

Plants with High Wildlife Value

(see also “Butterfly and Hummingbird Plants”, page 75)



TARA BURGY

Eastern white pine

Common Name	Scientific name	Sun	Soil	Height in feet
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Trees, large

Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	All	M	40–60
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	PS, Sh	M	60–75
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	All	M	50–70
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobes</i>	All	M–D	50–80
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	All	M–D	50–100
Chestnut oak	<i>Quercus montana</i>	PS, Sh	D	40–75
Pin oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	FS, PS	All	60–70
Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	FS, PS	M–D	60–80
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	All	M	40–70

Shrubs or small trees

Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arboriea</i>	All	M–D	15–25
Alternate-leaved dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	PS–Sh	M	15–25
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	PS–Sh	M	10–30
Winterberry (holly)	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	All	W–M	6–10
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	PS–Sh	W–M	6–12
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	All	W–M	5–15
Lowbush blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	FS–PS	M–D	1–2
Highbush blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	All	W–M	6–12
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	All	W–M	3–15

KEY

Soil

W Wet

M Moist

D Dry

Sun

FS Full sun

PS Partial sun

Sh Shade

Plants for Lawn Conversion



STEVEN J. SAFFIER

One of the many goldenrod species that will “volunteer” in a garden and provide color and nectar late into the season.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Meadow plants	
Big bluestem (grass)	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>
Wild ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
Butterfly-weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
New England aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Showy tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>
Ox eye sunflower	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>
Blazing star (spiked gayfeather)	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
Foxglove beardtounge	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Little bluestem (grass)	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>
Showy goldenrod	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>
Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Groundcovers	
Pennsylvania sedge	<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>
Partridge berry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Native pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>
Mayapple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
Greek valerian	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>
Creeping phlox	<i>Phlox stonifera</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>

Plants for a Rain Garden

TIP

To calculate how many gallons of rainwater runs off your roof each year, first figure out your roof's square footage, then multiply that number by 623. Next, divide the product by 1,000, and multiply the result by the number of annual inches of rainfall in your location. On average, the Philadelphia region receives 42 inches of rain annually (Source: NOAA).



MAGGIE STRUCKER

New York ironweed

Common name	Scientific name
Perennials	
Swamp milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>
New England aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone</i> species
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Joe-pye weed	<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>
Swamp sunflower	<i>Helianthus augustifolius</i>
Blue flag iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Virginia bluebells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>
Allegheny monkey flower	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>
Beebalm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Cutleaf coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>
New York ironweed	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>
Trees and Shrubs	
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Sweet pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Witherod viburnum	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Grasses	
Lurid sedge	<i>Carex lurida</i>

TICK CHECK

Ticks are part of the natural environment, and they are likely to show up in your backyard habitat, whether or not you have deer on your property. The larval stage of a deer tick is no bigger than a poppy seed, so be on the lookout: vigilance is the best precaution. Tuck pants into socks, wear light-colored clothes when gardening, and perform frequent tick checks on yourself and others. Also, create clear paths through your habitat to allow for worry-free access and enjoyment.



SCOTT BAUER / ARS/USDA

There's no true deer-proof plant. In fact, hungry deer will eat just about anything. The list below is a selective representation of plants that have shown some resistance “in a particular place at a particular time” and have appeared on any number of “deer tolerant” plant lists for our region.

Common Name	Scientific Name
HERBACEOUS PLANTS	
Nodding/wild onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>
Big bluestem grass	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>
Wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Milkweeds	<i>Asclepias</i> species
Tall tickseed	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra eximia</i>
Spotted (wood) geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>
Blue flag iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Twin leaf	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>
Blazing star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Virginia bluebells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>
Switch grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Wild blue (wood) phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>
Creeping phlox	<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>
Mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Goldenrods	<i>Solidago</i> species
Fern species	
TREES AND SHRUBS (WOODYIES)	
Maples	<i>Acer</i> species
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> species
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> species
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Trumpet honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>
Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>
Viburnums	<i>Viburnum</i> species

Homemade Deer Deterrent

There are non-toxic deer deterrents on the market and many more quick remedies that often provide only a temporary respite from hungry deer. Wads of human hair, hanging bars of soap, and even fencing only work until the deer's hunger trumps the barriers. Here's a deterrent you can make at home that acts both as a area repellent (smell) and a contact repellent (taste). Exercise caution when preparing and applying this recipe.

Recipe

1–2 quarts water
 3 whole eggs
 1 large clove garlic
 Couple of tablespoons of chili power or hot pepper sauce
 1 tsp. shavings of deodorant soap

Liquefy ingredients in a blender, then mix with the 1–2 quarts of water, strain, and place in plant sprayer. Spray on plants every couple of weeks and after rains. Keep excess in tightly closed jar. Offensive odor will develop and that's just what the deer hate.

Caution: This recipe contains red pepper and raw eggs...be careful to avoid contact with face and be sure to wash hands after handling. Keep out of reach of children.

The Common Birds of Southeastern Pennsylvania's woodlands, parks, and backyards

More than 300 species of birds can be seen in the Delaware Valley, many of which can be attracted to your yard with the addition of native plants, feeders, a water feature, and the elimination of turf grass and lawn pesticides. Native plants provide familiar cover and natural food in the form of seeds, nuts, and

fruits, and serve as a primary source of insects. Birds on this list that are likely to visit feeders will do so to supplement their diet of preferred natural foods. Specialized nectar or fruit feeders will attract birds such as Baltimore Orioles and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds.



Top to bottom: American Goldfinch, Downy Woodpecker, Song Sparrow
Opposite page: Ruby-throated Hummingbird

ALL PHOTOS RALPH C. WRIGHT

BIRD	Res/migrant	✓
Canada Goose	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mallard	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cooper's Hawk	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-tailed Hawk	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wild Turkey	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mourning Dove	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rock Dove/Pigeon	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Screech-Owl	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Great Horned Owl	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chimney Swift	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Downy Woodpecker	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Flicker	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Phoebe	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-eyed Vireo	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blue Jay	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Crow	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tree Swallow	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barn Swallow	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carolina Chickadee	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tufted Titmouse	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
White-breasted Nuthatch	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carolina Wren	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
House Wren	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Bluebird	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood Thrush	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Robin	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gray Catbird	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>

BIRD	Res/migrant	✓
Northern Mockingbird	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
European Starling*	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cedar Waxwing	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yellow Warbler	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	M,W	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black-throated Green Warbler	M	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black-and-white Warbler	M	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Redstart	M	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ovenbird	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common Yellowthroat	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scarlet Tanager	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Towhee	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chipping Sparrow	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
White-throated Sparrow	M,W	<input type="checkbox"/>
Song Sparrow	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigo Bunting	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dark-eyed Junco	M,W	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Cardinal	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
House Sparrow*	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-winged Blackbird	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common Grackle	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brown-headed Cowbird	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baltimore Oriole	M,S	<input type="checkbox"/>
House Finch	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Goldfinch	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>

Key

Y	Year round residents
W	Winter resident
S	Summer (breeding) resident
M	Migrants
*	Non-native species
Shaded	Common feeder birds



JOHN HOEFFNER



KIM PHILLIPS



CHUCK YOUNGER

Top to bottom: Monarch, Silver-spotted Skipper, Eastern Tailed-Blue

Common Butterflies and Host Plants in your Garden

Common Name	Scientific Name	Caterpillar host plant	Flight period
Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	Carrot family	Apr–Oct
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Tuliptree	Apr–Oct
Spicebush Swallowtail	<i>Papilio troilus</i>	Spicebush	Apr–Oct
Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage family	Mar–Nov
Clouded Sulphur	<i>Colias philodice</i>	Clovers	Mar–Nov
Orange Sulphur	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	Legume family	Mar–Nov
Eastern Tailed-Blue	<i>Everes comyntas</i>	Legume family	Apr–Oct
Spring Azure	<i>Celastrina ladon</i>	Shrub flowers	Mar–Sep
Question Mark	<i>Polygona interrogationis</i>	Elms, nettles	Apr–Oct
Eastern Comma	<i>Polygona comma</i>	Nettles	Apr–Oct
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Willows	Feb–Nov
American Lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	Pearly everlasting	May–Sep
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Nettles	May–Sep
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Milkweeds	May–Sep
Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>	Black locust	May–Oct
Peck's Skipper	<i>Polites peckius</i>	Grasses	Jun–Sep
Red-banded Hairstreak	<i>Calycopsis cecrops</i>	Fallen leaves	Apr–Oct
Red-spotted Purple	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	Many trees	Apr–Oct
Pearl Crescent	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	Asters	Apr–Nov



PAUL GREEN

Spicebush Swallowtail caterpillar

Hummingbird Nectar Recipe

Combine one part sugar and four parts water in saucepan and bring to a boil. Remove from heat and let cool before filling the feeder. Do not add red food coloring — this can harm the birds. Store excess in refrigerator. Change the nectar frequently to discourage the growth of bacteria, especially in warmer months.