ATTRACTING POLLINATORS WITH NATIVE PLANTS

IN PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP







Pequannock Environmental Commission



Tuesday, October 15, 2024 7 p.m., Pequannock Library

Presented by:

Pequannock Environmental Commission Thomas Newman, P.E., Chair Karen Randolph, PhD, Member

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Meet your Environmental Commission
- Pollinator Garden Projects History & Status
 - Foothills Park Pollinator Garden
 - Library Front Rain Garden
 - Library Rear Rain Garden
 - Greenview Park Rain Garden
- Why Native Plants?
- What Can You Do?



ne!

Please ask questions at any time!

Kiosk at Foothills Park
Pollinator Garden

Environmental Commission

- Members are volunteers appointed by the Mayor; include liaisons to the Planning Board and Open Space Committee
- 7 Members (3-yr terms) + 2 Alternates (2-yr terms)
 - + Youth Liaison (1-yr non-voting term)
 - + Council Liaison (1-yr non-voting term)
- Mission:
 - Advise the Council, Planning Board and Zoning Board (we often review development plans and respond to information requests)
 - Advocate for open-space preservation and conservation
 - Keep residents informed of environmental issues
 - Promote environmental education
 - Keep an updated "Environmental Resource Inventory"
- Meetings: monthly (2nd Wed., 7:30pm at Senior House)

Environmental Commission

- See our web page: www.peqtwp.org/241/Environmental-Commission (on Town site under "Government / Boards, Committees & Commissions")
 - Activities Calendar (past, ongoing and upcoming)
 - Sat. Oct. 19: Hoe Down Booth (Theme: Composting & Gardening)
 - Sat. Oct. 26: Pollinator/Rain Garden Winterizing & Seeding Event
 - Sat. Jan. 11 or 25: StyroFoam Collection Drive
 - Sat. Apr. 5: Pequannock Library Fest Booth (Theme: Library Rain Gardens)
 - Sat. Apr. 12: Pequannock Cleanup Day
 - Sat. Apr. 26: Mini BioBlitz (Finding Wild Animals & Plants at Woodland Lake)
 - Sat. May TBD: Rain Barrel Workshop (Make a Rain Barrel & Take it Home Free!)

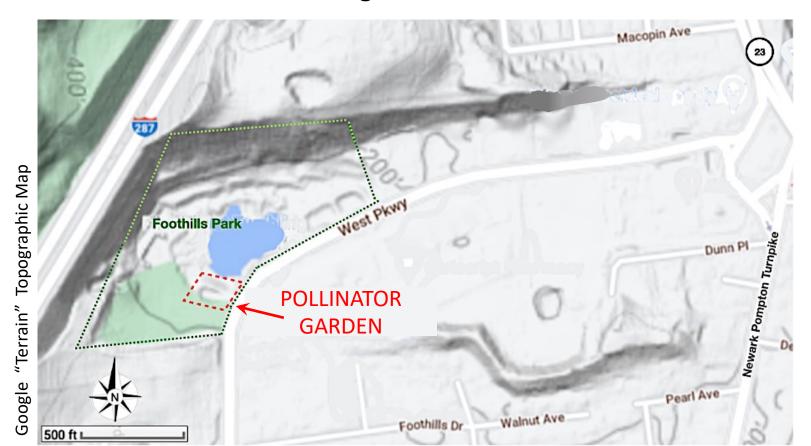
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- Links to Information Organized by Topic, including
 - "How Do I..." "Maps/Aerials" "Weather/Flooding" "Kids/Education" & more
- Link to our Township "Environmental Resource Inventory"
 - A compendium of environmental information for our town

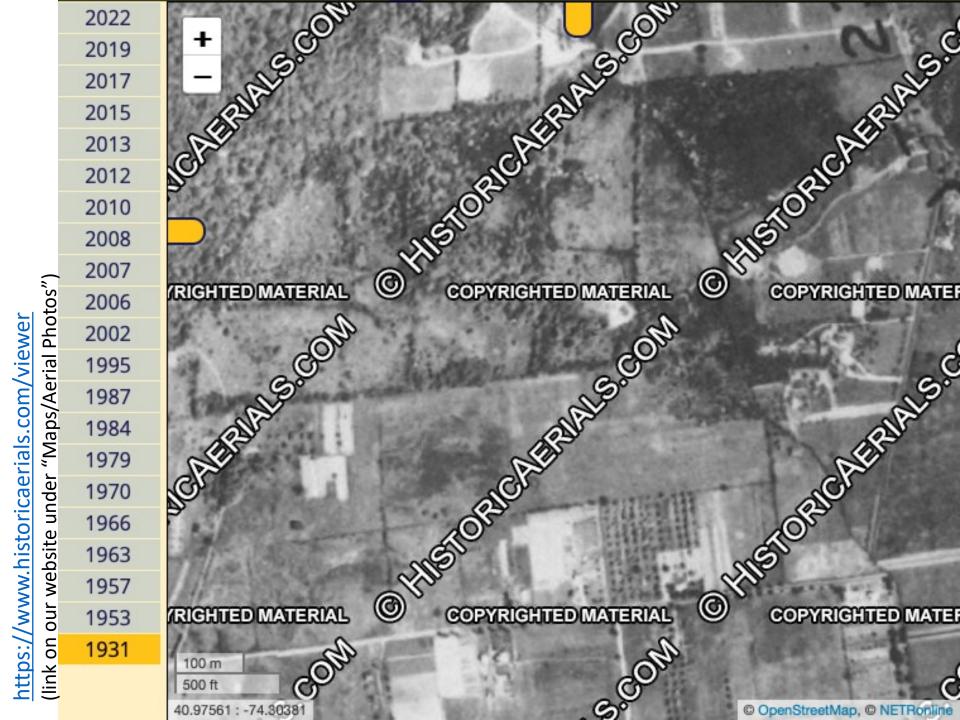
I'll come back to this at the end if we have time

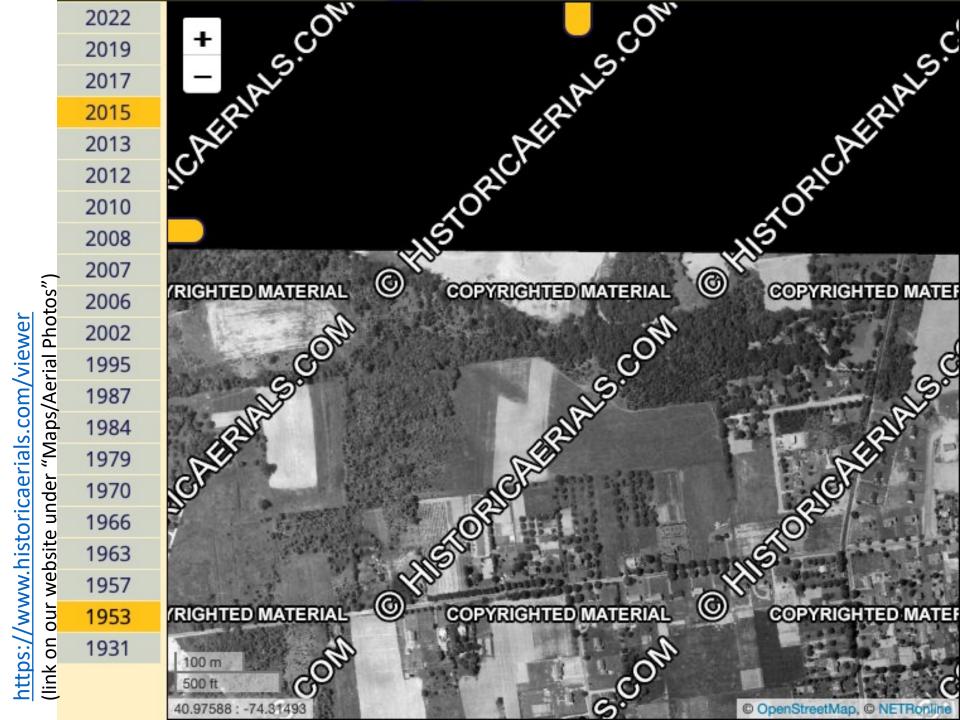
Pollinator Garden Projects

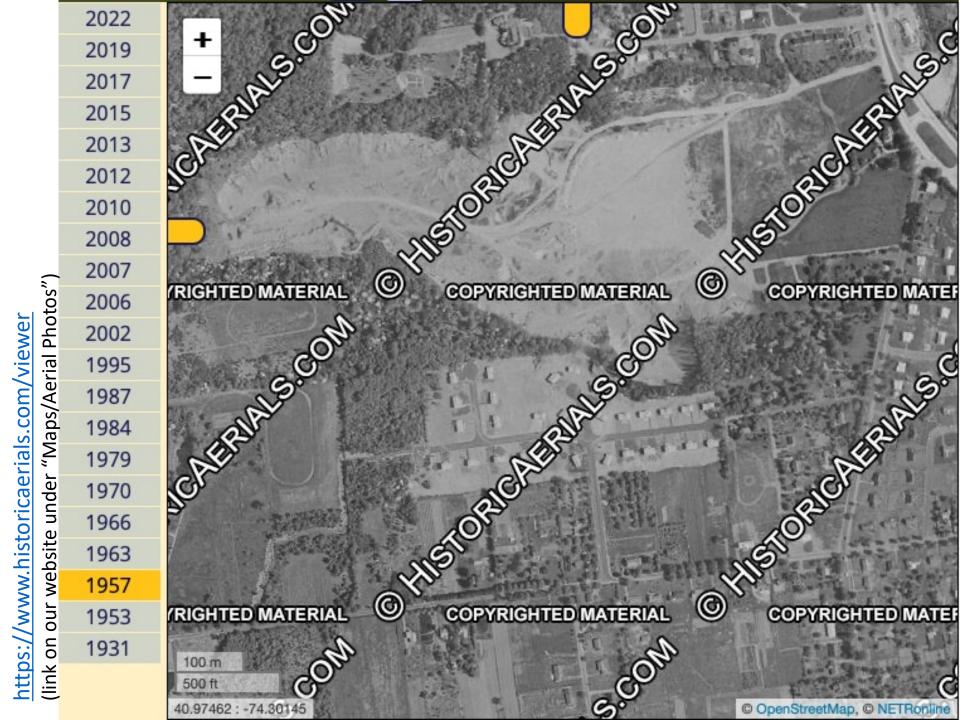
- Foothills Park Pollinator Garden
 - Location: Foothills Park, West Parkway
 - History: Quarry (1950s-1980s), now Township Park
 - with drainage for Business Center

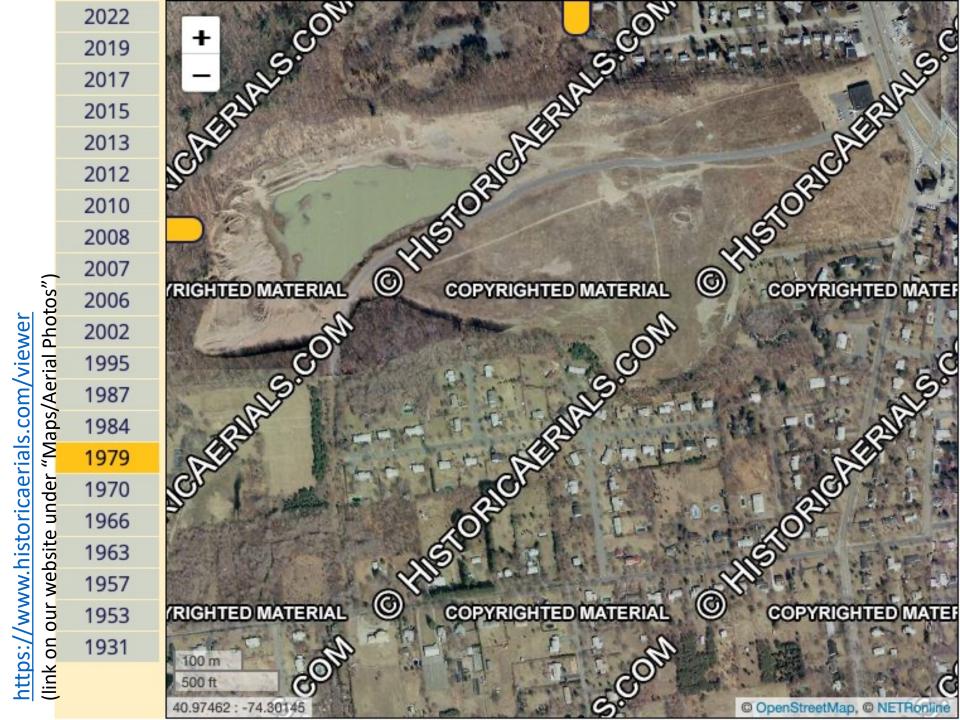


https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer









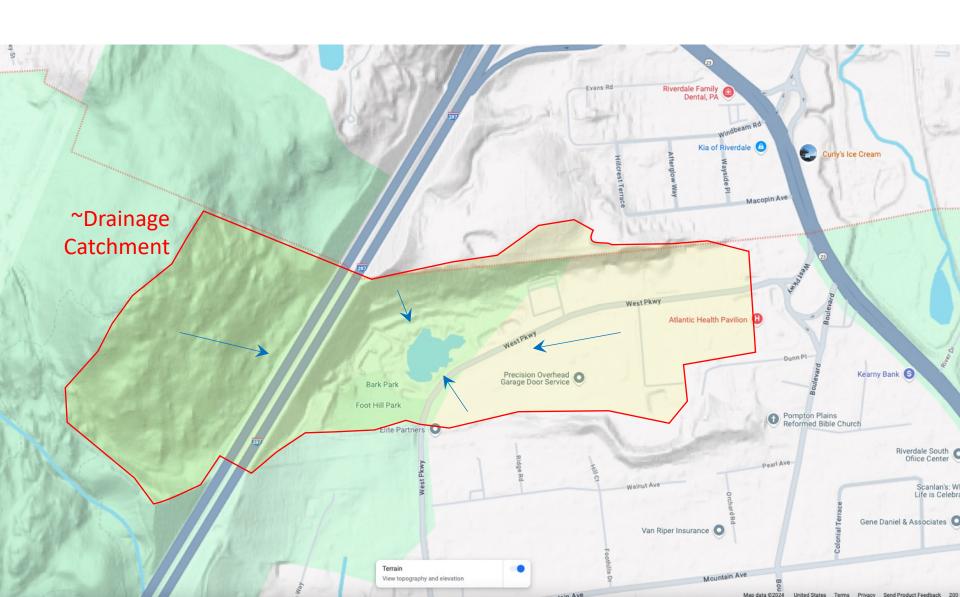
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Foothills Park – Why Do Levels Vary So Much?



Foothills Park - Initial (1980s) Plan

- Initial Plan Elements (pre-287)
 - Deck/dock
 - Picnic Area
 - Bump-outs with benches
 - Campsites
 - Lakeside foot trail
 - Hillside hiking trails
 - Horse corral/trails



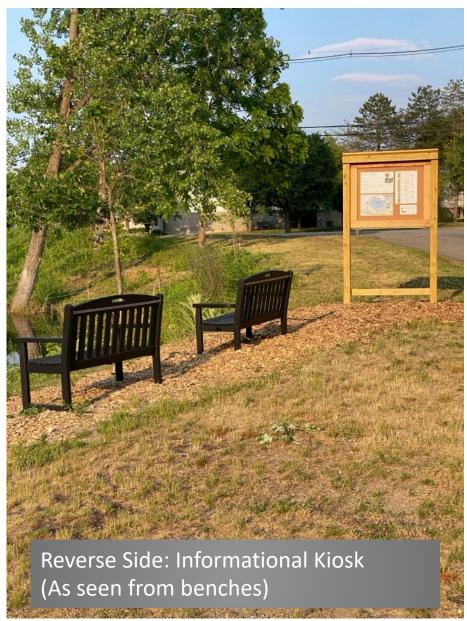
Foothills Park – 2022 Plan





Foothills Park – Current Status





Foothills Park – Current Status



Foothills Park — Current Status

Shrubs and Trees Provide structure for birds, cover for insects, shade for plants							
РНОТО	NAME (Common, Scientific)	FLOWERS	ATTRACTS	NOTES			
	Arrowwood Viburnum dentatum	Flat white clusters	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Blue-black berries, red fall foliage			
	Buttonbush Cephalanthus occidentalis	Fragrant white balls	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Loves wet areas. After blooming, seed pods provide food for weeks.			
	Red Twig Dogwood Cornus sericea	Small white flowers, scarlet winter stems	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Bright red stems provide rare winter display			
	Serviceberry Amelanchier canadensis	Small white stars	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	An early bloomer. Purple/red fruit in June.			
	Swamp White Oak Quercus bicolor	Small hellom	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Oaks support more types of native caterpillars than any other plant, by far.			
	Swamp Rose Mallow Hibiscus moscheutos	6-8" flowers may be white/pink with eyes	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds	Huge flowers of various colors attract many pollinators			
	Witch Hazel Hamamelis virginiana	Small yellow spidery flowers in winter	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Oaks support more types of native caterpillars than any other plant, by far.			

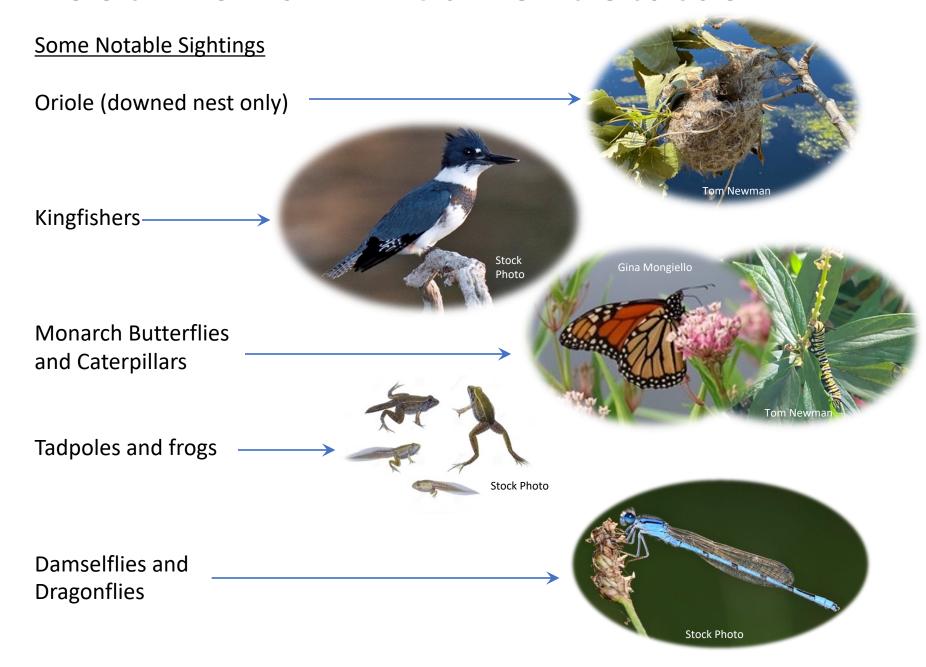
Foothills Park — Current Status

Herbaceous Plants and Ground Covers Provide nectar or host							
РНОТО	NAME (Common, Scientific)	FLOWERS	ATTRACTS	NOTES			
多多	Anise Hyssop Agastache foeniculum	Blue/purple columns	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Long-lasting blooms.			
	Bee Balm (Scarlet) Monarda fistulosa	Scarlet SEP OUT	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Fragrant flowers and foliage.			
	Black-Eyed Susan Rudbeckia hirta	Yellow petals, brown center	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	A re-seeding biennial with long-lasting blooms.			
	Blazing Star Liatris spicata	And	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Drought tolerant.			
	Blue Flag Iris Iris versicolor	Large, blue-purple with yellow	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Thrives in up to 4" of standing water.			
	Butterfly Weed Asclepias tuberosa	Showy, yellow- orange clusters.	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Attracts butterflies including Monarchs.			
**	Coreopsis / Tickseed Coreopsis (Jethro Tull)	Yellow-orange rays, dark orange eyes	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Long-lasting blooms. Drought tolerant.			
808	Sundrops /Narrow Eve. Primrose Oenothera fruticosa	Bright yellow cups.	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Long blooming period; flowers at night.			
	False Sunflower / Ox-eye Heliopsis helianthoides	Yellow-orange rays, dark orange eyes	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Long-lasting blooms. Drought tolerant.			
	False Indigo Baptisia	Showy, dark blue lipped petals	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Drought tolerant.			

Foothills Park – Current Status

Herbaceous Plants and Ground Covers							
	Foxglove Beardtongue Penstemon digitalis	White to pink conical tubes	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Not a true Foxglove. Drought tolerant.			
	New England Aster Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	Bline to niolet	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Magnet for late fall pollinators; grows 3 to 7 ft tall.			
	Obedient Plant Physostegia virginiana	Mhyte Sep CT OCT	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Named so because flowers will remain once they are twisted into position.			
	Purple Coneflower Echinacea purpurea	Radial purple petals from round center	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Goldfinches love the seeds			
	Rattlesnake Master Eryngium yuccifolium	Round, thorny heads are pale blue/green	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Blooms attract many pollinators and predatory insects			
where the	Showy Goldenrod Solidago speciosa	MARY APR ANG SEP SEP OCT	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Late season pollinator workhorse			
	Sunchoke / Jer.Artichoke Helianthus tuberosus	Allow sauthoned	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Supports pollinators and is a host plant for larvae.			
	Swamp Milkweed Asclepias incarnata	MARY APR AND JUL AUG	Butterflies tummingbirds songbirds Bees & more	Attracts butterflies, hosts Monarchs; tolerates wet.			
有	Virginia Mountain Mint Pycnanthemum virginianum	MARY APR ANG ANG SEP OCT	Butterflies 4ummingbirds 5ongbirds Bees & more	Tiny blooms buzz with pollinators.			
沙沙	Woodland Sunflower Helianthus divaricatus	Yellow-orange eyes	Butterflies Hummingbirds Songbirds Bees & more	Enjoys partial shade; grows 2 to 7 ft tall.			

Foothills Park — Current Status



Pollinator Garden Projects

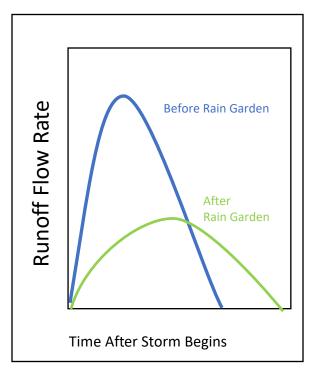
- Pequannock Library Rain Garden (Front)
 - History: Created in May, 2014 as an Eagle Scout Project (Brian Van Wart, assisted by Town Engineer Joe Golden)

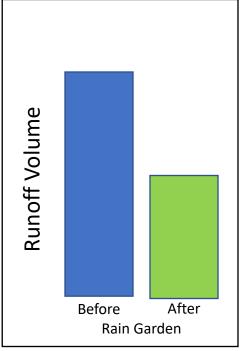


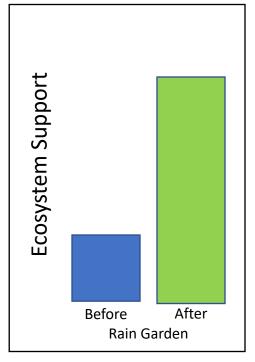
 Purpose: reduce runoff, absorb pollution, and support pollinators to sustain the ecosystem



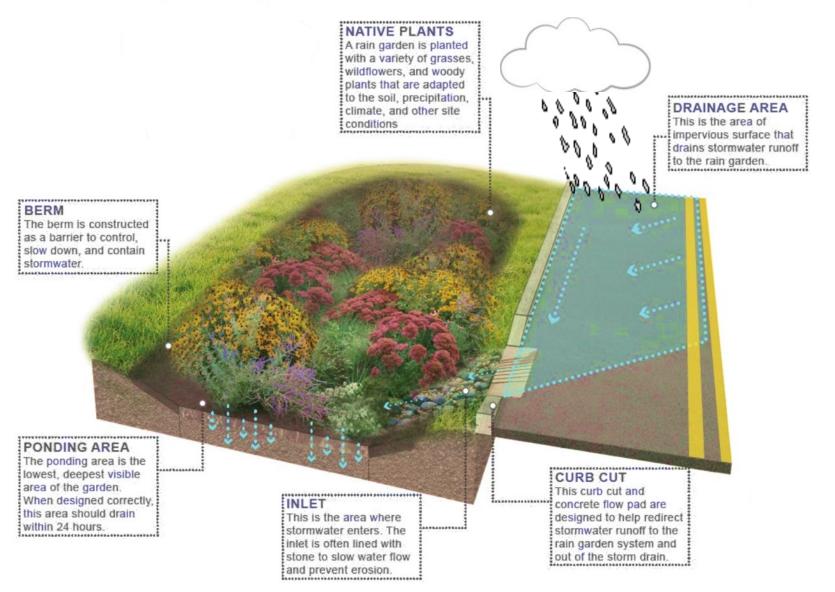
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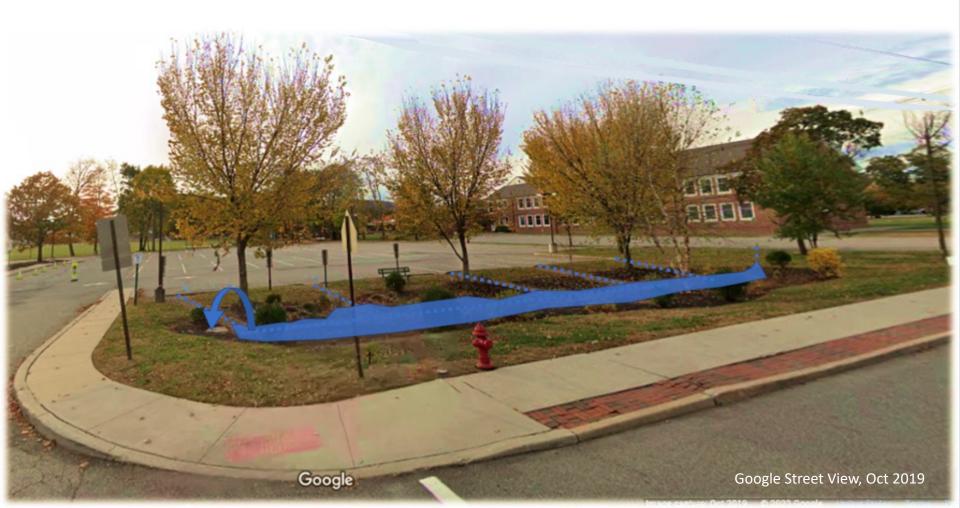


How Does A Rain Garden Work?



Credit: Rutgers GI Champions Training Webinar

Capturing and handling runoff



- In 2023, after nearly a decade, many of the original Rain Garden plantings had died off due to increasing shade from the growing trees, droughts, trampling, etc.
- In Sep. 2023, the Environmental Commission asked if the Library wanted help rejuvenating the plantings. (Yes!)
- Using a small (\$100) budget, we leveraged a fall plant sale at a local nursery (Canete's) and resident donations to add roughly \$600 worth of plantings.

Status:

Runoff from parking lot enters the garden through curb cut during Sep 29, 2023 storm



Status:

Ponding visible throughout the rain garden during Sep 29, 2023 storm





Status:

Some of the other plantings that survived from 2023:



Pollinator Garden Projects

Pequannock Library Rain Garden (Rear)

• History: Created in October, 2020 as an Eagle Scout Project

(Scout Daniel

Storm sewer entrance



Reverse angle (Mar. 20, 2024)



Pequannock Library Rain Garden (Rear)

• Status on Sep. 29, 2023 (during storm)



Pequannock Library Rain Garden (Rear)

Status on Aug. 26, 2024 (plantings present but...)



Pequannock Library Rain Garden (Rear)

• Status on Aug. 26, 2024 (...needs weeding!)



Pollinator Garden Projects

- Greenview Park Rain Garden (Proposed for 2025)
 - Location: Between the restroom parking lot and the pond.



Greenview Park Rain Garden (Proposed for 2025)

• History: runoff from the parking lot does not drain away. In 2024, DPW re-lined pond, regraded the surrounding area, and asked PEC to install a rain garden to handle runoff.



- There is an excellent webinar recording about this at:
 - www.youtube.com/watch?v=anjQNC2jppg (Dr. D.Tallamy)
- Scientists are observing a Mass Extinction event of many species including insects, birds and mammals
 - Reasons are unclear (loss of habitat, pollution?)
 - Despite the reasons, supporting ecology is critical!

Science NAAAS

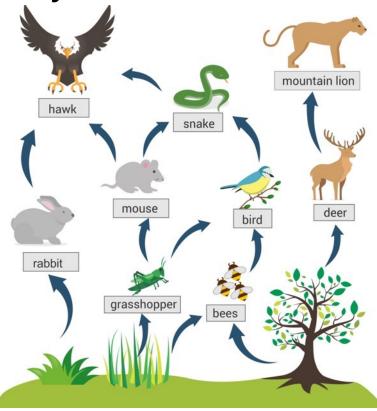
North America has lost 3 billion birds in 50 years

Rosenberg et al. 2019. *Science* Vol. 365, Issue 6459, pp. 1228-1229 The Washington Post
One million species face
extinction, U.N. report
says:



 Many folks may recall from grade-school biology nature's "ecological pyramid" or "food web"





• What's becoming clear is the importance of the lower part of these models – especially habitat & insects and their larvae.

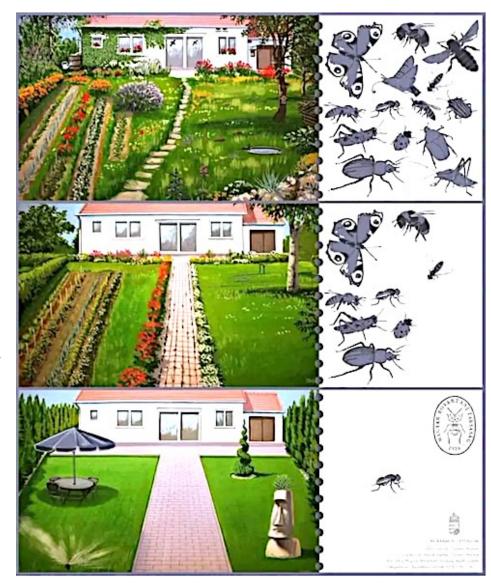
• Habitat:

 Humans have greatly altered our entire landscape, clearing old-growth forests for agriculture, introducing non-native crops/plant & animals, draining and hardscaping the land, damming and channelizing rivers, introducing pollutants...



• Habitat:

- How much suitable habitat is required to sustain the ecology?
- Based on his research,
 Dr. Tallamy suggests that
 70% native plants on
 private property will
 sustain the ecology.
- According to research by Dr. D.Narango, new residential yards feature ~80% non-native plants (we need to flip that!)



- Importance of Insects, especially their larvae:
 - It turns out that insect larvae, a.k.a. "caterpillars" are of critical importance as "superfoods" in the food web
 - More than 70% of birds eat mostly insects at some point during their life cycle (especially raising young)

 Caterpillars appear at highly predictable times and offer a lot of nutrition in a soft (very little chitin) package easy to

Dr. Douglas Tallamy

feed directly to chicks.



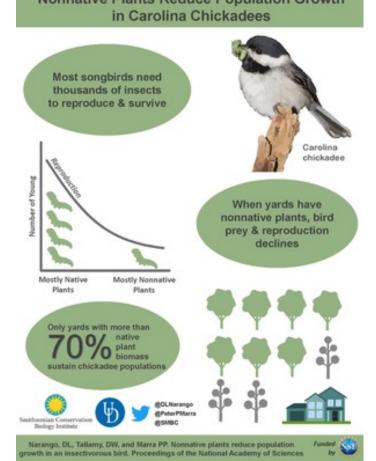
- But it turns out that most caterpillars, and 90% of moth/butterfly caterpillars, are "SPECIALISTS" (meaning, can eat just 1 or a few different plants).
- Why is that?
 - Plants have evolved toxins to protect themselves
 - Very few insects have developed tolerances of that toxin
 - These pairs have also evolved so that the caterpillar is ready to eat the plant when its foliage is out, the foliage color matches (camouflage) or provides cover.
 - Even the adult (moth/butterfly) forms have specialized pairings that provide the right kind of nectar from the right size/shape flower of a certain color.



- Native plants support:
 - 2-3x higher insect abundance and biomass vs non-native
 - 5x more caterpillars vs non-native
 - Higher insect diversity
 - Specialist native insects
- Popular non-native plants typically support few if any native species:
 - Ginko 6 species
 - Hosta/Zinnia/Hyacinth/Cosmos/Marigold 0 species
- Even non-native "cousins" of native species typically support about half the number of organisms, and resulted in slower growth & higher mortality
 - However, some "nativars" are ok; it depends on what's bred. Avoid changes to flower size, shape, and color.

- Even "GENERALISTS" (insects that live off of many different plants) prefer native varieties to non-native plants, and even over non-native cousins and hybrids of the native varieties.

 Nonnative Plants Reduce Population Growth
- Similar results are found with birds
 - A study of chickadees show they favored (visited) natives to non-natives by a ratio of 85% to 15%
 - Reproductive success was also much higher when native plants were available vs. non-native or hybrids.



- Studies done in the US on a county-by-county basis show that certain native plants supported far more caterpillar species including sensitive species. These "Keystone Plants" are critical to food web stability.
- Oaks are universally the top keystone plants in the US and alone support ~1,000 different caterpillar types.
- Many of these caterpillars complete their life cycle in the leaf litter or the ground under/near the tree
 - Keeping the ground under the canopy un-mowed or mulched greatly enhances the sustainability of these insects as well as fireflies, bumblebees, and lacewings.
- To support bees, Goldenrods are Keystone Plants, critical to well over 100 different species.

Best NJ Trees

- Oaks (>500)
- Cherry (397)
- Willow (352)
- Birch (343
- Aspen (300)



Best NJ Flowers

- Goldenrod (>123)
- Aster (101)
- Strawberry (71)
- Sunflower (66)



Best for Bees

- Goldenrod 34)
- Sunflower (34)
- Aster (29)
- Rudbeckia (26)
- Coreopsis (17)
- Blueberry (10)

Also great:

- Mints
- Bee balm
- Rose
- Cherry
- Apple

What Can YOU Do?

- Assess your yard to find how many native vs. nonnative trees, shrubs and flowers you have. See if you can attain at least 70% native (sustainability target).
- Reduce the size of your lawn and replace it with beds of native trees and flowering plant beds
- Focus on "Keystone" native species
- Capture roof runoff in rain barrels and/or divert roof runoff to plantings and rain gardens
- Participate in community pollinator- or rain-garden planting and maintenance events, where you may learn a lot and even exchange native plants with other residents!

For More Information

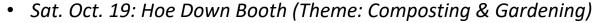
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https://npsnj.org — Native Plant Society of NJ
www.nwf.org — Native Plant Finder
www.xerxes.org — Xerxes Society; rec's for seasons
www.inaturalist.org — for photos to ID what you want
https://www.jerseyyards.org — tips for NJ homeowners
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=anjQNC2jppg — Excellent presentation by Dr.
Doug Tallamy on Why Native and What Homeowners Can Do
www.desireelnarango.weebly.com — research, slides, graphics of Dr. Desiree Narango
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For Interested Residents

- The Environmental Commission is looking for volunteers to help maintain our gardens and build new ones!
- Specifically we are looking for:
 - Donations of native plants, such as Black Eyed Susans, Echinacea, Milkweed, Goldenrods, Obedient Plants, etc.
 - People who can weed, plant, shovel wood chips, water, etc.
 - People who would like to share their gardening know-how with others AND people who would like to learn.
- Please consider signing up on our sign-up sheets or contact us with any questions!
- PTEC@peqtwp.org or tlnewman02@Hotmail.com

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 - "How Do I..."
 - Waste Disposal/Recycling/Pollution (tips for responsible actions, etc.)
 - Maps/Aerial Photos (includes historical)
 - Land/Plants/Animals (includes info on gardening, native/invasive species, etc.)
 - Weather/Flooding (includes rainfall maps, flooding maps, river levels, etc.)
 - Watersheds/Waterbodies (includes maps with names & drainage areas)
 - Drinking Water & Food Health (includes data on contaminants, restaurants, etc.)
 - Air/Sun (includes air quality information, astronomical information)
 - Energy (includes info on homeowner incentives and tips, auto info, etc.)
 - Regulatory (includes links to local/state/federal rules, contaminated sites, etc.)
 - Kids/Education (includes links for kids/parents, day-trip ideas for families, etc.)