



BRUCE A. BLAKEMAN
 NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE

NATIVE PLANT SALE

OUR
7TH
 ANNUAL

supporting **NORTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY** and
THE FRIENDS OF GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE
www.garviespointmuseum.com | www.northshoreaudubon.org

WHY PLANT NATIVE?

It's simple: Birds, pollinators & wildlife depend on native plants for food, nesting and 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. Try to have berries that ripen at different times of year to provide food for migratory and overwintering species. You may supplement your garden with seed, suet, or hummingbird feeders. Birds begin to rely on bird feeders so if you start in winter time, continue throughout the season! Provide water all year—such as from a bird bath or shallow pond.

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

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



Additional plant species not listed available on day of sale. SALE TO BE HELD INDOORS IN CASE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER. All plants locally-grown, provided by Long Island Natives and Glover Perennials.

**PLANT
 PRE-ORDER BY
 TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD**

**PLANT PICK-UP
 ON SATURDAY, MAY 4TH & SUNDAY, MAY 5TH
 10:00AM-4:00PM at GARVIES POINT MUSEUM**

Pay in advance and order will be ready for contactless pick-up!
 (Other pick-up arrangements may be made if necessary)

Don't want to pre-order? Plants, books & more will be available for sale on MAY 4TH & MAY 5TH

**SPEND \$250+ TO RECEIVE 10% DISCOUNT
 NSAS & FRIENDS OF GARVIES MEMBERS GET 10% OFF ANY ORDER AMOUNT**



GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE

50 Barry Drive • Glen Cove • 516-571-8010 • 516-571-8011 • GarviesPointMuseum.com



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

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=main food source for baby birds=attract birds!

Attract butterflies to your garden with flowers & host plants for their caterpillars!

All plants are NYS/LI NATIVE with exception of few that are naturalized (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

All plants adapted to our growing zone and with proper care, will return the following year!

<p>FULL SUN, AVERAGE-DRY SOIL - DROUGHT TOLERANT (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)</p>	<p>9. Spotted Bee Balm <i>Monarda punctata</i> Dry woodlands, open areas, sandy/rocky soils Pink-white flowers, Jun-Jul. Aromatic leaves, 1-3'T. FS-PS, Avg-dry, sandy soil. Cut for rebloom, self sows. Attractive to pollinators/hummingbirds. Deer res.</p>
<p>1. Mini Creeping Phlox 'Betty' Adorable mini purple flowers 2. Creeping Phlox 'Emerald Cushion Blue' <i>Phlox subulata</i> <i>Rocky outcrops, sandy soil</i> Evergreen carpet, 4-6" T. Blue blooms, May-Jun. FS-drought tol/ deer res. Good for edges, groundcover, rock gardens, suppresses weeds. LI Native Phlox!</p>	<p>10. Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> <i>Meadows, open woodlands</i> Pink-purple petals & spiny orange cones, Jun-Jul. 3' T, FS-PS, Avg-D. Drght tol. Birds eat seeds, attracts beneficial pollinators, Silvery checkerspot larval host plant. Native to Mid-West, widely naturalized in NE and top pollinator/bird plant.</p>
<p>3. Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus <i>Opuntia humifusa</i> <i>Rocky outcrops, sandy coastal soils, dry meadows</i> LI native cactus! Evergreen succulent pads. Large beautiful, yellow flowers, Jun-Jul. Edible fruit. 4-8" T, FS, D, sandy. Drought/salt tol/Deer res. LI. AP, forms groundcover.</p>	<p>11. Hoary Mountain Mint <i>Pycnanthemum incana</i> <i>Dry habitats, open-thin woods</i> 2-3'T, FS-PSH, dry-med soil. Beautiful lavender flowers, Jul-Sept are excellent for pollinators, needs room to spread. Silvery-white foliage, Mint family. Deer res.</p>
<p>4. Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> <i>Dry meadows, roadsides</i> Clusters of white flowers, Jun-Jul w/ green, fern-like foliage. 1-3' T, FS, Avg-D. Cut for rebloom. Leaves used medicinally for 100s of years. AP/deer res/salt tolerant</p>	<p>12. Short Toothed Mountain Mint <i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i> <i>Dry meadows, grasslands</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</p>
<p>5. Butterfly Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> <i>Dry meadows, grasslands</i> Brilliant orange flowers, Jun-Aug. 1-3'T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Monarch butterfly larval food. Top rated pollinator plant. Drght tol/Deer res/salt tol.</p>	<p>13. Slender Mountain Mint <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i> <i>Dry meadows, grasslands, rocky soils</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</p>
<p>6. Purple Love Grass <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> Beautiful fog-like effect with purple flowers fading to tan, Aug-Dec. 8-14"T. Full-part sun. Sandy, rocky soil. Avg-Drought tol. Deer res/Salt tol. LI</p>	<p>14. Silverrod <i>Solidago bicolor</i> <i>Woodland edges, open woodlands, rocky outcrops</i> Full sun-PSH, 2-3'T. Only native goldenrod with White flowers! Perfect for dry shade. Clay tol/Deer res/Drgt tol. Goldenrods are important pollinator plants & provide seed for birds.</p>
<p>7. Little Bluestem Grass <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> 18-24"T. FS, Dry. Beautiful bluish tinted stems and red colored foliage in fall. Provides cover and seeds for birds. Salt tolerant/ deer resistant. Host plant variety of Skipper butterflies.</p>	<p>15. Showy Goldenrod <i>Solidago speciosa</i> <i>Dry meadows, grasslands</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. Larval host plant.</p>
<p>8. Brown Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> <i>Open woodlands, thickets</i> Deep gold daisies with brown eyes, Jul-Oct, FS-PS, D-Avg. 2-3'T. Attracts pollinators/hum. Birds eat seeds. Low maint. Drought tolerant/deer resistant. LI Native!</p>	<p>16. Sweet Goldenrod <i>Solidago odora</i> <i>Dry open woodlands, woodland edges</i> Golden yellow flowers, Aug-Oct. Clump forming habit, 3-4'T. FS-PS, drought tol. Deer res. Anise scented foliage when crushed. LI</p>

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
New England Aster	Blue Flag Iris	New Jersey Tea	Christmas Fern	Blue Wild Phlox
Wild Bergamot	Swamp Milkweed	Purple Coneflower	Showy Skullcap	Ostrich Fern
Blazing Star	White Turtlehead	Honeysuckle	Bowman's Root	White Wood Aster
Beardtongue	Culver's Root	Little Bluestem	Solomon's Seal	Foamflower
Mountain Mint	Cardinal Flower	Prickly Pear	Wild Geranium	Wild Ginger
Silverrod	Rose Mallow	Showy Goldenrod	Bee Balm	Goatsbeard

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

17. Blue-Eyed Grass *Sisyrinchium atlanticum*
Woods, marsh edges, coastal
 Starry true blue flowers, May-Jul. lily family. 6-18" T, grass-like foliage that looks good all season long. FS; Mst soil tol/drought tol. Deer res.

21. Common Milkweed *Asclepias syriaca*
Meadows, old fields, disturbed areas, grasslands
 Fragrant pink-purple flowers, Jun-Jul. 3-5' T. FS-PS, Avg. Vigorous spreader, excellent for meadow gardens/wild areas. Research shown #1 choice milkweed for monarchs. Attracts many beneficial insects/hum. Drght tol/Deer res. LI.

18. Nodding Onion *Allium cernuum*
Meadows, grasslands, rocky outcrops
 Pink "nodding" flowers, July. 12-16" T. FS-PS, Dry-Avg-M, adaptable. Forms thick stands of persistent foliage – an excellent ornamental. Pollinators/Hum. Deer res.

22. Wild Bergamot *Monarda fistulosa*
Grasslands, meadows, old fields, woodland edges
 Pink 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.

19. Northeast Beardtongue *Penstemon hirsutus*
Open woodlands, bluffs, rocky fields
 Tubular lavender flowers, Jun-Jul. 1-2' T, drought tol/deer resistant. FS-PS-PSH. Excellent garden plant, well-drained soils. Attracts pollinators/hummers. Larval host plant.

23. New England Aster *Symphotrichum novae-angliae*
Old fields, dry meadows, grasslands
 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.

20. Dense Blazing Star *Liatris spicata*
 Full sun, tolerates dry and moist soils. Spikes of fringed purple flowers, 2-4' T. Attracts many butterflies/pollinators. Host to many moth species. Deer res.

24. False Sunflower/Oxeye *Heliopsis helianthoides*
Open woodlands, thickets, river-banks
 Warm yellow-gold daisies, Jul-Sep. Forms bushy clumps. 3-5' T; FS; D-Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol. Attracts pollinators. VERY long blooming!

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

25. Golden Alexanders *Zizia aurea*
Wet meadows, floodplain forests
 Yellow umbel flowers, May-Jun. Deep green foliage. 1-2' T; PS-PSH; Avg-M. Mst soil tol. Readily self sows. Larval food Black Swallowtail butterfly/Attracts pollinators.

31. Red Cardinal Flower *Lobelia cardinalis*
River/stream corridors, floodplain forests
 Striking red flowers, Jul-Aug. 3-4' T, PS-PSH, Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves. Adaptable to garden soils.

26. Blue Flag Iris *Iris versicolor*
Wetlands, swamps, marshes, river/stream corridors
 Blue-violet flowers, June. Sword-like leaves. 2-3' T, FS-PS, Avg -M, Mst soil/salt tol. Attracts pollinators/hum. Native iris! Good for pond edges. LI

32. White Turtlehead *Chelone glabra*
Swamps, wetlands, marshes, river/stream, pond/lake shores
 Large white turtle-shaped flowers, July-Sept. 1-3', PS-PSH, Avg -M; Mst soil tol/DR Attracts pollinators/Hum/Baltimore checkerspot butterfly larval food.

27. Swamp Rose Milkweed *Asclepias incarnata*
Swamps, wetlands, marshes, river/stream corridors
 Rose pink, June-Aug. 2-4 ft, FS-PS, Avg-Moist soil. moist soil tol, Monarch larval food, high wildlife value/Hum. LI. DR. Grows well in garden setting.

33. Blue Vervain *Verbena hastata*
Wet meadows, marshes, wetland edges
 Delicate dark blue-violet flower spikes, Jul-Sept. 2-4' T; FS-PS; Moist soil tol. Attracts many pollinators/larval food source. LI

28. Red Bee Balm *Monarda didyma*
Moist woodlands
 Bright red flowers, Jun-Aug. 3-4' T; FS-PS; Avg-Mst soil tol. Aromatic foliage. Mildew/Deer resistant. Top-rated pollinator/hummer attractor.

34. Cutleaf or Tall Coneflower *Rudbeckia laciniata*
Swamps, wet meadows.
 Large, yellow sunflower like flowers, Jul-Sept. Up to 5' T. FS-PS, avg-moist soil tolerant. Seed eating fall birds. LI Native relative of Black eyed susan!

29. Bee Balm *Monarda 'Mahogany'*
Moist woodlands
 Beautiful fuchsia flowers, Jul-Aug. Up to 3' T. Fragrant foliage. Attracts hummingbirds. Long blooming, deadhead for more blooms. FS-PS, moist soil tol./mildew resistant.

35. Swamp Rose Mallow *Hibiscus moscheutos*
Marshes, wetlands, swamps
 Native hibiscus! Large pink or white blooms, Jul-Sept. Shrublike. Up to 5' W, 4-6' T, FS, Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res/salt tolerant. Larval food for skippers, hairstreaks, & wood nymph butterflies/Hum. LI.

30. Great Blue Lobelia *Lobelia siphilitica*
Wet meadows, river/stream corridors, floodplain forests
 Intense blue flowers, Jul-Sept. 2-3' T. PS-PSH. Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves. Popular garden plant.

36. Culver's Root *Veronicastrum virginicum 'Adoration'*
 Lofty vertical statement. Lilac-pink flower spikes, Jun-Aug. Whorled leaves. 4-5' T. FS; Mst soil tol/Deer res. Highly attractive to pollinators.

37. King of the Meadow *Thalictrum pubescens*
Wet meadows, river/lake shores, forest edges
 Towering stems topped with clouds of cream flowers, Jun-Jul. strong vertical presence, up to 6' T. PS-FS; Avg-Mst soil tol/Deer res. Good for pollinators.

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

38. Woodland Stonecrop *Sedum ternatum* 'Larinem Park'

Moist, rocky slopes

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 & south of LI, NE native sedum!

40. Jacob's Ladder *Polemonium reptans* *Moist woodlands, Damp woods, open woodlands*

Moist woodlands, Damp woods, open woodlands

Handsome green foliage. Light blue flowers, May-Jun. Sprawling habit. 10-16"T; PS-SH, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Attracts pollinators.

39. Wild Strawberry *Fragaria virginiana*

Open fields, meadows, forest edges

White flowers, bears sweet, red berries in June eaten by 29+ bird species. 4-6" T, FS-PS, adaptable soil. Forms groundcover, under taller perennials. Lawn alternative. Special value for native bees. Hairstreak & skipper larval host.

41. Wild Geranium *Geranium maculatum*

Open, moist woodlands, forest edges

Light pink-lavender flowers, May-Jun. 14-18" T; PS-PSH, Avg; Early spring nectar source for bumblebee queens. Attracts pollinators. Deer resistant. FS if moist soil.

42. Golden Groundsel *Senecio aurea*

Wet meadows, roadsides, damp forests

12-24"T, PS-Sun. Dry-Avg-M soil. Excellent groundcover, with beautiful yellow spring flowers. Known to compete with invasive Garlic Mustard! Deer res.

LOW-GROWING SHRUBS. Woody. Some groundcovers, sizes are estimated maximum height

43. Wintergreen or Teaberry *Gaultheria procumbens*

Woodlands, bogs, rocky outcrops

Beautiful woody, evergreen groundcover, up to 6"T. FS-PS. White urn-shaped flowers produce small red berries eaten by birds & small animals. Wintergreen aroma of crushed leaves. 10+ bird species consume berries.

47. Black Huckleberry *Gaylussacia baccata*

Woodlands, open woodlands

3x3'; FS-PS; Avg-Dry soil; Urn-shaped red flowers, late spring. Edible sweet fruit in summer/early fall; 24 + species consume berries. Thrives in acidic soil.

44. Bearberry *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

Rocky outcrops, sandy coastal soils, maritime dunes

Up to 1' T, FS-PS; white bell-shaped flowers, red berries, attracts 34+ species of birds, forms beautiful dense woody-groundcover. Does well in sandy, poor soils with ample sun.

48. Sweetfern *Comptonia peregrina*

Woodland edges, rocky outcrops, sandy coastal soils

2-4'T. FS-PS, dry-avg-moist, sandy soil. Low-growing deciduous shrub. Not true fern. Pleasant fragrance when crushed. Can form small colony over time. Larval: 64+ species of lepidoptera Gray hairstreak butterfly. Salt tol/deer res.

45. Low Bush Blueberry *Vaccinium angustifolium*

Woodlands, open woodlands, old fields

2'T, acidic soil; low-growing blueberry, white bell-shaped flowers, summer berries, eaten by 37+ species; 2+ plants to increase berry production. FS for best fruit. Vibrant fall color.

49. Sheep Laurel *Kalmia angustifolia*

Wetland margins, bogs, swamps, sandy coastal soils

Tough, leathery foliage and beautiful rose-pink flowers in spring. Full sun-part sh, adaptable soil. Up to 2-3'T. Evergreen.

46. Fragrant Sumac *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro Low'

Dry woodlands, rocky outcrops

Great for erosion control. Full sun-part sun, adaptable to well-drained soil. Lower growing sumac, provides great cover and fruit for birds. Up to 2'T/6' spread. Showy groundcover/hedge. Lower growing variety. Beautiful fall foliage.

50. New Jersey Tea *Ceanothus americana*

Dry rocky slopes, banks

Fragrant, white flowers, May-Jul. Low-shrub 2-3' T; S-PS; Avg-D; purple-black fruit summer food; Adapts to nutrient-poor soil/salt tolerant. Excellent pollinators & larval food for azures, moths, & skippers; Hum

51. Northern Bush Honeysuckle *Diervilla lonicera*

Woodland edges, open woodlands

Attractive small-mounding shrub. Yellow, long-tubed flowers AP/hum. Jun-Aug. 3'T/3'W. FS-PS, Dry-Avg. Food plant for Laurel sphinx & clearwing moths. Beautiful fall color. May be pruned after bloom, flowers bloom on *old wood*. Not to be confused with non-native invasive bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera mackii*).

VINES - vigorous growers with excellent wildlife value. All come trellised/staked. Vines make great groundcovers too!

52. Virginia Creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

Woodlands, woodland edges, disturbed areas

Attractive, palmate green leaves turn brilliant red in the fall with quality, high fat fruit for fall migratory birds. FS-PS-SH, adaptable soil/salt tol. Larval host plant. Woody with age. One of the best wall vines, clings to brick/stone/fencing/trees. LI

53. Virgin's Bower *Clematis virginiana*

Our native clematis!

Wet meadows, stream/river corridors, wood & wetland edges

White flowers, Jul-Sept. Bright green summer foliage. FS-PS, Avg-M soil. Perennial vine, good for trellis/fencerows/hedges. Attracts beneficial pollinators. Salt tolerant.

54. Trumpet Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*

Damp forests, wetland edges, swamp margins

Scarlet red with yellow-orange throat, May-Jun, and sporadically throughout summer. FS-PS; adaptable soil. Top hummingbird attractor! Vigorous twining vine, grow with vertical trellis or as groundcover. Salt tolerant. Native honeysuckle!

PART SUN-SHADE - ADAPTABLE/AVERAGE - MOIST, WELL-DRAINED SOIL

<p>55. Partridgeberry <i>Mitchella repens</i> <i>Rich woodlands, wet forests-wet sandy soils</i> White-pink, 4-petaled flowers, at end of creeping stem, May-July. Beautiful, delicate evergreen groundcover. PSH-SH. Bright red berry often persists into winter.</p>	<p>62. Bowman's Root <i>Porteranthus/Gillenia trifoliata</i> <i>Dry-damp woodlands, woodland edges</i> Starry white, pink tinged flowers, Jun-Jul. 24-30" T. PS-FS, Avg -M. Mounding habit with unique, flowing foliage. Deer res.</p>
<p>56. Wild Ginger <i>Asarum canadense</i> <i>Woodlands</i> Beautiful, kidney-shaped leaves with unique tube-shaped dark purple flowers; 6-12" T. Woodland groundcover. PS-SH; Rich soil, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res.</p>	<p>63. Wild Sarsaparilla <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> LIMITED <i>Open woodlands, slopes</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.</p>
<p>57. Foamflower '<i>Running Tapestry</i>' <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> <i>Woodlands, floodplain forests, mountain streams</i> Lush green leaves with radiant red hearts. Running habit. Foamy white flowers attract early pollinators, May-Jun. 8-12"T. Evergreen. PS-SH, Avg-M soil. Beautiful native groundcover! DR. Natural variation discovered in the wild many years ago.</p>	<p>64. Showy Skullcap <i>Scutellaria serrata</i> <i>Rich woodlands, open clearings in woods</i> Blue snap-dragon like flowers, May-June. Purple edged leaves. 1-2'T; PS-FS; adaptable to rich soil. Attracts pollinators. Lovely well-behaved woodland garden plant.</p>
<p>58. Wild Blue Phlox <i>Phlox divaricata</i> <i>Rich open woodlands, forest edges</i> Blue 5 petaled flowers, Spring. Up to 12" T. PS-SH, Avg-dry soil. Slowly spreads by rhizomes. Attractive to pollinators, birds.</p>	<p>65. Solomon's Seal <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> <i>Woodlands, stream banks, forest edges</i> White flowers that appear dipped in green, May. 18-24"T; PS-PSH-SH; adaptable soil. Lovely arching stems. Showy blue fruits in the fall eaten by birds/AP. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res.</p>
<p>59. Pennsylvania Sedge <i>Carex pensylvanica</i> <i>Dry woods</i> Fine-textured, semi-evergreen. 8" tall. PSun-SH, Drght tol/Deer res. Useful as lawn alternative, groundcover, woodlands, accents.</p>	<p>66. Wild Columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> <i>Rocky ledges, woodland slopes</i> Red w/ yellow tubed flower, May-June, 18-24"T, PS-PSH, Avg. Deer res/Salt tol. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Self seeds readily. Larval host plant. Well-drained soil.</p>
<p>60. Marsh Marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i> <i>Wetland & swamp margins, river/stream corridors</i> Butter-yellow flowers, Apr-May. Glossy, round leaves. 12" T. FS -PS, M-Avg. Mst soil tol. Important nectar source for emerging bumblebee queens. Summer dormant. Not to be confused with non-native invasive Lesser Celandine!</p>	<p>67. White Wood Aster <i>Eurybia/Aster divaricatus</i> <i>Dry woodlands</i> Delicate, white flowers, Aug-Sept. 18-24"T. PS-PSH-SH. Dry-Avg soil. Great for woodland gardens/dry shade. Attracts pollinators.</p>
<p>61. Virginia Bluebells <i>Mertensia virginica</i> <i>Rich woodlands, stream banks</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</p>	<p>68. Zig-Zag Goldenrod <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> <i>Woodlands, mountains</i> Golden yellow flowers on slender panicles, Aug-Oct. 2-3'T, FS-PS, Good for shady, moist areas. Drght tol/Deer res. Excellent late-summer nectar source and winter seeds.</p>
<p>69. Goatsbeard <i>Aruncus dioicus</i> <i>Limited</i> <i>Moist woodlands, river/stream corridors, mountain slopes,</i> Sprays of creamy white flowers, Jun-Jul. Upright habit, 3-5' T. PS-PSH. M-Avg. Mst soil tol. Rich soil. Attracts many beneficial insects and pollinators! Larval food plant: dusky azure butterfly</p>	

FERNS Excellent for shaded-part sun areas to add texture and cover. All deer res. In height order.

<p>70. Maidenhair Fern <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> <i>Rich woodlands, rocky banks</i> Delicate, graceful, light green fronds, purple when emerging. 1-2' T, Moist-rich, well-drained soil. PS-SH, moist soil tolerant. Great for woodland garden.</p>	<p>73. New York Fern <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis.</i> Delicate fronds, 1-2' T. Spreads by rhizomes, fills in large areas. PS, Mst soil tol.</p>
<p>71. Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> <i>Wood streambanks, rocky shaded slopes</i> Evergreen. 12-18"T. PS-PSH, Avg-M. Great for woodland gardens. Part SH-shade</p>	<p>74. Cinnamon Fern <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> <i>Swamps, wetland edges, bottomland forests</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. Tolerant FS if consistent moisture. Nice fall color.</p>
<p>72. Lady Fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> <i>Meadows, woods, ravines</i> 1-2'T. PS-SH-FS, Avg-M, moist soil tolerant. Lacy textured leaves. FS if moist soil.</p>	<p>75. Ostrich Fern <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> <i>Woodlands, moist soils</i> 3-4+' T, PS-PSH; Avg-M; beautiful foliage for shade. Most soil tol. Spread via rhizomes to form beautiful colonies.</p>

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

Native shrubs have beautiful pollinator attracting blooms & provide berries in summer-fall. Some provide winter food. Sizes given are approximate, most shrubs are slow-growing and can be pruned. Under optimal conditions (sunlight, soil, space) may reach maximum size after many years. Multiple shrubs increases cross-pollination = fruit
Shrubs also provide essential nesting, cover, and preening locations for birds.

Medium height shrubs, up to 6 feet tall	
<p>76. Meadowsweet <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> <i>Wet meadows, bogs, pond/lake shores</i> Rose-pink, steeple shaped flower clusters, attracts many beneficial insects. Mounding habit, great for nesting/cover for birds, hedging. Up to 4'T/3'W. FS-Moist soil tol. Yellow fall foliage. Deer res. LI</p>	<p>80. Carolina Rose <i>Rosa carolina</i> <i>Dry rocky slopes, banks</i> Native rose! 2-3" hot pink blooms with yellow center Jun-Jul. 2-5'T. FS-PS. Dry-Avg-Medium soil. All roses need well-draining soil. Butterfly larval host plant. Rose fruit (rose hips) are high in Vitamin C and consumed by birds. Roses are great choices for shelter, nesting, and privacy for birds and small mammals.</p>
<p>77. Smooth Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'</i> <i>Open, deep woods, rocky slopes, outcrops, stream banks</i> Native hydrangea! Full sun- PSH, best in moist, well-drained soil, but highly adaptable. Beautiful large white blooms attract pollinators. 3-5'T/3-5'W. Blooms on new wood so can be pruned in spring. Naturally occurring variety. Host of Hydrangea sphinx moth.</p>	<p>81. Mapleleaf Viburnum <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> <i>Woodlands, dry woodlands</i> 5'T/5'W. PS-SH. Attractive maple-shaped leaves with beautiful fall color. Flowers attract pollinators, Spring. Dark blue fruit in summer. Great small shrub for dry shade!</p>
<p>78. Flowering Raspberry <i>Rubus odoratus</i> <i>Rocky woods, woodland edges</i> Beautiful, showy, fragrant pink flowers, June-Jul. PS-SH, Avg-Moist. 5'T/3'W. Berries in late summer, high sugar content for birds. Beautiful, under-utilized shrub!</p>	<p>82. Summersweet <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> <i>Swamps, wetland margins, river/pond shores</i> 6-10'T/4-6'W, FS-PS-SH, Avg-Moist soil; beautiful white fragrant flowers in summer; attracts many pollinators & hummingbirds; LI. Salt tolerant/deer resistant</p>
<p>79. Black Raspberry <i>Rubus occidentalis 'Munger'</i> Yummy! Heavy producer of large black raspberries around July. Prune branches after fruiting to encourage better growth following year. 40+ species eat fruit, 12+ species nest in brambles. Full sun. Great for bird cover & nesting.</p>	
Medium-Large Shrubs, 5-6+ feet	
<p>83. Swamp Azalea <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> <i>Swamps, wetland margins, lake/pond shores</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</p>	<p>87. Highbush Blueberry <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> 88. Vaccinium corymbosum 'Blue Crop' <i>Wetland margins, lake/pond shores</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. Salt tol. 2 plants increase cross pollination/berry production. Vibrant fall color!</p>
<p>84. Pinxterbloom Azalea <i>Azalea periclymoides</i> <i>Woodland understory, woodlands</i> 6-9'T/6-12' W. Dense, bushy shrub has beautiful fragrant pink tubular flowers, early spring that attract hummingbirds/butterflies. Moist, well-drained soil. FS-PSH. Tolerate dry, sandy, rocky soil, compacted, even periodic flooding.</p>	<p>89. Bayberry <i>Myrica/Morella pensylvanicum</i> <i>Maritime dunes, salt marsh edges</i> 10'T/10'W, 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</p>
<p>85. Inkberry <i>Ilex glabra 'compacta'</i> <i>Wetlands, bog margins, coastal brackish soils</i> 3-4'T/5-6'W, broadleaf evergreen shrub. FS-PSH. Fruit consumed by waxwings, robins, thrasher, mockingbird, catbird. **Need male & female for fruit production** Not sexed.</p>	<p>90. Red-twig Dogwood <i>Cornus sericea</i> <i>Wet meadows, swamp edges, pond/lake shores</i> 10' H&W, FS-PS; white flowers in Spring; berries persist thru winter & serve as early spring food, red stems give winter interest; bluebirds, cardinals, catbirds, grosbeaks, orioles, robins, tanagers, waxwings, woodpeckers. Salt tol/deer res</p>
<p>86. Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> <i>Swamps, wetlands</i> 8'T/8'W, FS-PSH, moist soil tolerant; excellent nesting sites, hummingbirds visit flowers, wetland birds eat seeds, unique rounded flowers. Summer food, nesting. Salt tol/deer res. LI</p>	<p>91. Winterberry Holly <i>Ilex verticillata</i> <i>Wetland margins, damp forests, pond/lake shores</i> 6-10' H&W, FS-PSH; Moist soil tol; Male & female plant needed for berry production, red berries persist through winter; attracts thrushes, robins, bluebirds, sapsuckers, mockingbirds; LI. MALE & FEMALE PLANTS AVAILABLE</p>
<p>92. Black Elderberry <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> <i>Wetland edges, pond/lake shores, wet meadows</i> Arching shrub 12-15'T; FS-PSH; Mst soil/salt 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. LI</p>	

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

Large Shrub—Small Trees

<p>93. Spicebush <i>Lindera benzoin</i> Woodlands, damp forests 6-12' H&W, PS-SH-FS; Avg-moist. Small-beautiful yellow flowers attract pollinators before leaves, April. Red berries late summer, aromatic leaves. Larval food: Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly & silk moth; 15+ species & preferred by thrushes. Dioecious. Not sexed. Salt tol/Deer res.</p>	<p>97. Flowering Dogwood <i>Cornus/Benthamidia florida</i> Woodland understory, woodland edges 20-25' T, Sun-P. Shade; large "flowers" in May, red fruit in late summer is important food source for migratory birds; 36+ species eat fruit. Monoecious.</p>
<p>94. Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Woodlands, open woodlands 10-20'T, understory shrub last to bloom in late fall Oct-Dec. Provides nectar late in season and hosts beneficial insects. Good as hedge, shrub border. PS-SH-Sun, adaptable soil. LI</p>	<p>98. American Chestnut <i>Castanea dentata</i> Moist woodlands, stream banks Bring back the chestnuts! Once towering trees of the northeast, fungal blight in 1904 nearly wiped them out. They now survive as large shrubs and small trees up to 20'T. Sun-part sh-sh, medium soil moisture. Nuts consumed by animals. Larval food for wide variety of butterflies & moths.</p>
<p>95. Smooth Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> Woodlands, woodland edges 15-25' T, FS-PSH; 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. Salt tolerant/deer resistant. Monoecious.</p>	<p>99. Paw Paw <i>Asimina triloba</i> Moist woodlands, stream banks Small shrub-short tree. 20-30'Tx10-20'W. Larval host plant of Zebra swallowtail butterfly (LI is northernmost range). Delicious edible fruit consumed by mammals.</p>
<p>96. Striped/Snakebark Maple <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> Woodland understory 15-25' T. Part sun-part shade. Beautiful native, understory tree with bright yellow fall foliage. Tolerate part-full shade. Woodland bird nesting. Prefers well-drained, acidic soil.</p>	<p>100. Sweetbay Magnolia <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> Swamps, damp forests, wetland edges 20-30'T x 10-15'W. Small, understory semi-evergreen tree with large beautiful white blooms late Spring. Best in moist soil, FS-PSH. Dark green, glossy leaves. Tolerant waterlogged soil/periodic drought. Fall fruit choice of kingbird, mockingbird, robin, thrush, vireos.</p>

Medium-Large Trees

<p>101. Eastern Arborvitae/Eastern White Cedar <i>Thuja occidentalis 'Nigra'</i> Meadows, wet forests, swamps 20-30'Tx 5-10'W. Full sun-part sun, avg-moist soil. Evergreen leaves. Used as hedge, screening. Great for nesting sites. Great year round cover. Seeds consumed by birds.</p>	<p>104. Eastern Redcedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Old fields, roadsides, maritime dunes 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 use this tree.</p>
<p>102. American Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> Old fields, dry uplands 20-70'T, occasionally behaves as shrub depending on soil conditions. Full sun, dry-moist, well drained soil. Yellow bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Orange fleshy fruit in fall, best flavor after first frost. Highly consumed by opossum, deer, birds, raccoons, & more. Dioecious.</p>	<p>105. Eastern White Pine <i>Pinus strobus</i> Woodlands, wetland edges, mountains Nutritious cones provide food for 38+ bird species. Important for nesting & year-round cover. Up to 80'T, 20-25'W, largest conifer in NE. Evergreen. FS-PS. Monoecious.</p>
<p>103. American Holly <i>Ilex opaca</i> Woodlands, woodland edges, old fields 40-50'T, 20-40'W, FS-PSH, 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. Dioecious. Salt tolerant/deer resistant</p>	<p>106. White Oak <i>Quercus alba</i> Woodlands 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-growing tree. Salt tolerant. Monoecious.</p>

THE BIRDS & THE BEES:

Plants, particularly shrubs & trees, are either Dioecious: male and female flowers on SEPARATE plants or Monoecious: male and female flowers on SAME plant. Male flowers provide pollen. If pollinated, female flowers will produce fruit. Trees must reach a certain age (sexual maturity) before flowering. You can determine whether a shrub or tree is "male" or "female" by examining the flowers of a "mature" tree. For this reason, most trees DO NOT come sexed from nursery (too young). It is recommend to plant shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants in multiples to increase cross-pollination and fruit production. This is important if you want your shrub/tree to produce fruit.

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 support 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 wider variety of wildlife and looks more aesthetically pleasing!
- 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, and 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 varied stages of insect life that will be attracted to them!

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**', some deter native insects and wildlife (which is their goal!) from browsing and feeding, some have no nectar and don't produce fruit (sterile). Studies have shown #1 change that deters insects & wildlife is color leaf change. Don't purchase native plant cultivars with purple leaves and expect to attract hungry insects!

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 in the morning.
- Be patient in Spring! Some perennials are slow to emerge including Joe Pye, milkweeds, hibiscus 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 & family.

HAPPY GARDENING!

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 large 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.

Native Alternatives to common non-native plants

No plant can occupy the same place at the same time. Native is always best. These non-native plants are also invasive, which means they spread to natural areas, kill and replace native plants and decrease wildlife diversity.

Non-native	Non-native issue	Native	Native plant traits & benefits
Japanese Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	Kills trees & shrubs. Smothers forest floor preventing native wildflowers.	Trumpet Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>)	Vine, beautiful flowers to attract hummingbirds
English Ivy (Hedera)		Virginia Creeper (<i>Parthenocissus</i>)	Woody groundcover/vine. Climbs trees but does not kill them. High fat fall fruit for birds.
Butterfly Bush (<i>Buddleia spp.</i>)	Does not provide larval food for any native butterfly. Spreads to natural areas.	Summersweet (<i>Clethra</i>) Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus</i>) NJ Tea (<i>Ceanothus</i>)	Showy flowers for pollinators, native alt have beautiful scent, BB does not. Larval food plant for butterflies.
Burning Bush (<i>Euonymus</i>)	Highly invasive, outcompetes with native shrubs.	Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>)	Vibrant fall color, prized fruit consumed by 34+ species of birds
Forsythia spp.	Forms monoculture, no wildlife value.	Spicebush (<i>Lindera</i>)	Yellow flowers early spring, prized bird fruit
Japanese Barberry (<i>Berberis</i>)	Thorns, highly invasive, little wildlife value.	Bayberry (<i>Myrica</i>)	No thorns, tough shrub, high tolerance poor conditions. Birds love waxy fruit.
Japanese Holly (<i>Ilex crenata</i>)	Spreads into woods outcompeting native shrubs. Wildflowers can't grow in its shade.	Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)	Native evergreen holly. Berries enjoyed by birds.
Common Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i>)	Highly adaptable and spreads to natural areas	Black Elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i>)	Easily pruned to create hedge. Beautiful white flowers and delicious fruit for people and birds!

We strongly encourage the removal and proper disposal of these non-native and highly invasive plants from your garden/natural areas.

Shrubs/Trees

Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*)
 Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*)
 Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
 Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
 Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
 Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
 Bamboo (*Phyllostachys spp.*)

Vines

Porcelain Berry (*Ampleopsis glandulosa*)
 Mile A Minute (*Persicaria perfoliata*)
 English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
 Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)
 Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*)
 Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)
 Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Herbaceous Flowers

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
 Lesser Celandine (*Ficaria verna*)

NATIVE: species that evolved within a geographical area with intricate relationships to the surrounding ecosystem (plants, animals, climate).

NON-NATIVE: organism that evolved in a region elsewhere from where it is found.

INVASIVE: non-native species that overpopulates and damages new environment.

NATURALIZED: species not in its native habitat but successfully reproduces. Does not necessarily cause harm, however, some naturalized may become invasive.

VARIETY: occurs naturally without human intervention and seeds are true to type. (Tiarella 'running tapestry' for example)

CULTIVAR/NATIVAR: short for "cultivated variety". Cultivated or bred by humans to emphasize a desired trait. Seed not usually true to type (reproduced asexually, cuttings or clones). Some cultivars don't produce original benefits of plants like pollen, nectar, or fruit.

HYBRIDS: cross-pollination of two species. Occurs in nature. Man-made hybrids are usually for aesthetic value only and may be sterile, providing little wildlife value.

GARVIES & NSAS NATIVE PLANT SALE 2024 ORDER FORM

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	HERB. PERENNIALS/ LOW-SHRUBS/VINES		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL
1	Mini Creeping Phlox	1 QT—14.50			32	White Turtlehead	1 QT—12.50		
2	Creeping Phlox 'Emld Cush Blue'	1 QT—12.00			33	Blue Vervain	4 QT—19		
3	Prickly Pear Cactus	1 QT—14.00			34	Cutleaf Coneflower	1 QT—11.50		
4	Yarrow	1 QT—12.50			35	Swamp Rose Mallow	1 GAL—20.5		
5	Butterfly Milkweed	1 QT—14.00			36	Culver's Root	3 QT — 26		
6	Purple Love Grass	1 QT—12.50			37	King of the Meadow	1.5 GAL—33		
7	Little Bluestem Grass	1 QT—12.50			38	Woodland Stonecrop	1 QT—12.50		
8	Brown Eyed Susan	1 QT—12.50			39	Wild Strawberry	1 QT—14.00		
9	Spotted Bee Balm	3 QT —19			40	Jacob's Ladder	3 QT—20		
10	Purple Coneflower	1 GAL—20.5			41	Wild Geranium	3 QT—21		
11	Hoary Mountain Mint	1 QT—12.50			42	Golden Groundsel	3 QT—20		
12	Short Tooth Mtn Mint	4"PT—10			43	Wintergreen	4"pot—19		
13	Slender Mountain Mint	3 QT —19			44	Bearberry	1 QT—18		
14	Silverrod	3 QT —19			45	Blueberry, lowbush 3 QT-27/ 2/50			
15	Showy Goldenrod	3 QT —19			46	Fragrant Sumac	3 GAL—54		
16	Sweet Goldenrod	3 QT —19			47	Huckleberry, Black	1 QT—20		
17	Blue-Eyed Grass	2 QT—17.90			48	Sweetfern	3 QT—31		
18	Nodding Onion	1 QT—14.50			49	Sheep Laurel	1 GAL—26		
19	Northeast Beardtongue	3 QT—20.50			50	New Jersey Tea	2 GAL—46		
20	Dense Blazing Star	1 GAL—20.5			51	Bush Honeysuckle	1 GAL—34		
21	Common Milkweed	2-cell pk—8			52	Virginia Creeper	3 QT— 31.50		
22	Wild Bergamot	4 QT—19			53	Virgin's Bower	4 QT — 34		
23	New England Aster	4 QT—19			54	Trumpet Honeysuckle	4 QT— 32		
24	False Sunflower/Oxeye	1 QT—13.50			55	Partridgeberry	1 QT—14.00		
25	Golden Alexanders	3 QT—19			56	Wild Ginger	1 QT—14.00		
26	Blue Flag Iris	3 QT—20			57	Foamflower 'Run Tap'	3 QT—21		
27	Rose Milkweed	1 QT—12.50			58	Wild Blue Phlox	1 QT—12.50		
28	Bee Balm, Red	4 QT—19			59	Pennsylvania Sedge	1 QT—14.00		
29	Bee Balm, 'Mahogany'	4 QT—19			60	Marsh Marigold	1 QT—15.00		
30	Great Blue Lobelia	1 QT—12.50			61	Virginia Bluebells	1 QT—12.50		
31	Red Cardinal Flower	1 QT—12.50			62	Bowman's Root	3 QT—25		
COLUMN 1					COLUMN 2				

POT SIZE BASED ON VOLUME, VARY BY SUPPLIER

4" POT: 4" diagonal, 1 pint
1 QT: 3.5" square, 5"T or 4.25" sq, 4.75"T
3 QT: 6.75" Diameterx6"T or 6.5"Dx7"T
4 QT: 7.25"Dx7"T
1 GAL: 6.25"Dx6.5"T

1.5GAL: 7.5"Dx8"T
2 GAL: 9"Dx8.25"T
9.75"Dx8.5"T
3 GAL: 11.5"Dx9.75"T

**PLEASE INQUIRE FOR PLANTS NOT LISTED,
THEY MAY BE AVAILABLE!**

**Additional plant species not listed available on
day of sale!**

PRE-ORDERS DUE APRIL 23

Thank you for your support!

PERENNIALS/FERNS/SHRUB		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	SHRUBS/TREES		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL
63	Wild Sarsaparilla	3 QT—37			85	Inkberry	3 GAL-54. 2/100		
64	Skullcap	3 QT—24.50			86	Buttonbush	3 GAL—46		
65	Solomon's Seal	3 QT—23			87	Blueberry, Highbsh	3QT—32.		
66	Wild Columbine	3 QT—19			88	Blueberry 'Blue Crop'	4QT—32. 2/60		
67	White Wood Aster	1 QT—12.50			89	Bayberry	3 QT—27		
68	Zig zag Goldenrod	3 QT—19			90	Dogwood, Red-Twig	2 GAL—35		
69	Goatsbeard	3 QT—21			91	Winter Holly	3Q-31 2/60 #M: __#F: __		
70	Maidenhair Fern	1 QT—14.00			92	Elderberry	1.5 GAL—40		
71	Christmas Fern	3 QT—22			93	Spicebush	2 GAL—35		
72	Lady Fern	3 QT—21			94	Witch-Hazel, Am	3 GAL—54		
73	New York Fern	1 GAL—22			95	Serviceberry	1 GAL—29		
74	Cinnamon Fern	3 QT—22			96	Striped Maple	1.5 GAL— 47		
75	Ostrich Fern	1 QT—14.00			97	Dogwood, Flowering	3 GAL—58		
76	Meadowsweet	1.5 GAL—40			98	Chestnut, American	1 QT—18		
77	Smooth Hydrangea	3 GAL —62			99	Paw Paw	3 GAL —74		
78	Raspberry, Flowering	2 GAL—46			100	Magnolia	2 GAL—42		
79	Raspberry, Blk 'Munger'	3 QT — 27			101	Eastern Arborvitae	1 GAL—22. 2/40		
80	Carolina Rose	1 GAL—26			102	Persimmon	5 GAL—74		
81	Maple leaf Viburnum	1 GAL—32			103	American Holly	3 GAL—56		
82	Summersweet	2 GAL—35			104	Eastern Redcedar	2 GAL—46		
83	Azalea, Swamp	3 QT—33			105	Pine, Eastern White	3 GAL—50		
84	Azalea, Pinxter	3 GAL—58			106	Oak, White	2 GAL—46		
COLUMN 3					COLUMN 4				
					Subtotal (Columns 1+2+3+4)				
Friends or North Shore Audubon DISCOUNT: 10% MEMBER &/OR OVER \$250									
SUBTOTAL INCLUDING DISCOUNTS									
NYS SALES TAX (8.625%)									
Payable: Friends of Garvies Point Museum					GRAND TOTAL				
REMIT FORM WITH CHECK TO MUSEUM'S ADDRESS, FILLABLE PDF AVAIL. ONLINE, EMAIL TO VNATALE@NASSAUCOUNTYNY.GOV & WE WILL FOLLOW UP FOR CREDIT CARD INFO									

LAST NAME, FIRST		PHONE #:	
ADDRESS			
E-MAIL:		ORDER TOTAL:	Total # of plants:
<i>Consider sending a check to save us CC fees! Thank you!</i>		CIRCLE PICK-UP-> 5/4 OR 5/5 ALT DATE _____	
_____ check # _____ charge _____ cash		CONTACT YOU FOR CREDIT CARD PAYMENT? YES _____	