

4th Annual

NATIVE PLANT SALE

SPECIES LIST & DESCRIPTIONS

NORTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY &
THE FRIENDS of GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE

www.garviespointmuseum.com • www.northshoreaudubon.org

Attract more birds to your garden • Make your yard more natural

WHY PLANT NATIVE?

It's simple:

Birds, pollinators & wildlife depend on native plants for food, nesting & cover.

They are well-adapted to survive their natural range.

Native plants are beautiful and should be preserved for their own sake!

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. 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. Provide water all year—such as from a bird bath or shallow pond.

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.

NASSAU COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & MUSEUMS

Laura Curran, County Executive • Eileen Krieb, Parks Commissioner

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

Majority non-woody, overwinter as roots, regrow from roots in Spring. Beautiful flowers attract insects, bees, butterflies, hummingbirds & other native pollinators that are essential to our ecosystem. 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 caterpillars!

All plants are NYS NATIVE except for few native just south of LI & mid-west (noted).

KEY: FS=Full sun (6+hrs), PS=Part Sun (4-6 hrs), SH=Shade(< 3 hrs) ; Avg=average soil, M=moist, D=dry; **AP=Attracts pollinators;** Hum=Attracts hummingbirds; LI= grown from Long Island seed stock

FULL SUN, AVERAGE-DRY SOIL - DROUGHT TOLERANT (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)

1. Prairie Smoke <i>Geum triflorum</i>	Pink flowers, May-Jun, followed by fuzzy pink seed heads! 10-16" T, FS, Avg-D, Low ground-covering mats of fuzzy green foliage. Drought tolerant/Deer resistant. AP
2. Prickly-Pear Cactus <i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Evergreen succulent pads. Yellow flowers, Jun-Jul. Edible fruit. 4-8" T, FS, D, sandy. Drought/salt tol/Deer res. Coastal. Our only native cactus! LI. AP, forms groundcover.
3. Butterfly Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Brilliant orange flowers, Jun-Aug. 1-2' T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Monarch butterfly larval food source. Excellent for many pollinators/Hum. Drght tol/Deer res. Mounding habit.
4. Candle Anemone <i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	Greenish-white flowers Jun-Jul, followed by elongated cylindrical cones. 1-2' T, FS-PS, Drought tol/Deer res. Mature cones release seed on cottony tufts! AP.
5. Flowering Spurge <i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Snow white flowers in delicate sprays, Jun-Jul. Brilliant fall foliage. 2-3' T, FS-PS, Avg-Dry. Drought tolerant/Deer resistant. Attracts pollinators.
6. Whorled Milkweed <i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	White flowers, Jul-Aug. Linear leaves. 24-30" T, FS-PS, Avg-D. Drght tol./Deer res. Monarch food source, excellent for pollinators/Hummers
7. Black Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia 'Am. Gold Rush'</i>	Yellow-orange daisy-like flowers, Jul-Sept. 18-24", S-PS, D-Avg. Drght tol/Deer/disease res. Native to mid-west. Naturalized across US. AP/birds eat seeds.
8. Pale Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Downward curved, delicate pale pink-purple petals, & spiny coppery-orange cones, Jun-Jul. 3' T, FS-PS, Avg-D. Low maintenance. Drght tol. Native to mid-west. Birds eat seeds and nectar attracts beneficial pollinators, Silvery checkerspot larval host plant.
9. New England Blazing Star <i>Liatris scariosa v. novae angliae</i>	Large purple flowers in spikes, July-Aug. 3' T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Attracts pollinators, birds eat seeds. Drght tol/Deer res. LI
10. Maryland Golden-Aster <i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Golden yellow flowers, Aug-Sep. 8-16" T. FS, D. Short-lived but self seeds where happy. Drght tol, sandy soil. LI. Attracts pollinators.
11. Showy Aster <i>Eurybia spectabilis</i>	Violet-blue flowers, Sep-Oct. 18" T. FS-PS, D-Avg, sandy soil. Coastal. Drght tol/Deer res. Attracts pollinators.
12. Showy Goldenrod <i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Yellow flower clusters with reddish stems, Aug-Sept. 2-3'T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Moderate spreader. Birds eat seeds. Excellent pollinator attractor! Drght tol/Deer res. LI
13. Hyssop-Leaved Thoroughwort <i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	Flat topped clusters white flowers, Aug-Oct. Fine textured, grass-like leaves. 2-3' T, FS-PS, Avg-D, sandy soil. Drght tol/Deer res. LI. Great for pollinators.

FULL-PART SUN—ADAPT. SOIL COND.—LOW-GROWING (loosely arranged by hgt/bloom time)

14. Wild Strawberry <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	White flowers, bears sweet, red berries in June eaten by 29+ bird species. 4-6" T, FS-PS, adaptable soil. Spreads by runners to form groundcover patches, lawn alternative. Special value for native bees/pollinators.
15. Woodland Stonecrop <i>Sedum ternatum 'Larinem Park'</i>	Compact, mat-forming habit. 2-3"T. Showy, fine flowers, May-Jun, on 8" stalks; PS-FS, D-Avg-M, Drght tol. AP. Semi-evergreen. Native to NJ and just south of LI, NE native sedum!
16. Dwarf Beardtongue <i>Penstemon hirsutus 'Pygmaeus'</i>	Violet tubular flowers, Jun-Jul. 6-8" T, FS-PS-SH, D-Avg. Drght tol/Deer res. Attracts pollinators/Hummingbirds.
17. Bluestar/Blue Dogbane <i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	Light blue star-shaped flowers, May-Jun. Clump-forming, up to 12". Spectacular yellow fall foliage. FS-PS; Adaptable soil cond. Pollinators/Deer res. Native to SE US.
18. Robin's Plantain <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	Pale lavender daisies, May-Jun. 12-18" T; FS-PS; D-Avg-M; Basal leaves form low groundcover, small colonies over time. Drght/Mst soil tol/Deer res. AP
19. Wild Geranium <i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Light pink-lavender flowers, May-Jun. 14-18" T; FS-PS, Avg; Early spring nectar source for bumblebee queens. Attracts pollinators. Deer resistant.
20. Nodding Onion <i>Allium cernuum</i>	Pink "nodding" flowers, July. 12-16" T. FS, Dry-Avg-M, adaptable. Forms thick stands of persistent foliage – an excellent ornamental. Pollinators/Hum. Deer res.
21. Bowman's Root <i>Porteranthus trifoliata 'Pink Profusion'</i>	Starry pink flowers, Jun-Jul. 24-30" T. PS-FS, Avg. Mounding habit with unique foliage. Deer res.

FULL SUN-PART SUN, ADAPTABLE SOIL (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)

22. Common Milkweed <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Fragrant pink-purple flowers, Jun-Jul. 3-4' T. FS-PS, Avg. Vigorous spreader, excellent for meadow gardens/wild areas. Research shown #1 choice for monarch larva out of all milkweed species. Attracts many beneficial insects/hum. Drght tol/Deer res. LI.
23. Mountain Mint <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Pale lavender flowers, Jul-Sep. 2-3' T. FS-PS, D-Avg-M. Mint fragrance. Produces a lot of nectar for wildlife/hum. Drght/mst soil tol/adaptable/Deer res. Moderate spreader. LI
24. Short-toothed Mtn Mint <i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	Lilac-pink flowers, Jul-Sep. 3'T. FS-PS, Avg-M. Mint fragrance. Produces lots of nectar for wildlife/hum. Mst soil tol/Deer res. LI
25. Wild Bergamot <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Violet flowers, Jul-Aug. 3-4'T; FS-PS, D-Avg-M. Aromatic foliage. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res. Top pollinator plant/Hum. Cut spent flowers for rebloom.
26. False Sunflower/Oxeye <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Warm yellow-gold daisies, Jul-Sep. Forms bushy clumps. 3-5' T; FS; D-Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol. Attracts pollinators.
27. Zig-Zag Goldenrod <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Golden yellow flowers on slender panicles, Aug-Oct. 2-3'T, FS-PS, Light shade tolerant. M-Avg-D. Drght tol/Deer res. Excellent late-summer nectar source and winter seeds.

FULL SUN-PART SUN - MOIST-WET SOIL (loosely arranged by bloom time/height)

28. Meadow Spikemoss <i>Selaginella apoda</i>	Green, moss-like foliage forms a 2" T groundcover. PS; Mst soil tol/Deer res. Rich soil.
29. Blue-Eyed Grass <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Starry true blue flowers, May-Jul. lily family. 6-10"T, grass-like foliage that looks good all season long. FS; Mst soil tol/Deer res.
30. Marsh Marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i>	Butter-yellow flowers, Apr-May. Glossy, round leaves. 12" T. FS-PS, M-Avg. Mst soil tol. Thrives under deciduous trees, ferns, and more. Leaves ephemeral.
31. Golden Alexanders <i>Zizia aurea</i>	Yellow umbel flowers, May-Jun. Deep green foliage. 1-2'T; FS-PS-SH; Avg-M. Mst soil tol. Readily self sows. Larval food Black Swallowtail butterfly/Attracts pollinators.
32. Blue Flag Iris <i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue flowers, June. Sword-like leaves. 2-3' T, FS-PS, Avg-M, Mst soil/salt tol. Attracts pollinators/hummers. Native iris! Good for pond edges.
33. Winged Loosestrife <i>Lythrum alatum</i>	Purple-pink flowers, Jun-Sep. 2-3' T. FS-PS, Mst soil tol/Deer res. Attracts many pollinators/hummers.
34. Swamp Rose Milkweed <i>Asclepias incarnata spp. pulchra</i>	Rose pink, June-Aug. 2-4 ft, FS-PS, moist soil tol, Monarch larval food, high wildlife value/Hum. LI. Deer res. Collect seeds once pods turn brown, reseed garden in fall.
35. Red Bee Balm <i>Monarda didyma 'Jacob Cline'</i>	Bright red flowers, Jun-Aug. 3-4'T; FS-PS; Avg-Mst soil tol. Aromatic foliage. Mildew/Deer resistant. Top-rated pollinator/hummer attractor.
36. Red Cardinal Flower <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Striking red flowers, Jul-Aug. 3-4'T, FS, Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves.
37. Great Blue Lobelia <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Intense blue flowers, Jul-Sept. 2-3'T. FS-PS Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves.
38. Garden Phlox <i>Phlox paniculata 'Jeana'</i> or 'Robert Poore'	Fragrant, lavender-pink flowers, Jul-Oct, long blooming. Highly mildew resistant foliage. 3-4'T. FS-PS; Avg-M. Mst soil tol. Great for pollinators/Hum. Native just south of LI: Mid-Atlantic & North central US. Considered naturalized in NY.
39. Culver's Root <i>Veronicastrum virg. 'Adoration'</i>	Lofty vertical statement. Pink buds-lilac flower spikes, Jun-Aug. Whorled leaves. 4-5' T. FS; Mst soil tol/Deer res. Highly attractive to pollinators.
40. White Turtlehead <i>Chelone glabra</i>	Large white turtle-shaped flowers, July-Sept. 1-3', FS-PS, Avg-M; Mst soil tol/DR Attracts pollinators/Hum/Baltimore checkerspot butterfly larval food.
41. Blue Vervain <i>Verbena hastata</i>	Delicate dark blue-violet flower spikes, Jul-Sept. 2-4'T; FS; Moist soil tol. Attracts many pollinators. LI
42. Common Boneset <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	White flower clusters, Aug-Sept. 2-4'T, FS-PS, Med-Moist soil. Fuzzy leaves that wrap around stem, forms colonies over time. Excellent wildlife plant. Deer res. LI provenance.
43. Sneezeweed <i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Daisy-like, yellow petals & heads with turned-back rays, Aug-Oct. 2-5'T, FS-PS, Avg-Moist. Doesn't cause sneezing! Deer res. AP, good late summer color.
44. Grass-leaved Goldenrod <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Fine-textured foliage with yellow flowers, attracts many beneficial insects, Aug-Oct. 3-4'T, FS-PS, D-Avg-M soil. Readily spreads. Trim early for more blooms/bushier.
45. Flat-topped Aster <i>Doellingeria umbellatus</i>	White flowers with yellow eyes in generous umbels, Aug-Sep. 3-4' T. FS-PS. M-Avg. Moist soil tol. Attracts pollinators.
46. New England Aster <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	Large daisy-like rose-purple flowers, Aug-Oct. 3-5', FS-PS, Avg-M; Mst soil tol. Top-rated pollinator attractor/Pearl crescent larval food/birds eat seeds. Readily spreads. LI.
47. Hollow Joe Pye Weed <i>Eutrochium fistulosum</i>	Huge heads of pink flowers, Jul-Sep, 5-7' T, FS-PS, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Great for back of the border and moist areas. LI. Attracts many pollinators!
48. King of the Meadow <i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Towering stems topped with clouds of cream flowers, Jun-Jul. strong vertical presence, 6-8' T. PS-FS; Avg-Mst soil tol/Deer res. Good for pollinators.

PART SUN-SHADE - ADAPTABLE/AVERAGE - MOIST, WELL-DRAINED SOIL
MOST LOW-GROWING & EARLY SPRING-BLOOMING WOODLAND FLOWERS

49. Wild Columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Red w/ yellow tubed flower, May-June, 18-24" T, PS, Avg. Deer res. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Self seeds readily.
50. Foamflower <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Lush green leaves with radiant red hearts. Running habit. Foamy white flowers for pollinators, May-Jul. PS-SH; Avg-M. Beautiful native groundcover! Deer resistant.
51. Cranberry <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	Delicate white flowers, June-Aug bear true cranberries in fall! Creeping evergreen groundcover, semi-woody. Deer res. Perfect for bog gardens with sphagnum.
52. Labrador Violet <i>Viola labradorica</i>	Attractive dark colored leaves, 4" T. Blue-purple flowers, Apr-May & again in Sep-Oct. PS-SH; D-Avg-M. Excellent groundcover species, self sows. Adaptable. AP. Larval host of Fritillary butterflies
53. Virginia Bluebells <i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Soft pink buds opening to sky blue flowers, Apr-May. 14-20" T. PS-SH, M-Avg. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Early spring ephemeral/leaves gone in heat of summer. Attracts pollinators/hummers
54. Wild Sarsaparilla <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Bright green, umbrella-like leaves, 1-2' T. PS-SH, Mst soil tol. DR. Round clusters of white flowers, May-Jun followed by dark blue berries eaten by thrushes. Roots edible/medicinal. LI.
55. Large-flowered Bellwort <i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	Large, fragrant, yellow flowers dangle from upper leaf axils, Spring. 18-24" T; PS; Avg-Mst soil tol. Rich soil.
56. Solomon's Seal <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	White flowers that appear dipped in green, May. 18" T; PS-SH; adaptable soil. Showy blue fruits in the fall eaten by birds/AP. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res.
57. Woodland Phlox <i>Phlox stolonifera 'Blue Ridge'</i>	Lilac-blue flowers up to 8" T, May. PS; Avg-M. Mst soil tol. Mat-forming evergreen creeper w/ 2-4" T foliage. AP. Native just south of LI: mid-Atlantic.
58. Mayapple <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Large, deeply lobed umbrella-shaped leaves. 8-18" T. PS-SH, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Solitary white flowers, May, followed by an edible yellow fruit, eaten by box turtles. Forms large stands over time.
59. Wild Ginger <i>Asarum canadense</i>	Beautiful, kidney-shaped leaves with unique tube-shaped dark ppl flowers; 6-12" T. Woodland groundcover. PS-SH; Rich soil, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res.
60. Jacob's Ladder <i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Handsome green foliage. Light blue flowers, May-Jun. Sprawling habit. 10-16" T; PS-SH, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Attracts pollinators.
61. White Wood Aster <i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	Delicate, white flowers, Aug-Sept. 18-24" T. PS-SH. Dry-Avg soil. Great for woodland gardens/dry shade. Attracts pollinators.
62. Showy Skullcap <i>Scutellaria serrata</i>	Blue snap-dragon like flowers, May-June. Purple edged leaves. 1-2' T; PS-FS; adaptable to rich soil. Attracts pollinators.
63. Black Cohosh <i>Actaea/Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Long wands of creamy white, fragrant flowers, Jul-Aug. Deeply cut dark green foliage, 3-5' T. PS-SH. M-Avg. AP. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Rich soil.

FERNS— Excellent additions for woodland, part sun areas to add textured appearance. All deer res. In height order.

64. Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> . Evergreen. 1-2' T. PS-SH, Avg-moist. Excellent for woodland gardens.	67. Lady Fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> 18-36" T. PS-SH-FS, Avg-M, moist soil tolerant. Lacy textured leaves
65. New York Fern <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> . Delicate fronds, 12-24" T. Spreads by rhizomes, fills in large areas. PS, Mst soil tol.	68. Cinnamon Fern <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> Named for prominent cinnamon colored fertile fronds. 2-4' T. "wool" on young fronds used by hummers as nesting. PS-SH-FS, Avg-moist soil.
66. Marginal Wood Fern <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> Arching fronds, 18-30" T. PS-SH, Mst soil tol. Evergreen.	69. Ostrich Fern <i>Matteuccia st. 'The King'</i> . 3-6' long fronds, PS-SH -FS; Avg-M; beautiful foliage for shade. Most soil tol.

SAMPLE PLANTINGS:

Sun & Avg. soil	Sun & wet soil	Sun & dry soil	Pt Sun & Avg. soil	Shade & Avg. soil
Nodding Onion	Marsh Marigold	Butterfly Milkweed	Columbine	Jacob's Ladder
Robin's Plantain	Blue Flag Iris	New Jersey Tea	Christmas Fern	Woodland Phlox
Wild Bergamot	Swamp Milkweed	Purple Coneflower	Showy Skullcap	Ostrich Fern
NE Blazing Star	White Turtlehead	Honeysuckle	Bowman's Root	White Wood Aster
Beardtongue	Culver's Root	Whorled Milkweed	Solomon's Seal	Foamflower
Mountain Mint	Cardinal Flower	Prairie Smoke	Wild Geranium	Wild Ginger
Indian Grass	Sneezeweed	Side-Oats Grama	Bee Balm	Black Cohosh

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. 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 after many years.

70. Bearberry <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Up to 1' T, FS-PS; white bell-shaped flowers, red berries, attracts 34+ species of birds, forms beautiful dense woody-groundcover
71. Low Bush Blueberry <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	2'T, acidic soil; low-growing blueberry, white bell-shaped flowers, summer berries, eaten by 37+ species; 2 plants to increase berry production; woody
72. Black Huckleberry <i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	3x3'; FS-PS; Avg-Dry soil; Edible sweet fruit in Summer/early Fall; at least 24 species consume berries
73. Black Elderberry <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Arching shrub 6-10' T; FS-PS; Mst soil tol. large white flower clusters, June; purple-black fruit, Aug; Fast-growing forms thicket; excellent cover/nesting; medicinal value; 33 species eat berries & flowers attracts pollinators
74. Smooth Blackberry <i>Rubus canadensis</i>	Dense hedges over time provide excellent cover, nesting, and ever-popular summer berries relished by humans and 49+ bird species. Naturally with few, if any thorns.
75. Highbush Blueberry <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	White bell-shaped flowers, Spring. Summer fruit attracts tanagers, thrushes, chickadees, titmice, towhees, orioles, catbirds, 34+ species; 6-8' T, FS-PS; prefers moist, acidic soil. 2 plants to increase cross pollination & berry production.
76. Meadowsweet <i>Spiraea alba</i>	Pyramidal, white flower clusters. 3-4'T, mounding shrub habit. Gold-orange fall color. FS; Adaptable soil conditions. Good cover & nesting and many pollinators visit flowers. Spring Azure larval host.
77. Swamp Azalea <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	White, tubular flowers with a sweet, spicy scent, Jun-Jul. Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub. 5-8' T. FS-PS-SH; Avg-Moist soil tol. Attracts pollinators/Hum. LI
78. Virginia Rose <i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Single, pink flowers, 2-3" wide. Persistent rose hips attract 20+ bird species. Canes provide good cover & nesting. 3-6'T; FS; Mst soil tol. Attracts pollinators. LI
79. Swamp Rose Mallow <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Up to 5'W, 4-6' T, FS, Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res. Native hibiscus! large pink or white blooms, larval food for skippers, hairstreaks, & wood nymph butterflies/Hum. LI. Semi-woody.
80. American Bush Honeysuckle <i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Native bush honeysuckle! Yellow, long-tubed flowers attract hummingbirds/pollinators, Jun-Aug. 2-3'T x 2-4'W. FS-PS, Dry-Avg soil. Suckers to form hedges over time. Beautiful fall color. Easily pruned after blooming.
81. New Jersey Tea <i>Ceanothus americana</i>	Fragrant, white flowers, May-Jul. Low-shrub 2-3' T; S-PS; Avg-D; purple-black fruit; excellent pollinators & larval food plant of azures, moths, & skippers; Hum
82. Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	3-12'T, 8'W, FS-SH, moist soil tol; excellent nesting sites, hummingbirds visit flowers, wetland birds eat seeds, unique rounded flower clusters
83. Summersweet <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	4-6'W, 4-8' H, FS-PS, Avg-Moist soil; beautiful white fragrant flowers in summer; attracts many pollinators; LI.
84. Spicebush <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	6-10' H&W, PS-SH-FS; Avg-moist soil tol. Small-beautiful yellow flowers attract pollinators before leaves, April. Red berries in summer-fall, aromatic leaves, larval food for Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly; 15+ species & preferred by thrushes. Need male & female for berry production. Deer res.
85. Arrowwood <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	8-10' H&W; FS-PS; Moist soil tol; white flowers spring attract pollinators, blue berries summer-fall for migratory birds; cover & nesting; LI
86. Winterberry Holly <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	6-8' H&W, FS-PS; Moist soil tol; Male & female plant needed for berry production, red berries persist through winter; attracts thrushes, robins, bluebirds, sapsuckers, mockingbirds; LI.
87. Bayberry <i>Morella/Myrica pensylvanica</i>	6-9'T, FS, glossy, aromatic leaves; waxy-berries in summer; attracts 26+ species including yellow-rumped warbler, waxwings; nesting. Drght/mst soil tol/deer res. Tough shrub. LI
88. Red-twig Dogwood <i>Cornus sericea</i>	10' H&W, FS-PS; white flowers in Spring; berries, red stems give winter interest; bluebirds, cardinals, catbirds, grosbeaks, orioles, robins, tanagers, waxwings, woodpeckers
89. Pussy Willow <i>Salix discolor</i>	5-15'T x 4-12'W, FS-PS, Avg-Moist soil. Early blooming fuzzy flowers, March-Apr. Larval host of Red-spotted purple, Mourning Cloak, & Viceroy butterflies. Early pollen/nectar source. Many insects feed on leaves attracting varied songbirds. Also used for nesting material.

GRASSES & SEDGES- Native grasses provide seed for many birds. All are an aesthetic, native option with interesting foliage useful as cover and to give your garden texture.

90. Northern Dropseed <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Dense, flowing, fine-textured clump up to 15" T; FS-PS, Avg-D; Drght tol/Deer res. Important seed source for birds.
91. Side-Oats Grama <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Purplish seed heads produced most of summer. 1-2' tall. FS, D-Avg. Drght tol/Deer Res. Red-orange fall color. Birds eat seeds.
92. Indian Grass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Clump forming, green leaves, orange fall color, 4-5' T; FS; Avg-D. Drght tol/Deer res. Good nectar source for many pollinators. LI
93. Switch Grass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	4-5' T, FS, D-Avg-M; seeds, sparrows, grosbeaks, turkey, quail, blackbirds. Can cut back in spring. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res. LI
94. Pennsylvania Sedge <i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Fine-textured, semi-evergreen. 8" tall. PS-SH-FS, Drght tol/Deer res. Useful as lawn alternative, groundcover, woodlands, accents.
95. Shortbeak Sedge <i>Carex brevior</i>	Narrow, evergreen foliage in clumps. 12" tall. Widely adaptable. Good for meadows, rain gardens, groundcover. PS-SH, D-Avg-M. Drght/Mst soil tol/Deer res.

TREES— Overall, trees provide the most resources for birds, insects, and wildlife.

96. 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
97. 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
98. Wild Black Cherry <i>Prunus serotina</i> Up to 50' T, 30' W when fully mature. FS. Abundant small black fruit in drupes in early summer. 47 + species eat fruit, provides ample nesting. Larval host for Red-spotted purple, tiger swallowtail, & spring azure
99. Pitch Pine <i>Pinus rigida</i> Best for poor, sandy soil. 40-60' T, 50' W. FS. Evergreen. Pine of LI's Pine Barrens. Provides food, cover, nesting.
100. Eastern Redcedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Excellent choice providing nesting, cover, and food for songbirds. Evergreen. Female plants produce berries, best planted in multiples. Mature size is 50' T, 15-25' W but will remain small for many years. FS, adaptable soil conditions. 54+ bird species consume the fruit.
101. American Holly <i>Ilex opaca</i> 40-50' T, 20-40' W, SH-PS, dry-average soil. Male & female flowers on separate plants. Need both for berry production. Ornamental, evergreen, good for hedges. 13+ species use for food, nesting, & cover.
102. Eastern White Pine <i>Pinus strobus</i> Nutritious cones provide food for 38+ bird species. Important for nesting & year-round cover. Up to 100' T, 20-25' W, largest conifer in NE. Evergreen. FS-PS.
103. White Oak <i>Quercus alba</i> Probably our most valuable wildlife tree. Supports over 300+ animals from insects-birds-mammals throughout the year. Widely used by large variety of insects, attracts migratory warblers in hordes! 28+ species feed on acorns. Large tree, 50-80' T x 50-80' W at maturity. FS-PS. Slow-medium growth.

VINES - vigorous growers with excellent wildlife value. All come trellised or staked.

104. Allegheny Vine <i>Adlumia fungosa</i> White-pale pink flowers Jun-Jul. Up to 10' long. PS; Adaptable. Scrambles over plants, rocks, or fences. Biennial, readily self sows.	105. American Groundnut <i>Apios americana</i> Twining herbaceous vine. Brown-ppl, fragrant pea-like flower clusters, July-Sept. FS-PS; Mst soil tol. Legume family. Edible cooked tubers. LI.
106. Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Attractive, green leaves turn brilliant shades of red in the fall with quality, high fat fruit for fall migratory birds. FS-PS-SH, adaptable soil. Woody with age. One of the best wall vines, clinging to brick, stone & fencing. LI	107. Trumpet Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Scarlet red with yellow-orange throat, May-Jun, and sporadically throughout summer. FS-PS; adaptable soil. Excellent hummingbird attractor! Vigorous twining vine, grow with vertical trellis or as groundcover. Native honeysuckle!
108. Dutchman's Pipevine <i>Isotrema macrophyllum/Aristolochia durior</i> Vigorous twining vine, large heart-shaped leaves can be up to 20-30' long. Pipe-flowers, May-Jun. FS-PS. Forms a solid screen. Main larval food source of beautiful Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly in our area. Widely cultivated plant for swallowtails, native just south of LI.	

Things to consider when planning a bird-friendly and wildlife-friendly habitat:

- Plant species that will do best in your sunlight/soil conditions; more flowers & fruit will grow
- Choose plants that bloom & set fruit during different seasons- to attract wildlife all year.
- Multiples of species are easier for wildlife to find; Position taller plants in the back, shorter in front
- Plants at varying heights will attract more variety of birds and pollinators
- Spring Cleaning: wait to clear your garden beds until late Spring. Birds get seeds & berries left on plants & insects in leaf litter. These "emergency foods" make a big difference for a small bird. Many butterflies and beneficial insects overwinter in leaf litter too!
- Birds rely on seeds, hibernating insects over the winter as their main food source. If possible, let plants set seeds and leave them there during the winter months.
- 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.
- DON'T use pesticides! For the health of your family, pets, ALL wildlife, our water, & yourself!
- Be prepared for heavy munching of plants! If you are growing plants for wildlife, be aware of

GARDENING TIPS FOR LASTING PLANTS:

- Most plants spend their lives in less than desirable locations. However, plants in a habitat closest to their needs will have more blooms, resulting in larger fruit/more seeds and be less susceptible to bacterial and fungal infections.
- The more sun you put a plant in, the more water it will need. Afternoon sun is more intense than morning sunlight. If you notice leaves turning yellow or white, it may be in too much sunlight.
- Give plants ample water throughout growing season as they adjust to their new location, especially during summer droughts.
- Give plants room to grow! Try to space them apart, larger the plant, larger the spacing.
- Certain meadow and wetland plants grow quite tall. If this doesn't suit your garden needs, you can trim the plant to half-height in June and new stems will grow. (Same idea behind pruning shrubs) Bloom time will be slightly later and plants will be overall shorter and bushier.
- To avoid powdery mildew, avoid watering directly on plant leaves and in the evening. Best to use soaker hose or water at soil level.
- Be patient in Spring! Some perennials are slow to emerge including Joe Pye, milkweed, culver's root and many others. The roots are still in there!
- Depending on your garden environment and amount of space, you may want to limit plant growth. This can be done in a few ways: woody plants can be pruned, preferably after they bloom & set fruit or in winter months; perennials can be dug up, divided, transplanted or given to friends

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

ABOUT POLLINATORS and INSECTS

“Pollinator” is a general term for a large group of insects, birds and mammals. Pollination is the process by which flowers reproduce. Pollinators unknowingly pollinate flowers in search of pollen and nectar for food. Flowers and pollinators have co-evolved over millions of years and have become quite specialized. Over 75% of plants on Earth rely on pollination by animals.

In the northeast, our essential pollinators include butterflies & moths, bees & wasps, beetles, flies and hummingbirds.

Many insects will visit flowers and not necessarily pollinate them. Bumblebees are one of our most important pollinators. Due to their larger size, they are first to emerge in early Spring plus they are strong enough to reach pollen/nectar in specialized plants that many other insects can't gain access to. It's important to have an assortment of plant types, including color variations and shapes as pollinators are attracted to a wide range of flower types.

Insects and other arthropods (millipedes, centipedes, spiders & kin, sow bugs & more) at varying life stages (egg, larva, pupa, adult, nymph) are dependent on plants for food, cover and reproduction.

Insects are a highly specialized and incredibly large group of animals estimated at 900,000 living species worldwide! They are essential to our ecosystem and only 1-3% are considered pests by humans. They are as much apart of our environment as birds and mammals and their inclusion in a native habitat garden is essential and should be encouraged!

BOTANY 101

ANNUAL—plants that have fast growth and complete their life cycle (flower then set fruit) in one year then die. Native annuals produce ample overwintering seeds. Ex: Jewelweed.

PERENNIAL—plants that overwinter as roots or rootstocks. They also complete flower & set seed in one year but can live for many years. They put energy into roots, bulbs, or tubers and buds for next year. Can be either woody (trees, shrubs) or non-woody (herbaceous perennials or forbs). Perennials also overwinter as seeds in soil. Some plants are called “*short-lived perennials*” because they comparatively only live a few years.

BIENNIAL—plants that take 2 years to complete their life cycle then die. Root and leaf growth in 1st year followed by flowers and fruit set in 2nd year. Ex: Wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace.

Some plants don't fit neatly into groups and can behave in multiple ways, like Black Eyed Susan, which in the wild is considered a biennial but many varieties have been bred to live longer.

- Plants of fields, meadows, and woodland edges produce an abundance of seeds which feed birds and mammals. They rely on wind-distribution to effectively disperse their seeds (which can also be collected to plant). Many of them also spread by asexual reproduction or underground roots/rhizomes. Free plants!
- Some plants like Cardinal flower, overwinter as a grouping of leaves close to the ground called a “basal rosette”. The flower stalk will grow from this rosette in spring-summer. Other perennials grow shoots directly out of the ground from rootstocks.
- Learning to identify early spring leaves can be enjoyable and rewarding! Plus you can be aware of young plants so you don't accidentally pull them out! Best way to learn is to be patient and leave the plants to see what it grows into.