



# Hamilton County Urban Conservation Association



# Native Habitat Guide



Dedicated to the conservation, protection, and restoration of native habitat in Hamilton County.



# What is the HCUCA?

The Hamilton County Urban Conservation Association (HCUCA) is a not-for-profit organization that was created in 2006 in a collaborative effort by concerned citizens and the Hamilton County Soil & Water Conservation District. The HCUCA was formed due to the rapid growth that was occurring in the County which had resulted in a substantial reduction in the amount of native habitat. This habitat reduction had a significant impact upon the County's water quality, air quality, soil stability, and wildlife population.

The primary mission of the HCUCA is to promote the acquisition, conservation, enhancement, protection, and restoration of native habitat in rapidly growing Hamilton County.

## Native Habitat Programs



**Prairie Restoration:** Prairies are primarily comprised of native warm season grasses and wildflowers. Small trees and shrubs may be utilized to provide wildlife cover and additional food sources. Cost share assistance is available for qualifying projects.



**Riparian Buffers and Shoreline Enhancement:** These projects consist of planting native trees, shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers along streams, lakes, and retention ponds. Cost share assistance is available for qualifying projects.



**Woodland Restoration:** Woodland restoration projects consist of planting trees in order to reforest an area, either large or small. Cost share assistance is available for qualifying projects.



**Neighborhood Tree Planting Project:** These programs consist of a neighborhood or a group of individuals in a neighborhood planting trees in order to improve the environment or enhance the appearance of the Community.

### Contact Information

For more information or assistance contact:

Hamilton County Urban Conservation Association  
10818 Pleasant View Lane  
Fishers, IN 46038

President Dan McCord: (317) 997-2296 or [dmccord@insightbb.com](mailto:dmccord@insightbb.com)

**[www.hamiltoncountyuca.org](http://www.hamiltoncountyuca.org)**

Copyright 2006: Hamilton County Urban Conservation Association. All rights reserved.



# Native Plants



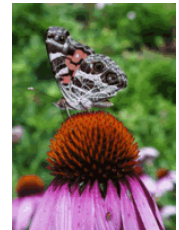
The Hamilton County Urban Conservation Association encourages the use of native plants. A native plant is one that occurs in a particular region, ecosystem, or habitat without direct or indirect human actions. Due to development and to the introduction of many exotic, aggressive plant species, it is estimated that nearly 25% of all native plant species are at risk of becoming extinct. Native plants are the foundation for a healthy, natural environment. Therefore, we should utilize native plants in our landscapes and habitat restoration projects. Native trees, shrubs, wildflowers, and grasses have many advantages compared to non-native species.

## Benefits of Native Plants

**Improved Aesthetics:** Native plants consist of a wide variety of wildflowers, trees, and shrubs that will provide a floral display throughout the year and striking fall foliage which could enhance the appearance of the area.

**Low Maintenance:** Native plants are adapted to the local environment and will thrive in their natural setting once established which results in a self-sustaining, low-maintenance habitat.

**Attract Wildlife:** Native plants provide food and shelter for native wildlife which attracts butterflies, hummingbirds, songbirds, and animals to the area.



**Reduce Soil Erosion:** Native plants have extensive, deep-root systems that stabilize the soil column and reduce soil erosion.

**Reduce Pollution and Flooding:** Native plants absorb more water and excess nutrients than turf grass which reduces run-off, flooding, standing water, and pollution.

**Reduce the Use of Chemicals:** Native plants are adapted to the soil and climate of the area, are hardier than non-native plants, and have developed defenses to many diseases and insect pests. Therefore, native plants do not require the use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides like non-native plants.



**Non-Invasive:** Native plants seldom spread to other environments and won't become invasive like some non-native plants.

**Outdoor Recreation and Education:** Native habitats provide an area where families and neighbors can gather for outdoor activities. In addition, these areas provide places where children can interact and discover nature.

This following pages provide a list of beneficial native plants that should be considered for use in your native habitat and backyard.



# Attracting Wildlife to Your Neighborhood



Many people are interested in attracting wildlife such as butterflies, songbirds, and hummingbirds to their backyards and neighborhoods. All species of wildlife need food, water, shelter, and places to raise their young. Therefore, in order to be successful in attracting wildlife on a regular basis, the habitat must address these needs. In addition, the type of wildlife desired (butterflies, songbirds, hummingbirds) should be considered during the planning process as the habitat should be focused towards the needs of the desired species. Finally, native plants should be used for the landscape design as they provide many advantages over non-native species. This guide includes a list of native plants to use in the habitat.



**Food:** A variety of native plants should be selected for the habitat to provide food at different times throughout the year. Care should be taken in choosing the species of plants so that they are appropriate for the location. Many native trees and shrubs flower and produce fruit, nuts, and seeds which are eaten by many species of wildlife. In addition, native wildflowers produce nectar and seeds which attract insects, hummingbirds, and songbirds. Finally, native warm season grasses and wildflowers attract insects which provide a food source for many types of birds. Native plants are the best source of food for wildlife; however, natural food sources can be supplemented by feeders. This guide provides a list of many native plants which provide food sources for wildlife.

**Water:** During the hot summer months, a clean water source can become the biggest attractor of wildlife to the area. Water features can be implemented in a number of ways. Many neighborhoods have retention ponds which can be a focal point for wildlife. This guide includes several water plants which can be utilized to enhance shorelines and make the pond more attractive to wildlife and people. In addition, individuals can provide water sources by maintaining a bird bath or creating a small backyard pond (kits are available which include the liner, pump, and filter).



**Shelter and Places to Raise Young:** A successful wildlife habitat should include features which provide shelter that allow wildlife to escape predators. The area will attract and hold more wildlife if they feel “safe”. In addition, these cover areas will provide spaces for wildlife to raise their young. Various leafy trees and shrubs provide good shelter for wildlife. In addition, native warm season grasses provide excellent sources of nesting sites and cover for birds and small animals. Finally, brush piles, hollow logs, rock piles, bird houses, butterfly houses, bat houses, and ladybug houses can be incorporated into the habitat.

Contact the HCUCA for more information if you are interested in developing a native habitat in your community.



 <p><b>Nodding Onion</b> <i>Allium cernuum</i></p>	 <p><b>Lead Plant</b> <i>Amorpha canescens</i></p>	 <p><b>Thimbleweed</b> <i>Anemone cylindrica</i></p>	 <p><b>Wild Columbine</b> <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i></p>
 <p><b>Swamp Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias incarnate</i></p>	 <p><b>Common Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias syriaca</i></p>	 <p><b>Butterfly Weed</b> <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i></p>	 <p><b>Heath Aster</b> <i>Aster ericoides</i></p>
 <p><b>Smooth Aster</b> <i>Aster laevis</i></p>	 <p><b>New England Aster</b> <i>Aster novae-angliae</i></p>	 <p><b>Sky Blue Aster</b> <i>Aster poliflorus</i></p>	 <p><b>Flat-Topped White Aster</b> <i>Aster umbellatus</i></p>
 <p><b>Canada Milkvetch</b> <i>Astragalus canadensis</i></p>	 <p><b>White Wild Indigo</b> <i>Baptisia alba</i></p>	 <p><b>Cream Wild Indigo</b> <i>Baptisia bracteata</i></p>	 <p><b>Nodding Bur Marigold</b> <i>Bidens cernua</i></p>





**Partridge Pea**  
*Cassia fasciculata*



**Lance-Leaf / Tickseed**  
**Coreopsis**  
*Coreopsis lanceolata*



**Tall Coreopsis**  
*Coreopsis tripteris*



**Illinois Bundleflower**  
*Desmanthus illinoensis*



**Canada/Showy Tick Trefoil**  
*Desmodium canadense*



**Illinois Tick Trefoil**  
*Desmodium illinoense*



**Pale Purple Coneflower**  
*Echinacea pallida*



**Purple Coneflower**  
*Echinacea purpurea*



**Rattlesnake Master**  
*Eryngium yuccifolium*



**Spotted Joe-Pye Weed**  
*Eupatorium maculatum*



**Common Boneset**  
*Eupatorium perfoliatum*



**Sneezeweed**  
*Helenium autumnale*



**Sawtooth Sunflower**  
*Helianthus grosseserratus*



**False Sunflower**  
*Heliopsis helianthoides*



**Round-Headed Bush Clover**  
*Lespedeza capitata*



**Rough Blazingstar**  
*Liatris aspera*





**Prairie Blazingstar**  
*Liatris pycnostachya*



**Dense/Marsh Blazingstar**  
*Liatris spicata*



**Cardinal Flower**  
*Lobelia cardinalis*



**Great Blue Lobelia**  
*Lobelia siphilitica*



**Virginia Bluebells**  
*Mertensia virginica*



**Wild Bergamot**  
*Monarda fistulosa*



**Wild Quinine**  
*Parthenium integrifolium*



**Foxglove Beard Tongue**  
*Penstemon digitalis*



**White Prairie Clover**  
*Petalostemum candidum*



**Purple Prairie Clover**  
*Petalostemum purpureum*



**Obedient Plant**  
*Physostegia virginiana*



**Virginia Mountain Mint**  
*Pycnanthemum virginianum*



**Gray-Headed/Yellow Coneflower**  
*Ratibida pinnata*



**Black-Eyed Susan**  
*Rudbeckia hirta*



**Sweet Black-Eyed Susan**  
*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*



**Wild Senna**  
*Senna hebecarpa*





**Royal Catchfly**  
*Silene regia*



**Firepink**  
*Silene virginica*



**Rosinweed**  
*Silphium integrifolium*



**Compass Plant**  
*Silphium laciniatum*



**Cup Plant**  
*Silphium perfoliatum*



**Prairie Dock**  
*Silphium terebinthinaceum*



**Riddell's Goldenrod**  
*Solidago riddelli*



**Rigid/Stiff Goldenrod**  
*Solidago rigida*



**Showy Goldenrod**  
*Solidago speciosa*



**Ohio Spiderwort**  
*Tradescantia ohiensis*



**Virginia Spiderwort**  
*Tradescantia virginica*



**Blue Vervain**  
*Verbena hastata*



**Hoary Vervain**  
*Verbena stricta*



**Ironweed**  
*Vernonia fasciculata*



**Culver's Root**  
*Veronicastrum virginicum*



**Golden Alexander**  
*Zizia aurea*



Name	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Height	Exposure	Moisture	Wildlife Benefits
<b>Nodding Onion</b>	Pink	June-October	1-2'	Full to partial sun	Medium to moist	Attracts short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, and Syrphid flies. Cabbage White butterflies also visit.
<b>Lead Plant</b>	Purple	June-August	1-3'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued bees, short-tongued bees, and wasps. Also visited by the Edward's Hairstreak butterfly. Mammals eat the foliage.
<b>Thimbleweed</b>	Green	May-June	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Attracts small bees and Syrphid flies.
<b>Wild Columbine</b>	Red & Yellow	April-July	1-2'	Partial sun to shade	Medium	Attracts long-tongued butterflies, moths, and hummingbirds.
<b>Swamp Milkweed</b>	Pink	June-September	3-5'	Full to partial sun	Wet	See Butterfly Weed
<b>Common Milkweed</b>	Purple	June-August	2-5'	Full to partial sun	Dry	See Butterfly Weed
<b>Butterfly Weed</b>	Orange	June-September	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued bees, wasps, and the Tawny-Edged Skipper. Attracts various butterflies, including the Monarch, American Snout, Great Spangled Fritillary, Regal Fritillary, Red Admiral, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Pearl Crescent, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Bronze Copper, Coral Hairstreak, Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Tiger Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail. Host plant for the Monarch caterpillar. Also visited by the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird.
<b>Heath Aster</b>	White	August-November	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued bees, short-tongued bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, moths, beetles, and other insects. Butterfly visitors include the Silvery Checkerspot, Monarch, Variegated Fritillary, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Painted Lady, American Lady, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Bronze Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur, Little Yellow, Sleepy Orange, Dainty Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, and Checkered White. Skipper visitors include Sachem, Silver-Spotted Skipper, Peck's Skipper, and Tawny-Edged Skipper. Seeds of most Asters are eaten by birds including cardinals, finches, sparrows, chickadees, nuthatches, towhees, and buntings.



<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Smooth Aster</b>	Purple	September-October	1-3'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued bees, short-tongued bees, and Syrphid flies. Butterfly visitors include the Monarch, Red Admiral, American Lady, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checked White, and Holly Blue. The caterpillars of the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly feed on the foliage. Seeds are eaten by birds.
<b>New England Aster</b>	Purple-Blue	August-October	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Medium to wet	Attracts long-tongued & short-tongued bees, Syrphid flies, bee flies, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Monarch, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Cabbage White, Checkered White, and Black Swallowtail. The Peck's Skipper and Fiery Skipper also visit. Foliage is eaten by the caterpillars of many moths. Seeds are eaten by birds similar to the Heath Aster.
<b>Sky-Blue Aster</b>	Blue	July-November	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Attracts small bees, flies, and wasps. The small to medium-sized Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur butterflies and the Peck's Skipper are common visitors. The caterpillars of the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly and several species of moth feed on this and other asters. Seeds are eaten by birds.
<b>Flat-Topped, White Aster</b>	White	August-October	1-4'	Full to partial sun	Medium to moist	Attracts the Pearl Crescent and Silvery Checkerspot butterflies as a nectar source and a food source for larva. Seeds are eaten by birds.
<b>Canada Milkvech</b>	White-Yellow	June-September	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Primarily visited by bumblebees and other long-tongued bees. The Mottled Duskywing skipper visits the flowers. Seeds occasionally eaten by upland gamebirds.
<b>White Wild Indigo</b>	White	May-August	3-4'	Full to partial sun	Medium to moist	Primarily pollinated by bumblebees. The caterpillars of some skippers and butterflies occasionally eat the leaves.
<b>Cream Wild Indigo</b>	Cream	April-June	1-2'	Full sun	Dry	See White Wild Indigo
<b>Nodding Bur Marigold</b>	Yellow	July-October	1-3'	Full sun	Wet	Attracts an abundance of bees, wasps, butterflies, skippers, moths, and various kinds of insects. Visitors include the Monarch, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Red Admiral, American Lady, Clouded Sulphur, and Bronze Copper butterflies and the Sachem skipper. Seeds are eaten by waterfowl and songbirds.



<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Partridge Pea</b>	Yellow	June-September	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Pollinated by long-tongued bees. Also attracts Halictine bees, wasps, flies, and ants. Seeds are an important food source for the Bobwhite Quail and other birds.
<b>Lance-Leaf / Tickseed Coreopsis</b>	Yellow	May-August	1-3'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts many kinds of insects, including long-tongued bees, short-tongued bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, moths, and beetles. Seeds are eaten by songbirds including finches
<b>Tall Coreopsis</b>	Yellow	August-September	4-8'	Full to partial sun	Medium	Attracts long-tongued bees, short-tongued bees, wasps, bee flies and other flies, butterflies, skippers, and the Goldenrod Soldier Beetle. Common visitors include the Monarch and Pearl Crescent butterflies and the Tawny-Edged Skipper. Seeds are eaten by songbirds including finches.
<b>Illinois Bundleflower</b>	White	July-August	3-4'	Full sun	Dry	Seeds are consumed by various birds and the Bobwhite Quail. The foliage is eaten by many mammals.
<b>Canada/ Showy Tick Trefoil</b>	Pink-Purple	June-September	3-4'	Full to partial sun	Medium to moist	Pollinated by long-tongued bees. Caterpillars of the Southern and Northern Cloudywing skippers feed on the leaves. Mammals eat the foliage. Seeds eaten by birds and Bobwhite Quail.
<b>Illinois Tick Trefoil</b>	Purple	July-August	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Dry	See Canada Tick Trefoil
<b>Pale Purple Coneflower</b>	Purple	May-August	2-4'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued bees, butterflies, and skippers. Visitors include the Silvery Checkerspot, Monarch, Viceroy, Red Admiral, American Lady, Bronze Copper, Clouded Sulphur, Checkered White, and Black Swallowtail butterflies and the Peck's Skipper and Tawny-Edged Skipper. Seeds eaten by birds.
<b>Purple Coneflower</b>	Purple	June-August	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Visited by long-tongued bees, bee flies, Halictine bees, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Silvery Checkerspot, Monarch, Variegated Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Tiger Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail. The Southern Cloudywing skipper also visits. The caterpillars of the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly feed on the foliage. Seeds are eaten by birds.



<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Rattlesnake Master</b>	White	July-September	3-5'	Full sun	Dry to medium	Attracts long-tongued bees, short-tongued bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, moths, and beetles. Butterfly visitors include the Common Wood Nymph, Silvery Checkerspot, Monarch, Viceroy, American Snout, Pearl Crescent, Regal Fritillary, Painted Lady, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Bronze Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Clouded Sulphur, Checkered White, Pipevine Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail. Skippers include the Common Sootywing, Peck's Skipper, and Tawny-Edged Skipper.
<b>Spotted Joe-Pye Weed</b>	Purple	June-October	3-6'	Full sun	Wet	Attracts long-tongued bees, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Meadow Fritillary, Silver-Bordered Fritillary, Silvery Checkerspot, Monarch, Viceroy, Mourning Cloak, Pearl Crescent, Eastern Comma, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, American Lady, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Bronze Copper, Pipevine Swallowtail, and Tiger Swallowtail. Skipper visitors include the Crossline, Hayhurst's Scallopwing, Hobomok, and Peck's Skippers. Seeds are an important food source for the Swamp Sparrow.
<b>Common Boneset</b>	White	August-October	2-4'	Full sun to partial shade	Wet to medium	Attracts bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, skippers, and beetles. Butterfly visitors include the Meadow Fritillary, Monarch, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, and Bronze Copper. Skipper visitors include Least, Dion, Hobomok, and Crossline Skippers. Seeds are eaten by waterfowl and some birds.
<b>Sneezeweed</b>	Yellow	July-November	3-5'	Full to partial sun	Wet to moist	Visitors include long-tongued bees, wasps, butterflies, bee flies, and beetles. Butterflies include the Pearl Crescent, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, and Bronze Copper.
<b>Sawtooth Sunflower</b>	Yellow	July-October	4-12'	Full to partial sun	Wet to medium	Attracts long-tongued bees, Syrphid flies, bee flies, butterflies, moths, and beetles. Butterflies include the Monarch, Variegated Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Regal Fritillary, Painted Lady, American Lady, Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur, and Pipevine Swallowtail. Many species of birds eat the seeds including finches, doves, chickadees, nuthatches, and meadowlarks.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>False Sunflower</b>	Yellow	July-October	2-5'	Full to partial sun	Dry to moist	Visited by long-tongued bees, Halictine bees, bee flies, and butterflies. Butterflies include the Silvery Checkerspot, Monarch, Pearl Crescent, Great Spangled Fritillary, Painted Lady, American Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Clouded Sulphur, and Checkered White. The Common Sootywing and Tawny-Edged Skipper also visit.
<b>Round-Headed Bush Clover</b>	White-Yellow	August-September	2-5'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued and short-tongued bees. The caterpillars of several species of skippers feed on the foliage. Seeds are eaten by many birds and Bobwhite Quail.
<b>Rough Blazing Star</b>	Purple	August-September	2-3'	Full sun	Dry	Long-tongued bees, butterflies, skippers, and bee flies visit the flowers. Butterfly visitors include the Monarch, Aphrodite Fritillary, Painted Lady, Spicebush Swallowtail, Southern Dogface, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, and Coral Hairstreak. Also visited by the Leonard's and Peck's Skippers. Mammals eat the foliage.
<b>Prairie Blazing Star</b>	Purple	July-September	2-4'	Full sun	Medium	Pollinated by long-tongued bees, butterflies, and skippers. Common butterfly visitors include the Monarch, Viceroy, Great Spangled Fritillary, Painted Lady, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, and Black Swallowtail. Skipper visitors include the Silver-Spotted, Dun, Peck's, and Tawny-Edged Skippers.
<b>Dense/ Marsh Blazing Star</b>	Purple	July-September	2-5'	Full sun	Medium to wet	Attracts long-tongued bees, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Monarch, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Silver-Bordered Fritillary, Common Wood Nymph, Great Spangled Fritillary, and Regal Fritillary. The Peck's and Tawny Edged Skippers also visit the flowers.
<b>Cardinal Flower</b>	Red	July-October	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Wet	Attracts the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird and the Tiger Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail butterflies.
<b>Great Blue Lobelia</b>	Blue	July-October	1-4'	Full sun to partial sun	Wet to moist	Pollinated by bumblebees. Other visitors include hummingbirds, Monarch butterflies, and Halictid bees.
<b>Virginia Bluebells</b>	Blue	March-May	1-2'	Partial to full shade	Wet to moist	Visited by long-tongued bees, Red Admiral and Spicebush Swallowtail butterflies, and the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird.



<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Wild Bergamot</b>	Lavender	July-September	2-5'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued bees, bee flies, butterflies, skippers, and hummingbird moths. Butterfly visitors include the Hackberry Emperor, Monarch, Viceroy, Aphrodite Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Regal Fritillary, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Clouded Sulphur, Checkered White, Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Tiger Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail. Skipper visitors include the Hoary Edge, Delaware, Silver-Spotted, Dun, Common Sootywing, Zabulon, Crossline, Hayhurst's Scallopwing, Southern Cloudywing, and Northern Broken Dash. The Ruby-Throated Hummingbird also visit the flowers.
<b>Wild Quinine</b>	White	June-September	2-3'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts Halictine bees, wasps, flies, and beetles.
<b>Foxglove Beard Tongue</b>	White-Pink	May-July	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Visited by long-tongued bees, Halictid bees, Sphinx moths, and Ruby-Throated Hummingbirds. Clouded Sulphur and Spicebush Swallowtail butterflies occasionally visit the plant.
<b>White Prairie Clover</b>	White	June-October	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Primarily attracts bumblebees, Green Metallic bees, and other Halictine bees. However, small butterflies such as the Eastern Tailed-Blue will visit the flower. Mammals eat the foliage.
<b>Purple Prairie Clover</b>	Purple	June-September	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Attracts short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, Syrphid flies, and wasps. Small butterflies and skippers such as the Eastern Tailed-Blue, Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur, Common Sootywing, Peck's Skipper, and Tawny-Edged Skipper visit. Mammals eat the foliage.
<b>Obedient Plant</b>	White-Pink	August-October	2-5'	Full sun	Wet	Pollinated by bumblebees. Occasionally visited by other long-tongued bees and the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird.
<b>Virginia Mountain Mint</b>	White	June-October	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Wet	Strongly attracts various bees, wasps, Syrphid flies, small butterflies, and beetles. Butterfly visitors include the Pearl Crescent, Checkered White, Juniper Hairstreak, Melissa Blue, and Edwards' Hairstreak. The Dun Skipper occasionally visits.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Gray-Headed/ Yellow Coneflower</b>	Yellow	July-October	3-6'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterflies. Butterfly visitors include the Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed-Blue, and Gray Hairstreak. Birds eat the seeds.
<b>Black-Eyed Susan</b>	Yellow	May-October	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Attracts a wide variety of short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, and flies. Also visited by butterflies such as the Meadow Fritillary, Silvery Checkerspot, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Great Spangled Fritillary, Melissa Blue, Bronze Copper, Banded Hairstreak, Edwards' Hairstreak, Clouded Sulphur, and Cabbage White. The Delaware Skipper and Dun Skipper also visit.
<b>Sweet Black-Eyed Susan</b>	Yellow	August-September	3-5'	Full to partial sun	Medium to moist	Attracts short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, Syrphid flies, wasps, and butterflies. Known butterfly visitors include the Silvery Checkerspot, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Holly Blue, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Bronze Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Clouded Sulphur, and Checkered White. Seeds are eaten by birds including chickadees and finches.
<b>Wild Senna</b>	Yellow	July-August	3-5'	Full to partial sun	Wet	Primarily pollinated by bumblebees. Also visited by Halictid bees, ants, and other insects. Serves as a food source for the caterpillars of some Sulfur butterflies. Seeds eaten by upland game birds and some songbirds.
<b>Royal Catchfly</b>	Red	July-August	2-4'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts the larger butterflies, such as Black Swallowtail, and the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird.
<b>Fire Pink</b>	Red	May-July	1'	Partial sun to shade	Dry to moist	Reliant upon the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird for pollination.
<b>Rosinweed</b>	Yellow	July-September	2-6'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Pollinated by long-tongued bees and wasps. Butterflies occasionally visit the flowers including the Monarch, Painted Lady, Orange Sulphur, and Cabbage White. Goldfinches and other songbirds eat the seeds.
<b>Compass Plant</b>	Yellow	June-September	3-8'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Primarily pollinated by long-tongued bees. Short-tongued Halictine bees and Syrphid flies also visit the flowers. Occasionally visited by the Monarch and Clouded Sulphur butterflies. Some wasp larva feed on the plant. Birds eat the seeds especially finches.



Name	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Height	Exposure	Moisture	Wildlife Benefits
<b>Cup Plant</b>	Yellow	July-October	3-10'	Full to partial sun	Medium	Attracts long-tongued bees, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Silvery Checkerspot, Monarch, Viceroy, Red-Spotted Purple, Question Mark, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Bronze Copper, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Tiger Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail. Skipper visitors include the Delaware Skipper, Silver-Spotted Skipper, Common Sootywing, Zabulon Skipper, and Tawny-Edged Skipper. Also visited by some short-tongued bees, wasps, and bee flies. Some wasp larva feed on the plant. Goldfinches and other birds eat the seeds.
<b>Prairie Dock</b>	Yellow	June-September	3-8'	Full to partial sun	Dry to moist	Attracts long-tongued bees, Halictine bees, bee flies, and the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird. The Monarch butterfly occasionally visits. Goldfinches and other birds eat the seeds.
<b>Riddell's Goldenrod</b>	Yellow	September-November	2-5'	Full sun	Wet	Attracts a variety of bees, wasps, ants, Syrphid flies and beetles. Important fall nectar source for migrating Monarch butterflies. Attracts birds especially finches.
<b>Rigid/Stiff Goldenrod</b>	Yellow	July-October	1-5'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts a wide variety of bees, wasps, ants, Syrphid flies and beetles. Important fall nectar source for migrating Monarch butterflies. Other butterfly visitors include the Common Buckeye, Viceroy, Eastern Tailed-Blue, American Copper, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, and Cabbage White. The Crossline Skipper and Peck's Skipper are also known visitors. Attracts birds especially finches.
<b>Showy Goldenrod</b>	Yellow	July-October	1-3'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts a wide variety of bees, wasps, ants, Syrphid flies and beetles. Important fall nectar source for migrating Monarch butterflies. Other known butterfly visitors include the Painted Lady, American Lady, and Melissa Blue. Attracts birds.
<b>Ohio Spiderwort</b>	Blue	May-October	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Medium to moist	Attracts long-tongued bees, Halictine bees and Syrphid flies. Mammals eat the foliage.
<b>Virginia Spiderwort</b>	Blue	May-October	1-3'	Partial sun	Medium to moist	Attracts long-tongued bees, Halictine bees and Syrphid flies. Mammals eat the foliage.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Blue Vervain</b>	Purple	June-September	3-6'	Full sun	Wet	Attracts many kinds of long-tongued and short-tongued bees. Other visitors include bee flies, thick-headed flies, small butterflies, and skippers. These include the Clouded Sulphur, Checkered White, Least Skipper, Silver-Spotted Skipper, and Common Sootywing. Songbirds eat the seeds.
<b>Hoary Vervain</b>	Blue	June-September	2-4'	Full sun	Dry	Attracts long-tongued bees, Green Metallic bees, wasps, bee flies, thick-headed flies, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Monarch, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Great Spangled Fritillary, Painted Lady, Holly Blue, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Clouded Sulphur, Little Yellow, Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pipevine Swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail. Skipper visitors include Delaware Skipper, Least Skipper, Sachem, Silver-Spotted Skipper, Juvenal's Duskywing, Mottled Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Common Sootywing, Peck's Skipper, Tawny-Edged Skipper, Hayhurst's Scallopwing, and Southern Cloudywing. Songbirds eat the seeds.
<b>Ironweed</b>	Purple	July-October	3-7'	Full to partial sun	Wet to moist	Primarily attracts long-tongued bees, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Monarch, Great Spangled Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Giant Swallowtail, Tiger Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, and Spicebush Swallowtail. Bee flies and Halictid bees also visit.
<b>Culver's Root</b>	White	June-August	3-6'	Full sun to shade	Medium to moist	Most common visitors are long-tongued and short-tongued bees. Other visitors include Sphecids wasps, butterflies, moths, and Syrphid flies. Known butterfly visitors include the American Lady, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Bronze Copper, and Cabbage White.
<b>Golden Alexanders</b>	Yellow	April-June	1-3'	Full sun to shade	Medium	Attracts many short-tongued and long-tongued bees, wasps, flies, and beetles. Butterfly visitors include the Pearl Crescent, Eastern Tailed-Blue, American Copper, and Clouded Sulphur. The caterpillars of the Black Swallowtail eat the leaves and flowers.





**Big Bluestem**  
*Andropogon gerardii*



**Side-Oats Grama**  
*Bouteloua curtipendula*



**Canada Wildrye**  
*Elymus canadensis*



**Virginia Wildrye**  
*Elymus virginicus*



**Switch Grass**  
*Panicum virgatum*



**Little Bluestem**  
*Schizachyrium scoparium*



**Indian Grass**  
*Sorghastrum nutans*



**Prairie Dropseed**  
*Sporobolus heterolepis*



**Blue Flag Iris**  
*Iris virginica*



**Monkeyflower**  
*Mimulus ringens*



**Yellow Pond-Lily**  
*Nuphar advena*



**White Water Lily**  
*Nymphaea tuberosa*



**Pickerelweed**  
*Pontederia cordata*



**Broadleaf Arrowhead**  
*Sagittaria latifolia*



**Lizard's Tail**  
*Saururus cernuus*



**Wool Grass/Marsh Bulrush**  
*Scirpus cyperinus*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Big Bluestem</b>	July-September	4-8'	Full sun	Medium	Caterpillars of several skippers feed on the foliage. Seeds are occasionally eaten by songbirds. Mammals eat the plant. Provides nesting sites and cover for many game birds, birds, and animals.
<b>Side-Oats Grama</b>	July-October	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Game birds and songbirds are known to feed on the seeds. Mammals eat the plant. Provides nesting sites and cover for many game birds, birds, and animals.
<b>Canada Wildrye</b>	June-September	3-6'	Full to partial sun	Medium	Primarily attracts leafhoppers and other insects. Provides nesting sites and cover for many game birds, birds, and animals.
<b>Virginia Wildrye</b>	June-July	2-4'	Full sun to shade	Medium	Primarily attracts leafhoppers and other insects. Provides nesting sites and cover for many game birds, birds, and animals.
<b>Switch Grass</b>	June-October	3-5'	Full sun	Medium	Many insects feed on the foliage including the caterpillars of several skippers. Seeds are eaten by a variety of wetland birds, game birds, and songbirds. Provides nesting sites and cover for various birds and small mammals.
<b>Little Bluestem</b>	August-October	2-3'	Full sun	Dry	Caterpillars of several skippers feed on the leaves. Small songbirds such as juncos and sparrows eat the seeds. Mammals eat the foliage. Provides nesting sites and cover for birds and small mammals.
<b>Indian Grass</b>	August-October	4-9'	Full sun	Medium	Primarily attracts leafhoppers. Mammals eat the foliage. Provides nesting sites and cover for many kinds of birds and animals.
<b>Prairie Dropseed</b>	August-October	2-3'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Seeds are eaten by many birds. Provides nesting sites and cover for birds and small mammals.



<b>Name</b>	<b>Flower Color</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Blue Flag Iris</b>	Blue	May-July	2-3'	Full to partial sun	Aquatic	Pollinated by bumblebees. Also visited by short-tongued Halictid bees, Bronze Copper butterflies, and Peck's and Tawny-Edged Skippers.
<b>Monkey flower</b>	Purple	June-September	2-4'	Full sun	Aquatic	Primarily visited by bumblebees.
<b>Yellow Pond-Lily</b>	Yellow	May-September	1-2'	Full to partial sun	Aquatic	Primarily visited by Halictid bees and Syrphid flies.
<b>White Water Lily</b>	White	May-September	1'	Full to partial sun	Aquatic	Primarily visited by Halictid bees and Syrphid flies.
<b>Pickerel weed</b>	Blue	June-September	1-3'	Full to partial sun	Aquatic	Pollinated by bees. Occasionally visited by the Clouded Sulphur butterfly. The large seeds are eaten by various ducks.
<b>Broadleaf Arrowhead</b>	White	June-September	1-4'	Full to partial sun	Aquatic	Visited by many short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, wasps, Syrphid flies, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Silvery Checkerspot, Pearl Crescent, and Bronze Copper. Skippers include the Least Skipper and Tawny-Edged Skipper. Ducks and other waterfowl eat the seeds.
<b>Lizard's Tail</b>	White	June-August	2-4'	Full to partial sun	Aquatic	Pollinated by bees and flies. A favorite food source for several turtles.
<b>Wool Grass/ Marsh Bulrush</b>		June-September	3-5'	Full to partial sun	Aquatic to wet	Seed is an important food source for most waterfowl species. Also provides excellent nesting cover for waterfowl.



**Serviceberry**  
*Amelanchier spp.*



**Red Chokeberry**  
*Aronia arbutifolia*



**Buttonbush**  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*



**Pagoda Dogwood**  
*Cornus alternifolia*



**Flowering Dogwood**  
*Cornus florida*



**Red-Osier Dogwood**  
*Cornus sericea*



**American Hazelnut**  
*Corylus americana*



**Washington Hawthorn**  
*Crataegus phaenopyrum*



**Witch-Hazel**  
*Hamamelis virginiana*





**Winterberry**  
*Ilex verticillata*



**Spicebush**  
*Lindera benzoin*



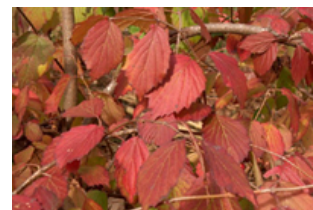
**American Plum**  
*Prunus Americana*



**Smooth Sumac**  
*Rhus glabra*



**American Elderberry**  
*Sambucus canadensis*



**Arrowwood Viburnum**  
*Viburnum dentatum*



**Nannyberry Viburnum**  
*Viburnum lentago*



**Blackhaw Viburnum**  
*Viburnum prunifolium*



**American Cranberry Bush**  
*Viburnum trilobum*



<b>Name</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>Serviceberry</b>	March-April	20-25'	Full to partial sun	Medium	Flowers attract short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, and flies. Provides summer berries that are eaten by many species of birds including cardinals, waxwings, mockingbirds, orioles, robins and vireos.
<b>Red Chokeberry</b>	May	6-10'	Full to partial sun	Wet to dry	Pollinated by bees. Provides winter fruit for several species of birds including the chickadees, thrashers, cardinals, waxwings, and catbirds.
<b>Buttonbush</b>	June-August	5-10'	Full sun	Wet	Attracts many insects including bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, and skippers. Butterfly visitors include the Common Wood Nymph, Monarch, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Holly Blue, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Bronze Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Pipevine Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail, Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, and Checkered White. Known skipper visitors include Delaware Skipper, Sachem, Silver-Spotted Skipper, Juvenal's Duskywing, Zabulon Skipper, Peck's Skipper, Tawny-Edged Skipper, and Southern Cloudywing. Fruit attracts several species of birds including robins and towhees.
<b>Pagoda Dogwood</b>	May-June	10-20'	Partial sun to shade	Medium to moist	Pollinated by bees. Fruit provides summer fruit for many species of birds including flycatchers, vireos, bluebirds, waxwings, woodpeckers, and thrashers.
<b>Flowering Dogwood</b>	April-June	10-30'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Primarily pollinated by bees. Fruit provides fall and winter food for many species of birds and mammals. Birds that eat the fruit include bluebirds, thrush, flickers, woodpeckers, tanagers, and grosbeaks.
<b>Red-Osier Dogwood</b>	May-September	6-10'	Full to partial sun	Wet	Pollinated by bees. Many different birds eat the fruit in the summer and fall including tanagers, woodpeckers, cardinals, robins, and catbirds.
<b>American Hazelnut</b>	March-April	10-15'	Full to partial sun	Dry to moist	Seeds mature in the fall and provide food for squirrels, deer, quail and several birds including woodpeckers and blue jays.
<b>Washington Hawthorn</b>	June	20-30'	Full to partial sun	Moist to medium	Primarily pollinated by bees and flies. Fruit is eaten in fall and winter by mammals and birds including finches, robins, waxwings, robins, and cardinals. Thorny branches provide protection and nesting sites for birds.
<b>Witch-Hazel</b>	October-November	15-20'	Full to partial sun	Moist	Visited by wasps, flies, and moths. Birds, rabbits, and squirrels eat the seeds and fruit. Birds include robins, doves, finches, titmouse, juncos, and quail.
<b>Winterberry</b>	June	6-10'	Full to partial sun	Wet to dry	Fruit provides fall and winter food for birds including bluebirds, thrushes, thrashers, finches, waxwings, mockingbirds, sparrows, and cardinals.
<b>Spicebush</b>	March-April	8-10'	Full sun to shade	Moist to medium	Important host plant for swallowtail butterflies, especially the Spicebush Swallowtail and Tiger Swallowtail. Fruit occasionally eaten by several birds including catbirds, kingbirds, flycatchers, thrushes, vireos, flickers, and quail.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Bloom Time</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Moisture</b>	<b>Wildlife Benefits</b>
<b>American Plum</b>	April-May	12-20'	Full sun to partial shade	Medium to moist	Visited by short-tongued bees, long-tongued bees, wasps, Syrphid flies, and butterflies. Butterfly visitors include Monarch, Red Admiral, American Lady, Tiger Swallowtail, and Checkered White. Juvenal's Duskywing Skipper has also been known to visit. Birds occasionally eat the fruit including orioles, robins, bluebirds, thrashers, thrushes, waxwings, and woodpeckers. Thorny branches provide good cover and nesting sites for birds.
<b>Smooth Sumac</b>	June-July	10-15'	Full to partial sun	Dry	Primarily pollinated by bees, wasps, and flies. Also attracts Little Wood Satyr, Holly Blue, and Banded Hairstreak butterflies. Late summer and fall fruit is eaten by many birds including bluebirds, cardinals, catbirds, finches, juncos, mockingbirds, robins, woodpeckers, sparrows, towhees, tanagers, and thrashers. Thicket forming which provides cover for many birds and mammals.
<b>American Elderberry</b>	July	5-10'	Full to partial sun	Wet to moist	Pollinated by bees and Syrphid flies. Many birds eat the fall fruit including cardinals, bluebirds, catbirds, mockingbirds, nuthatches, blue jays, kingbirds, phoebes, robins, thrashers, waxwings, woodpeckers, warblers, sparrows, grosbeaks, yellowthroats, chickadees, and titmouse.
<b>Arrowwood Viburnum</b>	May	5-10'	Full to partial sun	Dry to moist	Pollinated by bees and Syrphid flies. Late summer and fall fruit eaten by birds including bluebirds, catbirds, flycatchers, robins, thrashers, cardinals, waxwings, flickers, finches, cardinals, grosbeaks, and sparrows.
<b>Nannyberry Viburnum</b>	May	12-15'	Full sun to shade	Dry to wet	Late summer and fall fruit readily eaten by many birds including bluebirds, robins, catbirds, thrashers, cardinals, waxwings, flickers, finches, grosbeaks, flycatchers, and sparrows.
<b>Blackhaw Viburnum</b>	June	8-12'	Full sun to shade	Moist to medium	Flowers are visited by many short-tongued and long-tongued bees. The Silvery Checkerspot, American Lady, Holly Blue, and Gray Hairstreak Butterflies and the Juvenal's Duskywing and Mottled Duskywing Skippers are known to visit. Fall fruit eaten by birds including cardinals, waxwings, thrushes, thrashers, blue jays, catbirds, woodpeckers, and grosbeaks.
<b>American Cranberry Bush</b>	July	6-10'	Full sun to shade	Wet to moist	Fruit eaten in fall and winter by birds including robins, waxwings, catbirds, flycatchers, flickers, bluebirds, and grosbeaks.



**Pignut Hickory**  
*Carya glabra*



**Hackberry**  
*Celtis occidentalis*



**Persimmon**  
*Diospyros virginiana*



**Sweetgum**  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*



**Tulip Poplar**  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*



**Eastern White Pine**  
*Pinus strobes*





**Black Cherry**  
*Prunus serotina*



**Swamp White Oak**  
*Quercus bicolor*



**Bur Oak**  
*Quercus macrocarpa*



**Pin Oak**  
*Quercus palustris*



**Red Oak**  
*Quercus rubra*



**American Elm**  
*Ulmus americana*

Name	Height	Exposure	Moisture	Wildlife Benefits
Pignut Hickory	60-80'	Full sun to partial sun	Medium to dry	Nuts are a favorite food for squirrels. Nuts also eaten by birds including woodpeckers and nuthatches.
Hackberry	50-75'	Full sun to partial shade	Medium to moist	Host plant for the Hackberry Emperor and American Snout Butterflies. Birds eat the fruit in late summer through winter including quail, robins, titmouse, thrashers, waxwings, thrushes, mockingbirds, and woodpeckers.
Persimmon	35-60'	Full sun to partial shade	Medium	Flowers are pollinated by bees. Many butterfly caterpillars feed on the foliage. Fall fruit eaten by many animals and birds including robins, mockingbirds, and waxwings.
Sweetgum	70-100'	Full to partial sun	Dry to moist	Seeds are eaten by chipmunks, squirrels, and birds including finches, sparrows, wrens, chickadees, and doves. The ruby throated hummingbird visits the flowers for nectar.
Tulip Poplar	70-100'	Full to partial sun	Medium to moist	Pollinated by hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies including the Tiger Swallowtail. Host plant for the caterpillars of the Mourning Cloak, Viceroy, Red-Spotted Purple, and Tiger Swallowtail butterflies. Seeds are eaten by squirrels, rabbits, and birds including blue jays, cardinals, finches, and chickadees.
Eastern White Pine	50-75'	Full sun	Medium to moist	Squirrels and many birds eat the seeds including chickadees, warblers, sapsuckers, and nuthatches. Many species of birds also nest in the tree. Excellent winter cover and wind break.
Black Cherry	40-65'	Full sun	Medium	Flowers are visited by many bees, flies, and butterflies including the Monarch and American Lady. Caterpillars of many butterflies eat the leaves including the Tiger Swallowtail, Viceroy, Red-Spotted Purple, and Painted Lady. Many birds and mammals eat the late summer fruit including robins, thrashers, mockingbirds, bluebirds, catbirds, blue jays, cardinals, woodpeckers, sparrows, chickadees, grosbeaks, waxwings, and quail.
Swamp White Oak	50-70'	Full sun	Wet to dry	Host plant for the Red-Spotted Purple and Banded Hairstreak butterfly caterpillars. Acorns eaten by many animals. Several birds also eat the acorns including blue jays, nuthatches, titmouse, woodpeckers, and quail.
Bur Oak	60-80'	Full sun	Wet to dry	See Swamp White Oak
Pin Oak	60-80'	Full to partial sun	Wet to medium	See Swamp White Oak
Red Oak	60-80'	Full Sun	Moist	See Swamp White Oak
American Elm	75-125'	Full Sun to partial shade	Medium to moist	Host plant for the Mourning Cloak, Question Mark, Painted Lady, and Tiger Swallowtail butterflies. Many birds eat the seeds including finches, sparrows, chickadees, and titmouse.

# This Guide was made possible by a donation provided by the Warren Group.

**Great things could start  
with the right pairing.**

**The Warren Group**  
**Michael E. Warren**  
Senior Vice President - Wealth Management  
Senior Investment Management Consultant

800 E. 96th Street, Suite 400  
Indianapolis, IN 46240  
(317) 818-7317  
[www.fa.smithbarney.com/mcwarren](http://www.fa.smithbarney.com/mcwarren)



© 2007 Citigroup Global Markets Inc. Member SIPC. Smith Barney is a division and service mark of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and its affiliates and is used and registered throughout the world. Citigroup and the Umbrella Device are trademarks and service marks of Citigroup Inc. or its affiliates and are registered throughout the world. Working Wealth is a service mark of Citigroup Global Markets Inc.

## Partners and Sponsors that support the HCUCA

