

Credits:

The inspiration for the garden came from Jack Faulkner, who wanted to find a way to interest more people in what happens at Lockwood Farm. CAES enthusiastically embraced the concept and put the thought into action. The initial garden was constructed in the fall of 1996.

The design of the garden was done by members of the Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut. Overall site design was done by landscape architect Betty Payton. Anne Bell designed the formal garden, and Leslie Starr worked on the meadow.

Maintenance and improvements to the garden are done by Richard Cecarelli, his staff, and other Station staff members. Monthly garden chores are performed by members of the Spring Glen Garden Club of Hamden.

Initial funding was provided by a PETALS grant from the Shell Oil Company, the Garden Therapy Fund and the Landscape Design Council of the Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut, and donations from many garden clubs throughout the state.

Directions:

From Wilbur Cross Parkway (Route 15):

Traveling north: Take Exit 61, Whitney Avenue. Take a right off the exit and go north for 2.3 miles. Take a left onto Evergreen Avenue, go 0.1 mile and take a right onto Kenwood Avenue. The farm is on your left; enter the second driveway.

Traveling south: Take Exit 62, Whitney Avenue. Take a right off the exit and go north for 2.2 miles. Take a left onto Evergreen Avenue, go 0.1 mile and take a right onto Kenwood Avenue. The farm is on your left; enter the second driveway.

From Interstate 91:

Traveling north: Take Exit 10. Follow the Route 40 connector for 3.1 miles. Take a right onto Whitney Avenue (Route 10) and go north for 0.6 miles. Take a left onto Evergreen Avenue, go 0.1 mile and take a right onto Kenwood Avenue. The farm is on your left; enter the second driveway.

Traveling south: Take Exit 10. Follow the Route 40 connector for 3.0 miles. Take a right onto Whitney Avenue (Route 10) and go north for 0.6 miles. Take a left onto Evergreen Avenue, go 0.1 mile and take a right onto Kenwood Avenue. The farm is on your left; enter the second driveway.

8/31/2011



The Bird & Butterfly Garden

Lockwood Farm

890 Evergreen Avenue
Hamden, Connecticut 06518

Open to the Public Monday-Friday

8:30am-4:00pm

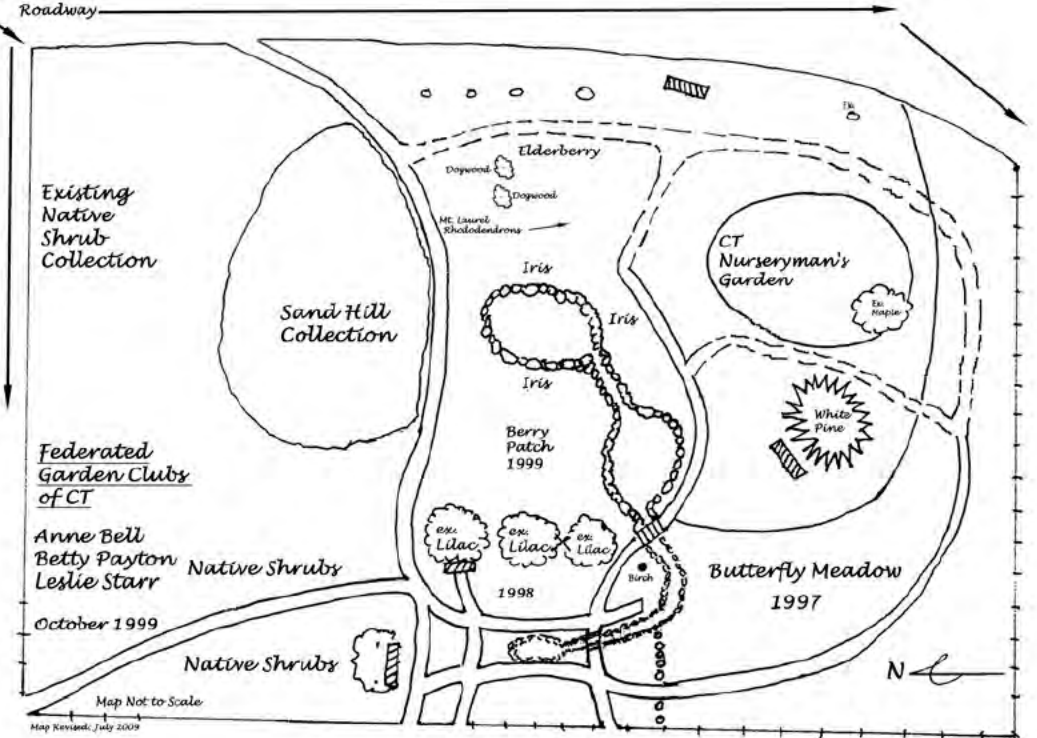
Closed State Holidays

WWW.CT.GOV/CAES

*A Collaborative Project of
The Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut,
Spring Glen Garden Club Hamden, and
The Connecticut Agricultural
Experiment Station*

Bird and Butterfly Garden Lockwood Farm, Hamden, CT

Handicap
Parking Lot Access



The Bird & Butterfly Garden at Lockwood Farm began in the fall of 1996 with a partnership between The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) and the Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut (FGCCT). It is handicapped accessible.

The purpose of the garden is to demonstrate to homeowners ways they can create favorable habitats for our native birds and butterflies.

Exhibits are presented on Plant Science Day, the first Wednesday in August.

The one-acre site is comprised of three areas: the existing native shrub collection with a sand hill, a formal garden with butterfly plants connected by a water feature to a berry patch for birds and a butterfly meadow. The existing Connecticut Nurserymen's display was incorporated into the overall design.

New plant species are added and others removed as the garden evolves and is renovated. The overall garden design is complete, but it is being updated on a continual basis.

What is included for the butterflies in the garden:

Adult female butterflies lay eggs. The eggs are almost always laid on the plant that the newly hatched caterpillar (larva) will eat. Butterflies recognize the right plant by a combination of sight, smell and taste.

Every butterfly has four stages to its life: egg, caterpillar (larva), chrysalis (pupa) and adult. The passage through the four stages is known as metamorphosis.

During these stages, butterflies have two primary kinds of food needs. As butterflies, they need access to flowers that provide nectar for energy. Butterflies are particularly attracted to brightly colored flowers with flat tops, which make it easy for them to land and feed.

A butterfly’s primary purpose is to live long enough to produce the next generation. Eggs are laid on what is known as a larval host plant. When the eggs hatch, the larvae feed on vegetation of the host plant. At the proper time, the caterpillars form cocoons and eventually emerge as butterflies.

In addition to nectar sources and larval host plants, male butterflies need a water source. Rather than using open water, butterflies do what is called “puddling”, where they land on a damp area and are able to drink without drowning. A puddling area has been designed for the butterflies just below the upper pond. This area also serves as a vegetated filter for the ponds, and helps keep the pond water clean.

Some butterflies overwinter in tree cavities and crevices and unheated buildings such as those at Lockwood Farm.

What is included for the birds in the garden:

Birds also have several basic needs, including food, water, cover for protection and safe places to raise their young. In our bird garden, these are supplied through various plant species that provide seeds and fruits for birds to eat, as well as places to hide and to build nests. Red tubular flowers in the garden, such as Monarda and Wiegela attract hummingbirds to their nectar.

Shallow areas of the water feature have been designed to provide birds with a place to bathe and clean their feathers.

Plants that are used in our gardens:

Throughout the garden, native plants have been used as much as possible. Our birds and butterflies depend on native plant species in order to survive. Many species utilize only one or two plant species and will not survive if those plants are not available to them. Some “weedy” plants are critical to the survival of certain birds and butterflies.

Here is a partial listing of the plants that have been used in the formal garden, the bird garden and the meadow.

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, ancestry, national origin, sex, religious creed, age, political beliefs, sexual orientation, criminal conviction record, gender identity, genetic information, learning disability, present or past history of mental disorder, mental retardation or physical disability including but not limited to blindness, or marital or family status To file a complaint of discrimination, write Director, The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, P O Box 1106, New Haven, CT 06504, or call (203) 974-8440 CAES is an affirmative action/equal opportunity provider and employer Persons with disabilities who require alternate means of communication of program information should contact the Chief of Services at (203) 974-8442 (voice); (203) 974-8502 (FAX); or Michael.Last@ct.gov (E-mail)

B = Bird food source
L = Larval host plant
N = Nectar source for butterflies

Use WOODY PLANTS AND VINES

- B,N *Amelanchier arborea*, ‘Ballerina’, Shadbush
- L *Aristolochia macrophylla*, Dutchman’s Pipe, Pipevine (formerly *Aristolochia durior*)
- B *Betula nigra*, River Birch
- N *Buddleia davidii*, ‘Black Night’, Burgundy’, ‘Guinevere’, Butterfly Bush
- N *Campsis radicans*, Trumpet Vine
- B,N *Cornus florida*, Flowering Dogwood
- B,N *Cornus sericea*, Red Osier Dogwood
- B *Cotoneaster dammeri*, ‘Coral Beauty’, Cotoneaster
- N *Fothergilla gardenii*, ‘Blue Mist’, Dwarf Fothergilla
- B *Halesia tetraptera*, ‘Wedding Bells’, Carolina Silver Bell
- B,N *Hibiscus syriacus*, ‘Red Heart’, Rose of Sharon
- B *Ilex glabra*, ‘Compacta’, Inkberry
- B *Ilex X meserveae*, ‘Blue Angel’, ‘Blue Boy’, Blue hollies
- B *Ilex verticillata*, ‘Sparkleberry’, ‘Winter Red’, Winterberry
- N *Itea virginica*, ‘Henry’s Garnet’, Virginia Sweetspire
- B *Kalmia latifolia*, Mountain Laurel
- B,N *Lonicera x brownie*, ‘Dropmore Scarlet’, Trumpet Honeysuckle Vine
- B,N *Lyonia mariana*, Staggerbush
- B *Myrica gale*, Sweet Gale
- B *Myrica pensylvanica*, Northern Bayberry
- N *Potentilla fruticosa*, ‘Katherine Dykes’, Bush Cinquefoil
- B *Pinus strobus*, ‘Nana’, Dwarf White Pine
- B *Prunus maritima*, Beach Plum
- N *Rhododendron roseum*, ‘Marie Hoffman’, Roseshell Azalea
- B *Rosa virginiana*, Wild Rose
- B *Rosa carolina*, Pasture Rose
- B *Sambucus canadensis*, Elderberry
- B *Spiraea tomentosa*, Steeplebush
- N *Syringa patula*, ‘Miss Kim’, Dwarf Korean Lilac
- B *Thuja occidentalis*, American Arborvitae
- L *Vaccinium corymbosum*, Highbush Blueberry
- N *Viburnum plicatum*, ‘Shasta’, Doublefile Viburnum
- B *Viburnum trilobum*, ‘Compactum’, American Cranberry Bush
- N *Wiegela florida*, ‘Bristol Ruby’, ‘Java Red’, ‘Minuet’, ‘Wine and Roses’, ‘Variegata’, Wiegela

Use PERENNIALS

- N *Achillea millefolium*, Yarrow cultivars
- L *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, ‘Vancouver Jade’, Bearberry
- L,N *Agastache foeniculum*, ‘Golden Jubilee’, Hyssop
- L,N *Aquilegia canadensis*, Columbine
- N *Aquilegia vulgaris*, ‘Nora Barlow’, Columbine
- L,N *Asclepias incarnata*, Swamp Milkweed
- L,N *Asclepias syriaca*, Common Milkweed
- N *Asclepias tuberosa*, ‘Gay Butterflies’, Butterfly Weed
- L,N *Aster novae-angliae*, New England Aster
- B *Belamcanda chinensis*, Blackberry Lily
- N *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, ‘Marconi’, Shasta Daisy
- N *Coreopsis*, Threadleaf Coreopsis, Tickseed
- B,N *Echinacea purpurea*, Purple Coneflower
- N *Eupatorium maculatum*, ‘Gateway’, Joe Pye Weed
- N *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, Boneset
- N *Filipendula rubra*, ‘Venusta Magnifica’, Meadowsweet
- N *Fragaria*, ‘Temptation’, ‘Lipstick’, Strawberry
- N *Gaura lindheimeri*, Whirling Butterflies
- N *Helenium*, Sneezeweed
- N *Iris sibirica*, Siberian Iris
- N *Iris versicolor*, Blue flag
- N *Lobelia cardinalis*, ‘Ruby Slippers’, Cardinal Flower
- N *Monarda didyma*, Bee Balm, Oswego Tea
- N *Myosotis palustris*, Forget-me-not
- B,N *Polygonatum biflorum*, Solomon’s Seal
- N *Rudbeckia fulgida*, ‘Goldsturm’, Black-eyed Susan
- N *Salvia nemorosa*, ‘May Night’, Sage
- N *Sedum purpureum*, ‘Autumn Joy’, Sedum
- N *Solidago rugosa*, ‘Fireworks’, Goldenrod
- L *Viola* spp., Violets

Use ANNUALS

- N *Nicotiana glauca*, Flowering Tobacco
- N *Nicotiana glauca*, Flowering Tobacco
- L *Petroselinum crispum*, Parsley
- N *Zinnia*, ‘Cut & Come Again’

Use GRASSES

- B,L *Schizachyrium scoparium*, Little Bluestem
- B,L *Dactylis glomerata*, Orchard Grass
- B,L *Panicum sp.*, Switch Grass