Herbs with Many Uses

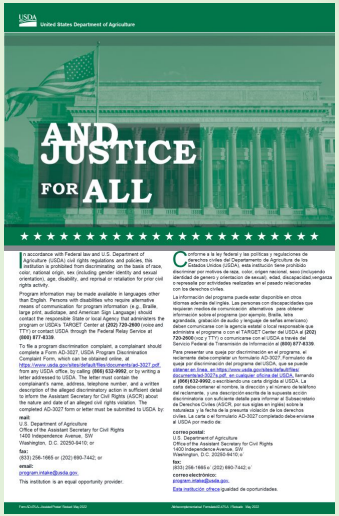
Herbs are often an overlooked addition to our landscape and can serve many purposes. This presentation will focus on easy herbs for companion planting to help reduce pest pressure, encourage beneficial insects, add beauty to your garden, and bring extra flavor to your table.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

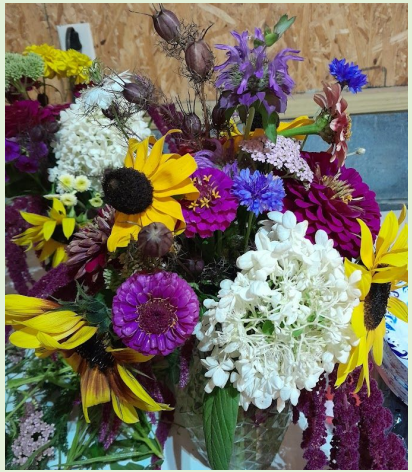
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

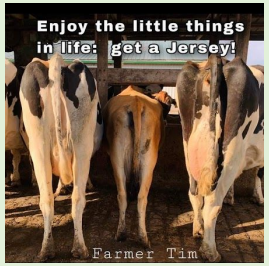
UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE

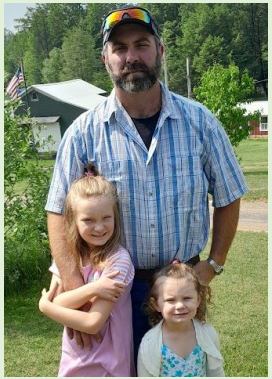
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION



University programs, activities, and facilities are available to all without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, marital status, age, national origin, political affiliation, physical or mental disability, religion, protected veteran status, genetic information, personal appearance, or any other legally protected class.







Ashley Bachtel-Bodkins

Senior Agent Associate | Master Gardener Coordinator
University of Maryland Extension- Garrett County
1916 Maryland Hwy, Ste A. | Mt. Lake Park, MD 21550
Telephone 301.334.6960
abachtel@umd.edu

HERBS

Botanical Definition: “Herbaceous” Plant that does not produce a woody stem and it dies back to the ground in the winter.

Gardener Definition: Has culinary, aromatic or medicinal uses. Roots, stems, foliage, flowers, and seeds used.

Most Valuable Native Herbaceous Plant Genera in Terms of Supporting Biodiversity in the Mid-Atlantic

Research findings of Dr. Douglas Tallamy, University of Delaware

Herbaceous Genus	Common Name	# Species Lepidoptera	Herbaceous Genus	Common Name	# Species Lepidoptera
Solidago	goldenrod	115	*Iris*	iris	17
Aster	aster	109	*Oenothera*	evening primrose	16
Helianthus	sunflower	75	*Asclepias*	milkweed	13
Eupatorium	joe-pye	41	*Verbena*	vervain	11
Ipomoea	morning glory	39	*Penstemon*	beard-tongue	8
Carex	sedge	36	*Phlox*	phlox	8
Lupinus	lupine	33	*Monarda*	bee balm	7
Viola	violet	29	*Veronica*	veronica	6
Geranium	geranium	23	*Schizachyrium*	little bluestem	6
Rudbeckia	black-eyed susan	17	*Lobelia*	lobelia	4

Reasons to Integrate Herbs

1) Building Habitat
    a) Provide structure/cover
    b) Nectar
    c) Food Sources for Larval Stages
2) Attracting Pollinators
3) Deterring Pests
4) Expand selection of Recipes
    a) Edible Flowers

Build Habitat by adding plant diversity

A landscape with a complex structure includes multiple plant species creating an opportunity for diversity…

Consider: Surrounding the garden with natural vegetation or perennial plant beds that offer sheltered overwintering sites, particularly for predaceous ground beetles.

Food sources:
vegetation, seeds, pollen, nectar, insects

Fritillary: A Pretty Butterfly and a Good Pollinator

Like many other butterflies, their caterpillars are very selective about what they eat. They do not go for milkweeds as do monarchs; they prefer violets instead. Without violets, there would be no fritillaries. The adults, on the other hand are thirsty for nectar of many native flowers, such as mints, butterfly weed, common milkweed, Joe-pye-weed and others; but they do not hesitate to visit some non-native flowers such as lilacs, butterfly bush and some thistles. In general they prefer long tubular flowers, but they can also use some easy to reach, more open flowers.

Caterpillars hatch in the fall and go to sleep right away without feeding. They sleep through the winter and will only awaken in the spring at the same time as violet plants begin to grow. The timing is important to the hungry caterpillar. It is feared that global warming may disrupt this synchronization; this would prove catastrophic to fritillary caterpillars. Studies are underway to verify whether this is already taking place.

common blue violet
(Viola sororia)

Fritillary. Photo by Beatriz Moisset.

Fritillary. Photo by Beatriz Moisset.

Fritillary. Photo by Beatriz Moisset.

Fritillary. Photo by Beatriz Moisset.

https://news.extension.uconn.edu/2015/06/24/common-blue-violet-wildflower-or-weed/#:~:text=Medicinal%20uses%20have%20included%20treatment,flowers%20and%20leaves%20are%20edible.

https://www.fs.usda.gov/wildflowers/pollinators/pollinator-of-the-month/fritillary.shtml#:~:text=The%20common%20name%20comes%20from,name%20because%20of%20such%20pattern.

Larval Host Plants

July 5th

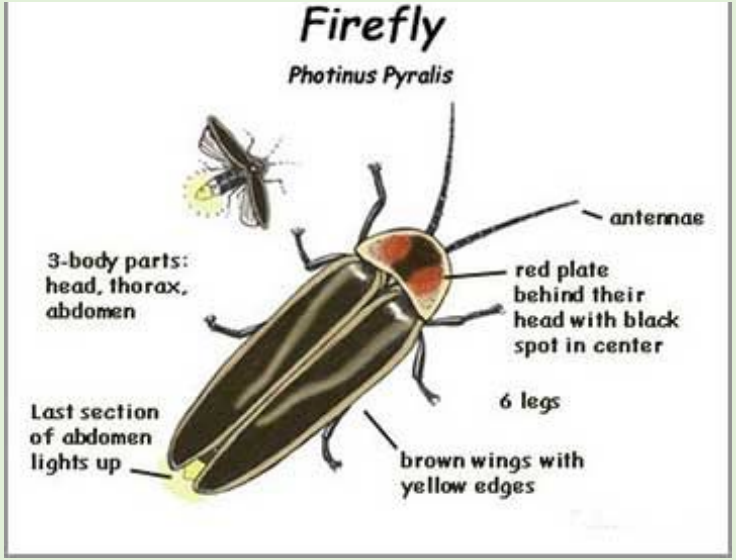
- **Parsley, Dill, Fennel, Queen Anne's Lace**

No Surprise that there is a lot of overlap between plants and their many uses– sterile environments—with lack of diversity cause concern.

Pollinators/Food Source/Nectar Producing/Host Plants— often are useful in our human diet.

Beneficial Insects

- Pollinators
  - Beetles
    - Soldier
    - Lightning Bugs
    - June Beetles
  - Flies
  - Wasps
  - Bees
    - Bumble
    - Mining or Digger Bees
    - Mason Bees
- Parasitoids
- Arthropods
  - Spiders, Centipede, Millipede



https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwisconsinpollinators.com%2FGardening%2FG_Firefly.aspx&psig=AOvVaw0mG5t2zEtoIW3P2dceQ8NW&ust=1617805652963000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCMjojfbp6e8CFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD

Good Guys: Predators


Attract Pollinators and Beneficial Insects by adding herbs, which provide shelter, nectar, larval food sources.

- Tiny flowers, like those found on herbs, provide the best pollen and nectar for beneficial insects. Because many of the beneficial insects are small, tiny flowers are easiest for them to feed from.

- Flowering plants that attract and conserve beneficials tend to have small, relatively open blossoms.

- Plants in the Asteraceae, (also called Compositae), Apiaceae or Umbelliferae, and Polygonaceae families are especially good choices.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
IFAS EXTENSION

For Information call: 321-633-1702
sasc@ufl.edu

Fact Sheet # FS 6050 HORT
Date: March 2006

Plants That Attract Beneficial Insects

Sally Scalera

Apiaceae Herbs

Apiaceae, also called Umbelliferae, the parsley family, in the order Apiales, comprising about 434 genera and nearly 3,780 species of plants distributed throughout a wide variety of habitats, principally in the north temperate regions of the world. A number of species are economically important as leaf and root vegetables, herbs and spices, and garden ornamentals.

- dill (Anethum graveolens)
- coriander/cilantro (Coriandrum sativum)
- cumin (Cuminum cyminum)
- dill (Anethum graveolens)
- fennel (Foeniculum vulgare)
- parsley (Petroselinum crispum)
- parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)

https://www.britannica.com/topic/list-of-plants-in-the-family-Apiaceae-2038061

Polygonaceae Family

The Polygonaceae are a family of flowering plants known informally as the knotweed family or smartweed—buckwheat family in the United States. The name is based on the genus Polygonum, and was first used by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu in 1789 in his book, Genera Plantarum. Wikipedia
Scientific name: Polygonaceae
Order: Caryophyllales

Pixabay photos

Japanese Knotweed, *Polygonum cuspidatum*

ODNR Division of Forestry
360 East State Street
Athens, Ohio 45701
740-589-9910 or 614-247-8733
Contact annemarie.smith@dnr.state.oh.us or ann.bonner@dnr.state.oh.us

Japanese Knotweed is an upright, shrub-like, herbaceous perennial that can grow to over 10 feet in height. Stems of Japanese knotweed are smooth, stout and swollen at joints where the leaf meets the stem. As with all members of this family, the base of the stem above each joint is surrounded by a membranous sheath. Although leaf size may vary, they are normally about 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches wide, broadly oval to somewhat triangular and pointed at the tip. The minute greenish-white flowers occur in attractive, branched sprays in summer and are followed soon after by small winged fruits. Seeds are triangular, shiny, and very small, about 1/10 inch long.

Numerous species of beetles, flies and bees pollinate “smartweed” plants. The seeds are eaten by small mammals and birds including waterfowl.

Close up of flowers © 2012 David D. Taylor

Close up of glandular hairs on upper stems © 2012 David D. Taylor

Leaves showing dark mottling © 2012 David D. Taylor

https://www.fs.usda.gov/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/polygonum_pensylvanicum.shtml

Asteraceae or Compositae

Asteraceae, also called Compositae, the aster, daisy, or composite family of the flowering-plant order Asterales. With more than 1,620 genera and 23,600 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees distributed throughout the world, Asteraceae is one of the largest plant families.Members of the family have flower heads composed of many small flowers, called florets, that are surrounded by bracts (leaflike structures). Bell-shaped disk florets form the centre of each head. Strap-shaped ray florets extend out like petals from the centre and are sometimes reflexed (bent back). Some species have flowers with only disk or only ray florets. The sepals have been reduced to a ring of hairs, scales, or bristles that is called the pappus on the mature fruit. The one-seeded fruit (an achene) has a hard outer covering.

- Chamomile
- Sunflowers
- Zinnia
- Calendula
- Yarrow

https://www.britannica.com/plant/Asteraceae

Yarrow - *Achillea millefolium*

Yarrow is an easy to grow, native perennial. It takes about 4 months to bloom, so it may not bloom first year from seed unless started indoors. Likes lots of sun.

Yarrow is a Host Plant for Painted Lady butterflies
Painted Lady butterflies use many different plants as host plants, including Yarrow, Hollyhock, Malva and Borage.

http://www.butterflygardeningandconservation.com/plant/host/yarrow.php

Historically, yarrow has been used to treat wounds and infections. Its family name, Achillea, comes from the Greek hero, Achilles, who is said to have used this plant to treat the wounds of his soldiers after battle. Additionally, in Greek mythology itplace, after he had bathed in yarrow-infused water. was yarrow that gave Achilles his invincibility in the first
Many Native American nations also rely on yarrow for its herbal and medicinal properties. Specifically, the Pawnee and Chippewa Nations who have historically and continually used yarrow poultices (or pastes) of the plant for headaches and other pains, while the Cherokee Nation often used a yarrow tea for flu-like symptoms.
The wound-treating abilities of yarrow stem from its astringent properties, which reduces bleeding. In addition, yarrow is antiseptic, meaning that it can be used to treat a range of diseases caused by harmful microorganisms. There is some research to say that large doses of this herb can potentially be harmful and lead to increased photosensitivity, so be cautious with this plant.
https://www.phillyorchards.org/2020/09/21/spotlight-on-yarrow-a-resilient-orchard-plant-herbal-ally/

Anise hyssop is an important addition to pollinator and butterfly gardens as it provides nectar for bees, hummingbirds, and butterflies well into the fall season. Birds may eat seeds left on the stalks. The aromatic leaves can be used to make jellies and can be crumbled in salads. The seeds can be added to cookies or muffins. The aromatic dried leaves are a good addition to potpourris. Flower spikes can be an attractive addition to fresh cut or dried arrangements.

https://extension.psu.edu/anise-hyssop-for-the-perennial-garden

https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/articles/anise-hyssop-agastache-foeniculum/

Reasons to Integrate Herbs

Deter Pests

http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/pyrethrins.html#:~:text=Pyrethrins%20are%20pesticides%20found%20naturally,ants%2C%20and%20many%20other%20pest

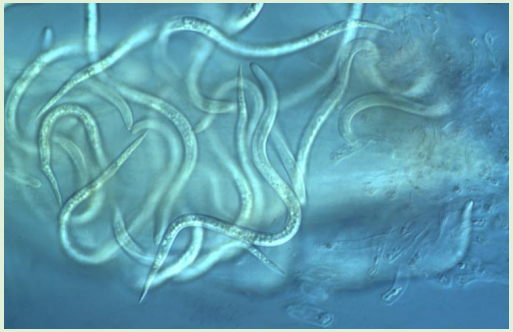
https://www.echemi.com/cms/525188.html

Nasturtiums

- Deter pests from beans, cabbages and squash family
- But in some trials they attracted pests
- They grow better in poor soil - maybe?

Marigolds

- *Tagetes patula* – French marigold
- Controls root-knot nematodes
- Can also be allelopathic: beans, cabbages



Reasons to Integrate Herbs

Herbs provide flowers and expand selection of recipes made from garden ingredients

Many herb flowers are edible!

Table 2: Recommended plants with edible flowers.

Plant name	Type[1]	Flower color	Bloom	Taste	Fragrance
Abelmoschus aesculentus Okra, gumbo, gombo	A	Yellow, red	Mid-July to August	Mild, sweet and slightly mucilaginous	—
Agstache foeniculum Anise hyssop	P	Lavender	July to frost	Strong anise, sweet, licorice	—
Alcea rosea Hollyhock	P	Various	July to frost	Little, slightly bitter	—
Allium schoenoprasum Chive	P	Lavender, red to purple	May to June	Onion, strong	Onion
Allium tuberosum Garlic chive	P	White	August to frost	Onion, strong	Onion
Tropaeolum majus Nasturtium	A	Varies	July to August	Watercress, peppery	—
Rosa spp. Rose	P	White, pink, yellow, red, orange	May to June, September	Highly perfumed; sweet to bitter	Rose
Rosmarinus officinalis Rosemary	TP	Pale blue, dark blue, pink, white	Depends on cultivar	Mild rosemary	Delicate
Salvia elegans Pineapple sage	TP	Scarlet	September	Pineapple/sage overtones	—
Salvia officinalis Garden sage	P	Blue, purple, white, pink	May to July	Flowery sage, slightly musky	—
Satureja hortensis Summer savory	A	Pink	July to August	Mildly peppery, spicy	—
Satureja montana Winter savory,	P	Pale blue to purple	July to August	Mildly peppery, spicy	—
Viola odorata Violet	P	Violet, pink, white	April to May	Sweet	Sweet
Viola x wittrockiana *Viola tricolor* Pansy or Johnny Jump-Up	A	Violet, white, pink, yellow, multi-colored	May to July	Stronger than violets	—

https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/yard-garden/edible-flowers-7-237/

Borage - *Borago officinalis*

Borage is an herb of the family Boraginaceae. Plants of the Borage family can be found all temperate and subtropical areas. There are about 2000 different species of plants in the borage family.

Borago officinalis can grow to be about 18 in. in height. Its flowers are a pretty blue color and kind of hang upside down like. Needs sun to part sun. It is an annual. It gets bristly hairs on the stems and leaves, which may be irritating to some people. Young leaves are edible. I'm not certain, but I don't believe it is native to the US.

Borage is used as a host plant by Painted Lady butterflies. They make nests within it by connecting the leaves together with silk.

Additionally, borage releases calcium and potassium into the soil, which can help other plants like squash and tomatoes to combat diseases such as blossom rot.

Interplant borage with:

- Tomatoes
- Cabbage
- Strawberries
- Grapes
- Peas
- Beans
- Cucumbers
- Squash

http://www.butterflygardeningandconservation.com/plant/host/borage.php

Calendula - (Calendula officinalis)

Integrate Herbs through Companion Planting

- The establishment of two or more plant species in close proximity so that some cultural benefit is derived

Sweet Alyssum-*Lobularia maritima*

Sweet alyssum can be used as a seasonal ground cover.

The small flowers are attractive to beneficial insects like this syrphid fly.

Flowers are produced over a long time – through the growing season or year-round in mild climates without frost. Each tiny flower has four petals. Many flowers are clustered together in dense terminal heads (racemes) and the plants may bloom so profusely that the foliage is completely obscured. The sweet smelling flowers have a honey-like fragrance and are very attractive to bees, flower flies, stingless wasps and butterflies. It is a particularly good nectar plant for beneficial insects as those tiny insects can easily access the tiny nectaries of the small flowers.

The tiny, four-petaled flowers (R) are borne in terminal racemes (C) that cover the plant (L).

https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/articles/sweet-alyssum-lobularia-maritima/

Companion Planting works by:

- Biodiversity/beneficial insects
- Pest control (biochemical, trap crops)
- Symbiotic relationship
- Increased crop diversity
- Physical interaction (shade, fast-slow growing)

Be Aware: Allelopathy

- Greek: Allelon = “of each other”, pathy = “to suffer”
- Black Walnut

How to Start Companion Planting.

- Pick your favorite plant.
- Do you have the space?
- Avoid planting together:

-plants of same family (except cabbages)

-plants that use the same nutrients

-plants with similar root zones

HERB SELECTION

- Environmental requirements
  - Perennials
- Plant characteristics
  - Foliage color & texture
  - Bloom color and time
  - Mature Height (example– Dill 3-5 feet mature)

HERB CULTURE

- Full sun
  - 6-8 hours of direct sunlight
    - Exceptions--- part sun/part shade: menthes (mints), monardas (bee balm)
- Soil
  - Well drained
    - Sandy
  - Not overly fertile
    - Low Nitrogen

Harvesting Herbs

- Continuously rather than one time
- Harvest one-third to one-half of the plant before flowering
- Mid morning
  - After dew has dried, before heat of the day
  - Ideally, wait one day after rain if drying herbs

Harvesting Herbs

- Root Crops - Fall
  - Ginger, Garlic, Onions
- Annuals & Biennials - All season
- Flowers - As soon as flowers open
  - Lavender, marigold, rosemary
- Seeds - Let ripen on plant
- Perennials & Biennials - Anytime except late fall

Harvesting and Preserving

Highlights

Harvesting:

- Flowers – Pick as they fully open
- Seeds – Fully ripe (no green showing)
- Leaves – depends on the species

Preserving:

- Freezing – Rinse well, pat dry, cut into small pieces and place on waxed paper or ice cube tray wrapped in freezer bags.

Drying:

- Similar to dehydrator directions; bundle stems removing leaves near base, secure with elastic band, hang in dark cool location.

Cooking

Dried Herbs Versus Fresh Herbs

-Dry -add @ the beginning of recipe

-Fresh- add @ the end of recipe

-Double the fresh amount used

Harvesting and Preserving

Highlights

Harvesting:

- Flowers – Pick as they fully open
- Seeds – Fully ripe (no green showing)
- Leaves – depends on the species

Preserving:

- Freezing – Rinse well, pat dry, cut into small pieces and place on waxed paper or ice cube tray wrapped in freezer bags.

Drying:

- Similar to dehydrator directions; bundle stems removing leaves near base, secure with elastic band, hang in dark cool location.

Herbs to Repel Insect Pests

Lemongrass (a Mississippi medallion winner!)

Lemon balm,

Bee balm

Lemon thyme

Rosemary

Lavender

Basil

Mint

Catnip

Note: Rubbing crushed plant material on your clothing or skin is likely more helpful than the plant's presence on the porch. A word of caution, the volatile oils produced by these plants may irritate your skin.

https://extension.msstate.edu/blog/can-fragrant-plants-help-repel-insects#:~:text=MSU%20Extension%20horticulture%20specialist%20Gary,may%20help%20deter%20these%20pests.

Reduce and Eliminate Pesticides - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- The most important thing you can do to protect and encourage beneficial insects in your garden and landscape is to choose insecticides carefully. Many beneficials are more sensitive to insecticides than the pests you are trying to control.

- While it is true that beneficials can reduce your pesticide use, realistically, you will still have to use pesticides to deal with serious pest outbreaks from time to time. The key is to choose products that have little or no residual activity. While the beneficials present when you spray will be killed, new ones coming into your garden will not be affected.

These insecticides include:

- insecticidal soap
- horticultural oil
- botanical insecticides such as neem, pyrethrins, rotenone, and sabadilla.
  The botanicals do have brief periods of residual activity, but they are much shorter than most synthetic insecticides. Most break down rapidly when exposed to the sun.

- One U.S. farm feeds 166 people annually in the U.S. and abroad. The global population is expected to increase by 2.2 billion by 2050, which means the world's farmers will have to grow about 70% more food than what is now produced.
- More than half of America's farmers intentionally provide habitat for wildlife. Deer, moose, birds and other species have shown significant population increases for decades.
- Careful stewardship by America's food producers has spurred a 34% decline in erosion of cropland by wind and water since 1982.
- Americans throw away about 25% of the food they purchase for at-home consumption.
- A whopping 40% of all food grown and produced in the U.S. is never eaten.
- Total U.S. corn yield (tons per acre) has increased more than 360% since 1950.
- Of the 10% of disposable income Americans spend on food each year, 46% is for food eaten at home and 54% is for food eaten away from home.

https://www.fb.org/newsroom/fast-facts#:~:text=Many%20Americans%20celebrate%20holidays%20with,in%20the%20U.S.%20and%20abroad.


UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION
MASTER GARDENER
MASTER GARDENER
BASIC TRAINING COURSE
Want to Learn more about the science behind gardening? Soil sampling? Native Plants? Pollinators? Food gardening? & Much More. Email abachtel@umd.edu or call at 301-334-6960 for a complete syllabus of topics covered in this training, which also serves as the first step to becoming a certified MD Master Gardener!
October - 5, 6, 19, 20 & 23
9:30AM - 4PM
Location:
University of Maryland Extension Office Mt. Lake Park, MD
Cost: $150 which includes handbook, all materials, & required background check- Must sign up by Sept. 21st
This Institution is an equal opportunity provider. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in any event or activity, please contact University of Maryland Extension @ 301-334-6960 before September 21, 2023.


UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION
HOME & GARDEN INFORMATION CENTER
ASK EXTENSION
Send your gardening questions and photos.
Get answers from University of Maryland faculty, staff, and Master Gardeners!
It's free!
go.umd.edu/AskExtension

In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), age, disability, and reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity.

Program information may be made available in languages other than English. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, and American Sign Language) should contact the responsible State or local Agency that administers the program or USDA's TARGET Center at **(202) 720-2600** (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at **(800) 877-8339**.

To file a program discrimination complaint, a complainant should complete a Form AD-3027, USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, which can be obtained online, at https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ad-3027.pdf, from any USDA office, by calling **(866) 632-9992**, or by writing a letter addressed to USDA. The letter must contain the complainant's name, address, telephone number, and a written description of the alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (ASCR) about the nature and date of an alleged civil rights violation. The completed AD-3027 form or letter must be submitted to USDA by:

mail:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; or

fax:
(833) 256-1665 or (202) 690-7442; or

email:
program.intake@usda.gov.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Conforme a la ley federal y las políticas y regulaciones de derechos civiles del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos (USDA), esta institución tiene prohibido discriminar por motivos de raza, color, origen nacional, sexo (incluyendo identidad de genero y orientacion de sexual), edad, discapacidad,venganza o represalia por actividades realizadas en el pasado relacionadas con los derechos civiles.

La información del programa puede estar disponible en otros idiomas además del inglés. Las personas con discapacidades que requieran medios de comunicación alternativos para obtener información sobre el programa (por ejemplo, Braille, letra agrandada, grabación de audio y lenguaje de señas americano) deben comunicarse con la agencia estatal o local responsable que administra el programa o con el TARGET Center del USDA al **(202) 720-2600** (voz y TTY) o comunicarse con el USDA a través del Servicio Federal de Transmisión de Información al **(800) 877-8339**.

Para presentar una queja por discriminación en el programa, el reclamante debe completar un formulario AD-3027, Formulario de queja por discriminación del programa del USDA, que se puede obtener en línea, en https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ad-3027s.pdf, en cualquier oficina del USDA, llamando al **(866) 632-9992**, o escribiendo una carta dirigida al USDA. La carta debe contener el nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del reclamante, y una descripción escrita de la supuesta acción discriminatoria con suficiente detalle para informar al Subsecretario de Derechos Civiles (ASCR, por sus siglas en inglés) sobre la naturaleza y la fecha de la presunta violación de los derechos civiles. La carta o el formulario AD-3027 completado debe enviarse al USDA por medio de:

correo postal:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; o

fax:
(833) 256-1665 o (202) 690-7442; o

correo electrónico:
program.intake@usda.gov.

Esta institución ofrece igualdad de oportunidades.

Form AD-475-A--Assisted Poster Revised May 2022 — Afichocomplementario Formulario AD-475-A Revisado May 2022

University of Maryland Extension

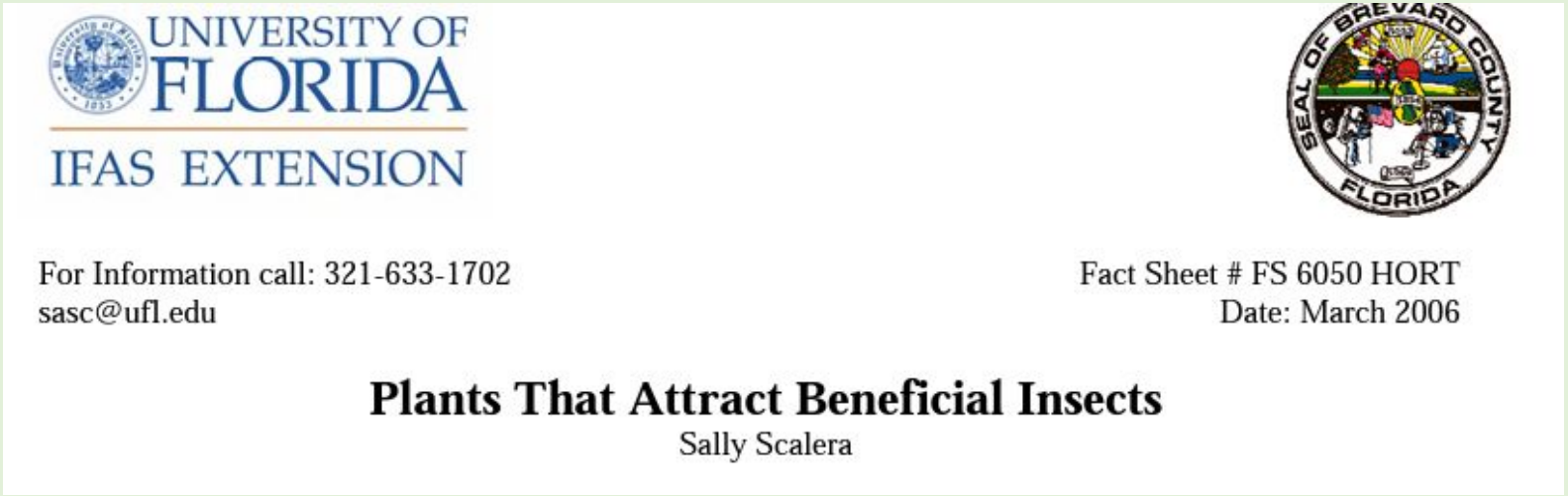
University programs, activities, and facilities are available to all without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, marital status, age, national origin, political affiliation, physical or mental disability, religion, protected veteran status, genetic information, personal appearance, or any other legally protected class.

Maryland Grows Blog - Marylandgrows.umd.edu

Resources:

https://extension.psu.edu/anise-hyssop-for-the-perennial-garden
https://extension.psu.edu/attracting-beneficial-insects
https://www.gardenclub.org/blog/herbs-attract-beneficial-insects

https://howtoculinaryherbgarden.com/herbs-that-attract-butterflies/
https://extension.illinois.edu/blogs/ilriverhort/2015-05-15-butterfly-larvae-food-plants



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
IFAS EXTENSION

SEAL OF BREVARD COUNTY FLORIDA

For Information call: 321-633-1702
sasc@ufl.edu

Fact Sheet # FS 6050 HORT
Date: March 2006

Plants That Attract Beneficial Insects

Sally Scalera

Please Rate My Teaching!

Steps to Use QR Code

1. Go to your app store and search for “QR Code Reader”.
2. Download and install QR Code Reader. This is a free app.
3. Open QR code Reader and center code in the picture/code window. This will take you to the online survey.

https://go.umd.edu/ENRTEACH