

How to Use This Brochure



Many songbirds feed grasshoppers to their young

Photo by David Brigham

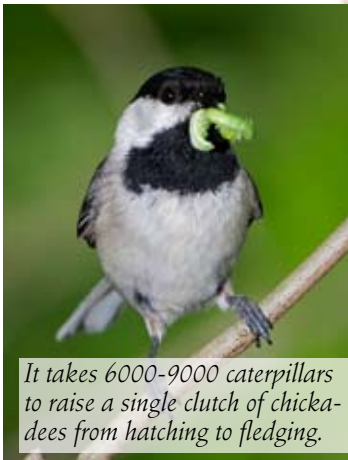
Our suggestions include both botanical and common names. The botanical reference for a species consists of its two-word scientific name: its genus followed by its specific variety, as in: White oak is *Quercus alba*. The abbreviation; sp., refers to an individual within a genus (spp. refers to a group); for example, oak trees are *Quercus* spp. Our

list includes an example for each genus, however none of them occur across the entire country. It is important to select only plants that are indigenous to your area. (If you live in the Great Lakes area and want to plant

an oak tree, choose a white or red oak rather than a coastal live oak.) You can find the range of any plant by searching it on the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center or USDA web sites (see resource list at the end). To create the most productive garden for birds and butterflies select

only true native plants rather than horticultural or exotic species. Avoid all known invasive species as they degrade ecosystems. Using botanical names will help you avoid alien or invasive species. Keep in mind that cultivars may not be as effective as their native cousins.

Contact us with questions.



It takes 6000-9000 caterpillars to raise a single clutch of chickadees from hatching to fledging.

Photo by Douglas Tallamy

Partner in producing this brochure:



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Resources:

- **Bringing Nature Home** by Douglas Tallamy, Timber Press, 2007; 2009
- **Pollinators of Native Plants: Attract, Observe, and Identify Pollinators and Beneficial Insects with Native Plants** by Heather Holms (Pollinators Press LLC, 2014).
- **Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center:** <http://www.wildflower.org>
- **USDA Plants Database:** <http://plants.usda.gov>
- **Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation:** <http://www.xerces.org>
- **Butterflies and Moths of North America:** <http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org>
- **University of Michigan Herbarium Database** <http://michiganflora.net>

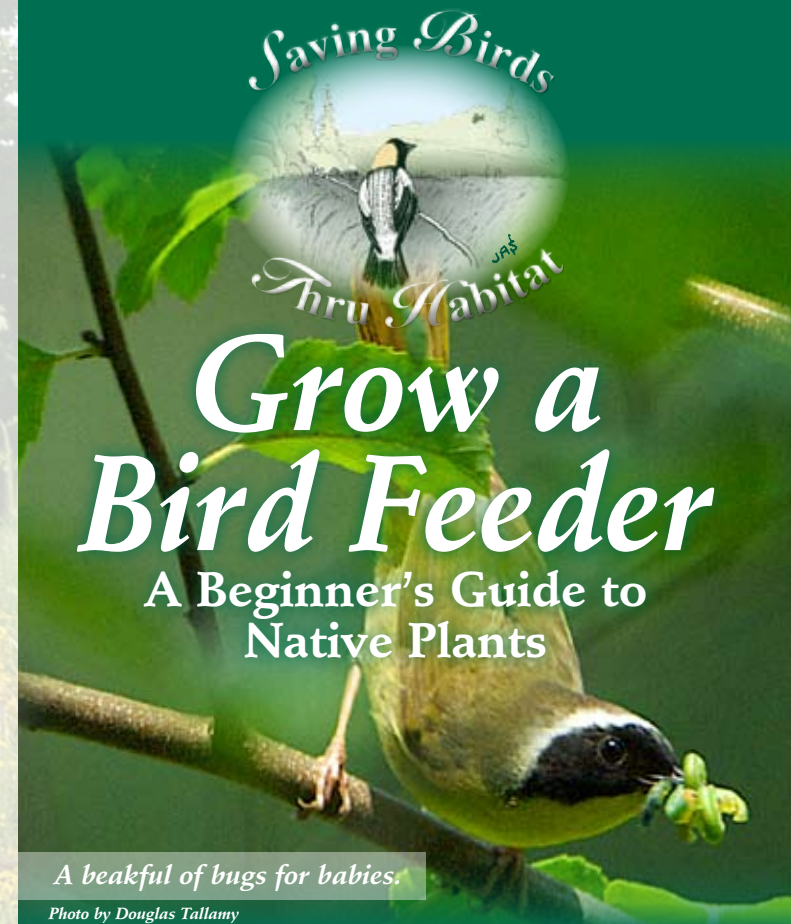
Photos: Mike Berst
Douglas Tallamy
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Check out our Certified Bird Habitat program on our website.



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www.savingbirds.org



A beakful of bugs for babies.

Photo by Douglas Tallamy

Most people are aware that native bird, butterfly and bee populations are declining. Nationally known educator, author and speaker, Dr. Douglas Tallamy, is the leading expert on the link between native plantings and healthy bird, butterfly and other wildlife populations. His work has shown that to reverse the declines, birds must have an abundance of insects. Many terrestrial birds live exclusively on insects, and virtually all require insects for their young. Insects are only abundant where native plants are plentiful.

This brochure was created to offer a few suggestions for those wanting to add native plants to their personal landscapes.

Saving Birds Thru Habitat
www.savingbirds.org/growabirdfeeder.html

DECIDUOUS TREES

1. **Oaks** *Quercus* spp. (**White Oak** - *Quercus alba*)
2. **Cherry, Plum** *Prunus* spp. (**Black Cherry** - *Prunus serotina*)
3. **Birches** *Betula* spp. (**River Birch** - *Betula nigra*)
4. **Poplars, Cottonwoods** *Populus* spp. (**Eastern Cottonwood** - *Populus deltoides*)
5. **Maples** *Acer* spp. (**Red Maple** - *Acer rubrum*)



Oaks are the #1 Lepidoptera producers

Photo by Doug Tallamy

CONIFERS

1. **Pines** *Pinus* spp. (**White Pine** - *Pinus strobus*)
2. **Junipers** *Juniperus* spp. (**Common Juniper** - *Juniperus communis*)
3. **Eastern White Cedar** *Thuja* spp. (**Arborvitae** - *Thuja occidentalis*)

LARGE SHRUBS or UNDERSTORY TREES (over 4 feet)

1. **Willows** *Salix* spp. (**Pussy Willow** - *Salix discolor*)
2. **Viburnums** *Viburnum* spp. (**Mapleleaf Viburnum** - *Viburnum acerifolium*)
3. **Hazelnuts** *Corylus* spp. (**American Hazelnut** - *Corylus americana*)
4. **Dogwoods** *Cornus* spp. (**Alternate-leaved Dogwood** - *Cornus alternifolia*)
5. **Serviceberry** *Amelanchier* spp. (**Common Serviceberry** - *Amelanchier arborea*)



Crab Spider on Purple Coneflower

Photo by Mike Berst

SMALL SHRUBS

(1 to 4 feet)

1. **New Jersey Tea** *Ceanothus americanus*
2. **St. Johns-wort** *Hypericum* spp. (**Shrubby St. Johnswort** - *Hypericum prolificum*)
3. **Sweetfern** *Comptonia peregrina*
4. **Bush-honeysuckle** *Diervilla* spp. (**Northern Honeysuckle** - *Diervilla lonicera*)
5. **Leadplant** *Amorpha canescens*



Saddled Prominents are highly favored by birds

Photo by Doug Tallamy



Swamp Milkweed

Photo by Mike Berst

SHORT PERENNIAL FORBS (up to 3 feet)

Milkweeds are the only host plants for Monarch butterfly larvae. For the sake of these beautiful butterflies, avoid Tropical Milkweed, which hosts a parasite that can kill them.

1. **Milkweed** *Asclepias* spp. (**Butterfly Milkweed** - *Asclepias tuberosa*)
2. **Wild Lupine** *Lupinus perennis*
3. **Virginia Mountain Mint** *Pycnanthemum virginianum*
4. **Beard-Tongues** *Penstemon* spp. (**Foxglove Beard-Tongue** - *Penstemon digitalis*)
5. **Blazing-stars** *Liatris* spp. (**Rough Blazing-star** - *Liatris aspera*)



Black-eyed Susan

Photo by Mike Berst



Butterfly Weed

Photo by Mike Berst



Common Buckeye on Aster

Photo by Mike Berst

TALL PERENNIAL FORBS (3 to 6 feet)

1. **Goldenrods** *Solidago* spp. (**Showy Goldenrod** - *Solidago speciosa*)
2. **Asters** *Aster/Symphotrichum* spp. (**New England Aster** - *Symphotrichum ster novaeangliae*)
3. **Rosin-weeds** *Silphium* spp. (**Compass Plant** - *Silphium laciniatum*)
4. **Coneflowers** *Echinacea* spp. (**Purple Coneflower** - *Echinacea purpurea*)
5. **Joe-Pye Weed** *Eutrochium purpureum*



Monarch caterpillar on Common Milkweed

Photo by Mike Berst

GRASSES, SEDGES and GROUND COVERS

1. **True Native Grasses** *Poaceae* family (**June Grass** - *Koeleria macrantha*)
2. **Sedges** *Carex* spp. (**Pennsylvania Sedge** - *Carex pensylvanica*)
3. **Ground Covers:** various (**Wild Strawberry** - *Fragaria virginiana*)