Landscaping with Natives Plants to Attract the Three Bs: Birds, Bees, and Butterflies

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Maryland Native Plant Society
January 31, 2012
Garden Habitat Checklist

- Provide food:
  Use local native plants
  Chose several colors of flowers
  Plant flowers in clumps
  Include flowers of different shapes
  Have a diversity of plants flowering all season
- Supply water
- Create cover
- Provide shelter from strong winds
- Reduce or eliminate chemical use
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Bees</th>
<th>Beetles</th>
<th>Birds</th>
<th>Butterflies</th>
<th>Flies</th>
<th>Moths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Bright white, yellow, blue, or UV</td>
<td>Dull white or green</td>
<td>Scarlet, orange, red or white</td>
<td>Bright, including red and purple</td>
<td>Pale and dull to dark brown or purple; flecked with translucent patches</td>
<td>Pale and dull red, purple, pink or white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Fresh, mild, pleasant</td>
<td>None to strongly fruity or fetid</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Faint but fresh</td>
<td>Putrid</td>
<td>Strong sweet; emitted at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectar</td>
<td>Usually present</td>
<td>Sometimes present; not hidden</td>
<td>Ample; deeply hidden</td>
<td>Ample; deeply hidden</td>
<td>Usually absent</td>
<td>Ample; deeply hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollen</td>
<td>Limited; often sticky and scented</td>
<td>Ample</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Modest in amount</td>
<td>Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower Shape</td>
<td>Shallow; have landing platform; tubular</td>
<td>Large bowl-like, Magnolia</td>
<td>Large funnel like; cups, strong perch support</td>
<td>Narrow tube with spur; wide landing pad</td>
<td>Shallow; funnel like or complex and trap-like</td>
<td>Regular; tubular without a lip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bats can also be pollinators; however, in this area, bats are insectivores.
Flower Shape & Pollinators

- Long-tongued flies
- Hawkmoths
- Butterflies
- Bees
- Self-pollinated
- Beetles
- Bats
- Hummingbirds

http://webpub.allegheny.edu/dept/bio/bio220/Milt_lectures/220PlantReproductiveMutualisms.htm
Hummingbirds

Native Plants that Attract Hummingbirds

- Crimson-eyed Rosemallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)
- May Pop (*Passiflora incarnata*)
- Virgin’s Bower & Vasevine (*Clematis virginiana & C. viorna*)
- Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
- Jewelweed & Touch-me-not (*Impatiens capensis & I. pallida*)
- Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*)
- Bee balm (*Monarda didyma*)
- Wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)
- Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- Evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*)
- Turk’s-cap lily (*Lilium superbum*)
- Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

* Deer resistant/tolerant
Dry Soils, Full sun

Evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*)

Bee balm (*Monarda didyma*)

http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/topics.cgi?earl=plant_profile.cgi&symbol=MODI

missouriplants.com/Yellowalt/Oenothera_biennis_page.html
Moist Soils

Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

Virgin’s Bower (*Clematis virginiana*)

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
Wet Soils

Turk’s-cap lily (*Lilium superbum*)

Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Touch-me-not (*Impatiens pallida*)

Crimson-eyed Rosemallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)
Adaptable, full sun

Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*)

http://www.duke.edu/~cwcook/trees/cara.html
Seeding-eating Birds

- Chickadees
- Tufted Titmouse
- Nuthatches
- Blue Jays
- Orioles
- Cardinals
- Finches
- Grosbeaks
- Buntings
- Towhees
- Sparrows

[jrscience.wcp.muhio.edu/birds/grosbeaks-backyard-may07/red-breasted-grosbeak-front.JPG](jrscience.wcp.muhio.edu/birds/grosbeaks-backyard-may07/red-breasted-grosbeak-front.JPG)


Plants for Seeds

- Native grasses & sedges
- Pines (*Pinus* spp.)
- Maples (*Acer* spp.)*
- Birches (*Betula* spp.)*
- Ashes (*Fraxinus* spp.)*
- Sweet-gum (Liquidambar styraciflua)
- Asters (*Aster* spp.)
- Bonesets (*Eupatorium* spp.)
- Sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.)
- Coneflowers (*Rudbeckia* spp.)*
- Goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.)*
- Oaks (*Quercus* spp.) foliage is deer resistant
- Partridge peas (*Cassia* spp.)
- Tick trefoils (*Desmodium* spp.)

*deer resistant/tolerant
Trees

Oaks (*Quercus* spp.)
Ashes (*Fraxinus* spp.)

Sweet-gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

Pines (*Pinus* spp.)

Maples (*Acer* spp.)*

Birches (*Betula* spp.)*
Herbaceous Plants

Partridge peas (*Cassia* spp.)

Sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.)

Bonesets (*Eupatorium* spp.)

Asters (*Aster* spp.)

Goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.)
Herbaceous Plants

Coneflowers (*Rudbeckia* spp.)

Tick trefoils (*Desmodium* spp.)


http://www.all-creatures.org/picb/wfshl-ticktrefoil-pl-02.html
Grasses & Sedges

http://www.prairiemoon.com/seeds/grasses-sedges-rushes/carex-granularis-pale-sedge

http://www.nps.gov/wica/naturescience/grasses-little-blue-stem.htm

http://extension.missouri.edu/p/MP90327
Berry-eating Birds

- Chickadees
- Tufted Titmouse
- Mockingbirds
- Catbirds
- Robins
- Tanagers
- Orioles
- Finches
- Buntings
- Sparrows
- Cardinals
- Grosbeaks
- Towhees
- Thrashers
- Bluebirds
- Thrushes
- Blue Jays

www.focusonnature.com/Bluejay12.jpg
Plants for Berries

- Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Sumacs (*Rhus spp.*)
- Hollies and Winterberries (*Ilex spp.*)
- *Viburnum* spp.
- Dogwoods (*Cornus spp.*)
- Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
- Huckleberries (*Gaylussacia* spp.)
- Blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.)
- Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)
- Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
- Sour Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*)
- Serviceberries (*Amelanchier* spp.)
- Cherries (*Prunus* spp.)
- Blackberries and Raspberries (*Rubus* spp.)

*deer resistant/tolerant

These are beautiful woody plants that have multiple season garden interest.
Woody Plants with Multi-Season Interest

Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Hollies and Winterberries (*Ilex* spp.)

Sumacs (*Rhus* spp.)
Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)

Sour Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

Viburnum spp.

https://facultystaff.richmond.edu/~jhayden/landscape_plants/Early%20Fall%20Woody%20Plants/nyssa_sylvatica_611QU_02s.JPG
Serviceberries (*Amelanchier* spp.)

Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*)

Serviceberries (*Amelanchier* spp.)

Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*)
Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)

Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)

Dogwoods (*Cornus* spp.)
Pokeweed, an herbaceous plant, is great too!

(Phytolacca americana)

http://www.ask.com/wiki/Phytolacca_americana
Insect-eating Birds

- Chickadees
- Mockingbirds
- Catbirds
- Robins
- Tanagers
- Orioles
- Finches
- Buntings
- Sparrows
- Flycatchers
- Phoebes
- Swallows
- Vireos
- Wrens
- Tufted Titmouse
- Thrashers
- Bluebirds
- Thrushes
- Blue Jays
- Cardinals
- Grosbeaks
- Towhees
- Woodpeckers
- Kingbirds
- Purple Martins
- Swifts
- Warblers

These birds will help to take care of insect pests.
Over 100 species of butterflies are found in Maryland. Here are 20 of the most “charismatic”

- American Lady
- Black Swallowtail
- Comma
- Great Spangled
- Hackberry Emperor
- Mourning Cloak
- Pearl Crescent
- Question Mark
- Red Admiral
- Spicebush Swallowtail
- Tiger Swallowtail
- Viceroy
- Zebra Swallowtail

- Baltimore Checkerspot
- Cloudless Sulphur
- Gray Hairstreak
- Variegated Fritillary
- Monarch
- Northern Pearly-Eye
- Red Spotted Purple
Butterflies Need Nectar

- Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.)*
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Black Cohosh (*Actaea americana, A. racemosa*)
- Sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*)
- Joe-Pye weeds (*Eupatorium fistulosum, E. purpureum*)
- Hardy ageratum (*Eupatorium coelestinum*)
- Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*)
- Swamp sunflower (*Helianthus angustifolius*)
- Blazing star (*Liatris spicata*)
- Pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*)
- Mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*)
- Goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.)*
- New York ironweed (*Vernonia novaboracensis*)

* Deer resistant/tolerant
Milkweeds (Asclepias spp.)

Blazing star (Liatris spicata)

Mountain mint (Pycnanthemum tenuifolium)
Moist to Wet Soils

Buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis)

Black Cohosh (Actaea racemosa)

Sweet pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia)

Pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata)
Moist Soils

New York ironweed (*Vernonia novaboracensis*)

Hardy ageratum (*Eupatorium coelestinum*)
They Need Host Plants** Too!

- American Lady – Pussytoes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*)
- Baltimore Checkerspot – White turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)
- Black Swallowtail – Black snakeroot (*Sanicula canadensis*)
- Gray Hairstreak – White oak (*Quercus alba*)*
- Great Spangled & Variegated Fritillaries – Violets (*Viola* spp.)*
- Monarch – Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.)*
- Mourning Cloak – Black willow (*Salix nigra*)
- Northern Pearly-Eye – Wild oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*)*
- Pearl Crescent – White wood aster (*Eurybia divaricata*)
- Question Mark – American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)
- Red Admiral – Wood Nettle (*Laportea canadensis*) False nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*)
- Red Spotted Purple – Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
- Spicebush Swallowtail – Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)* Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)*
- Tiger Swallowtail – Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)*
- Viceroy – Black willow (*Salix nigra*)
- Zebra Swallowtail – Paw Paw (*Asminia triloba*)

*deer resistant/tolerant  **Butterfly larvae (caterpillars) feed on host plants
Moist to Wet Soils

False nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*)

Paw Paw (*Asminia triloba*)

White turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)

Black willow (*Salix nigra*)
Adaptable

Wild oats (Chasmanthium latifolium)

White wood aster (Eurybia divaricata)

Pussytoes (Antennaria plantaginifolia)
Trees

Tuliptree

*(Liriodendron tulipifera)*

Black cherry

*(Prunus serotina)*

American Elm

*(Ulmus americana)*
Plants That Attract Other Insects/Pollinators

- Raspberry and Blackberry (*Rubus* spp.)
- Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)*
- Dogwood (*Cornus* spp.)
- Crabapples (*Malus* spp.)
- Cherry (*Prunus* spp.)
- Sumac (*Rhus* spp.)*
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.)*
- Willows (*Salix* spp.)

- Goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.)*
- Asters (*Aster* spp.)
- Beard tongue (*Penstemon* spp.)*
- Impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.)
- Bee balm (*Monarda* spp.)
- Milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.)*
- Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum* spp.)
- Buttercup (*Ranunculus* spp.)
- Scorpion weed (*Phacelia* spp.)
- Sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.)
- Evening primrose (*Oenothera* spp.)
- Tickseed (*Coreopsis* spp.)*
- Woodland Stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*)
- Forget-me-not (*Myosotis* spp.)
- Vervain (*Verbena* spp.)*

*deer resistant/tolerant
Full Sun

Beard tongue (*Penstemon* spp.)

Raspberry and Blackberry (*Rubus* spp.)

Tickseed (*Coreopsis* spp.)

Woodland Stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*)
Moist Soils

Vervain (*Verbena* spp.)

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis* spp.)

Scorpion weed (*Phacelia* spp.)
Wildlife Certifications

• The Maryland Bay-Wise Certification Program
  University of Maryland Extension
  http://baywise.umd.edu

• Certified Wildlife Habitat
  National Wildlife Federation
  http://www.nwf.org
Native Plant Nurseries

Maryland

* American Native Plants
Perry Hall, MD
410 529-0552
Americannativeplants.net

* Elk Ridge Nature Works, LLC
Grantsville, MD
301 895-3686

* Environmental Concern, Inc.
St. Michael’s, MD
717 566-9875

* Lower Marlboro Nursery
Dunkirk, MD
301 812-0808
Lowermarlboronursery.com

* Kollar Nursery
5200 West Heaps Road
Pylesville, MD 21132
410 836-0500
Kollarnursery.com

Pennsylvania

* Heartwood Nursery
8957Hickory Road
Felton, PA 17322
717 993-5230
heartwoodnurseryinc.com

* Meadowood Nursery
Hummelstown, PA
410 798-5000

New Jersey

* Pinelands Nursery, Inc.
Columbus, NJ
609 291-9486
pinelandsnursery.com

* Toadshade Wildflower Farm
53 Everittstown Rd
Frenchtown, NJ 08825
908 996-7500

Also check out www.mdflora.org
Additional Resources

- Bring Nature Home by Doug Tallamy

- Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping; Cheseapeake Bay Watershed by US Fish & Wildlife Service

- Xerces Society (www.Xerces.org)
Questions?