-8201-t	packet	200	2	400	\$ 3.95	\$ 7.90	
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	Snowdrops	Burpee	78036	Perennial	http://www.burpee.com/vegetables/se	25 bulbs	25	2	50	\$ 16.95	\$ 33.90	(currently ou
<i>Iris reticulata</i>	Reticulated Iris	Burpee	78043	Perennial	http://www.burpee.com/vegetables/se	15 bulbs	15	2	30	\$ 7.95	\$ 15.90	(currently ou
<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Maximilian's Sunflower	Johnny's	1321	Perennial	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-8096-t	1/16oz	650	1	650	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00	
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem Artichoke	Johnny's	511	annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-6187-t	1.5lbs	-	1	#VALUE!	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.00	
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French Lavender	Horizon Herbs	PLAVEF	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	50	2	100	\$ 3.95	\$ 7.90	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	seeker mix, statice	johnny's	1923	annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9359-s	1/16oz	600	1	600	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.90	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Chantilly Formula Mix Snapdrago	johnny's	1929	annual;self seeds	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9364-c	500 seeds	500	1	500	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.30	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Animation Mix Snapdragon	Johnny's	1842	annual;self seeds	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-7289-z	250 seeds	250	1	250	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.85	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	SpiceBush (seeds)	Horizon Herbs	PSPIC	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	20	1	20	\$ 7.95	\$ 7.95	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush (Organic potted plant)	Horizon Herbs	NSPICt	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	Potted Shrub	1	1	1	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	Prairie Moon Nursery	LOB06F	annual	Prairie Moon Nursery Catalogue			1	0		\$ -	
<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	Pale Spiked Lobelia	Prairie Moon Nursery	LOB10F	annual	Prairie Moon Nursery Catalogue			1	0		\$ -	
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	sweet alyssum	Territorial	FL2039	Annual	http://www.territorialseed.com/produ	gram	2300	1	2300	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.95	
<i>lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Lupine, minarette dwarf mix	SwallowTail Garden	PR00942	biennial, Perennial	http://www.swallowtailgardenseeds.co	50 seeds	50	2	100	\$ 2.49	\$ 4.98	
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Vintage Mix Stock	SwallowTail Garden	AN05125	Perennial	http://www.swallowtailgardenseeds.co	50 seeds	50	2	100	\$ 1.99	\$ 3.98	
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Common Chamomile	Johnny's	914G	Annual	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9063-c	1/4oz	76,000	1	76000	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.20	
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon Balm	Johnny's	766G	Perennial	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9080-l	packet	200	1	200	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.95	
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	PennyRoyal	Horizon Herbs	PPENN	perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	100	2	200	\$ 2.95	\$ 5.90	
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Bergamot Bee Balm	Horizon Herbs	PBERGR	Perennial	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	50	2	100	\$ 3.95	\$ 7.90	
<i>Petroselinum</i>	Moss Curled II Parsley	Johnny's	3512G	biennial	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9106-r	oz	23,400	1	23400	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.95	
<i>Phacelia Tanacetifolia</i>	Phacelia, Purple Tansy, Bee's Frie	Seedsaver's	786	Annual	http://www.seedsavers.org/onlinestore	packet	1000	1	1000	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.99	
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Anise	Horizon Herbs	PANISO	Annual	https://www.horizonherbs.com/produ	packet	100	2	200	\$ 2.99	\$ 5.98	
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Prairie Cinquefoil	Prairie Moon Nursery	POT02F	perennial				1	0	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Catalina Cherry	MoosaCreekNursery		Perennial- Shrub/Tree	http://www.moosacreeknursery.com/N	1 gal	1	2	2	\$ 7.99	\$ 15.98	
<i>rosa</i>	Rugosa Rose	TESC Nursery		Perennial				1	0	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black Eyed Susan	Johnny's	1768	perennial	http://www.johnnyseeds.com/p-9034-c	250 seeds	250	1	250	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.15	
<i>Sambucus</i>	elderberry	TESC Nursery		Perennial				1	0	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	

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[2] Academic Compting:
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7404.html>

[3] Academic Compting:
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7404.html>

[4] Academic Compting:
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7410.html>

[5] Academic Compting:
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7410.html>

[6] Academic Compting:
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7410.html>

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[14] Academic Compting:

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r113300911.html>

[15] Academic Compting:

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[16] Academic Compting:

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[17] Academic Compting:

<http://pep.wsu.edu/hortsense/scripts/query/displayProblem.asp?tableName=plant&problemID=72&categoryID=3bi>

[18] Academic Compting:

<http://insect.pnwhandbooks.org/small-fruit/strawberry/strawberry-omnivorous-leaf-tier>

[19] Academic Compting:

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/C302/m302splfhpreenemy.html>

[20] Academic Compting:

<http://www.planetnatural.com/pest-problem-solver/garden-pests/leafhopper-control/>

[21] Academic Compting:

<http://www.planetnatural.com/pest-problem-solver/houseplant-pests/leafminer-control/>

[22] Academic Compting:

<http://www.planetnatural.com/pest-problem-solver/houseplant-pests/leafminer-control/>

[23] Academic Compting:

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7408.html>

[24] Academic Compting:

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[27] Academic Compting:

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