Kensington–Eggert Road Neighborhood

Outsiders sometimes refer to the area as Cleve-Hill, but one side of Eggert Road is known as Judges Row, and the other side of Eggert is known as the Kensington neighborhood.

Judges Row has “bendy” borders – it was part of Cheektowaga until it was incorporated into the City of Buffalo in 1950. The then-Mayor wanted to live in that neighborhood, so the City and Cheektowaga came up with a street swap that produced an interesting border between Buffalo and Cheektowaga.

Judges Row got its nickname in the 1970s because there were a number of City Judges living in the area, which they chose because the style was more suburban than city. Today the area is still home to many Buffalo officials.

IN JULY: SUNDAYS Gardens In Plain View Strolls to see front gardens any day of the week MONDAYS Gardeners’ Eye View Gardener-provided content TUESDAYS Garden Pro InterView Interview with a pro WEDNESDAYS Garden Stories THURSDAYS Gardens Buffalo Niagara Into View GBN video shorts FRIDAYS Garden Live View Interview in a garden with a gardener SATURDAYS Points of View Interview with a partner

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View master coloring contest!

Look for this native plant in front yard gardens, color, and post it to Instagram with hashtag #plantsinplainview, and you could win a weekly prize in July!

Find contest information at GardensBuffaloNiagara.com/contests

Blanket Flower (Gaillardia)

Gaillardia is a genus of flowering plants in the sunflower family, native to North and South America. It was named after Maître Gaillard de Charentonneau, an 18th-century French botanist. The common name may refer to the resemblance of the flowers to the brightly patterned blankets made by Native Americans.

The stem is usually branching and erect to around 31.5 inches. The leaves are alternately arranged.

The flower is a solitary head. The head can have 15 or more ray florets, while some lack any. They can be almost any shade of yellow, orange, red, purplish, brown, white, or bicolored.

Gaillardia species are used as food plants by the caterpillars of some Lepidoptera species, including Schinia bina, Schinia masoni, and Schinia volupia.

What makes a wildlife habitat garden? Look for:

FOOD: Native plants provide food eaten by a variety of wildlife. Feeders supplement natural foods. Look for bird feeders, berries, and nuts.

WATER: All animals need water to survive, and some need it for bathing or breeding as well. Look for bird baths, ponds or water features.

COVER: Wildlife need places to take shelter from bad weather and places to hide from predators or hunt for prey. Look for trees and shrubs.

PLACES TO RAISE YOUNG: Wildlife need resources to reproduce, and to protect and nourish their young. Look for birdhouses.

SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES: Maintain your yard or garden in natural ways to ensure soil, air, and water stay healthy and clean. Look for rain barrels, no pesticide signs, and composters.

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