



Memengwanh

The Monarch Butterfly:

A Guide for Eastern Georgian Bay



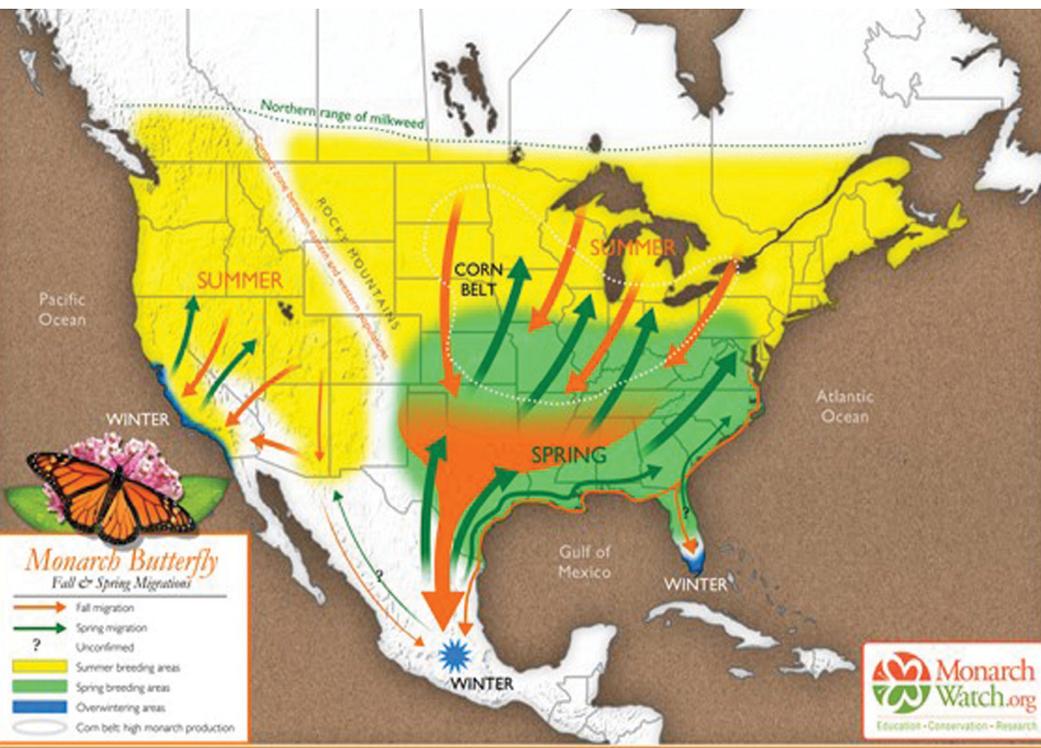
The Ojibway word for butterfly is Memengwanh.



We celebrate the return of the Monarch butterfly each summer, a butterfly many of us are familiar with. Monarchs have not been doing well over the last decade. The Monarch has been listed as a species of special concern both provincially in Ontario and federally in Canada. Taking into account that Monarch populations vary annually, it's estimated that Monarchs have declined by over 80% since the 1990s.

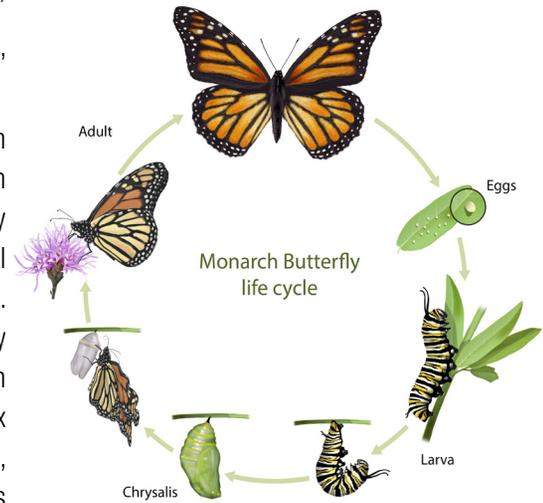
ABOUT THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY

There are two populations of Monarch butterflies. There are some that overwinter in California, called the western population. The Monarchs we see in Ontario overwinter in Mexico, called the eastern population. The Monarchs referred to in this booklet are the eastern population.



The Life Cycle of a Monarch

There are four stages in all butterflies' life cycle – egg, caterpillar (larvae), chrysalis, and adult.



In early spring, Monarchs mate in their overwintering grounds and then migrate north. Female Monarchs lay eggs on milkweed in the coastal states along the Gulf of Mexico. The females lay their eggs singly on native milkweed plants, and can lay 300 to 500 eggs over four to six weeks. In three to eight days' time, the eggs hatch. The caterpillars (larvae) that emerge from the eggs feed only on the leaves and flowers of the milkweed plants. As they grow, they shed their skin five times (molts or instars). The caterpillars enter their chrysalis stage, where they hang in a green and gold pupa, usually attached to the underside of a leaf. The adult butterfly emerges from the pupa. This process can be repeated several times on the journey north. These adults then migrate to their breeding and nectaring grounds and are the butterflies we see returning to Ontario every summer.

Monarchs that emerge in summer live for approximately 30 days. Adults born later in the summer have immature reproductive systems, and it is those adults that make the return migration to Mexico to overwinter.

Male & Female Monarchs

Can you tell the difference?

Male Monarch butterflies have two black spots on their lower wings.



WHY ARE MONARCH POPULATIONS DECLINING?

1. Habitat Loss (Natural & Human-Caused)

Monarchs have very specific overwintering grounds in Mexico. They rely on the Oyamel Fir Forests, of which there are only about 30 sites globally. They are most vulnerable during this stage of their life cycle. Despite the creation of the Monarch Reserve by the Mexican Government, illegal logging continues in protected areas for commercial logging, charcoal production, and the creation of agricultural land. This has resulted in a reduced quality of forest and changes the specific microclimate Monarchs need, making them vulnerable to storms, cold temperatures, and wet weather.

Natural areas, including old farmland and meadows which provide habitat, are being developed by people. In addition, natural areas are transformed and used for conventional agriculture production and old fields are slowly succeeding back into forests. Agriculture can actually increase breeding and nectaring habitat, but only when habitat features are retained and pesticides are not used.

2. Bark Beetles

A decline in humidity, and drought, in the Oyamel Fir Forests has led to the spread of a bark beetle, which affects the growth of the Oyamel Fir trees. It is estimated that if the spread of bark beetles continues for the next 15 years, it may eliminate all of the Oyamel Fir trees in the overwintering areas.

3. Predation

Monarchs have predators in their overwintering sites, including birds and mice. The predators for Monarchs have always been there, but as their habitat is altered and their population becomes more vulnerable, predation has become a more substantial issue.

4. Parasites

Monarch eggs and larvae can be predated upon by many insects which can have a significant impact on a butterfly's life cycle. There are a number of parasites and viruses which can affect the development and lifespan of the Monarch.

5. Pesticide and Herbicide Use

With the introduction of Roundup Ready crops (soybean and corn), pesticide and herbicide use has increased in both the United States and Canada. Glyphosate, the herbicide that is applied to these crops, kills all other plants, including milkweed. Between 1999 and 2010,



the significant increase in glyphosate use coincided with an 81% decline in Monarch production and a 58% decline in milkweed populations in the Midwestern U.S. There is increasing evidence that the "Corn Belt" area in the Midwestern U.S. is critically important for Monarch production. Neonicotinoid pesticides are widely used in Canada, and pollinators that come into contact with the pesticide die.

6. Extreme Weather & Climate Change

After overwintering, Monarchs first migrate north to reproduce, and it's the descendants of these butterflies that continue north. Extreme weather (storms, wind, drought, temperatures that are too hot or cold) can affect the timing of milkweed emergence. It was

found that butterflies are more responsive to climate changes than the plants they depend on, which could increase the likelihood of mistimed insect-plant relationships. Climate change models predict that Monarch overwintering grounds will see cooler weather and heavier precipitation, which could affect Monarch survival. Modelling suggests as climate trends are altered, the habitat for Oyamel fir trees will move higher in altitude, and by 2090, no overwintering habitat for Monarchs will be left.

7. Other Issues:

- Roadside mowing and spraying
- Dog-strangling Vine, an invasive plant that resembles milkweed but cannot host the Monarch (if a Monarch lays their eggs on this plant, they will not survive)
- Global demand for avocados has significantly risen since 2014, leading to increased illegal logging at overwintering grounds to produce this lucrative crop
- Purchasing Monarch butterflies to release at events has the potential to spread parasites and disease, harmful genetic mixing, and issues with migratory patterns. The demand for Monarch butterfly releases can lead to poaching in their overwintering grounds.
- Vehicle collisions

“Pollinators are essential to our world. Bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, moths, wasps, flies, beetles, even a few bats are some of the animals that move pollen between flowers, enabling them to produce seeds.

The ecological service these pollinating animals provide is necessary for the reproduction of over 85% of the world's flowering plants. The resulting seeds and fruits provide food for countless other animals ranging from songbirds to grizzly bears.”
~Xerces Society

WHAT DO MONARCHS NEED WHILE IN ONTARIO?

Breeding Habitat

Monarch caterpillars can only survive on native milkweed species, and adult Monarchs need milkweed to lay their eggs. There are three native Milkweed species in eastern Georgian Bay: Common Milkweed and Butterfly Milkweed, which grow in dry, sunny locations, and Swamp Milkweed that grows along sunny, moist shorelines, wetlands, and wet areas.

Nectar

In addition to native Milkweeds, adult Monarch butterflies need nectar for food. Nectar sources are especially important leading up to their migration to Mexico, as they turn the nectar sugar into fat to survive the winter. Native Goldenrod and Aster species are critical sources of nectar for all pollinators.

Staging Areas

As they begin to fly south to Mexico, adult Monarchs congregate to feed and rest. The Great Lakes create a considerable challenge for migration. Monarchs have been observed congregating on the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario before making their flight across the lake.

“Milkweeds are utilized by a variety of insect species. Butterflies, moths, bees, and wasps and more visit milkweeds for pollen and/or nectar. Regional studies examining milkweed pollination found over two dozen insect species using milkweeds; and results indicate that honey bees, bumble bees, other large bees, large wasps, and larger butterflies were the most important milkweed pollinators.”

~Monarch Joint Venture

How to Help

1. Choose No ‘Cides!

Pesticides and insecticides do not only kill “bad bugs”. Pesticides, such as neonicotinoids, are designed to kill all insects. Even “organic-approved” insecticides can harm other pollinators and other wildlife. If you want to support Monarchs and pollinators, don’t use these products. Many garden centers are supplied by large nurseries where pesticides are commonly used. Neonicotinoids are designed to remain on the plant for a long time, and therefore may end up in your home or community gardens. If you are buying from a local garden centre, ask if they have plants that aren’t treated with “neonics” and explain why it’s important to you. Although herbicides are not directly lethal to insects, they do kill plants that Monarchs and pollinators rely on.

2. Opt for Native Plants

Native plants are the safest bet when it comes to creating habitat for Monarchs and pollinators. It’s important to avoid “cultivars” of native plants, as they may not provide the same benefits to Monarchs and pollinators. There are several high quality native plant nurseries in Ontario that supply sustainably produced native plants. See the list on the back page!

3. Monitor a Milkweed Patch

There are many Monarch monitoring programs that you can participate in, and this information is really needed. Visit Journey North to help monitor Monarchs and better understand their patterns and behaviors: learner.org

4. Limit Your Consumption of Avocados and Avocado Oil

There’s a reason why avocado sales have exploded in Canada over the last ten years... they’re delicious! But avocado demand is increasing illegal logging in Monarch overwintering habitat. It will take many people to influence this issue, so spread the word!

5. Support Local, National and International Research Efforts

There are many ways to spread the word about Monarchs, whether you support an organization or school building habitat or start your own education initiative. For more ideas, visit monarchjointventure.org.



Make a Monarch Garden in your Backyard or Community

We need to increase the amount of Monarch habitat in Ontario to help offset habitat loss. Many small habitat patches add up to a much larger amount!

The ideal Monarch garden site will be sunny. Most nectar-providing plants need at least 6 hours of sun (4 hours of afternoon sun), and the sun helps to warm up the butterflies! Your Monarch garden should also be sheltered from high winds, and windbreaks provide more habitat for the pupa life stage. You can use existing shrubs or trees to help provide a natural windbreak, or plant native shrubs to help create shelter.

Monarchs will need logs and flat rocks to bask on and water to drink. If there isn't an adjacent waterbody, include a bird bath or something to collect water for butterflies to drink from.

The Ojibway word for garden is gitigan.

Site Preparation

Soil is important! To plant a successful garden, you'll need to find out what kind of soil you have (sand, clay, silt or a mix – loam). Adding a good amount of compost when planting will help plants get established more quickly. If you have very sandy soil or heavy clay, you will need to add a large amount of compost in order to help

your plants do well. If your site does not have good soil, you may consider building raised beds. If you garden with raised beds, water them more frequently as they drain faster.

Start with Plants

It can be difficult to establish a native garden by seed. To start, use plugs or potted stock to create your garden. All of the plants listed on pages 12-15 are appropriate for the eastern Georgian Bay area. These plants not only provide breeding habitat, but nectar from spring to fall. You may have some of these species growing naturally in your neighbourhood!

Native Plant Nurseries

The nurseries listed on the back page not only sustainably grow native plants, but provide a large variety of options. Some of them are quite small and not open to the public, so be sure to check their websites or call ahead. You can also purchase many of these species through local organizations' native plant sales in the spring.

See contact information on back cover.

How to Plant

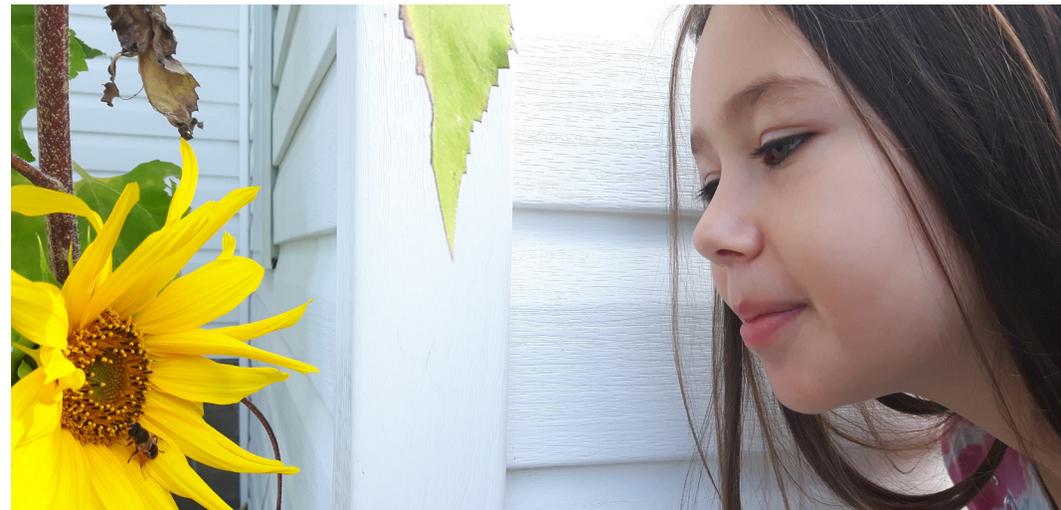
Dig a hole for each plant that is double the diameter of the plug or container.

Loosen the soil around the bottom of the hole to make it easier for the plant roots to spread out. Carefully remove the plant from its container by placing your fingers gently around the stem and turning it upside-down. Place the plant in the hole and fill in around it with a mix of the existing soil and added compost, packing it tightly around the plant. Mixing in compost will help retain soil moisture. Fill high enough that no roots are showing but be careful to not bury the plant's stem. After watering, you may want to use natural mulch (natural wood chips or leaves) to discourage weed growth. Avoid using store bought coloured or black mulch as this has been treated with dyes and can affect plant growth.

“The economic value of pollinator-dependent crops in the United States was estimated to be between \$18–\$27 billion in 2003.

If this calculation is expanded to include indirect products, such as the milk and beef from cattle fed on alfalfa, pollinators may be responsible for more than twice this dollar amount.”

~Xerces Society



“Globally, pollinator populations are decreasing; their declines endanger food production and threaten natural ecosystems. Many factors contribute to these declines, including habitat loss, climate change, predators and disease, poor nutrition, invasive species and chemical exposure.”
~Monarch Joint Venture

Munching is Okay!

Host plants, such as native Milkweeds, are meant to be food for caterpillars! Munch marks in plants can be a sign that the garden is doing its job.

Watering & Maintenance

The benefit of native plants is that they are very low maintenance. However, during the first year of planting, it is important to water your garden while plants get established. It may also be beneficial to water your garden during years of drought, to help your plants stay healthy.

Hold the Fall Cleanup!

Dead plant stalks, leaves, and other material provide important overwintering habitat for other beneficial insects and wildlife, such as birds. Mulch your garden with fallen leaves and wait to clean up until spring, when you see new growth beginning to emerge. You can add compost in the spring to help give your plants a nutritional boost!

More than Monarchs

Remember that planting a Monarch garden also helps other butterflies, bees and pollinators! Native Milkweed is a valuable source of nectar for many species. Pollinators are incredibly important; many other species depend on them, including native plants and two thirds of our agricultural products worldwide! The best way to protect pollinators is to restore and create habitat.

Leave a Messy Area

Sticks, brush piles, tree stumps, small bare patches of dirt in the garden, and low hanging shrub and tree limbs play important roles for pollinator habitat. Leave a small area “messy” to provide this crucial habitat, or incorporate it into your garden in a creative way.



“The Million Pollinator Garden Challenge (MPGC) is a nationwide call to action to preserve and create gardens and landscapes that help revive the health of bees, butterflies, birds, bats and other pollinators across America. We will move millions of individuals, kids and families outdoors and make a connection between pollinators and the healthy food people eat.” ~National Pollinator Garden Network



Native Plant List

All of the plants in this list are appropriate for the eastern Georgian Bay area and not only provide breeding habitat, but nectar habitat from spring to fall. You may have some of these species growing naturally in your neighbourhood!

Legend - Plant Blossom Colour

White
 Pink
 Purple
 Blue
 Yellow
 Orange
 Red
 Green

Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Colour & Timing			Height	Soil Type	Light Requirements	Meadow	Shorelines & Wet Areas	Forest
		(Apr to June)	(June to Aug)	(Aug to Oct)						
WILDFLOWERS										
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>				15 - 30 cm	dry to moist, sand, loam, gravel	full to part sun			
Black Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>				30 - 50 cm	dry to moist, sand, loam	sun to part shade			
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>				7 - 30 cm	moist to wet, sand, loam, clay	shade			
Blue Flag Iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>				60 - 90 cm	moist, wet	sun to part shade			
Blue Vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>				60 - 180 cm	normal to wet, clay, loam, sand	sun to part shade			
Blue Violet	<i>Viola sororia</i>				7 - 20 cm	normal to moist, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade			
Blue-stem Goldenrod	<i>Solidago caesia</i>				30 - 90 cm	dry to normal, loam, humus	shade to part shade			
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus Canadensis</i>				7 - 20 cm	normal to moist, sand, clay, loam, humus, acidic	sun to part shade			
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>				30 - 75 cm	dry to normal, sand, loam	sun to part shade			
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago Canadensis</i>				30 - 120 cm	dry to normal, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade			
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>				60 - 120 cm	normal to wet, loam, humus	sun to part shade			
Common Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>				60 - 160 cm	wet to moist, clay, sand, loam	sun to part shade			
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>				60 - 120 cm	dry to normal, sand, loam, clay	sun			
Cup Plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>				100 - 150 cm	normal to moist, sand, clay	sun			
Dense Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>				30 - 180 cm	moist, sand, loam	sun			
Dutchman's Breeches	<i>Dicentra cucularia</i>				10 - 30 cm	normal to moist, humus	part shade to shade			
Fireweed	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>				60 - 180 cm	dry to moist, sand, loam	sun			
Flat-topped Aster	<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i>				60 - 200 cm	normal to wet	sun			
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella Cordifolia</i>				15 - 30 cm	normal to moist, humus, loam, acidic	shade to part shade			
Foxglove Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>				30 - 100 cm	dry to moist, clay, sand, loam, acidic	sun to part shade			
Golden Alexander	<i>Zizia aurea</i>				30 - 75 cm	dry to wet, clay, sand, loam	sun to part shade			
Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>				30 - 120 cm	normal to wet, loam, humus	sun to part shade			
Heath Aster	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>				30 - 90 cm	dry to moist, sand, clay, loam, humus	sun			
New England Aster	<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>				90 - 210 cm	dry to moist, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade			
Pearly Everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>				30 - 90 cm	dry, sand	sun			
Rough Woodland Sunflower	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>				40 - 150 cm	dry to normal, sand	sun to part shade			
Rough-stemmed Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>				30 - 80 cm	most to wet, sand	sun to part shade			
Spotted Joe-Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>				60 - 180 cm	normal to wet, clay, sand, loam, humus	sun to part shade			
Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>				30 - 150 cm	moist to wet, clay, loam	sun			
Sweet Oxeye	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>				50 - 150 cm	dry to moist, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade			
Tall Meadowrue	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>				60 - 200 cm	moist, loam, acidic	part shade			
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>				30 - 90 cm	moist to wet, acidic	shade, part shade, sun			
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>				60 - 120 cm	dry to moist, sand, clay, loam, humus	sun			
Wild Columbine	<i>Aquilegia Canadensis</i>				30 - 90 cm	dry to moist, sand, loam	sun to part shade			
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>				5 - 25 cm	dry to normal, clay, sand	sun to part shade			

Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Colour & Timing			Height	Soil Type	Light Requirements	Meadow	Shorelines & Wet Areas	Forest
		(Apr to June)	(June to Aug)	(Aug to Oct)						
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		□		30 - 70 cm	dry to normal, clay, sand	sun	■		
Zigzag Goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>			■	30 - 100 cm	moist, sand, loam, humus, acidic	shade to part shade			■
GRASSES										
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>			■	90 - 250 cm	normal to moist, sand, loam	sun to part shade	■		
Canada Wild Rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>			■	90 - 150 cm	dry to moist, clay, sand	sun, part shade, shade	■		
Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>			■	90 - 240 cm	dry to moist, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade	■		
SHRUBS										
Alternate Leaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>		□		4 - 8 m	normal to moist, humus, acidic	shade to part shade			■
Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>		■		1 - 1.5m	dry to normal, sand, loam	sun to part shade	■		
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>			□	1 - 3.5 m	moist to wet, clay, sand, loam	sun to shade			■
Common Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>		□		1 - 4 m	moist to wet, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade			■
Highbush Cranberry	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	□	□		2 - 4 m	normal to moist, sand, loam	sun to part shade	■		■
Low Sweet Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>				30 - 60 cm	dry to moist, sand, loam	sun to part shade	■		
Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	□	□		1 - 1.5 m	normal to wet, sand, loam, clay	sun to part shade	■		■
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>				4 to 7 m	dry to moist, sand, loam, clay	sun to part shade	■		
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>		□		2 to 3 m	dry to moist, sand, loam	sun to part shade	■		■
Purple-flowering Raspberry	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	□	■		1 - 1.8 m	normal to moist, sand, loam, clay	sun to part shade	■		
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix Discolor</i>	□			2 - 8 m	moist to wet, sand, clay, loam	sun			■
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	□			2 - 5 m	moist to wet, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade			■
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	□	■		1.5 - 4 m	normal to wet, clay, sand, loam	sun to part shade			■
Slender Willow	<i>Salix petiolaris</i>				1 - 8 m	moist to wet, sand, loam, clay	sun to part shade			■
Smooth Rose	<i>Rosa blanda</i>	□	■		0.5 - 1.5 m	dry, clay, sand, loam	sun	■		
Smooth Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>				2 - 10 m	normal to moist, clay, loam, sand, humus	sun to part shade	■		
Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>		■		1 - 8 m	dry to normal, clay, loam, sand	sun to part shade	■		
Swamp Rose	<i>Rosa palustris</i>		■		0.5 - 2 m	moist to wet, clay, loam, sand	sun to part shade			■
Wild Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	□	□		0.5 - 2 m	dry to moist, sand, loam, humus	sun to part shade	■		
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>				1.5 - 2.5 m	normal to wet, sand, loam, clay, acidic	sun to part shade			■
TREES										
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>		■		18 - 22 m	dry to moist, sand, loam	sun to part shade	■		
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	□			6 - 10 m	moist, clay, sand, loam	part shade	■		
Black Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	■			12 - 25 m	moist to wet, clay, sand, loam, humus, acidic	sun to shade		■	■
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	□			4 - 8 m	dry to moist, clay, loam, sand	sun to part shade	■		
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	■			6 - 30 m	normal to moist, sand, loam, acidic	shade to part shade		■	■
Eastern White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	■			9 - 16 m	dry to moist, clay, sand, loam	sun to part shade		■	■
Pin Cherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	□			1 - 12 m	dry to moist, sand, loam	sun	■		
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	■			12 - 25 m	moist to wet, loam, humus	shade, part shade, sun		■	■
Red Pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	■			4 - 25 m	dry to moist, sand, loam, acidic	sun	■		
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	■			20 - 35 m	normal to moist, sand, loam, humus	shade, part shade, sun			■
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	■			20 - 30 m	normal to moist, sand, clay, loam	sun to part shade	■		■
Yellow Birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	■			15 - 25 m	moist to wet, loam	part shade to shade			■

ABOUT US

Georgian Bay is part of Lake Huron and the Great Lakes Basin. It is known as Spirit Lake (Mnidoo-gamii) by the Anishinabek peoples and was named a World Biosphere Reserve by the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2004. The Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve is a non-profit charity that works to protect the environment, create vibrant communities, and support a healthy economy. Working with many partners across the region, GBBR relies on grants, contracts, memberships, and donations to do our work.

The Eastern Georgian Bay Stewardship Council is a not-for-profit, volunteer-based organization whose mandate is to protect and enhance environmental health along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay and adjacent inland territory. EGBSC works to create community awareness on environmental issues and carries out on-the ground projects that will benefit Eastern Georgian Bay.

We need your help to carry out this work! You can support our conservation work through donations or by volunteering. Please visit the websites below to learn more.

Eastern Georgian Bay Stewardship Council
egbaystewardship@gmail.com
georgianbaystewardship.ca

Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve
11 James St. Parry Sound, ON P2A1T4
705.774.0978 gbbbr.ca

Canada



Ontario



GEORGIAN BAY
BIOSPHERE RESERVE



NATIVE PLANT NURSERIES

Grow Wild! Omemeë, ON
Native Plants in Claremont, ON
St. Williams Nursery, ON
Ontario Native Plants, onplants.ca

LEARN MORE

greatpollinatorproject.org
monarchjointventure.org
learner.org/jnorth
xerces.org
mission-monarch.org