



BRUCE A. BLAKEMAN
NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE

5th Annual NATIVE PLANT SALE Fundraiser for
NORTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY &
THE FRIENDS of GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE
www.garviespointmuseum.com • www.northshoreaudubon.org
100+ native plants available this year!

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. 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. 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.

SEND PRE-ORDERS BY SUNDAY, MAY 15

PLANT PICK-UP ON Sat, June 4 from 10AM-4PM at

GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE

50 BARRY DRIVE, GLEN COVE, NY 11542 516-571-8010

Pay in advance and order will be ready for contactless pick-up! Just drive up along traffic circle and look for your name. *(Other pick-up arrangements can be made if necessary)*

Additional plants, books & more will be available for sale on SAT JUNE 4

NSAS & FRIENDS OF GARVIES MEMBERS RECEIVE 10% DISCOUNT

Spend over \$500.00 and receive additional 10% discount!

HOW IT WORKS: Every winter we order a certain amount of plants for our sale. We fulfill your orders on first come, first served basis. If you order & pay we will reserve the plants for you. **KEEP IN MIND:** We always do our best to get you the plants you want and your satisfaction is *incredibly important* to us! We fully rely on the nurseries to provide plants. However, plants are living things and on occasion there can be crop failure or not enough growth to sell. **ONCE** your order is received, we will confirm plants are available and get back to you. If any are not, we will offer any available substitutions at that time. **WE** also offer day of plant sale credit if necessary. *Thank you for supporting us and for your understanding!*

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=main food source for baby birds=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)

<p>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</p>	<p>8. 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</p>
<p>2. Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> Clusters of white flowers, Jun-Jul w/ green, fern-like foliage. 2-3' T, FS, Avg-D. Cut for rebloom. Leaves used medicinally for 100s of years. AP/deer res.</p>	<p>9. 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>10. Stiff-leaved Aster <i>Symphotrichum linarifolius</i> Pale blue flowers, Jul-Oct. Stiff, needle like glossy foliage, mounding. 1-2' T. FS, drought, poor, sandy, soil tolerant. Deer res. LI.</p>
<p>4. Pearly Everlasting <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> Clusters of white flowers with pearly colored bracts, Jul-Aug. Beautiful woolly foliage, 1-3' T. FS-PS. Dry-Avg-M. Poor soil tolerant. Finished blooms preserved until frost, can be cut & dried. Host for American Lady butterfly!</p>	<p>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, birds eat seeds.</p>
<p>5. 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</p>	<p>12. Heath Aster <i>Symphotrichum/Aster ericoides</i> Small white flowers, gold centers, Sep-Oct. 2-3' T. Cut back early for shorter, bushier plant. FS-PS, D-Avg. Deer res. Great late season pollinator source. Spreads easily. Pearl Crescent butterfly larval host.</p>
<p>6. Black Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</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.</p>	<p>13. 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</p>
<p>7. Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 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.</p>	<p>14. Sweet Goldenrod <i>Solidago odora</i> Golden yellow flowers, Aug-Oct. Clump forming habit, 3-4'T. FS-drought tol. Deer res. Anise scented foliage when crushed. LI</p>

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

<p>15. 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.</p>	<p>18. 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.</p>
<p>16. Barren Strawberry <i>Waldsteinea fragarioides</i> Yellow flowers to 8" T, Apr-May. Foliage, 4-6" T. FS-PS-SH, drought tol/deer res. Named for strawberry-looking foliage, not a true strawberry. Forms dense, weed smothering evergreen mat.</p>	<p>19. 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</p>
<p>17. 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 & south of LI, NE native sedum!</p>	<p>20. 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.</p>
<p>21. 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.</p>	

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

<p>22. Blue Wild Indigo <i>Baptisia australis</i> Violet-blue pea-like flowers, May-Jun. Beautiful color in early spring. 3-4'T. Shrub-like. Interesting fruit pods. NY native. Wild Indigo Duskywing butterfly larval plant.</p>	<p>27. Slender Mountain Mint <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</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>23. Spotted Bee Balm <i>Monarda punctata</i> 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>28. 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</p>
<p>24. Bowman's Root <i>Porteranthus/Gillenia trifoliata</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>29. 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.</p>
<p>25. Foxglove Beardtongue <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> White-pink 1" tubular flowers, Jun-Jul. 3-4'T. FS-PS, adaptable to dry-med soils. Attracts long-tongued pollinators including hummingbirds!</p>	<p>30. 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. VERY long blooming!</p>
<p>26. 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.</p>	<p>31. 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.</p>

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

<p>32. Blue-Eyed Grass <i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i> 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.</p>	<p>40. Garden Phlox <i>Phlox paniculata 'Ella Jane'</i> Purple 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-Atl & North central US. Naturalized in NY. Attracts many butterflies!</p>
<p>33. 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.</p>	<p>41. Culver's Root <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> Lofty vertical statement. white-lavender flower spikes, Jun-Aug. Whorled leaves. 4-7' T. FS; Mst soil tol/Deer res. Highly attractive to pollinators.</p>
<p>34. 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.</p>	<p>42. 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.</p>
<p>35. Blue Flag Iris <i>Iris versicolor</i> Blue flowers, June. Sword-like leaves. 2-3' T, FS-PS, Avg-M, Mst soil/salt tol. AP/hum. Native iris! Good for pond edges.</p>	<p>43. 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</p>
<p>36. 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.</p>	<p>44. New York Aster <i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i> Large daisy-like purple flowers, Sept-Oct. 2-3'T, FS-PS, Avg-M; Mst soil tol. Top-rated pollinator attractor/Pearl crescent/Silvery Checkerspot larval food/birds eat seeds. Readily spreads.</p>
<p>37. 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.</p>	<p>45. Spotted Joe Pye Weed <i>Eutrochium maculatum</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!</p>
<p>38. 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.</p>	<p>46. Purple Giant Hyssop <i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i> Native hyssop! Purple flowers in spikes, July-Sept. 2-5'T, FS-PS, Avg-Moist soil. Long blooming nectar source. Tall garden interest. Deer res. Birds eat seeds. Plant primarily grows in disturbed soil, may need space from competing plants to become established.</p>
<p>39. 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.</p>	<p>47. 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.</p>

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

48. 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.	54. 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.
49. Foamflower 'Running Tapestry' <i>Tiarella cordifolia</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.	55. 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.
50. 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.	56. 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.
51. Labrador Violet <i>Viola labradorica</i> Attractive dark colored leaves, 4" T. Purple flowers, Apr-May & again in Sep-Oct. PS-SH; D-Avg-M. Excellent self-sowing groundcover Adaptable. AP. Larval host of Fritillary butterflies	57. White Wood Aster <i>Eurybia/Aster divaricatus</i> Delicate, white flowers, Aug-Sept. 18-24" T. PS-SH. Dry-Avg soil. Great for woodland gardens/dry shade. Attracts pollinators.
52. 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	58. 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.
53. Wild Sarsaparilla <i>Aralia nudicaulis LIMITED</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.	59. Poke Milkweed <i>Asclepias exaltata</i> Fragrant, greenish-white flowers, Jun-Jul. PS-S, Avg-M soil. Important food source for monarch caterpillars and important pollinator plant. Notable for shade tolerance!
60. Goatsbeard <i>Aruncus dioicus</i> Sprays of creamy white flowers, Jun-Jul. Upright habit, 3-6' T. PS-SH. M-Avg. Mst soil tol. Rich soil. Attracts many beneficial insects and pollinators!	

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

61. Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> Evergreen. 1-2' T. S-SH, Avg-M. Great for woodland gardens.	65. Lady Fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> 18-36" T. PS-SH-FS, Avg-M, moist soil tolerant. Lacy textured leaves
62. New York Fern <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> . Delicate fronds, 12-24" T. Spreads by rhizomes, fills in large areas. PS, Mst soil tol.	66. 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.
63. Marginal Wood Fern <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> Arching fronds, 18-30" T. PS-SH, Mst soil tol. Evergreen.	64. Sensitive Fern <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> 18-36" T. PS-SH-FS, Avg-M, moist soil tolerant. Needs room to spread! Attractive fronds, "sensitive" to frost but perennial. Deer res. LI
67. 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:

Sunny & Dry	Sun & Avg. soil	Sun & wet soil or water feature	Pt Shade & Avg. soil	Shade, Moist soil	Good for Containers
Stiff-leaved Aster	Robin's Plantain	Marsh Marigold	Showy Skullcap	Wild Ginger	Butterfly MW
New Jersey Tea	Nodding Onion	Blue Flag Iris	Christmas Fern	Solomon's Seal	Columbine
Butterfly Milkweed	Wild Bergamot	Lady fern	Wild Geranium	Virginia Bluebells	Black eyed Susan
Blue False Indigo	NE Blazing Star	White Turtlehead	Columbine	Blue Lobelia	Swamp Mallow
Dwarf Beardtongue	Pearly Everlasting	Swamp Milkweed	Bee Balm	Ostrich Fern	Red Bee Balm
Whorled Milkweed	Mountain Mint	Cardinal Flower	Fox Beardtongue	Goatsbeard	Garden Phlox
Showy Goldenrod	Oxeye	Summersweet	Bowman's Root	Spicebush	Little Bluestem

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.

68. Bearberry *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

Up to 1' T, FS-PS; white bell-shaped flowers, red berries, attracts 34+ species of birds, forms beautiful dense woody-groundcover. Prefers sandy soil.

69. Low Bush Blueberry *Vaccinium angustifolium*

2'T, acidic soil; low-growing blueberry, white bell-shaped flowers, summer berries, eaten by 37+ species; 2 plants to increase berry production; woody

70. Black Raspberry *Rubus occidentalis 'Jewel'*

Yummy! Heavy producer of large black raspberries around July. Can be pruned after fruiting to control growth. 40+ species eat fruit, 12+ species nest in brambles. FS.

71. Flowering Raspberry *Rubus odoratus*

Beautiful, showy, fragrant pink flowers, June-Jul. PS-SH, Avg-Moist. 3-6'T. Berries in late summer, high sugar content for birds. Beautiful, under-utilized shrub!

72. Black Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*

Arching shrub 6-10' T; FS-PSh; 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

73. Black Chokeberry *Aronia melanocarpa*

Adaptable up to 6-10'T. White flowers, black fruit spring food & persists to winter, eaten by 12+ bird species. Used for jam/juice. FS, drought/moist soil tolerant. Deer res. Flowers attract pollinators. Beautiful fall foliage. Good as borders, may sucker to form colony. LI

74. Common Choke Cherry *Prunus virginiana*

6-20'T. Good along fences. FS, rich, drained soil. Spring blooming flowers yield red-black berries. 43+ bird species consume berries.

75. Highbush Blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum*

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 increase cross pollination & berry production.

76. Meadowsweet *Spiraea alba*

Pyramidal, white flower clusters. 3-4'T, mounding shrub habit. Gold-orange fall color. FS; Adaptable soil conditions. Good cover & nesting, attracts beneficial pollinators. Spring Azure larval host.

77. Swamp Azalea *Rhododendron viscosum*

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 *Rosa virginiana*

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 *Hibiscus moscheutos*

Semi-woody, shrublike. 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.

80. New Jersey Tea *Ceanothus americana*

Fragrant, white flowers, May-Jul. Low-shrub 2-3' T; S-PS; Avg-D; purple-black fruit summer food & nesting; excellent pollinators & larval food for azures, moths, & skippers; Hum

81. Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*

3-15'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.

82. Summersweet *Clethra alnifolia*

4-6'W, 4-7' H, FS-PS-SH, Avg-Moist soil; beautiful white fragrant flowers in summer; attracts many pollinators & hummingbirds; LI. Salt tolerant/deer res.

83. Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*

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 & silk moth; 15+ species & preferred by thrushes. Dioecious. Not sexed. Salt tol/Deer res.

84. Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata*

6-8' H&W, FS-PS; Moist soil tol; Male & female plant needed for berry production, red berries persist thru winter; attracts thrushes, robins, bluebirds, sapsuckers, mockingbirds; LI. Salt tol.

85. Bayberry *Morella/Myrica pensylvanica*

6-9'T, FS, glossy, aromatic leaves; waxy-berries in summer; attracts 26+ species including warblers, waxwings; nesting. Drght/mst soil tol/deer res. Tough shrub. LI. Dioec, not sexed.

86. Nannyberry *Viburnum Viburnum lentago*

8-25'Tx10'W. FS-PS-SH tol. Dry-moist-well-drained soil. Spring blooming attracts pollinators. Can be formed into hedges, hardy shrub. 11+ bird species consume winter-persistent berries.

87. Red-twig Dogwood *Cornus sericea*

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

88. Sweetfern *Comptonia peregrina*

2-5'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 including Gray hairstreak butterfly. Salt tol/deer res.

89. Pussy Willow *Salix discolor*

5-15'Tx4-12'W, FS-PS, Avg-moist soil. Early blooming fuzzy flowers, Mar-Apr. Larval host of Red-spotted purple, mourning cloak, & Viceroy butterflies. Early pollen/nectar source. Leaves feed insects->attract songbirds. Nesting. Dioec. Not sexed.

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

90. Northern Dropseed *Sporobolus heterolepis*
Dense, flowing, fine-textured clump up to 15" T; FS-PS, Avg-D; Drght tol/Deer res. Important seed source for birds.

92. Purple Love Grass *Eragrostis spectabilis*
Beautiful fog-like effect with purple flowers fading to tan, Aug-Dec. 8-14" T. FS, Avg-Drought tol. Deer res/Salt tol. LI

91. Little Bluestem *Schizachyrium scoparium*
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.

93. Wavy Hair Grass *Deschampsia flexuosa* Dense tufts of fine green leaves, 6-12" T. PS-SH. Attractive flower stalks (inflorescences) to 2' T. Great for dry woods. Salt tol/Deer res. LI

94. Pennsylvania Sedge *Carex pensylvanica*
Fine-textured, semi-evergreen. 8" tall. PS-SH-FS, Drght tol/Deer res. Useful as lawn alternative, groundcover, woodlands, accents.

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

95. Gray Birch *Betula populifolia*
Small-sized tree, up to 20-30' T. Full sun, adaptable soil: dry-moist, sandy. Supports many lepidoptera (butterflies & moths) species as larval food. Provides seeds for 12+ species of birds including chickadees, grouse, pine siskin, . Beautiful white striped bark and yellow-golden fall color! Monoecious. LI

99. Sassafras *Sassafras albidum*
Aromatic tree or thicket-forming shrub. 30-60' T, FS-PS. Leaves-larval food of spicebush swallowtail & tiger swallowtail butterflies and spicebush silk moth. Dark blue-black fruit, high in fat, important food source for fall migratory birds. 22 + bird species eat fruit. Beautiful orange foliage in fall. Dioecious. consume the fruit. Salt tolerant. Good as natural fence.

96. Serviceberry *Amelanchier canadensis*
10-30' 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. Salt tolerant/deer resistant. Monoecious.

100. Eastern Redcedar *Juniperus virginiana*
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

97. Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*
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. Monoecious.

101. American Holly *Ilex opaca*
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. Dioecious. Salt tolerant/deer resistant.

98. American Persimmon *Diospyros virginiana* 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.

102. Eastern White Pine *Pinus strobus*
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.

103. White Oak *Quercus alba*
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-growing tree. Salt tolerant. Monoecious.

THE SEX TALK

Normally, 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 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.

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

104. Virginia Creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
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, also up into trees. LI

105. Virgin's Bower *Clematis virginiana*
Our native clematis!
White flowers, Jul-Sept. Bright green summer foliage. FS-PS, Avg-M soil. Perennial vine, good for trellis. Attracts beneficial pollinators.

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 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, 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 & family.

HAPPY GARDENING!

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.

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- 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.

GARVIES & NSAS NATIVE PLANT SALE 2022 ORDER FORM

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	
1	Prairie-Smoke	1 qt-\$18.50			31	Zigzag Goldenrod	3 qt-\$17.10			
2	Yarrow	1 qt-\$10.50			32	Blue-eyed Grass	2 qt-\$15.50			
3	Butterfly Milkweed	3 qt-\$18.00			33	Marsh Marigold	1 qt-\$13.90			
4	Pearly Everlasting	3 qt-\$16.50			34	Golden Alexanders	3 qt-\$16.50			
5	Whorled Milkweed	3 qt-\$17.90			35	Blue Flag Iris	3 qt-\$17.90			
6	Black Eyed Susan	1 qt-\$10.50			36	Swamp Rose Milkweed	6 qt-\$23.90			
7	Purple Coneflower	1 gal-\$18.00			37	Bee-Balm, red	1 gal-\$17.10			
8	NE Blazing Star	1 gal-\$19.00			38	Cardinal flower	3 qt-\$18.50			
9	Maryland Golden-Aster	3 qt-\$17.10			39	Great Blue Lobelia	3 qt-\$18.50			
10	Stiff-leaved Aster	3 qt-\$17.10			40	Garden Phlox	1 gal-\$18.50			
11	Showy Aster	3 qt-\$17.10			41	Culver's Root	3 qt-\$23.			
12	Heath Aster	3 qt-\$17.10			42	White Turtlehead	4 qt-\$18.50			
13	Showy Goldenrod	3 qt-\$17.10			43	Blue Vervain	1 gal-\$17.10			
14	Sweet Goldenrod	3 qt-\$17.10			44	New York Aster	3 qt-\$17.10			
15	Wild Strawberry	1 qt-\$11.10			45	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	1 gal-\$18.00			
16	Barren Strawberry	3 qt-\$17.90			46	Purple Giant Hyssop	2 gal-\$22.00			
17	Woodland Stonecrop	1 qt-\$11.10			47	King of the Meadow	1.5 g-\$29.			
18	Dwarf Beardtongue 'Pygmaeus'	2 qt-\$17.10			48	Wild Columbine	3 qt-\$16.50			
19	Robin's Plantain	1 qt-\$11.90			49	Foamflower 'Run Tap'	3 qt-\$17.90			
20	Wild Geranium	1 qt-\$10.50			50	Cranberry	1 qt-\$19.00			
21	Nodding Onion	1 gal-\$18.00			51	Labrador Violet	1 qt-\$11.10			
22	Blue Wild Indigo	1 gal-\$18.00			52	Virginia Bluebells	2 qt-\$17.10			
23	Spotted Bee Balm	1 gal-\$18.00			53	Wild Sarsaparilla	3 qt-\$33.			
24	Bowman's Root	3 qt-23.00			54	Solomon's Seal	3 qt-\$20.50			
25	Foxglove Beardtongue	1 gal-\$18.00			55	Mayapple	3 qt-\$20.50			
26	Common Milkweed	4"pot-\$9.10			56	Wild Ginger	1 qt-\$17.90			
27	Narrowleaf Mtn Mint	3 qt-\$17.10			57	Aster, White Wood	1 qt-\$10.50			
28	Short-tooth Mtn Mint	3 qt-\$17.10			58	Showy Skullcap	3 qt-\$21.90			
29	Wild Bergamot	1 gal-\$17.10			59	Poke Milkweed	3 qt-\$17.90			
30	False Sunflower/Oxeye	1 gal-\$21.			60	Goatsbeard	3 qt-\$18.50			
COLUMN 1					COLUMN 2					



Thank you for your support!

MORE PLANTS ON NEXT PAGE & CONTACT INFO →

PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	
61	Fern, Christmas	1 qt-\$11.90			83	Spicebush	2 gal-\$32.			
62	Fern, New York	1 gal.-\$20.			84	Winterbry Holly 3qt-\$27.2/\$48. #M: __ #F: __				
63	Fern, Marginal Wood	1 qt-\$11.90			85	Bayberry	1 gal-\$26			
64	Fern, Sensitive	1 gal-\$20			86	Nannybry Viburnum	2 gal-\$32.			
65	Fern, Lady	3 qt-\$.17.90			87	Red-Twig Dogwood	3 gal-\$36.			
66	Fern, Cinnamon	1 gal-\$20			88	Sweetfern	3 qt-\$28.			
67	Fern, Ostrich	1 gal-\$18.50			89	Pussy Willow	2 gal-\$32.			
68	Bearberry	1 gal-\$21.00			90	Northern Dropseed	3 qt-\$16.50			
69	Blueberry, lowbush 2 gal-\$34, 2 for \$60				91	Little Bluestem	3 qt-\$16.50			
70	Black Raspberry	3 qt-\$29.			92	Purple Love Grass	3 qt-\$17.10			
71	Flowering Raspberry	3 qt-\$29.			93	Wavy Hair Grass	1 qt-\$13.50			
72	Elderberry, black	6 qt-\$35.			94	Sedge, Pennsylvania	3 qt-\$17.10			
73	Chokeberry, black	6 qt-\$35.			95	Grey Birch	6 qt-\$36.			
74	ChokeCherry, Common	2 gal-\$42.			96	Serviceberry	2 gal-\$32.			
75	Highbush Blueberry 3 qt-\$25, 2 for \$45.				97	Dogwood, Flowering	3 gal-\$48.			
76	Meadowsweet	6 qt-\$35.			98	Persimmon 5 gal-\$56. 2 for \$100				
77	Swamp Azalea	3 qt-\$29.			99	Sassafras 2 gal-\$40, 2/\$70.				
78	Virginia Rose	1 qt-\$13.90			100	East. Redcedar 2 gal-\$40, 2/\$70				
79	Swamp rose Mallow	2 gal-\$25.			101	American Holly 3 gal.-\$56, 2/\$100				
80	New Jersey Tea	3 qt-\$25.			102	Pine, Eastern White	2 gal-\$32.			
81	Buttonbush	1.5 gal-\$26.			103	Oak, White	2 gal-\$38.			
82	Summersweet	6 qt-\$36.			104	Virginia Creeper	3 qt-\$28.			
					105	Virgin's Bower	4 qt-\$29.			
COLUMN 3					COLUMN 4					
					Subtotal (Columns 1+2+3+4)					
					DISCOUNT: 10% MEMBER &/OR OVER \$500					
					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:		
					PICK-UP JUNE 4? YES ___ NO ___ ALT DATE _____					
_____ check # _____ charge _____ cash					CONTACT YOU FOR CREDIT CARD PAYMENT? YES _____					