



## 24th Open Gardens Day

### Celebration & Plant Sale!

Join us for our 24th annual celebration and plant sale! We will have mostly native plants for sale, including several host plants (caterpillar food), Dutchman's pipevine, milkweed, and a broad selection of seasonal nectar plants (butterfly food). At our guest table, we will have an up-to-date map and garden information. Walk along our trails for bird, butterfly, and wildflower sightings with knowledgeable docents throughout the Gardens. Book sales, crafts for kids, and a flute quartet will be playing near the Gravenstein apple orchard. At the historic barn, we'll have an education center, with a display of common butterfly host plants, Sonoma State University's Entomology department's insect display, and a Xerces Society ambassador with interactive learning materials about the conservation of pollinators. This event is free, with no appointment required! We hope to see you there.

24th Annual

## Open Gardens Day

25 June, 2023 from 10 am - 4 pm



## A Message to Our Community

By Meghan Ashley Peterman

Hallberg Butterfly Gardens is a wildlife sanctuary and historic garden that began its humble story in the early 1900s. Originating as a family garden tended by a mother (Della Hallberg) and her children (Louise and Esther), a legacy of curiosity and love for wildlife was cultivated around their family home. Louise remained in the Hallberg house her entire life to keep the gardens going (1917-2017).



Photo of Louise Hallberg (1917-2017) by Jeff Roth / Sonoma West Times & News

Forty-eight years ago (1975), Louise Hallberg retired as Registrar from Santa Rosa Junior College and fully committed herself to support conservation. She expanded the garden habitat around her childhood home and welcomed visitors in order to educate the public about the importance of life around us. Butterflies provided Louise with a "gateway" for understanding the significance of wildlife, conservation, and care of the human spirit!

Hallberg Butterfly Gardens has served 26 years as a nonprofit organization, and we are determined to keep the gardens going! This incredible task would not be possible without the generous contributions of volunteers and donors like you. We hope this newsletter serves as a reminder of our gratitude and dedication to providing a space to

learn from, care for, and connect with our surroundings.

We will continue to make conservation accessible by providing exposure to a wildlife sanctuary, offering educational materials with a focus on the support of Lepidoptera and pollinators, and extending guidance through an incredible list of conservation resources from other organizations. We continue to expand our offerings each year: tours for schools and the public, plant sales, events, and publications. Our goals for 2023 include further improvement of our services based on community feedback, expanding our volunteer team, and increasing donations to support the garden's long-term future. All contributions are greatly appreciated as we come together to encourage resilient communities for future generations.

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# Sonoma County Heritage Tree #24 A Pillar of Life

By Meghan Ashley Peterman

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The ancient black oak at Hallberg Butterfly Gardens received certification as Sonoma County Heritage Tree #24, honoring its age and size. Its significance extends across environmental values, human identity, and cultural heritage. In 1997, Louise Hallberg established Hallberg Butterfly Gardens as an official non-profit 501(c)(3) organization. Shortly after, in 2000, arborists installed cables in the branches of the heritage oak to keep it from splitting—a figurative “holding together” of the gardens for years to come. A black oak’s typical life expectancy is approximately 150 – 200 years. It is rare to see a black oak reach its full potential as they are prone to split following stormy weather. Heritage Tree #24 was estimated to have reached 250 – 350 years old before falling in 2023. The tree would not have reached such longevity without the conjoining efforts of Louise Hallberg’s determination and annual care by local arborists.

Louise spent her entire life living under the canopy of this stunning black oak, inspiring her relentless vitality in protecting the life on the land she grew

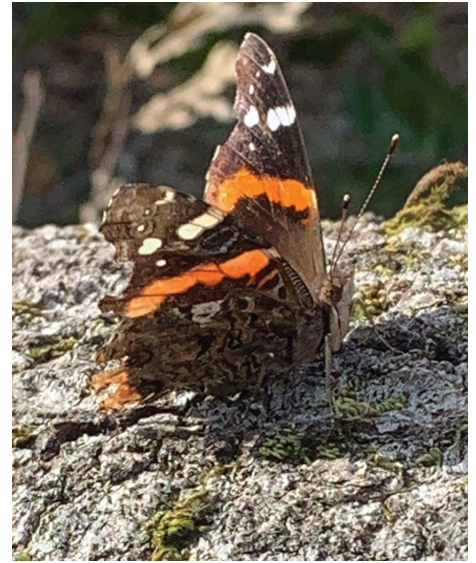
up with. The butterflies and wildlife she loved were all supported by the presence of this leafy garden elder. The acorns provided an incredible food source with long storability essential for the winter survival of many. Complex bark provided habitat for mosses, lichen, invertebrates, and bark-foraging birds such as the white-breasted nuthatch and brown creeper, often seen feasting along the broad trunk and branches. A massive canopy provided shade and temperature regulation, contributing to a stable environment for paths or “flyways” butterflies would frequent each year. Oaks are also a vital host plant (caterpillar food) for many species of Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies).

The canopy supported unique foraging, mating, nesting, and denning opportunities for many invertebrates, mammals, and birds. From butterflies and moths, including the California sister, red admiral, pipevine swallowtail, tiger swallowtail, mourning cloak, and polyphemus moth, to vertebrates such as great horned owls, acorn woodpeckers, red-shafted flickers, violet-green swallows, and grey squirrels are just a handful of familiar residents observed each year.

An assortment of mushrooms grew in the understory and garden floor—the fruitful result of complex mycorrhizal networks thriving unground in the world of roots.

Every part of this ancient oak connects countless lives and generations. For the Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo, black oak is a “cultural keystone” and an integral part of everyday life in their diet, ceremonial practices, and

Black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) illustration of leaves, blooms, and acorn. Illustration by AB Montier.

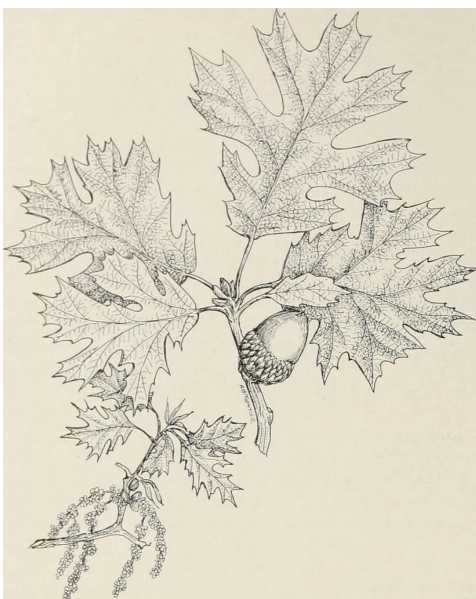


Red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) on the trunk of fallen black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Heritage Tree #24. Photo by Meghan Ashley Peterman

mythology. One can’t help but wonder how many mouths a tree can feed in its lifetime.

Older trees often coalesce with life and death, retaining a live canopy while other parts decline and decay. Over the past decade, the center of Heritage Tree #24 slowly deteriorated. On January 7th, 2023, the trunk began to split in multiple locations after an extreme downpour following years of drought. Over the next two days, the splitting continued to widen until the depth of the damage could be measured. Rot within the trunk was also discovered, revealing that the long life of this oak was nearing an end. With the safety risk to the current residing caretakers, the Peterman family, and the potential damage to the neighboring buildings, only one option remained: to professionally fell the tree instead of letting it fall naturally. The oak was laid to rest on January 9th around 5:00 pm. With the consideration of fire risk mitigation, the trunk, and branches will continue to be integral to the Gardens as it decays. The trails behind the HBG home, “Butterfly Forest,” will walk along and through the fallen tree.

The oak will provide a habitat for a community of decomposers (invertebrates, fungi, bacteria, and *continued on page 3*





continued from page 2

many other microorganisms)—critical to soil formation and forest ecology. Woodpeckers and other insectivores (insect eaters) can forage the rotting wood, creating cavities that provide nests and dens for other birds and mammals. One of the arborists who has worked with this oak over the years had said, “A tree will typically take as many years to decay as it is old.” A comforting thought that this tree’s story is far from over and continues to inspire stewardship between generations.

The current caretakers, the Peterman family (Meghan, Evan, Luna, and Linden), extend tremendous love and gratitude for each stage of the oak’s lifecycle offering deep wisdom in reciprocal relationships with the land.

## A special thank you

to the donors that helped us recoup the cost of managing this beloved oak and to friends of the Gardens for sharing special memories and information to contribute to this article.

## Land Acknowledgement

The ecological resources we share are not considered new knowledge but an uncovering of wisdom that has been long understood through a sacred connection to the land by indigenous communities. The land known today as Hallberg Butterfly Gardens was originally a mixed oak woodland and a hillside meadow and is the homeland of the Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo. We name the history of this beloved place as a gesture of respect and one part of our reparations toward Indigenous residents. We are grateful for the ancestral stewards of this region and follow the lead of indigenous neighbors who continue to protect sustainable environments.

# Pollination in the Canopy

*A version of this article originally appeared on the Pollinator Partnership website: [pollinator.org](http://pollinator.org)*

Most of us are familiar with flowering annuals and perennials attracting bees and pollinators. We may be less familiar with bees foraging pollen and nectar up in the tree canopy. With a profusion of flowers, trees are a convenient food source for bees and other pollinators!

Trees densely covered with thousands of flowers give pollinators an abundant source of nectar and pollen in one place. Therefore requiring less energy, searching for further food sources, and reducing stress. Trees that bloom early in spring, such as arroyo willow and big-leaf maple, give a boost to those emerging after a cold winter. Summer-flowering trees, such as western dogwood, provide a meal of nectar and pollen during the hottest months of the year.

Trees also provide nesting opportunities for bees that make their nests in holes, hollows, or crevices in tree branches and trunks. Dead trees, trunks, or branches that contain old beetle borings also serve as nesting substrates for cavity-nesting bees.

Native flowering trees benefit not only foraging bees and other insects but also the larvae of many native butterflies and moths that feed upon tree foliage.

Pollinator Partnership’s mission is to promote the health of pollinators, critical to food and ecosystems, through conservation, education, and research. Visit their website for more information. [pollinator.org](http://pollinator.org)



Poster image illustration by Natalya Zahn.



# Moths in the Garden

By Frédérique Lavoipierre

Google ‘California larval host plants for moths’ and what comes up is site after site listing butterfly hosts. Yet, as we become increasingly aware of the complexity of the garden food web, it is clear that moths play a major role in nature. Over 97% of terrestrial birds feed their young insects and other arthropods.

**“The bottom line is all butterflies are moths, and there’s no such thing as butterflies”**

—*entomologist Akito Kawahara*

Many continue to consume these valuable protein sources in adulthood; sometimes exclusively, other times as part of an omnivorous diet. Over 50% of the arthropods eaten by birds are Lepidoptera larvae—the caterpillars of moths and butterflies.

Butterflies comprise less than 10% of the order Lepidoptera; the other 90% described species are moths (and strictly speaking, there are no ‘butterflies’). Worldwide, there are 17,500 species of butterflies, while over 160,000 species of moths have been described—and probably many, many more undescribed as yet, especially among the microlepidoptera.

Moths date back to about 190 million

years ago, while butterflies evolved in several separate lineages about 56 million years ago. Much as we have learned about the diet of familiar butterflies such as monarchs and anise swallowtails, moths evolved with the native plants on which they feed. Chemistry is everything! Moths are very chemically sensitive, and many are extreme specialists. Others feed on a wide—but still restricted—variety of plants.

Unfortunately, moths in general have an undeservedly bad reputation. A few bad actors—clothes and grain moths, and some significant agricultural and forest pests (often imported)—means most gardeners look askance at the very idea of moths. Butterflies are celebrated in literature, yet how much moth poetry have you read? Many moths, however, are beautiful, especially as they reveal their often colorful underwings, and a number of them are day flyers.

Moths are not only critical food for birds, but also bats, fish, lizards, and many small mammals. Caterpillars are easy to catch and full of nutritious protein and fat—but not always easy to find! Most caterpillars feed at night, and are great at camouflage of various sorts, mimicking a twig, bird dropping, or sometimes a bit of lichen. Some are armed with spines—sometimes stinging, others nibble innocuously around

the edge of leaves.

Despite all these strategies, it can still be tough to survive the predator gauntlet. Moths carpet bomb eggs—laying masses at once. However,

Oak: Even a single plant such as this oak can bring moths (and other insects and birds) to even a small garden. Photo by Frederique Lavoipierre.



The spectacular adult sheep moth is a day flyer, as are many brightly colored moths. Photo by Rick C. West

their mortality rate approaches 99%!

They are a critical part of the food web – caterpillars convert plant biomass to digestible protein for other animals.

Caterpillars’ ability to hide in plain sight makes it easy to welcome them into the garden. To begin with, caterpillars are seasonal, and damage is often confined to a relatively short period. Secondly, damage is often not even noticed, and gardeners can enjoy all the birds that will arrive to feast on caterpillars. There are some other factors for gardeners to consider besides plant choice. For instance, light pollution is a big factor for moths. Leaf litter is incredibly important to the pupation of many species.

Plants intended to attract moth caterpillars should be native whenever possible. While many plants attract moths, trees and shrubs are the big hitters, especially oaks.

Many species of moths feed on oaks (*Quercus*), cherries and plums (*Prunus*), and willows (*Salix*).

While most pest insects have been accidentally imported, and have few predators, some native insects at times completely defoliate native plants. For example, monarch caterpillars can defoliate milkweed, but the plants’ green photosynthetic stems enable them to quickly bounce back. In the case of the native California oakworm, in some years, oak trees will be widely defoliated, but they quickly recover unless other stress factors are present (e.g. drought, or compaction from a driveway). A well-known moth expert hypothesizes that this happens every few years because the oakworms break down the leathery leaves







The beautiful Ceanothus moth isn't often seen, although not uncommon. Here is an adult on Ceanothus. Photo by Frederique Lavoipierre.



The spiky caterpillar of the Ceanothus moth is hard to spot, even though it is one of our largest caterpillars. Photo by Frederique Lavoipierre.

to return nutrients to the trees. Caterpillar manure is fertilizing our oak trees!

One of my most valuable resources for choosing plants for gardens is Calscape. I can look up a moth, for

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example, the spectacular Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*), and a list of all of its confirmed and likely larval host plants pops up. If you go to Calscape, select “butterflies” in the menu bar, and search for Ceanothus

silk moth, you will see it is a fairly broad feeder, thriving on many species of Rhamnaceae, but also eating plants in the rose family, such as serviceberry, chokecherry, Catalina and bitter cherry, those in the Ericaceae such as madrone and manzanitas, native currants, birches, mountain mahogany, and Douglas fir. These are only known hosts. Over 300 more species are listed as ‘likely’ hosts, giving any curious gardener many options; simply enter your zipcode or address to see which host plants are native to your location.

Alternatively, I can enter a plant in the search bar, say black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), and learn that there are eight moths and butterflies confirmed to feed on it, and 172 more likely to do so—and this is surely not all of them. Perhaps you can discover others! Live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) has 41 confirmed and 123 likely caterpillars feeding on it, including the gorgeous Elegant Sheepsmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*), Blinded Sphinx (*Paonia excaecata*), and the enormous Polyphemus moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*) among them. Polyphemus is known to feed on other oaks as well, and vine maple, gray willow, red osier dogwood, and chokecherry.

You can find much more useful information on Calscape when choosing plants for your garden, but while there are photos of the moths, there aren't any of the caterpillars. Several field guides to caterpillars are available, and a comprehensive one is rumored to be on the way. Caterpillars (and adult moths) can be identified with iNaturalist, or the accompanying app, Seek—and you will be contributing to our knowledge of



Bumble bee moths are day-flying clearwing species; the host is snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*). Photo by Frederique Lavoipierre.

our native ecosystem. In the meantime, explore the garden at night with a flashlight to discover the nocturnal feeders, and to see the beautiful adults pollinating flowers—her favorites are white and heavily scented.

### Resources

Calscape: [Calscape.org](https://www.calscape.org)

iNaturalist: [inaturalist.org](https://www.inaturalist.org)

Seek: [inaturalist.org/pages/seek\\_app](https://www.inaturalist.org/pages/seek_app)

Dark Sky: [darksky.org](https://www.darksky.org)

California oakworm information: [ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7422.html](https://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7422.html)

### Event Highlight

## 5th Annual Moth Night

June 22nd from  
7:30 pm to 11:30 pm

Celebrate the “butterflies of the night” with an evening of observation and creativity at Hallberg Butterfly Gardens. On the first night of National Moth Week 2023, guests are invited to walk the garden trails under a crescent moon, record nightlife observations, or read wildlife-inspired writings under an oak tree at twilight. This event has also become popular among Nature Journalers. To date, we have made a total of 364 research-grade observations of 107 species of moths using iNaturalist—a community science-driven public database. Visit our website or contact us to join this year's event.

# New Year's Count Of Western Monarchs Reveals High Seasonal Decrease Following Severe Winter Storms

*The original version of this article can be found on the Xerces Society blog, written by Isis Howard, Endangered Species Conservation Biologist, Western Monarch Community Science with the Xerces Society.*

The Xerces Society's "Western Monarch Count" is a survey taken twice a year to help scientists track how the western monarch population changes throughout the overwintering season as well as provide an estimate of how many butterflies remain to begin the spring breeding population (intra-seasonal decline vs. the overall population decline). Although the overall number of western monarchs counted after the new year remains relatively high compared to recent years—with more than 116,000 butterflies reported—there was a 58% seasonal decrease exceeding the typical range of 35—49% observed over the previous six winters.

The decrease is based on monitoring 169 overwintering sites visited during the Thanksgiving and New Year's count periods by community science volunteers and partners. The seasonal decrease is likely due to a combination of factors: mortality from winter storms, predation, and other causes, as well as butterflies leaving the overwintering sites. Conservation efforts and legal protections are becoming increasingly important as climate change, and other factors like habitat loss and pesticides continue to imperil the monarch butterfly.

While some sites host monarchs all winter, others are only used for a few months or weeks. These sites are still overwintering but are considered more temporary or transitional sites, suggesting they provide less-than-ideal



Preventing destruction of overwintering groves and planning appropriate management is an essential step in securing a future for the western monarch migration. Photo: Xerces Society / Candace Fallon

habitat quality. Monitoring several times throughout the overwintering season helps scientists better understand how monarch butterflies are using overwintering sites and which sites would benefit most from active management and protection.

Thanks to the extraordinary effort of a cadre of volunteers, we now have more than 25 years of data demonstrating that overall monarchs have undergone a dramatic decline estimated at more than 95% in the western U.S. since the 1980s (Pelton et al 2019). The Western Monarch Call to Action, led by the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, aims to provide a set of rapid-response conservation actions that, if applied immediately, can help the western monarch population bounce back from its critically low overwintering size. We recognize and support longer-term recovery efforts in place for western monarchs such as the Western Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) plan and Monarch Joint Venture (MJV) implementation plan. The goal of the call to action, however, is to identify actions that can be implemented in the short-term, to avoid a total collapse of the western monarch migration and set the stage for longer-term efforts to have time to start making a difference. This includes restoring overwintering

sites, planting native milkweed, and creating conservation plans. Please visit the Western Monarch Count website to learn more about monarch butterfly conservation and how to join the community science effort for 2023!

[www.westernmonarchcount.org](http://www.westernmonarchcount.org)

## Take Action!

Here are five simple ways you can support monarch butterflies:

1. Plant native milkweed.
2. Plant a diversity of native nectar plants.
3. Reduce your reliance on pesticides and advocate for pollinator-safe nursery plants.
4. Call on legislators to support policies such as Recovering America's Wildlife Act and the Monarch Action, Recovery, and Conservation of Habitat Act.
5. Contribute to community science projects that track monarchs, such as the Western Monarch Milkweed Mapper, Western Monarch Mystery Challenge, and the nationwide Integrated Monarch Monitoring Program.



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# Bumble Bee Conservation in California

Article provided by CA Bumble Bee Atlas online - [www.cabumblebeeatlas.org](http://www.cabumblebeeatlas.org)

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Bumble bees are charismatic and easily recognizable pollinators thanks to their large size and distinctive striped patterns, usually of black and yellow but often with stripes of red, orange, or white. They play an important role in keeping our environment healthy by pollinating flowers in natural areas and contributing to successful harvests on farms.

Current declines in pollinator populations have drawn attention to their vulnerability as well as their importance. A recent study led by the IUCN Bumble Bee Specialist Group indicated that as much as a quarter of North America's 50 species of bumble bees are at risk. In California, Franklin's bumble bee (*Bombus franklini*) may already be on the brink of extinction. The causes of these declines are not fully understood, but the following likely play a role: loss or fragmentation of habitat, pesticide exposure, climate change, overgrazing, competition with honey bees, low genetic diversity, and perhaps most significant of all, the introduction and distribution of pathogens through commercial honey bee and bumble bee colonies used for crop pollination. All of these factors likely interact, increasing their vulnerability.

To support bumble bees, it is critical to protect existing habitat while creating and maintaining new habitat.

Because California is so large and many bumble bee habitats are not easily accessed, professional scientists can only accomplish so much. The Bumble Bee Atlas project is a community science solution run by the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation. Trained volunteers support high-quality scientific data from across the full range of bumble bee habitats found in California and contribute to the global understanding of



Yellow-faced bumble bee (*Bombus vosnesenskii*) on Goldenrod (*Solidago*). Photo by Sierra Castello, Pollen & Fox



Yellow-faced bumble bee (*Bombus vosnesenskii*) on lacy phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*). Photo by Sierra Castello, Pollen & Fox



## CALIFORNIA BUMBLE BEE ATLAS

bumble bee distributions. This project's success relies on the recruitment of a large crew of volunteers equipped with nets, cameras, and observation vials. If you have a curiosity for insects and flowers, visit Bumble Atlas Online to learn more.

The original version of this article can be found on CA Bumble Bee Atlas online. [www.cabumblebeeatlas.org](http://www.cabumblebeeatlas.org)



Volunteer Craig Moore restoring Hallberg's historical weather station. Photo by Meghan Ashley Peterman.

Visit our website's History page for more information and to see a handwritten account of over 100 years of rainfall records!

### Event Highlight

## California Bumble Bee Atlas Training

with the Xerces Society

May 13th from

10:00 am to 12:00 pm

at Hallberg Butterfly Gardens!

Contact us or visit our website to register.

# Volunteer Spotlight

Kathi Jacobs

## How long have you been an HBG volunteer?

I think I first volunteered about 2005, when I retired from the County, I suddenly had more time to garden and wanted to know more about native plants. I didn't know Louise then, but I thought Hallberg Butterfly Gardens might be a good place to volunteer and learn. I started helping by weeding and pruning whatever needed doing and gradually met other volunteers. I helped out with organizing the Kids Crafts area at an early Open Gardens Day and then started to create a plan for the whole day. Her other volunteers, Wintress Lovering and Kathy Pearson moved out of the area, and I took charge of organizing and planning the annual event. I also assisted Louise with some legal matters and became a Board member.

## What made you want to be a part of the Gardens?

Louise Hallberg! Despite her vision and hearing loss, she never missed a beat.

She was so devoted and spent most of every day thinking about what needed to be done in the gardens. The more I got to know her, the more involved I became, and suddenly I wasn't even working in the garden. I was taking her to appointments and helping her with her bookwork and various other items.

## What is a memory you have of Louise Hallberg?

Her meticulous record-keeping was amazing. Every day she would record all the butterflies she had seen that day and write them in her journal. She recorded the weather every morning and evening, and her weather station was recognized as an official reporting station by the Federal Government. Although her college degree was in Political Science, she became quite an expert in entomology by staying in touch with several biologists and entomologists.

## Do you have a favorite plant or Butterfly in the Gardens?

Of course, I would include the Dutchman's pipevine plant and the pipevine swallowtail butterfly as one of my favorite pairs. There used to be many Monarch butterflies later in the summer, but they definitely declined. Louise spent much time planting milkweed

Jo Bentz, Evan Peterman, and Nancy Mitchell work in the nursery where we grow plants for the Gardens, habitat projects, and plant sales. Photo by Meghan Ashley Peterman

Kathi Jacobs in Hallberg's Gravenstein apple orchard. Photo by Meghan Ashley Peterman.



and trying to provide enough nectar to attract them to the gardens.

## What are your hopes for the Garden's future?

The Gardens are so important as a link in the Habitat Corridors that exist in this area. Introducing the garden to youngsters from many schools was very important to Louise. She and several docents would take the children on a walk through the gardens. They would end up at the large picnic table and draw and color pictures of the gardens. We are reaching out to the younger generations to stimulate their interest in insects and the habitat that they need. They can pass on their knowledge to friends and families and will make a difference, which we need so desperately, considering the health of the planet.



Garden Tours 2022			
Month	Public Tours	School Tours	Open Gardens
Jan			
Feb			
Mar			
Apr	281	8	
May	317	172	
Jun	203	48	504
Jul	184	71	
Aug	88		
Sep	58		
Oct	35		
Nov			
Dec			
Total Guests	1166	299	504



# GRATON do GOODERS: New Neighboring Non-Profits

Assembled with permission from local stewards' websites by Leah Brorstrom

Sonoma County abounds with inspiring groups dedicated to service. We are excited to highlight two local areas under new leadership:

## **EARTHseed Community:** Where Environmental Education Meets Ecological Design Rooted in the Wisdom of AfroIndigenous Traditions.

West of Graton and established in March 2021, EARTHseed Farm is a 14-acre solar-powered organic farm and orchard located on the ancestral lands of the Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo Peoples.

With the permission and blessings of Graton Rancheria Tribe, our farm is operated and rooted in AfroIndigenous permaculture principles, and built on the long legacy of earth wisdom traditions of people of African descent. Permaculture is a relationship-based ecological design system embedded in indigenous wisdom that elevates ecosystem health while meeting human needs.

The Biology Club of Santa Rosa Junior College attended a Garden Workday in October 2022. Photo by Evan Peterman

Our farm is managed by a group of like-minded practitioners, where a variety of apples, pears, persimmons, plums, pluots, guavas, and mixed berries are grown.

We run a Wholesale program, a U-Pick from May to November (open to the public), and Educational Programs prioritizing people of African descent and other communities of color, so that we may support our communities to live in right relationship with our Earth, while healing generations of historic harms.

[www.earthseedfarm.org](http://www.earthseedfarm.org)

## **The Cultural Conservancy Heron Shadow Farm: An indigenous Biocultural Heritage Oasis**

Heron Shadow is a Native place of refuge and learning for community engagement, connection to the land, growing Indigenous foods, and nourishing Indigenous and intercultural relations.

After 37 years of growing The Cultural Conservancy and implementing

our mission to protect and revitalize the sacred relationship Native peoples have with ancestral lands, we now have purchased 7.6 acres of land in Sonoma County, on the ancestral lands of the Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo Peoples of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. We were able to become stewards of this land and make this purchase thanks to the discount offered by the former owner, the generous support of key funders, and with the permission of Graton Rancheria.

*Heron Shadow: An Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Oasis* is a home for the dreaming, building, growing, and transmission of The Cultural Conservancy's mission and work. We are transforming this gift of land into an innovative haven that will focus on the conservation and regeneration of Indigenous agriculture, Native Sciences, and healthy lifeways.

We invite you to connect with this land, engage in the dream, and experience the potential of Heron Shadow.

[www.nativeland.org/heron-shadow](http://www.nativeland.org/heron-shadow)



# Bloom!






























































































































































































CALIFORNIA

Hallberg Butterfly Gardens is in partnership with **Bloom! California: Native Plants for a Bright Tomorrow** is California Native Plant Society's statewide campaign developed in partnership with nurseries, growers, water agencies, nonprofits, landscape designers, and other stakeholders to create an ecologically diverse future alive with native plants.

For more information, visit [bloomcalifornia.org](http://bloomcalifornia.org)

# Butterflies by Season at Hallberg Butterfly Gardens

Information collected from *HBG Observation Archives of butterflies in flight (1994 - 2022)*.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter <i>Dec - Feb</i>			Spring <i>March - May</i>			Summer <i>June - August</i>			Fall <i>Sept - Nov</i>		
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>												
Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>												
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>												
California Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis californica</i>												
California Dogface	<i>Zerene eurydice</i>												
Western Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>												
Acmon Blue	<i>Plebejus acmon</i>												
Pipeline Swallowtail	<i>Battus philenor</i>												
Anise Swallowtail	<i>Papilio zelicaon</i>												
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>												
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>												
Proterius Duskywing	<i>Erynnis proterius</i>												
California Common Ringlet	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>												
Lorquin's Admiral	<i>Limenitis lorquini</i>												
Mournful Duskywing	<i>Erynnis tristis</i>												
Myliitta Crescent	<i>Phyciodes myliitta</i>												
Gray Buckeye	<i>Junonia grisea</i>												
Umber Skipper	<i>Poanes melane</i>												
Gray Hairstreak	<i>Strymon melinus</i>												
California Sister	<i>Adelpha bredowii</i>												
Common Checkered-Skipper	<i>Burnsius communis</i>												
Sachem Skipper	<i>Atalopedes campestris</i>												
Purplish Copper	<i>Lycaena helloides</i>												
Great Purple Hairstreak	<i>Atlides halesus</i>												
Pacific Azure	<i>Celastrina echo</i>												
Satyr Comma (Anglewing)	<i>Polygonia satyrus</i>												
Gulf Fritillary	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>												
Woodland Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanoides</i>												
West Coast Lady	<i>Vanessa annabella</i>												
Orange Sulfur (Alfalfa)	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>												
American Lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>												
Great Basin Wood-Nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala</i>												
Fiery Skipper	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i>												

Fifty-nine of California's 236+ native butterfly species are commonly seen in the San Francisco Bay Area. A total of 54 different species have been cataloged visiting Hallberg Butterfly Gardens over the last 28 years... some just once, or only rarely, and some establishing populations in our enhanced habitat.

Visit our website's **Resource** options for educational materials and to see current observations of butterflies in the Gardens.



# 2022–2023 Friends of the Gardens...

## Donors \*Major Donors

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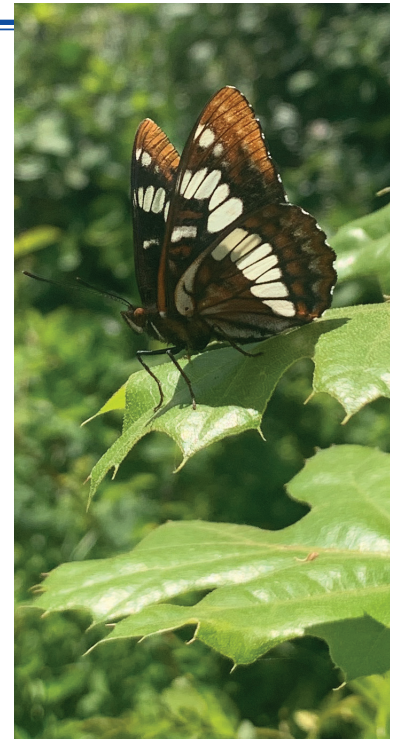
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 The Elliot family  
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## Volunteer Organizations

Santa Rosa Bird Rescue Center  
 Scout Troop 32, Santa Rosa  
 Sebastopol Kiwanis  
 SRJC Biology Club  
 West County Recorders



Lorquin's admiral (*Limenitis lorquini*) resting on black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) Photo by Meghan Ashley Peterman

## I'm a Friend of the Gardens too!

### Donate online:

[www.hallbergbutterflygardens.org/donate](http://www.hallbergbutterflygardens.org/donate)



- I wish to become a Friend of the Gardens
- I wish to renew my Friendship
  - \$250 Pipevine Swallowtail
  - \$150 West Coast Lady
  - \$100 Monarch
  - \$50 Buckeye
  - \$25 Woodland Skipper
  - \$ \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to make a gift in HONOR of: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Your gift is tax deductible to the extent allowed by law.  
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Please make checks payable to:  
**Hallberg Butterfly Gardens**, 8687 Oak Grove Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (707) 823-3420





Hallberg Butterfly Gardens

8687 Oak Grove Road  
Sebastopol, CA 95472

**HALLBERG BUTTERFLY GARDENS**

is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization  
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**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Kathy Trafton • Jo Bentz  
Don Mahoney • Kathi Jacobs

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**PRESIDENT:** Don Mahoney  
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Our full color newsletter  
is now available online at  
[hallbergbutterflygardens.org](http://hallbergbutterflygardens.org)

Drop us a line to receive  
your annual newsletter  
by email! [info@hallbergbutterflygardens.org](mailto:info@hallbergbutterflygardens.org)

**Programs 2023**

**Tour Season**

By appointment only.  
April - October, Wednesday - Saturday,  
10 am - 4 pm. Please visit our website's  
"Plan a Visit" page or contact for  
scheduling.

**Events** Register to Attend

**Nature Journal:** Every first Saturday  
of the Month (April - October), 9:30  
am - 4 pm

**CA Bumble Bee Atlas Training:**  
May 13th, 10 am - 12 pm

**Open Gardens Day:** June 25th,  
10 am - 4 pm (no registration required)

**5th Annual Moth Night:** July 22nd,  
7:30 - 11:30 pm

**Fall Plant Sale:** October 13th, 14th  
& 20th, 21st from 9 am - 3 pm (by  
appointment)

**Garden Workdays:** Every Tuesday  
and one Saturday of the month from 9  
am - 12 pm.

Visit our website's "Workdays & Events"  
page for more information and sign up  
for an event.

(707) 823-3420  
[info@hallbergbutterflygardens.org](mailto:info@hallbergbutterflygardens.org)

[WWW.hallbergbutterflygardens.org](http://WWW.hallbergbutterflygardens.org)



Volunteer Emily  
Robinson leading  
fun activities at  
our children's craft  
table on Open  
Gardens Day. Photo  
by Lisa Howard.

*Hallberg Butterfly Gardens*



24th Annual

**Open  
Gardens  
Day**

Free Entry !  
No Appointment  
Required!

**Celebration & Plant Sale!**

*Walk the Gardens for bird and butterfly sightings, children's  
activities, wildflower displays, books for sale, and more!*

**25 June, 2023 from 10 am - 4 pm**

**8687 Oak Grove Ave., Sebastopol**



[hallbergbutterflygardens.org](http://hallbergbutterflygardens.org)