

Photo summary of mother colony planting at LTH, Spring 2023

Invasives Working Group

6-24-23

Photos taken two months after April 22, 2023 planting. All 350 plants were installed as 5" plugs.

50 *Asclepias tuberosa*, 50 *Aster cordifolius*, 50 *Aster divaricatus*, 50 *Aster novae-angliae*, 50 *Monarda fistulosa*,
50 *Pycnanthemum muticum*, 50 *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*



Plantings of 50 White Wood Aster (*Aster divaricatus*) and 50 Blue Wood Aster (*Aster cordifolium*) in close association with existing Pennsylvania Sedge have survived and put on substantial growth, indicating future success for these fall blooming perennials.

These plants were planted among the existing sedge to discourage browsing by herbivores.





White Wood Aster (*Aster divaricatus*) shown surrounded by dense Pennsylvania sedge. Untouched by browsing animals.

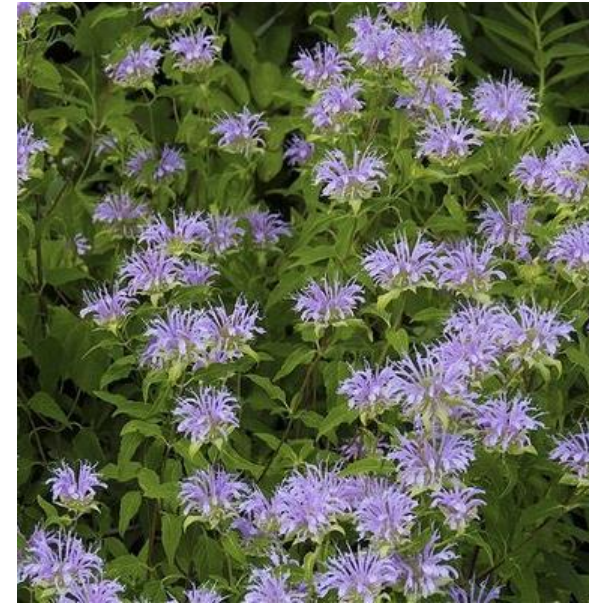


White Wood Aster (*Aster divaricatus*) planted in an open area without surrounding Pennsylvania sedge has been browsed by either rabbits or deer.





Wild Bergemot (*Monarda fistulosum*) planted among Pennsylvania sedge have not been browsed. This species has not been as vigorous as the Asters, but the plants are healthy and will come along with time. It will also readily spread into open areas by seed.





100 plants of two species of Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum muticum* and *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*) are doing very well. Unpalatable to browsers, the Mountain Mints should flower and spread next summer if not late this summer.



Pycnanthemum tenuifolium



Mountain Mint are doing very well.



Pycnanthemum muticum



50 Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) were planted in A1 and the Great Meadow. These have suffered about 50% losses. They were perhaps a bit underdeveloped when planted, but these are tough plants and should survive and flower in about 2-3 years.

