




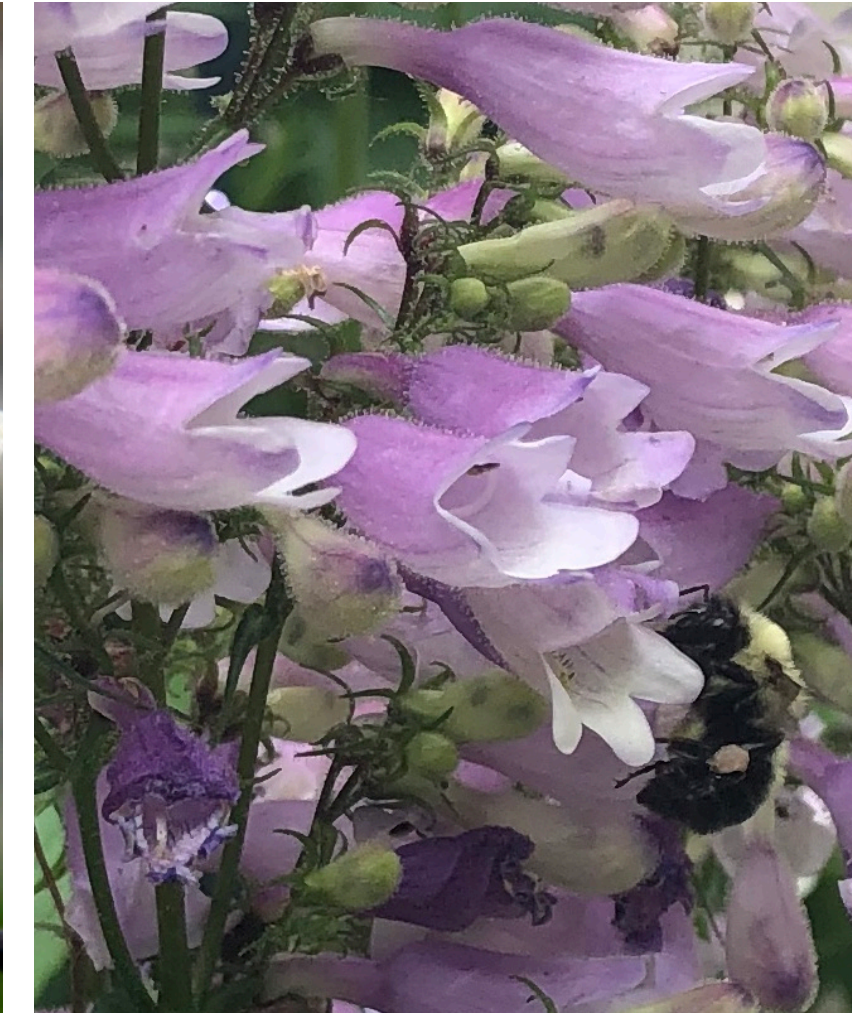

# Selecting native plants for wildlife

## Plant native plants that provide...


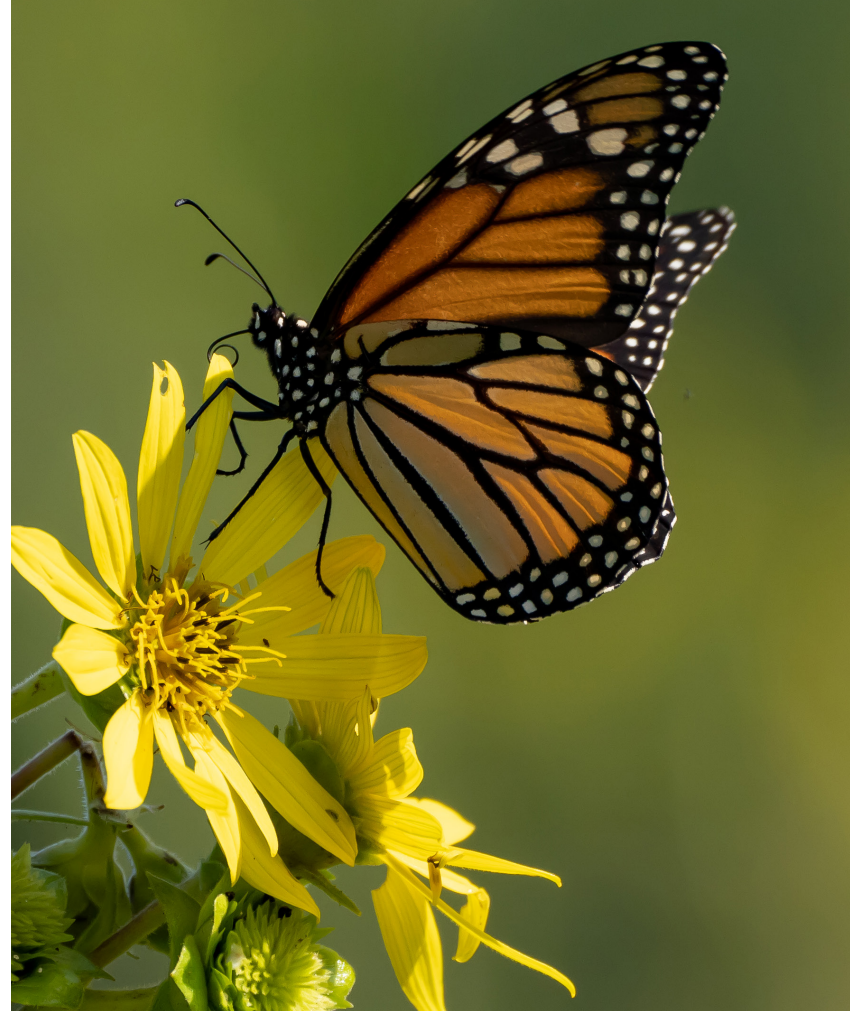
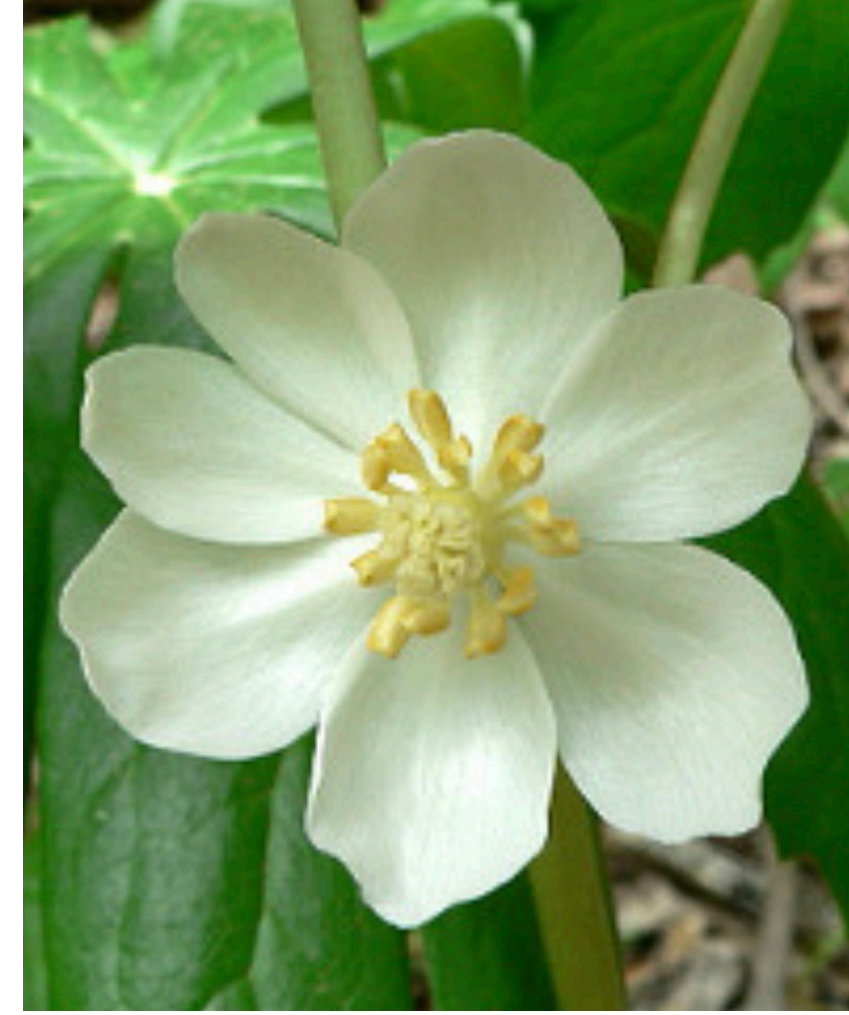
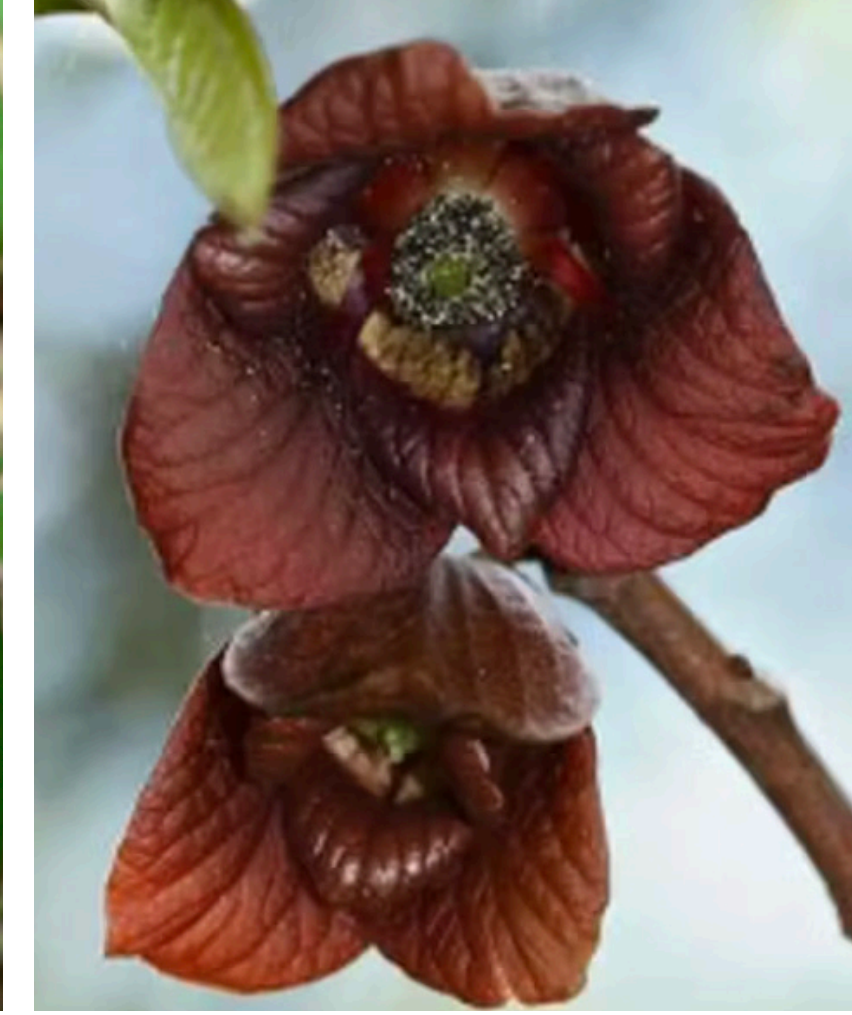

### Food all year long

EARLY SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER
			
<i>Collinsia verna</i> Blue-eyed Mary	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> Eastern Columbine	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Wild Bergamot	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> Gray Goldenrod
			
			<i>Lindera benzoin</i> Northern Spicebush

### Food and shelter in different plant layers (*strata*)

LARGE CANOPY TREES	UNDERSTORY TREES	SHRUBS	PERENNIALS	GRASSES
				
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur Oak	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> Eastern Redbud	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> Downy Serviceberry	<i>Penstemon calycosus</i> Calico Beardtongue	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Little Bluestem

### Flowers to attract different pollinators *Different shapes, colors, sizes, scents, and bloom times*

HUMMINGBIRDS	BUTTERFLIES & BEES	MOTHS	FLIES & BEETLES	BEEES
Red, orange, pink, & yellow tubular flowers	Flat flowers with easy nectar and pollen access	White flowers that bloom at night and attract nocturnal pollinators	Flowers that smell like carrion (rotting meat)	Flowers that reflect UV light, highlighting nectar and pollen access
				
<i>Monarda didyma</i> Scarlet Beebalm	Monarch on <i>Silphium laciniatum</i> Compass Plant	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> Mayapple	<i>Asimina triloba</i> Pawpaw	<i>Claytonia virginica</i> Spring Beauty