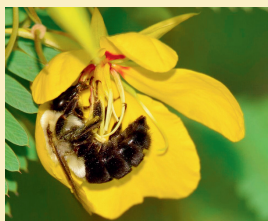




# Seasons in the Sandhill

## SUMMER

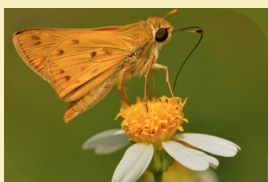
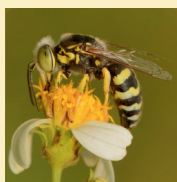
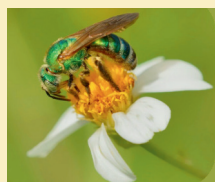
**Bumblebees** (*Bombus* sp.) buzz to collect pollen from **partridge pea** (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*) flowers.



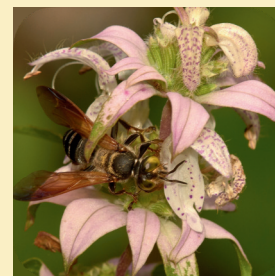
**Gulf fritillaries** (*Agraulis vanillae*) visit a variety of flowers including a common milkweed, **butterfly weed** (*Asclepias tuberosa*).



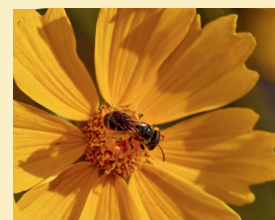
**Spanish needles** (*Bidens alba*) is visited by a variety of insects including: **brown-winged sweat bee** (*Agapostemon splendens*), **sand wasps** (*Bembix* sp.), and **fiery skippers** (*Hylephila phyleus*).



**Bee balm** (*Monarda punctata*) flowers are attractive to bees and wasps like this **square-headed wasp** (*Tachites* sp.)



**Halictid bees** (*Halictus* sp.) collect pollen and nectar from a variety of flowers including those of **coreopsis** (*Coreopsis lanceolata*).



**Blue dashers** (*Pachydiplax longipennis*) and other dragonflies perch on plant stems waiting for flying prey.



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## FALL

**Honeybees** (*Apis mellifera*) from the hives maintained in the Gillespie Museum landscape, visit sandhill plants, like **gayfeather** (*Liatris* sp.).



**Goldenrod** (*Solidago* sp.) is a common fall-flowering member of the aster family common in sandhills.



**Lopsided Indiangrass** (*Sorghastrum secundum*) is a fall-flowering member of the grass family (Poaceae).



**Florida paintbrush** (*Carphephorus corymbosus*) is a member of the aster family. Its showy flowers are attractive to a variety of insect visitors, including the **skipper** shown here.



**Narrowleaf silkgrass** (*Pityopsis graminifolia*) gets its name from its grass-like leaves covered in silvery hairs. It is not a grass at all. Its showy flowers are attractive to a variety of insect visitors, including the **bee** shown here.







# Seasons in the Sandhill

## WINTER

Florida is characterized by hot, rainy summers and cool, drier winters. Seasonal weather changes result in seasonal variability in the abundance and visibility of plants and animals in the sandhill. Many plants and insects become **dormant** to survive winter drought.



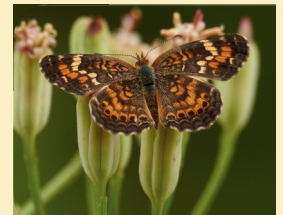
Though much of the sandhill is brown during the dry season, **longleaf pine** (*Pinus palustris*) and grasses such as **wiregrass** (*Aristida stricta*), which are both critical components of sandhill ecosystems, are green throughout the winter.

## SPRING

**Wild petunia** is one of the early-flowering spring plants in the sandhill (*Ruellia carolinensis*).

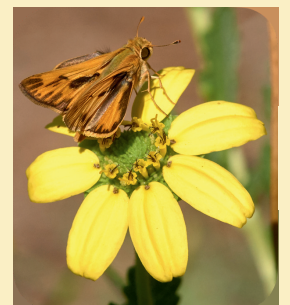


The flowers of **Florida Indian plantain** (*Arnoglossum floridanum*) are not very showy, but they are attractive to pollinators, including **crescent spot butterflies** (*Phyciodes* sp.).



**Manyflower beardtongue** (*Penstemon multiflorus*) bolts in spring, producing a tall flowering stalk with many tubular white flowers.

**Florida greeneyes** (*Berlandiera subacaulis*) is endemic to Florida and is visited by a variety of pollinators including **fiery skippers** (*Hylephila phyleus*).



**Oblong twinflower** (*Dyschoriste oblongifolia*) gets its name from its flowers that typically occur in pairs along the stem.



**Longleaf pine trees** (*Pinus palustris*) produce male and female cones in the spring.

