

July Blooms in THE BATTERY

As you move through the park, use this guide to identify some of the prominent blooms you see around you. Plant locations are listed as different garden areas of The Battery, shown on the map on the next page. Once you locate and read about each plant, check it off in the box provided. Please remember to follow all social distancing guidelines while at The Battery. We hope you enjoy your visit!



Scientific Name: ***Asclepias tuberosa***

Common Name: **Butterflyweed**

Location: **Labyrinth / Forest Farm**

In the same genus as milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa* similarly serves as a host plant for butterflies, specifically the monarchs that migrate through this area in late summer. The monarchs lay eggs on the leaves of the butterflyweed and when the caterpillars hatch they feast on the plant's leaves, consuming toxins that make the larvae poisonous to predators.

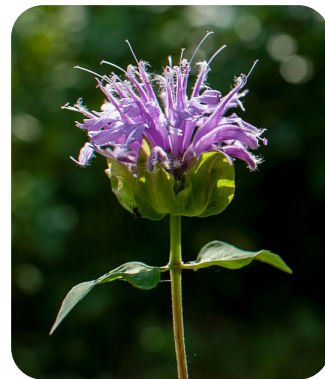


Scientific Name: ***Monarda spp.***

Common Name: **Bee Balm, Wild Bergamot**

Location: **Gardens of Remembrance, Labyrinth / Forest Farm**

Throughout the park you'll find a variety of different *Monarda* plants, notable for the whorls of tubular flowers that appear to burst from the flower heads. Multiple species of *Monarda* have a history of medicinal use across cultures, and they are a popular plant for pollinators thanks to the rich nectar they produce.



Scientific Name: ***Scutellaria incana***

Common Name: **Hoary Skullcap, Downy Skullcap**

Location: **Bikeway, Bosque Gardens, Gardens of Remembrance**

Native to the eastern United States, *S. incana* is an adaptable plant suited to many different growing conditions. The stems, undersides of leaves, and flowers are all covered by fine, downy white hairs that make the plant unpalatable to herbivores like deer and rabbits. It is most often pollinated by bumblebees.



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Email education@thebattery.org with questions or for list of image sources.

Scientific Name: ***Silphium terebinthinaceum***

Common Name: **Prairie Dock**

Location: **Bosque Gardens**

The tall flower stems of *S. terebinthinaceum* can reach heights of 10 feet, and the plant's taproot can extend as far as 14 feet into the ground. By drawing water and nutrients up from lower soil hemispheres, these long taproots are particularly helpful in drier prairie ecosystems.



Scientific Name: ***Stachys officinalis* 'Hummelo'**

Common Name: **Hummelo Betony**

Location: **SeaGlass Carousel**

These clumping plants will spread across their planting area through use of *stolons*, creeping stems that run along the ground and set down new roots as they grow. Over time, the plants can form a dense groundcover that sends up masses of striking blooms each year.

