

NORTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY

NATIVE PLANT SALE

PO Box 763, Port Washington, NY 11050 • www.northshoreaudubon.org
*attract more birds to your garden * make your yard more natural*

Why plant native?

It's simple: native birds, pollinators & wildlife depend on native plants for food, nesting & cover.
Native plants are well-adapted to survive their natural range.

BIRDS RELY ON PLANTS AND TREES FOR:

FOOD Plants, shrubs and trees provide food as seeds, berries and nectar. Flowers attract insects at all stages of their life, essential protein for young developing birds. Water should be readily available throughout the year such as from a bird bath or shallow pond. Be aware to have berries that ripen at different times of year to provide food for migratory and overwintering species. You can also supplement your garden with seed, suet, or hummingbird feeders.

COVER is necessary all year to provide safety from predators & preening privacy with trees, shrubs, vines, brambles and grasses. Any feeders need cover as well.

NESTING Many songbirds nest in trees or shrubs. Different species nest at varying heights and in a variety of ways. You can provide nesting boxes as well.

Things to consider when planning a bird-friendly habitat:

- Plant species that will do best in your sunlight/soil conditions; more blooms & fruit will grow
- Choose plants that bloom & set fruit during different seasons- to attract birds all year.
- Multiples of each species; Position taller plants in the back, shorter in front
- Plants at varying heights will attract more variety of birds
- Start a brush pile or "wild area": put twigs, branches, leaves in a corner of your yard. Birds & wildlife benefit from an area to take cover, rest, & burrow.
- Spring Cleaning: wait to clear your garden beds until Spring. Birds get seeds & berries left on plants & insects hibernating in leaf litter. These "emergency foods" make a big difference for a small bird.
- **DON'T use pesticides!** For the health of your family, pets, ALL wildlife, our water, & yourself!

Native is always best. Native plants are 10-15 times more beneficial to our wildlife than nonnative. *It's OK to have an assortment of native & non-native plants in your garden. Just be sure that any exotic plants are not listed INVASIVE: as these plants cause serious harm to our natural environment. BUT be cautious of certain 'cultivars', as some of these have been bred to have no nectar or are sterile. sterile=no fruit for wildlife!*

SAMPLE PLANTINGS:

Sun & Avg. soil	Sun & moist soil	Sun & dry soil	Part Sun & Avg. soil	Shade & Avg. soil
Swamp Milkweed	Blue Flag Iris	Butterfly Milkweed	Columbine	Spicebush
Great Blue Lobelia	Joe Pye Weed	Showy Goldenrod	Great Blue Lobelia	Columbine
New York Aster	White Turtlehead	Purple Coneflower	Joe Pye Weed	White Wood Aster
Wild Bergamot	New York Ironweed	Little Bluestem Grass	Blue False Indigo	Ostrich Fern
Common Oxeye	Blazing Star	Wild Bergamot	Switchgrass	Penn. Sedge
Black Eyed Susan	Swamp Milkweed	Black Eyed Susan	Purple Coneflower	Christmas Fern

**Turn over for detailed plant list. Pre-order plants by April 22 using attached form,
Plant Sale & Pick-up Day on Sat, May 4 10am-4pm
at Garvies Point Museum & Preserve, 50 Barry Dr, Glen Cove, NY 11542**

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS - Attract native bees, butterflies, pollinators, birds

Non-woody, overwinter as roots, regrows from roots in Spring. Beautiful flowers attract insects, bees, butterflies, hummingbirds & other native pollinators. **Insect protein is the main food source for baby birds. If you attract insects, you will attract birds!** Attract butterflies to your garden with flowers & host plants for their babies (caterpillars!) **KEY:** S=Sun, PS=Part Sun, PSh=Part Shade, Sh=Shade; Avg=average soil, M=moist, D=dry; **Hum**=Attracts hummingbirds

Wild Columbine (<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>) April-July, red w/ yellow, 1-2 ft, PSh-Sh, Avg; Hum	Spotted Joe Pye Weed (<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>) July-Sept, pink, 2-7 ft, S-PSh, Avg-M
Blue False Indigo (<i>Baptisia australis</i>) May-June, blue-purple, 3-5 ft, S-PSh, D-Avg, larval plant for sulphurs, elfins, skippers butterflies	White Turtlehead (<i>Chelone glabra</i>) July-Sept, white, 1-3 ft, S-PSh, Avg-M; Hum, Baltimore checkerspot butterfly larval food
Blue Flag Iris (<i>Iris versicolor</i>) May-July, blue, 1-3 ft, S-PSh, Avg-M, Hum	Blazing Star (<i>Liatrix spicata</i>) July-Sept, purple, 1-4 ft, S, Avg; Hum, seeds
Butterfly Milkweed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>) June-Aug, orange, 1-2 ft, S-PS, D-Avg, monarch larval food, Hum	Common Oxeye (<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>) July-Sept, yellow, 2-5 ft, S, D-Avg
Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>) June-Aug, pink, 2-4 ft, S-PSh, Avg-M, Monarch larval food, Hum	New York Aster (<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>) July-Oct, purple, 1-4 ft, S, Avg; Pearl crescent larval food
Black Eyed Susan (<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>) June-Oct, yellow, 1-3 ft, S-PSh, D-Avg	White Wood Aster (<i>Aster divaricatus</i>) July-Oct, white, 1-3 ft, PSh-Sh, Avg
Purple Coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>) June-Oct, pink-purple, 2-3 ft, S-PSh, D-Avg	Showy Goldenrod (<i>Solidago speciosa</i>) Aug-Oct, yellow, 2-6 ft, S-PS, D-Avg, seeds
Wild Bergamot (<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>) July-Aug, light purple, 2-3 ft, S-PSh, D-Avg, Hum	NY Ironweed (<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>) Aug-Oct, purple-pink, 3-7 ft, S, Avg-moist
Great Blue Lobelia (<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>) Aug-Sept, blue, 1-3 ft, S-PSh, Avg-M, Hum	

SHRUBS - best in well-drained soil with ample water to produce juicy berries.

Most of these native shrubs have beautiful spring blooms that attract pollinators & provide berries in summer-fall. Some keep berries all winter, so birds have food when insects are harder to find.

Highbush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>), 6-15' H, Sun-Part Sun; Average-moist soil; not true cranberry, white flowers spring, red berries summer-winter; 29 species eat berries	Virginia Rose (<i>Rosa virginiana</i>), 4-6' T, Sun, dry-moist; Fragrant pink blooms June, rose hips summer-winter; 20+ species: cardinals, waxwings, finches, mockingbirds, catbirds, turkey, thrasher; nesting
Winterberry Holly (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>) 3-12' H&W, Sun-Part Sun; Moist soil; Male & female plant needed for berry production, red berries persist through winter; attracts thrushes, robins, bluebirds, sapsuckers, mockingbirds	Red Twig Dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>), 10' H&W, Sun-Part Sun; white flowers, berries, red stems look nice winter; bluebirds, cardinals, catbirds, grosbeaks, orioles, robins, tanagers, waxwings, woodpeckers
Bayberry (<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>), 3-8'H, 5-12'W, Sun-Part Sun, dry-average soil; waxy-berries in summer; attracts 26+ species including yellow-rumped warbler, waxwings; nesting	Gray Dogwood (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>), 10-15' H&W, Sun-Shade; average soil; white flowers spring, white fruit summer; attracts tanagers, flickers, woodpeckers, catbirds
Summersweet (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>), 4-6'W, 4-8' H, sun-shade, average-moist soil; beautiful white fragrant flowers in summer; attracts many pollinators	Arrowwood Viburnum (<i>V. dentatum</i>) 8-10' H&W; Sun-Shade; Moist soil; white flowers spring, blue berries summer-fall; cover & nesting
Swamp Rose Mallow (<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>), 2-4'W, 3-7' H, Sun-Part Shade, average-moist soil; native hibiscus! large pink or white blooms, attracts hummingbirds & pollinators, larval food for skippers, hairstreaks, & wood nymph butterflies	Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>), 6-12' H&W, Sun-Shade; small-beautiful yellow flowers early spring, red berries in summer-fall, aromatic leaves, larval food for Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly; 15+ species & preferred by thrushes
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>), 6-8' T, Sun-Part Sun; White bell-shaped, late Spring fruit attracts tanagers, thrushes, chickadees, titmice, towhees, orioles, catbirds, 34 + species; 2 plants to increase cross pollination & berry production	

Sizes given are approximate, most shrubs are slow-growing and can be pruned. If given optimal conditions (sunlight, soil, space) they may reach maximum size.

TREES- If you have the space, native trees provide the most resources for native animals. Hundreds of insects, birds, & animals make use of Oak & Pine trees.

Alternate Leaf Dogwood (<i>Cornus alterniflora</i>), 15-20' T, Sun-Part Shade; white flowers spring, dark fruit in summer, attracts 34+ bird species: woodpeckers, thrushes, waxwing, bluebirds
Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>), 20-25' T, Sun-Shade; large "flowers" in May, red fruit in late summer is important food source for migratory birds; 36+ species eat fruit
Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>), 10-20' T, Sun-Part Shade; Avg-moist soil; white flowers April, edible berries early summer, excellent berries for birds; 36+ species including attracts tanagers, robins, thrushes, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, waxwings; hairstreak butterfly larval plant
Eastern White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>), 50-80' T, evergreen, attracts 38+ bird species; nesting
White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>), 50-80' T, Sun; slow-growing, 28 species feed on acorns, plus attracts many warblers during migration as they search for insects among the foliage; nesting

GRASSES, SEDGES, FERNS - Grasses provide seed for many birds;

Grasses, ferns, & sedges are an aesthetic, native option with interesting foliage that gives birds cover.

Little Bluestem Grass (<i>Andropogon scoparium</i>), 2-4'T, Sun, dry-average soil; seeds	Switch Grass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), 3-6' T, Sun-Part Shade, average-moist; seeds, sparrows, grosbeaks, turkey, quail, blackbirds	Pennsylvania Sedge (<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>), 1' T, Part Shade-Shade, average soil; good groundcover for dry shade or under large shrubs	Ostrich Fern (<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>), 3-6' T, Part Shade-Shade, average-moist soil; beautiful foliage for shade	Christmas Fern (<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>), 1-2'T, Part Shade-Shade, dry-average soil, evergreen
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WOODY GROUNDCOVERS

Bearberry (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>), up to 1' T, Sun-Part Sun; white bell-shaped flowers, red berries, attracts 34+ species of birds, forms beautiful dense groundcover
Low Bush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>), 2' H&W, acidic soil; low-growing blueberry, white bell-shaped flowers, summer berries, eaten by 37+ species; 2 plants to increase berry production

*PLANT PICK-UP ON
SAT, MAY 4 10AM-4PM at
Garvies Point Museum
50 Barry Dr, Glen Cove, NY 11542
(1st building on right)*

**NATIVE PLANTS &
BOOKS FOR SALE ON
PICK-UP DAY
SAT MAY 4
(other pick-up arrangements
can be made)**

All proceeds go to North Shore Audubon Society, Thank you for your support!

10% DISCOUNT for North Shore Audubon Society, National Audubon Society & Friends of Garvies Point Museum & Preserve Members!