










Grand Moraine's *Pollinator Plus Sampler Tray* - \$52.00_{+HST}

This custom tray provides nine (9) labelled cornerstone species for your pollinator garden. They provide pollen and nectar across the growing season, visited by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies and hummingbirds. They thrive on a most soils and average moisture conditions, and flower abundantly when planted in open, sunny areas.

#	Species & Description	
2	Nodding Onion (<i>Allium cernuum</i>) Clusters of nodding lavender flowers, from a crown of ribbon-like leaves that are long and graceful. A compact, showy and care-free addition to any sunny garden. Drought tolerant. Perennial • 30-40 cm • Sun, part sun • Moist to dry soil • Blooms July. • Prairies, open woods and rocky outcrops. Establish effective colonies with 3 plants planted on 30-40 cm centres. *	
2	Wild Columbine (<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>) This gorgeous wildflower of woodlands and openings has red and yellow nodding blooms similar to garden Columbines. Great attractant for butterflies and hummingbirds. Adapted to many habitats, including acidic soil. Perennial • 30-60 cm • Sun to shade • Average to dry soil • Blooms May to June • Habitat: Meadows to open woodlands • Can be massed (30-40 cm on centre) or scattered through other plantings; self-seeds generously. *	
1	Butterfly Milkweed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>) One of the best plants for attracting and sustaining the Monarch butterfly, other butterfly species, and hummingbirds. Clusters of bright orange flowers appear in mid-summer. Demands very well-drained soil and tolerates drought. A chief species in dry prairies. Perennial • 45-60 cm tall • Full sun • Average to dry, well-drained soil • Blooms July. Habitat: Prairies, dry fields, open upland woods • Provide adequate space (1 square metre) for single focal plants to form robust multiple crowns. *	
2	New England Aster (<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>) One of the showiest of the Asters, tall stems crowned in fall with rounded heads of 2.5 cm blooms in shades of violet to purple. Forms a thick clump upon maturity. Tolerates clay. Attracts bees and butterflies • Blends well with <i>Solidago</i> species • Good for cutting • Perennial • 60-90 cm tall • Sun, part sun • Moist to dry soil • Blooms August to October • Can be scattered throughout other plantings.	
1	Spiked Blazing Star (<i>Liatriis spicata</i>) Spectacular addition to any garden to contrast the many species that produce yellow flowers in mid-summer. The tall, slender purple bloom spikes are highly prized as cut flowers and a favourite of butterflies, including the Monarch. Perennial • 60-120cm tall • Full sun • Moist to average soil • Blooms July to August • Habitat: Moist meadows & prairies • Can be scattered throughout other plantings.	
3	Cardinal Flower (<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>) Stunning cardinal red flower which blooms in the late summer and fall, this unique species grows naturally on stream banks and in damp meadows. An excellent accent plant for a pond edge or a low, damp area of the garden. Attracts hummingbirds & butterflies. Perennial • 50-100 cm tall • Sun • Moist soil • Blooms August to September. Habitat: Wet meadows, edges of streams & swamps • Establish effective colonies with 3 plants planted on 30-40 cm centres. *	
3	Wild Bergamot (<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>) Easy-to-grow for prairie and dry meadow gardens. The lavender-purple flowers, along with the leaves, make a great mint tea. Attracts butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. Drought tolerant. Perennial • 60-75 cm tall • Full sun-partial shade • Average to dry soil • Blooms July to Aug. Habitat: Prairies and meadows • Establish stunning colonies with 3 plants on 45 cm centres.	
2	Foxglove Beardtongue (<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>) A popular native with traditional gardeners, this bountiful species provides pure white flowers to dazzle the eye in early summer. The foliage remains a rich deep forest green all season. Attracts hummingbirds and pollinators. Perennial • 75-100 cm tall • Full sun/part shade • Average to moist soil • Blooms June to July • Habitat: Meadows and woodland edges • Establish stunning colonies with 3 plants on 45 cm centres.	
2	<i>Solidago rigida</i> ssp. <i>rigida</i> (Stiff Goldenrod) Deep yellow flowers form a flat-topped cluster on this clump-forming species. Leaves clasp tightly to stem above basal rosette. Attractive fall bloomer. Leaves used medicinally for haemorrhages. Perennial • 60-100 m tall • Sun to partial shade • Average to dry soil • Blooms August to Oct. • Can be massed on 45 cm centres or scattered throughout other plantings.*	

Space Coverage – The plants in this tray, spaced as suggested, will cover 3 to 4 square meters at maturity.

Alternates – Note: GMG may substitute the following species for this tray based on seasonal availability.

Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) *

Giant Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) *

Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) *

False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*) **

Narrow-leaved Coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*) *

Starflower False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum stellatum*) **

Joe-pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*) *

New York Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*) *

Our custom tray pricing saves you 10%+. Build on this cornerstone collection with our other custom trays, or your own selections from our **Availability List** at www.grandmorainegrowers.ca/ordering.

Tips for Plant Establishment

“Establishment” means that new root growth eventually exceeds the weight and volume of the above-ground green vegetation. Successful establishment occurs when soil, light, fertility and moisture are managed and maintained through the first full season of growth.

You can plant in spring, summer or fall – With proper care, you can plant our trays through the entire growing season.

Soils and water - Pollinators grow on a wide range of soils, from sand to heavy clay, but they thrive when compost is lightly incorporated into the soil, and moisture is maintained in dry periods with mulch (such as well-decayed bark). On sites that are sandy or drier, supplemental moisture should be provided for the first year when the ‘soil finger test’ indicates dry conditions in the top 2-3 inches of soil. If your soil is compact and resists absorption of water, use a small garden fork to gently loosen soil, mix in compost, and improve air and moisture penetration in the root zone. A diluted soluble fertilizer, high in phosphorous (e.g. 10-52-10), or bone meal mixed well into the soil, will encourage root growth if applied during planting.

Planting in Hot Weather – When planting in sunny, hot summer weather, temporary shading can greatly assist plant survival and establishment. Use cedar shingles pushed into the soil, wood scraps, or sheer fabric supported by small stakes (e.g. bamboo). Remove shading after a few days when the plant begins to grow.

Pests – Rabbits and snails like young nursery plants; Blood meal powder or hardware cloth enclosures can be used to protect during establishment. Snails can be hand-picked in early evening and pickled in vinegar.

Grand Moraine Growers

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