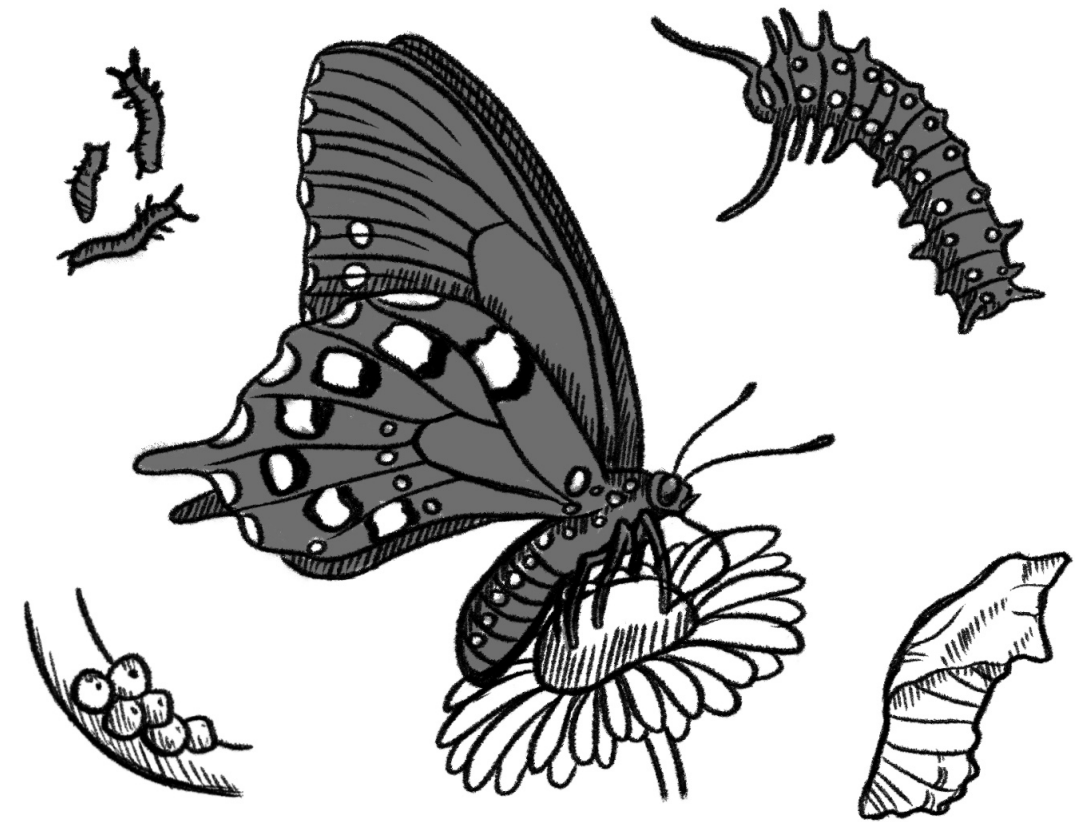


Hallberg Butterfly Gardens

A Tour Guide for Kids and Families



Garden Rules:

🦋 Please stay on the paths 🦋

Please don't pick plants or touch caterpillars

Please pack out all your trash

Please don't take strollers on paths

No dogs and no smoking

Butterfly Scavenger Hunt

Look for butterflies painted on stones!

How many will you find while walking along the trails?

Each butterfly stone includes a host plant that their caterpillars eat.

Learn more about host and nectar plants in this brochure!

Caterpillar Clues

To find caterpillars in the wild...

- look for the caterpillar's host plant

- look for chewed leaves

- look for caterpillar droppings (frass)

Butterfly Behavior

- **Nectaring:** Sipping nectar from a flower with a long straw-like mouth called a proboscis.

- **Puddling:** Sipping dissolved minerals and salts from wet/dry earth, rotten fruit, sap, or animal droppings.

- **Basking:** Resting in the sun to warm their cold-blooded bodies.

- **Ovipositing:** Laying eggs on specific host plants, singularly or in clusters depending on the species

- **Hilltopping:** Patrolling a high spot to defend territory

Station 19: Luther Burbank Tree

This tree is called a Cedar of Lebanon tree, made from a

small cutting of an older damaged tree. A single little branch,

planted in the ground and protected from predators, was

able to grow into this very large tree!

Q: Have you ever planted anything in a garden? If so, how did the plant change as it grew?

Station 20: Courthouse Stone

This piece of rock is called granite, and it used to be part of a courthouse in Santa Rosa that was torn down. Now it makes a lovely decoration for our gardens!

Station 21: Picnic Tables

You are welcome to relax here at our picnic tables. It is a lovely place to watch for butterflies, bees, and birds. Please make sure to take any trash with you when you leave today!

Station 17: Black Oak

This black oak reached was over 250 years old before it was taken down after storm damage. Many animals depend on old, large trees for shelter and food, both when standing tall and after falling down. Oaks are known for making a seed that is an important food source called acorns! How many acorns do you think this black oak made in its lifetime?

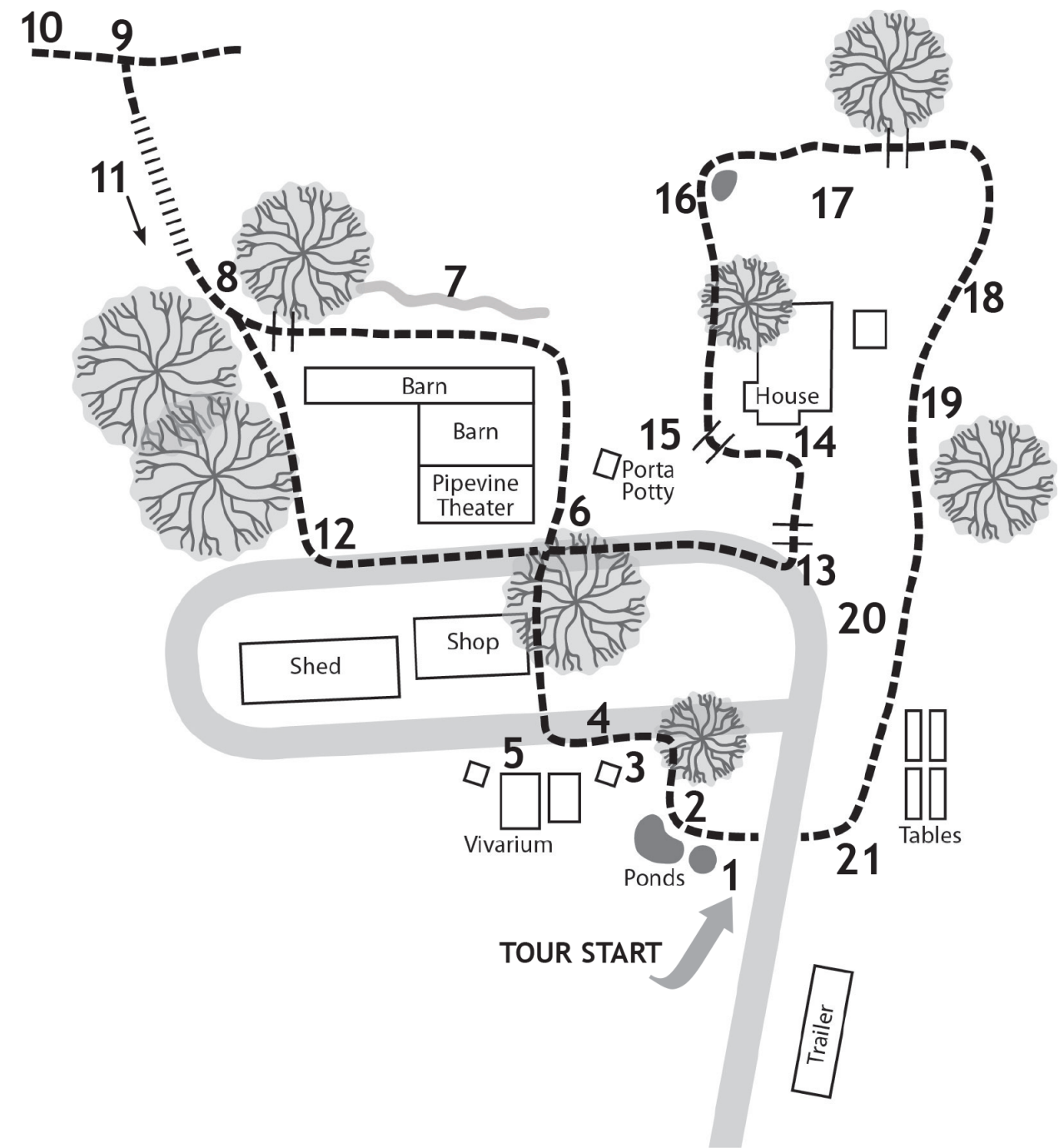
Q: Are all the trees in this "forest" the same? How many types of trees do you see?

Station 18: Orchard

These apple trees were planted long ago, in 1948. Many critters enjoy wandering through the trees—butterflies, deer, quail, turkeys, foxes, and more. If you are lucky, you may see a bird with bright orange wings, called a northern flicker, looking for ants to eat along the trunk of the trees.

Q: Can you hear birds singing? Can you see birds perched on the branches or nesting in the trees?

Garden Map



Station 15: Secret Garden

Louise's mom used to love spending time in this quiet area, and would call it her "secret garden". This area is well-loved by birds, who stroll through the thick forest, pecking at the bugs and worms on the ground.

Q: How does this area feel different than the rest of the gardens? What do you see and hear?

Station 16: Heart Pond

This small pond marks the heart of Della's Garden. As you follow the path, observe the pipevine plant's familiar "heart-shaped" leaves along the ground and twisting through the branches. Notice any nibbling along the edges of the leaves? There may be a caterpillar nearby! If you look closely in the bushes, you may find a sheet weaver spider in its web—these spiders are harmless to humans but predators of other animals; they eat insects, such as mosquitos! Every animal plays a role in keeping its habitat healthy. We are grateful for our spider friends!

Station 1: Tour Start

Two types of plants play an important role in a butterfly's life cycle. Host plants provide leafy greens for caterpillars, while nectar plants provide flowers with nectar for the flying adult butterfly. Both types of plants are needed for a happy, healthy butterfly population. You can find examples of host plants and nectar plants along the garden paths.

Host plants can be hard to identify, because they can look plain—some are even considered weeds, like plantain, which is the host plant for gray buckeye butterflies!



Nectar plants often have beautiful or fragrant flowers that attract adult butterflies who will sip their tasty nectar through a straw-like mouth called a proboscis.



Q: Can you see any insects feeding on a nectar plant around you?

Station 14: Dutchman's Pipevine

The Dutchman's pipe or 'pipevine' is the plant growing up the lattice along the front of the house. It is the only host plant for the pipevine swallowtail butterfly. This area, first planted about 100 years ago, is a great place to look for caterpillars and butterfly eggs. The red-colored eggs are laid in groups along the vines, and the black and orange caterpillars can be seen crawling around and munching the leaves.



Q: Can you find any eggs or caterpillars? What about signs of caterpillar activity, such as chewed leaves or black-speckled caterpillar frass (droppings)?

Station 2: The Ponds

This pond provides a freshwater habitat for many creatures that live in the garden: dragonflies, frogs, birds, moths, and more! Frogs and dragonflies lay their eggs in these ponds, and birds love to take baths in the flowing water.

Q: Look in and around the pond—can you see anyone crawling or resting on the plants?

Station 3: Apple Tree

This tree is a very rare type of apple tree, a variety called "Best Ever". The tree's blossoms provide delicious nectar for bees and butterflies in the spring, and the branches provide a safe place for birds to perch and sing their songs.

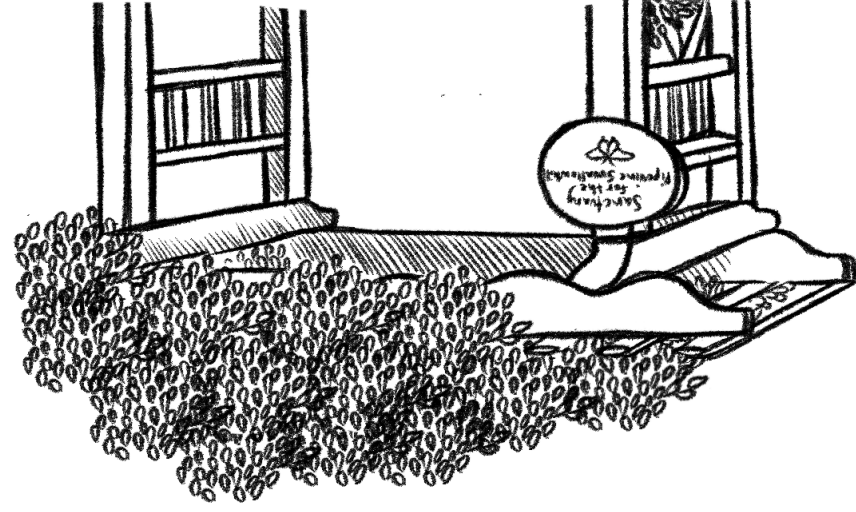
Q: Can you see any critters in or around the apple tree right now?

Station 12: Blackberry Path

Take a right turn at the top of the hill and around the back of the barn. On your way to the Hallberg Home, keep an eye out for a butterfly-painted stone with the California dogface. This butterfly lives nowhere else in the world but California and is our State butterfly!

Station 13: Hallberg House

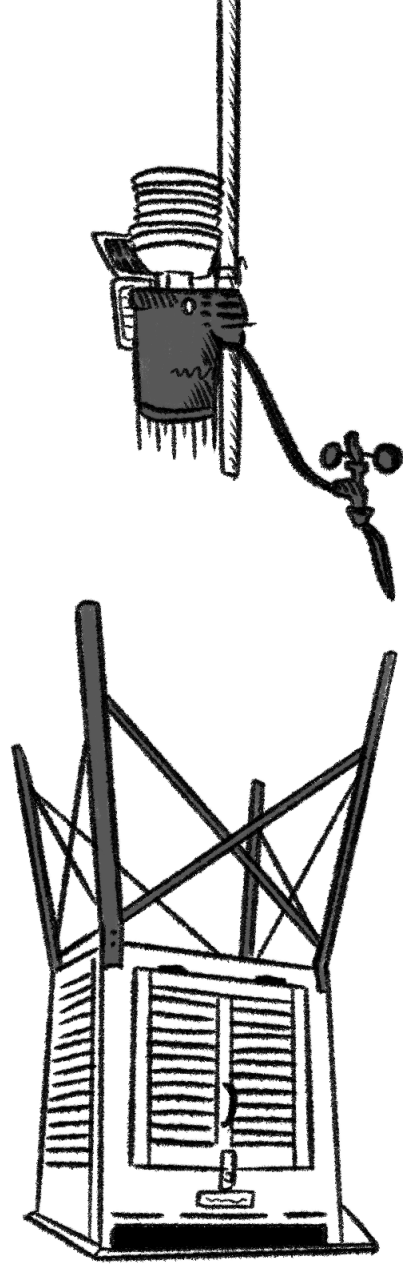
Louise Hallberg was born in this house in 1917 and lived here until 2017 - that's 100 years! When you pass under the white arbor, you're walking in the footsteps of over 35,000 visitors who have come to enjoy the gardens.



Q: What is your favorite thing that you've seen in the gardens so far?

Station 4: Weather Stations

These two antique white cabinets held equipment to record the daily temperatures. Louise Hallberg, the founder of the gardens, kept records of the gardens from 1968-2017, almost 50 years! She would go outside and write down the numbers displayed on the thermometers twice a day. Daily weather over the years is called climate. Understanding climate allows us to predict seasonal weather or what clothes to pack when planning a summer vacation. There is a third weather station that looks very different. Installed in 2018, this station is powered by the sun and electronically records the daily weather.



Q: How does your family get information about the weather? How is it different from Ms. Hallberg did it?

Station 10: Meadow Garden

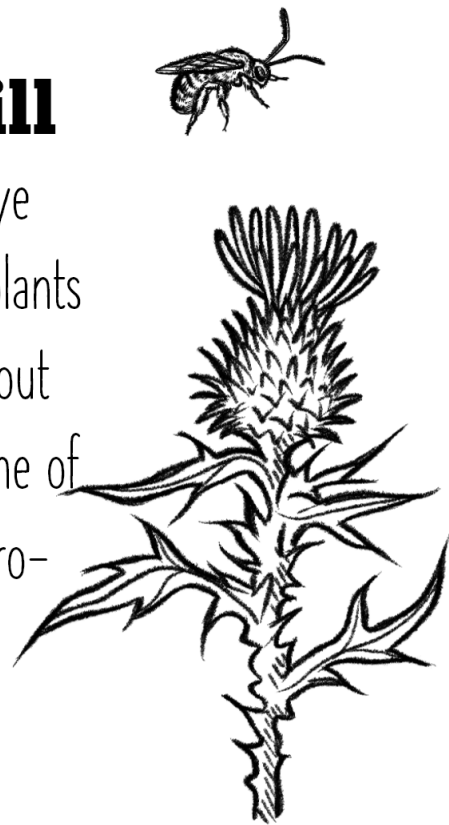
At Hallberg Butterfly Gardens, we must keep track of how many butterflies we see each year to ensure their populations are doing well. We spend a lot of time counting butterflies in the meadow! This area runs along one of the many 'flyways' where butterflies fly back and forth. Flyways are like butterfly highways in the sky.

Q: Do you see any butterflies flying overhead? If so, how many can you count?

Station 11: Up the Hill

On your way back up the hill, keep an eye out for bee and butterfly activity. What plants are they visiting? What do you notice about the shape of the plants and flowers? Some of the smallest or dullest-looking flowers provide the most nectar!

Q: Can you spot a fly on a flower? Many types of flies look similar to bees and drink from flowers too!



On your way to station 5, Notice the beautiful buckeye butterfly painted on the side of the wooden pump house.

Q: Have you ever made art of a butterfly? What type of materials did you use?

Station 5: Crawford Vivarium

The vivarium is where we grow plants. A seedling is a plant that has just begun to grow, and many critters like to eat them—like deer, gophers, and many kinds of insects. We keep them protected in the vivarium until they are big enough to plant in our gardens or include in our plant sales.

Station 6: Pipevine Theater

This barn is over 100 years old! It used to be a home for animals like horses and cows, but now holds our gift shop and exhibits for events. In the room next to the Pipevine Theater, you can see the original Oak Grove School sign from 1854.

Q: Take a moment to listen carefully. Can you hear water nearby?

Station 9: Woodpecker Granary



When these trees were still standing tall many years ago, birds called acorn woodpeckers used their beaks to drill tiny holes in the trees to store their food. Can you guess what they liked to eat?

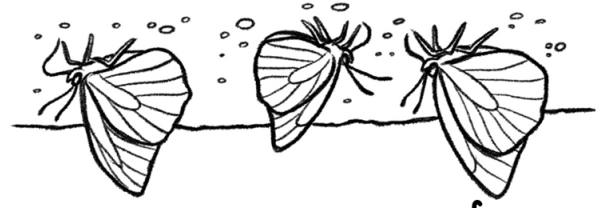
Acorns! They stored their acorns in the holes to protect them from other birds and squirrels. It is like a pantry for birds! Acorns are an important food source for many, including the Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo people that lived on this land years ago.

Q: Do you see any insects nearby or flying in and out of the empty holes?

Station 7: Butterfly Creek

This creek provides moist ground for butterflies to drink from. This behavior is called 'puddling' and happens when a butterfly lands on the soil, a tree, or animal droppings to drink minerals or other nutrients. Butterflies that puddle often live longer than those that only drink sugary nectar.

Q: Why do you think butterflies can live longer if they drink something besides just sweet flower nectar?



Station 8: Stop, Look, and Listen

This is one of our favorite places to observe. Pause for a moment at the top of the hill. Notice what you see, hear, and smell. Share these observations with your group. Can you picture the land before Hallberg's Garden? Native people lived on this land for thousands of years.

Q: What food do you think people who lived off this land would eat?