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## CONNECTICUT COASTAL PLANTING GUIDE

### With Pollinator and Wildlife Value

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March 2021

CTSG-21-02

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This guide will be a useful tool for those interested in native landscaping within Connecticut's coastal region. It contains a list of plants that will grow well along Long Island Sound and several miles inland. Connecticut's coastal zone is defined here as the coastal ecoregion of Dowhan and Craig (1976) (Figure 1). An ecoregion is an area of similar landforms, climate, and biota. This region, divided below into eastern and western coastal ecoregions (V-A and V-B), extends 5 to 7 miles inland and has a long frost-free season (average approximately 180 days in the west, and 195 days in the east). Within this region, there are a wide variety of habitats and growing conditions, including tidal marshes and coastal forests, soils ranging from fine silts to sandy or rocky soils, and soil moisture conditions ranging from wet or moist to very dry. Vegetation in a particular area depends on a complex suite of site characteristics including geology and soils, local climate, topography, land use history and biotic factors. Therefore, the plants found growing in one location may be very different from those found one or two miles away. We have recently added information on wildlife value of the listed plants and updated their scientific names.

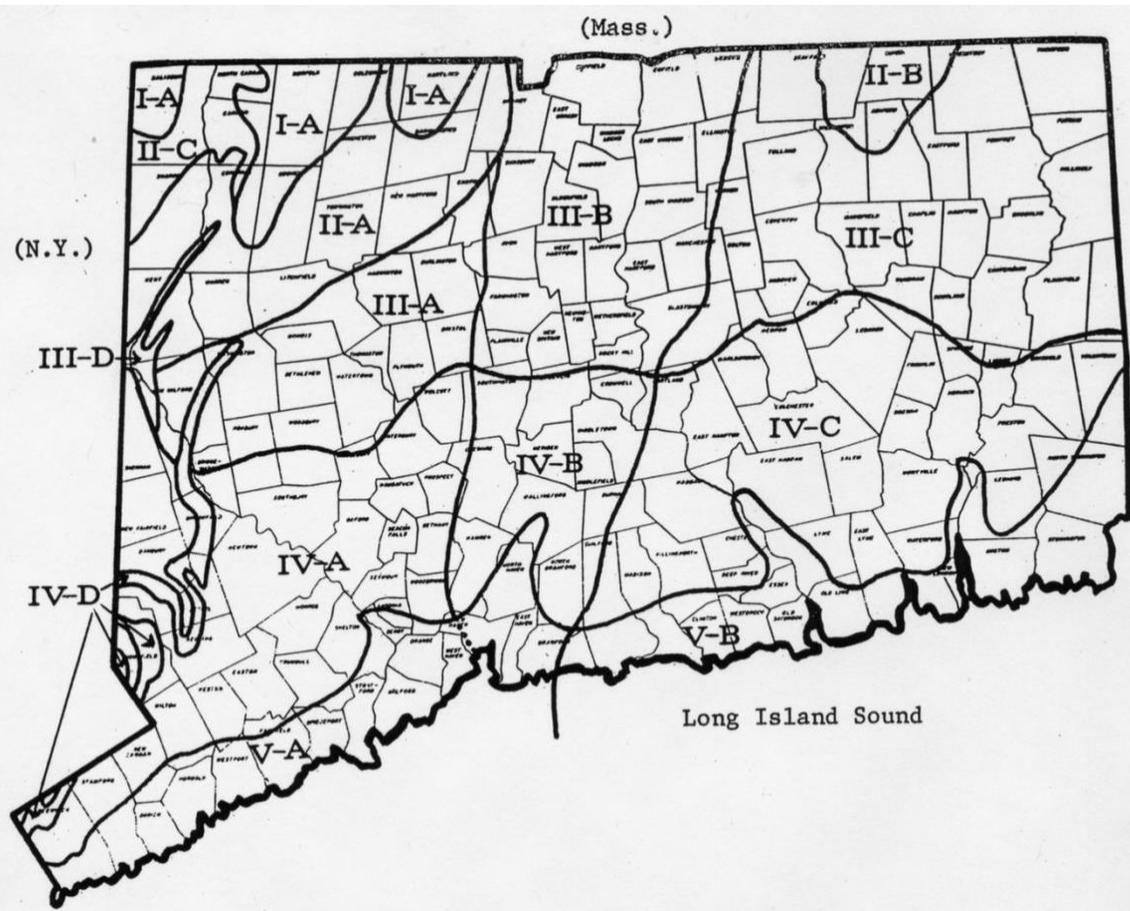


Figure 1. Ecoregions of Connecticut (from Dowhan, J. and R. Craig. 1976. Rare and endangered species of Connecticut and their habitats. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey. p. 135.

Plants are categorized in the following list by growth form: tree, shrub, herbaceous perennial, or vine. For each species, information is provided on general plant characteristics such as average height, growth conditions (light and soil conditions), and salinity tolerance in terms of soil salinity

and salt spray tolerance. In some cases, information is provided on negative aspects of a plant, such as whether or not it is poisonous to humans. This information on plant toxicity is included only as space permits and so should not be considered a definitive guide.

Salts from both Long Island Sound waters and pavement de-icing materials can pose challenges to those landscaping in coastal Connecticut. Salts can impact plants in the form of salt spray or can accumulate in soils. Salt spray can damage leaves and plant tissue: high soil salt concentrations can damage plant tissue and interfere with water uptake. Either can ultimately cause plant death. This publication indicates salt tolerance for the listed species both in the form of salt spray and soil salt tolerance. For some species, the data are clearly consistent and species are indicated as being salt tolerant. For some species, however, depending on how salt tolerance studies were conducted, there may be differences in the results. In these situations, the tolerance is indicated as “Some references indicate tolerance.” Users of this guide know their localized landscaping area best. Information from local nurseries, taking note of which native species live and thrive nearby, combined with information offered here, may be the best guide in determining salinity tolerance for specific locations and conditions. In addition, there are cultivars and varieties of species available at local nurseries which may have higher salinity tolerances than those listed.

Plants that were not included on this list are nonnative or invasive species, certain native species that are particularly susceptible to disease or wind damage, and native plants listed by the state as endangered, threatened or of special concern. Native/Naturalized status for each species was determined using the USDA Plants Database and the Native Plant Trust, and a plant is considered “native” if it has been determined to occur naturally within Connecticut’s political boundaries.

There are many other plants and horticultural varieties that you may want to use in landscaping and that are much easier to find in local nurseries than those listed here. **This list is meant to be a starting place** where you can begin thinking about the growing conditions on your property such as soil type and exposure to salt, and the mix of desired growth forms (trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials). For example, one can create a wind break with salt spray tolerant trees and shrubs, and behind it, plant favorite landscape plants and annuals that may have little if any salt tolerance.

Within Connecticut, any area below mean high water is directly subject to state regulation under the Connecticut Coastal Management Act. Any work or planting in or near a tidal wetland or watercourse, or within the Coastal Zone, may require a state permit. Additionally, inland wetlands and watercourses are regulated by town inland wetlands commissions. Even removal of invasive species from a wetland may require commission approval. For further information contact either your town Inland Wetland Commission or Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

## NATIVE TREES for Coastal Connecticut

| NAME   | CHARACTERISTICS   | SALINITY TOLERANCE                 |      | GROWTH CONDITIONS   | POLLINATOR BENEFITS  | WILDLIFE BENEFITS   |
|--|---|------------------------------------|------|---|--|---|
|  |   | Spray                              | Soil |   |  |   |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i><br>Red maple  | Deciduous; height 12 – 21.3 m (40 – 70+ft); rapid growing, red fall foliage; subject to storm damage                  | None                               | None | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Grows best in moist, acidic conditions, but very adaptable  | Wind pollinated, but deep red flowers appear in early to mid-April offering one of the earliest nectar sources for native bees and honeybees | Seeds are eaten by squirrels and chipmunks, leaves are browsed by deer, and rabbits eat the stump sprouts especially in fall and winter |
| <i>Amelanchier arborea</i><br>Common serviceberry                            | Deciduous, multi-stemmed shrub or small tree; height to 10 m (33 ft); white flowers in early spring, red fall foliage | Some references indicate tolerance | None | Light: Shade to full sun<br>Soil: Moist acidic soil<br>Can grow in a variety of habitats: forest edges, dry wood, rocky and sandy bluffs, swampy lowlands                       | Provides useful early nectar and pollen when it flowers in April for early-emerging pollinators  | Serviceberry fruits in June and birds enjoy the berries   |
| <i>Amelanchier laevis</i><br>Allegheny serviceberry                          | Deciduous, small tree with multiple trunks; height 4.6 – 7.6 m (15-25 ft); white flowers in spring                    | Yes                                | Yes  | Light: Shade to full sun<br>Soil: Moist to moderately dry soils; grows in cool, rich, woods, moist to drier thickets, swamp margins,<br>Prefers wetter sites; drought sensitive | Similar to the Common Serviceberry – early spring flowers provide food for pollinators   | This Serviceberry also fruits in the summer providing food for local birds  |
| <i>Benthamidia florida</i><br>( <i>Cornus florida</i> )<br>Flowering Dogwood | Deciduous; height 6 - 9 m (20-30 ft); showy spring flowers, red fruit, red fall foliage; susceptible to anthracnose   | None                               | None | Light: Shade to partial shade<br>Soil: Rich well-drained, acidic soils  | Early blooming flowers attract native bees, butterflies and other pollinators and is a host plant for the Spring Azure butterfly larvae.     | The fruit is consumed by many birds such as cedar waxwings, catbirds and robins. Also provide excellent                                 |

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|   |   |                                    |      |  |   | nesting for many bird species  |
| <b><i>Betula nigra</i></b><br>River birch             | Deciduous, multi-trunked with peeling bark; height to 21 m (70 ft); medium to rapid growth rate                 | None                               | None | Light: Partial shade to full sun; shade intolerant<br>Soil: Sandy/loamy, moist soils; can tolerate periodic flooding; commonly grows in riparian areas | River birch hosts a large number of moth and butterfly caterpillars who eat the leaves; nectar source | Birds feed on the caterpillars during migration and the breeding season. In the fall and winter House Finch and American Goldfinch eat the birch seeds and Woodpeckers and Nuthatch search the loose bark for insects and spiders. |
| <b><i>Betula populifolia</i></b><br>Gray birch        | Deciduous, small, bushy tree with white, non-peeling bark. Height to 15 m (49 ft); Fast growing but short lived | Some references indicate tolerance | None | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet to dry, poor soils often excessively drained soils; cannot withstand long periods of inundation          | Insect pollinators  | Similar to the River Birch, the Gray Birch hosts many bird species that eat the catkins and browsers such as deer enjoy the leaves.  |
| <b><i>Celtis occidentalis</i></b><br>Common Hackberry | Deciduous; height 15–21 m (50-70 ft); oval lance-shaped leaves; Fruits have high wildlife value                 | None                               | None | Light: Shade to full sun<br>Soil: Prefers rich soil, but is very adaptable; Can grow along stream banks or flood plains                                | May have some pollinator benefit due to its early flowering time                                      | Provides food for deer, small mammals, birds and sometimes cattle. Some birds that enjoy common hackberry seeds include cedar waxwings, robins, bluebirds and wild turkeys.  |

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| <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i><br>Cockspur hawthorn | Deciduous; height 6 - 11 m (20-35 ft); exfoliating bark, horizontal branching, red fall foliage, thorns   | Tolerant                               | None                                   | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: variable, prefers moist, well-drained soils  | Flowers bloom in May and are attractive to pollinators and other beneficial insects including native bees. Also larval host for a number of hairstreak butterflies     | Hawthorns make good nesting sites for songbirds and the fruit is consumed by fruit eating birds, small mammals and deer.  |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i><br>White ash           | Deciduous; height 20 – 30 m (66-98 ft); Often planted in large, open areas as a shade tree; medium growth rate  | Some references indicate tolerance     | Some references indicate tolerance     | Light: Partial shade to full sun; prefers full sun<br>Soil: Rich, moist, well-drained soils, well drained stream banks; tolerant of poorly drained soils | Tree is larval host for several moths and butterflies including the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail. <b>Ash are highly susceptible to predation by the Emerald Ash Borer</b> | This tree attracts wood ducks, bobwhites, purples finches, pine grosbeaks, fox squirrels, rabbits, beavers, mice, and porcupines. Seeds are food for several bird species |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i><br>Green ash       | Deciduous; Height approx 15m (49 ft); Once established, very hardy to climatic extremes   | Some references indicate tolerance     | None                                   | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Adaptable, prefers fertile, well drained loamy soils; will tolerate seasonal flooding; intolerant of shading   | Tree is larval host for several butterflies including the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail.   | The seeds are eaten by wood ducks, finches and cardinals. Green ash also provides cover and nesting sites for many bird species.  |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i><br>American holly              | Evergreen; height 4.6 - 6 m (15–20 ft) but can be more; bright red berries on female plants; very slow growing; need male and female plants to produce fruits; fruits are poisonous | Some references indicate low tolerance | Some references indicate low tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Moist, well-drained sandy/loamy soils; will tolerate somewhat poorly drained soils                             | Small flowers bloom in spring and attract pollinators and butterflies and is important for honey bees.   | The bright red berries attract 20+ species of birds in the fall. Dense branching also provides cover for birds and other wildlife.  |
| <i>Juglans nigra</i><br>Black walnut             | Deciduous; height 15 - 21 m (50-70 ft) or more; Fruits (nuts) can be messy;   | Some references indicate tolerance     | Some references indicate tolerance     | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: needs fertile, moist soil, grows well in riparian areas   | Host plant for the Luna moth and banded hairstreak   | The insects living on black walnut attract a wide array of birds. The walnut fruit is   |

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|   | susceptible to anthracnose;<br>slow growing   |   |   |   |   | consumed by<br>chipmunks and<br>squirrels.   |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i><br>Eastern red<br>cedar | Evergreen; height generally 3<br>- 12 m (10-40 ft); slow<br>growth rate   | Tolerates<br>some salt<br>spray             | Low salinity<br>tolerance                   | Light: Partial shade to full<br>sun<br>Soil: found on a variety of<br>soil types from dry, acidic,<br>sandy soils; to dry limestone-<br>based soils | This cedar is a host<br>plant for the Juniper<br>Hairstreak butterfly<br>larvae.  | Dense evergreen<br>provides cover and<br>nesting sites for birds<br>and small mammals.   |
| <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i><br>Tulip poplar      | Deciduous; rapid growing;<br>height 24 -37 m (80 - 120 ft);<br>tulip shaped green -yellow<br>flowers                                    | None  | Low<br>tolerance                            | Light: Partial shade to full<br>sun<br>Soil moist, deep, well-drained<br>soils  | Very popular tree<br>with beekeepers<br>because of how much<br>nectar each flower<br>produces. The<br>flowers attract birds,<br>bees, hummingbirds<br>and butterflies. This<br>tree is a larval host<br>for the Eastern Tiger<br>Swallowtail. | The tulip poplar<br>makes an excellent<br>nesting site for birds<br>and the fruits provide<br>food for squirrels and<br>deer in the late fall<br>and winter.           |
| <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i><br>Black-gum                 | Deciduous, medium tree;<br>height 9 - 15 m (30 - 50 ft)<br>with a 6 - 9 m (20 - 30 ft)<br>spread; red fall foliage; slow<br>growth rate | Some<br>references<br>indicate<br>tolerance | Low   | Light: Partial shade to full<br>sun<br>Soils: prefers moist, well-<br>drained acidic soils; will<br>tolerate poor drainage                          | Small greenish<br>flowers are an<br>excellent nectar<br>source for native<br>bees, honey bees and<br>other pollinators.   | The fruit attracts<br>many bird and<br>mammal species.<br>Insect eating birds<br>also visit the tree to<br>feed on the<br>pollinators                                  |
| <i>Pinus rigida</i><br>Pitch pine                   | Evergreen; height to 18 m (60<br>ft); a three needle species,<br>medium growth rate   | Some<br>references<br>indicate<br>tolerance | Some<br>references<br>indicate<br>tolerance | Light: Requires full sun<br>Soil: Dry, gravelly or sandy<br>soil; Intolerant of competition<br>from other plants                                    | Many important<br>moths and butterflies<br>frequent pitch pine<br>forests.  | The trees are used as<br>cover, nesting, and<br>foraging habitat.<br>Deer browse<br>seedlings and new<br>sprouts, and small<br>mammals and birds<br>consume the seeds. |

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| <b><i>Platanus occidentalis</i></b><br>American Sycamore | Deciduous; height to 30 m (100 ft); fast growing, susceptible to wind and ice damage            | Some references indicate low tolerance | None | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: prefers moist, sandy or silty soils; can withstand extended flooding; drought tolerant                      | Hummingbirds eat the seeping sap from this tree.   | Sycamore seeds are eaten by birds such as the purple finch, goldfinch and the dark-eyed junco, as well as by muskrats, beavers and squirrels. Cavity nesting birds such as the barred owl use Sycamore as well |
| <b><i>Prunus virginiana</i></b><br>Chokecherry           | Deciduous, small tree; height 6-9 m (20– 30 ft); often forms thickets; parts of plant are toxic | Tolerates salt spray                   | None | Light: Shade to full sun<br><br>Soil: prefers rich, moist soils, but will grow under a wide variety of soil types                                     | Fragrant white flowers in the spring are pollinated by honey bees and bumblebees and some butterfly larvae feed on the foliage         | Eastern bluebirds, grouse and some mammals consume the fruit of the Chokecherry. It also provides cover and nesting sites for many species of birds and deer browse the branches in the winter.                |
| <b><i>Prunus serotina</i></b><br>Black cherry            | Deciduous, height 18-24 m (60-90 ft); rapid growth, fragrant white flowers                      | Some references indicate tolerance     | None | Light: Sun to partial shade<br>Soil: prefers moist well-drained soils; drought tolerant; common in CT's coastal forests                               | Abundant, fragrant white flowers bloom in spring and provide nectar and pollen for native bees, bumblebees, honey bees and butterflies | In late summer the purple black fruits ripen and attract over 30 species of songbirds.   |
| <b><i>Ptelea trifoliata</i></b><br>Common hoptree        | Deciduous, small tree; height to 6 m (20 ft)  | None                                   | None | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Moist to dry well-drained loams (prefers moist soil)<br>Good for both moist conditions and dry, rocky sites | Attracts butterflies and caterpillars such as the Eastern tiger swallowtail and the giant swallowtail                                  | Provides food and shelter for many birds and mammals   |

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| <b><i>Quercus alba</i></b><br>White oak                   | Deciduous; height to 30 m (100 ft); long lived shade tree  | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: prefers moist well-drained loams and sand  | Attracts some butterflies and moths as a host plant including the Edwards Hairstreak butterfly.                 | Acorns are eaten by mice, squirrels, black bear, cottontail rabbits, and some birds. Deer and rabbits also browse the young trees and debris from white oak.   |
| <b><i>Quercus bicolor</i></b><br>Swamp white oak          | Deciduous; height 15 - 18 m (50 - 60 ft); moderate growth rate, leaves have whitish green undersides       | None                               | None                               | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: prefers moist to wet acidic soil; drought tolerant                                   | Attracts some butterflies and moths as a host plant. Small flowers bloom in April attracting pollinators.       | Vireos, tanagers and warblers are attracted by the insects. Large acorns mature in early fall making providing food for squirrels, deer, turkey and black bear |
| <b><i>Quercus montana (Q. prinus)</i></b><br>Chestnut oak | Deciduous tree, height 18 - 21 m (60 -70 ft); moderate growth rate   | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: often found on sandy, rocky or gravelly, dry soils; will grow well on well-drained lowland sites | Attracts some butterflies and moths as a host plant. Some birds and bees use chestnut oak cavities for nesting. | Acorns provide a food source for turkey, ruffed grouse, songbirds, deer, and small mammals   |
| <b><i>Quercus palustris</i></b><br>Pin oak                | Deciduous tree, height 21 - 27 m (70 -90 ft); fast growing oak, strongly pyramidal shape, red fall foliage | None                               | None                               | Light: Partial shade to sun<br>Soil: Wet, poorly drained soils   | Attracts birds, butterflies and hummingbirds. Host plant to the gray hairstreak butterfly                       | Acorns are an especially important food source for wood ducks and mallards during fall migration. Many other animals enjoy the acorns in the fall.             |
| <b><i>Quercus rubra</i></b><br>Northern red oak           | Deciduous, large tree; height 23 m (75 ft) +; can tolerate urban conditions                                | None                               | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: prefers well drained, acidic sandy loams; adaptable to poorly drained or dry soils   | Attracts some butterflies and moths as a host plant.  | White-tailed deer commonly browse leaves and young seedlings. Acorns of the northern red oak are an important food   |

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|                                       |   |                                    |                                     |  |  | source for the bobwhite, red-headed woodpecker, blue jay, tufted titmouse, wild turkey and many other birds and small mammals.   |
| <i>Quercus stellata</i><br>Post oak   | Deciduous, height 12 - 15 m (40 - 50 ft); slow growing  | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance  | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: Dry to moist rocky or sandy soils  | Similar to other oaks – attracts some butterflies and moths that use the tree as a host for their larval stage.            | Post oak provides cover and habitat for birds and mammals. Cavities provide nest and den sites, and leaves are used for nest construction. Acorns are an important food source for wildlife. |
| <i>Quercus velutina</i><br>Black oak  | Deciduous, medium sized tree; height 15 - 18 m (50 - 60 ft), moderate growth rate   | Low                                | Some references indicate tolerance  | Light: Partial shade to sun<br>Soil: dry, sandy to moist, rich, well-drained, acidic soil                          | Similar to other oaks – attracts some butterflies and moths that use the tree as a host for their larval stage.            | Black oak acorns provide food for numerous wildlife species including squirrels, mice, voles, white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. The catkins are also consumed by some squirrel species.    |
| <i>Sassafras albidum</i><br>Sassafras | Deciduous; height to 18 m (59 ft); slender, pyramidal shape, with bright yellow/orange foliage in the fall; A common tree of CT's coastal forests | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance) | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Prefers moist well-drained soil, but adaptable<br>High drought tolerance | Larval host for tiger swallowtail, promethea silkmoth and the spicebush swallowtail. Also a nectar source for pollinators. | Sassafras leaf browsers include squirrels, rabbits, and black bears and deer. Sassafras fruits are eaten by many species of birds including northern bobwhites,                              |

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|   |  |                                    |      |  |   | eastern kingbirds, great crested flycatchers, phoebes, wild turkeys, and many others.   |
| <i>Swida alterniflora</i><br>( <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> )<br>Pagoda dogwood | Deciduous; height to 7.6 m (25 ft); clusters of small, white flowers in mid to late spring; red/purple berries | Some references indicate tolerance | None | Light: Shade to partial shade<br>Soil: Moist, well-drained, acidic soils<br>Susceptible to wind and ice damage; tolerant of poor soils | This dogwood attracts butterflies and is a host plant for the Spring Azure butterfly larvae.                    | The berries fruit in late summer and attract many songbirds, grouse, turkey, pheasant and squirrels.  |
| <i>Tilia americana</i><br>Basswood  | Deciduous; height 15 - 21 m (50 - 70 ft); medium to fast growing; flowers favored by bees                      | None                               | None | Light: Partial sun to full sun<br>Soil: Moist well-drained, loamy soils  | Attract honey bees, native bees and flies to the nectar. A larval host plant for the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail. | Preferred browse plant for white-tailed deer and the easily decayed wood provides cavities for many animals including wood ducks and pileated woodpeckers |

## NATIVE SHRUBS for Coastal Connecticut

| NAME  | CHARACTERISTICS  | SALINITY TOLERANCE                 |                                    | GROWTH CONDITIONS   | POLLINATOR BENEFITS   | WILDLIFE BENEFITS   |
|---|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
|   |  | Spray                              | Soil                               |   |   |   |
| <i>Alnus incana</i><br>Speckled alder                                   | Deciduous; Height: can reach 9m (30 ft) but often smaller; thicket forming, fast growing   | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soils: moist soils, wide range of soil types, can tolerate occasional flooding and drought; often found growing in riparian areas.         | Larval host for several moth species.   | Provides cover for wildlife and browse for deer and mice. Songbirds eat the seeds and squirrels consume the catkins   |
| <i>Alnus serrulata</i><br>Smooth alder                                  | Deciduous; Height: approx 3.7 m (12 ft) or more; thicket forming<br>Excellent for stream banks to help reduce erosion. Nitrogen fixing | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soils: moist to wet soils; flood tolerant, often found in riparian areas, but will grow in well-drained uplands; Susceptible to wind and ice damage | Larval host for several moth species.   | Ruffed grouse, swamp sparrows, eastern goldfinch and small mammals eat the seeds and catkins and the dense branching provides cover for birds and other wildlife. |
| <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i><br>Canadian serviceberry                  | Deciduous; Height: 1.8 – 6m (6 – 20 ft), multi-trunked; red fruits and orange to red fall foliage                                      | Some references indicate tolerance | Medium tolerance                   | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soils: moist, well-drained soils; subject to many diseases and insect problems which usually cause only cosmetic damage                    | Attracts a large number of native bees and beneficial insects. Host plant for viceroy and red-spotted purple butterflies. | Fruits are an important food source for birds and other wildlife.   |
| <i>Amelanchier spicata</i> ( <i>A. stolonifera</i> ) Dwarf serviceberry | Deciduous; Height: 0.9 – 1.5 m (3- 5 ft), clump forming  | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soils: Moist to dry soils   | Attracts a large number of native bees  | Similar to the Canadian serviceberry – fruits attract birds and wildlife  |

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| <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i><br>Red bearberry or Kinnikinnick | Evergreen; Height: 0.15 - 0.3 m (0.5 – 1 ft); ground trailing shrub with wide spread; slow growing              | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soils: rocky or sandy acidic soils<br>Highly drought tolerant   | Attracts butterflies, hummingbirds and native bees.  | Wildlife such as black bears, ravens and other birds and wildlife enjoy the fruit of the bearberry. |
| <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i><br>Red chokeberry                     | Deciduous; Height: 1.8 – 3 m (6 to 10 ft), multi-stemmed; white flower clusters; red fall foliage               | Tolerant                           | Low tolerance                      | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: dry to wet soils; adaptable to a wide variety of conditions   | Clusters of flowers in spring provide nectar to butterflies, bees and other beneficial insects | Winter berries are sometimes eaten by song birds, game birds and mammals                            |
| <i>Aronia floribunda</i><br>Purple chokeberry                   | Deciduous; Height to 3.7 m (12 ft); white, showy flowers (hybrid of red and black chokeberries)                 | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wide range of soil types: clay, loam, sand and wet to dry; tolerates seasonal flooding<br>Moderately tolerant of shade and drought; can be found in salt marsh borders | Flowers attract pollinators including butterflies.   | Fruit attracts small birds  |
| <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i><br>Black chokecherry                  | Deciduous; Height 0.9 – 1.8 m (3 to 6 ft); multi-stemmed; small white flowers, purple fruits                    | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun; Best in full sun<br>Soil: dry to wet soils, adaptable to a wide variety of conditions  | Spring flowers are an excellent nectar source for many types of pollinators                    | Berries provide food for wildlife and birds from fall through winter.                               |
| <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i><br>Groundsel bush                  | Deciduous; Height: up to 3 m (10 ft); female plants have showy, cotton-like white flower clusters; fast growing | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soils: wet to dry soils often along borders of salt and brackish tidal marshes or in backdune areas  | Provides nectar for bees, butterflies, moths and other insects                                 | Provides cover and many birds eat the seeds.  |
| <i>Ceanothus americanus</i><br>New Jersey Tea                   | Deciduous; Height: to 0.9 m (3 ft) tall, white flowers  | None                               | None                               | Light: Shade to partial shade  | Nectar source for native bees, beneficial insects and butterflies.                             | Food source for some mammals and birds, including turkey and quail.                                 |

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|   |   |                                   |  | Soils: well-drained sand or loam, limey soils; drought tolerant  | Host plant for spring azure, summer azure and mottled duskywing butterflies                                    |  |
| <b><i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i></b><br>Common buttonbush                        | Deciduous; Height: 0.9 – 3 m (3-10 ft) tall; Fruits are 2.5 cm (1 in) round ball-like cluster                         | None                              | Some references indicate low tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet soils; sandy and clay loams  | Beautiful flowers with nectar that is very popular with pollinators such as bees, butterflies and hummingbirds | Birds eat the seeds and it provides protective cover for many birds and other wildlife.                        |
| <b><i>Clethra alnifolia</i></b><br>Coastal sweet pepperbush                         | Deciduous; Height up to 3 m (10 ft) tall; Spikes of fragrant white flowers bloom in late summer                       | Tolerant                          | Some references indicate tolerance     | Light: Partial shade to full sun.<br>Soil: Wet to moist soils  | Flower nectar source for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds.   | Fruits are eaten by songbirds and other wildlife.  |
| <b><i>Comptonia peregrina</i></b><br>Sweetfern                                      | Deciduous; Height 0.6 – 1.2 m (2 - 4 ft); member of the bayberry family; leaves aromatic when crushed; multiple stems | Some reference indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance     | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: sandy, acidic soils  | Attracts birds and butterflies. Larval host for the grey hairstreak butterfly                                  | The fruits are eaten by flickers, and has some use as cover and food by cottontail rabbits and ruffed grouse.  |
| <b><i>Eubotrys racemosa</i></b><br>( <i>Leucothoe racemosa</i> )<br>Swamp doghobble | Deciduous; Height: 1.2 – 1.8 m (4 – 6 ft) tall; thicket forming; red fall foliage                                     | None                              | Some references indicate low tolerance | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: wet to moist, sandy acidic soils;<br>Riparian areas  | Flowers are attractive to bees, butterflies and other pollinators  |  |
| <b><i>Gaultheria procumbens</i></b><br>Eastern wintergreen                          | Evergreen; Height: 0.05 – 0.15 m (2 – 6 in). Forms small colonies   | None                              | None                                   | Light: Partial shade to shade<br>Soil: moist to dry, variable soil types   |  | Birds and small mammals enjoy the fruit. Chipmunks, grouse, mice, birds and deer eat the leaves during winter. |
| <b><i>Gaylussacia baccata</i></b><br>Black huckleberry                              | Deciduous; Height: 0.3 – 0.6 m (1 – 2 ft) tall; colony forming shrub; red fall foliage                                | None                              | None                                   | Light: Shade to partial shade to sun<br>Soil: Wet to moist to dry, sandy or rocky, acidic soils; good ground cover for thin, rocky soils | Pollinated by bees, host plant to the Henry's elfin butterfly  | Fruit and twigs are eaten by many birds and small mammals.   |

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| <b><i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i></b><br>Blue huckleberry              | Deciduous in CT; Height: 0.5 – 0.9 m (1.5 – 3 ft); blue fruits   | None                               | None                               | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: well-drained soils; often on acidic, poor soils; often found in dry to wet woods and thickets and swamp margins; high drought tolerance | It is a host plant for Henry's elfin butterfly. Butterflies are attracted to the blooms and they provide nectar for pollinators.              | Provides cover for wildlife; many birds including grouse, bobwhite, scarlet tanagers and wild turkeys eat the berries.                              |
| <b><i>Hamamelis virginiana</i></b><br>American witchhazel           | Deciduous; Height: 3 – 4.6 m (10 – 15 ft); multi-trunked; fall flowering with yellow flowers               | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Prefers rich, well drained soils   | Good source of nectar later in the season, the flowers are pollinated by noctuid moths  | Provides nesting sites for many birds. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds and fruits.  |
| <b><i>Ilex verticillata</i></b><br>Common winterberry               | Deciduous; Height: Up to 3 m (10 ft); fruits are bright red; need male and female plants to produce fruits | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Full sun to partial shade<br>Soil: Moist, acidic soils; tolerant of poor drainage<br><br>Fruits are poisonous  | Host plant for Henry's elfin butterfly and attracts other butterflies. Members of the genus <i>Ilex</i> support the specialized plasterer bee | Its fruits are eaten by many bird species, including cedar waxwings, and small mammals. Deer and rabbits browse the foliage.                        |
| <b><i>Iva frutescens</i></b><br>High tide bush, bigleaf marsh elder | Deciduous; Height: 0.6 – 1.8 m (2 – 6 ft), bushy, small, inconspicuous flowers                             | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Moist to wet saline soils, upland marsh border   |   | Small mammals and birds may use marsh elder as a refuge during high tides. Provides nesting habitat for the red-winged blackbird and the marsh wren |
| <b><i>Juniperus communis</i></b><br>Common juniper                  | Evergreen; Height: 1.5 – 3 m (5 – 10 ft); slow growth rate   | Some references indicate tolerance | Medium tolerance                   | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: sandy, dry soils; Shade intolerant; high drought tolerance   |   | Native birds love the berry-like cones and it provides excellent cover for birds and mammals  |
| <b><i>Juniperus horizontalis</i></b><br>Creeping juniper            | Evergreen; Height: to 0.9 m (3 ft) but forms a horizontal mat to 20 ft                                     | Low                                | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun  |   | Provides good cover and birds enjoy the berries.  |

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|   |   |          |          | Soil: dry, rocky soils; intolerant of shade and poor drainage  |   |  |
| <b><i>Kalmia angustifolia</i></b><br>Sheep laurel   | Evergreen; Height: to 0.9 m (3 ft) forming a horizontal mat; pink flowers                                 | None     | None     | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Wet to dry soil<br>Plant parts are poisonous                               | Attracts butterflies and pollinators  | Grouse and some other birds forage the leaves though plants are toxic to many domestic animals.  |
| <b><i>Kalmia latifolia</i></b><br>Mountain laurel   | Evergreen; Height: 3.7 – 6 m (12 – 20 ft); thicket forming  | None     | None     | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: Moist, rocky or sandy soils<br>Plant parts are poisonous                               | Larval host for the laurel sphinx moth and flowers attract pollinators such as butterflies and hummingbirds.                                | Year-round protective cover for wildlife; White-tailed deer browse the leaves and twigs, though plants are toxic to many domestic animals. |
| <b><i>Lindera benzoin</i></b><br>Northern spicebush   | Deciduous; Height: 1.8 – 3.7 m (6 – 12 ft); fast growing shrub; yellow flowers followed by red fruits     | None     | None     | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: moist, sandy, well-drained soils;<br>Prefers moist, shady areas   | Attracts butterflies and is a larval host for the spicebush swallowtail butterfly, the promethea silkmoth and the Eastern tiger swallowtail | Fruits are eaten by songbirds, especially during fall migration. White-tailed deer browse the twigs and leaves.                            |
| <b><i>Lyonia ligustrina</i></b><br>Maleberry  | Deciduous; Height: 0.9 – 3.7 m (3 to 12 ft); small, white flowers   | None     | None     | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: Wet, poorly drained acidic soils; often found in riparian areas, and alluvial wetlands | Maleberry is a nectar plant. It attracts specialized native bees as pollinators.  | Toxic to many domestic animals.  |
| <b><i>Morella caroliniensis</i></b><br>( <b><i>Myrica pensylvanica</i></b> )<br>Northern bayberry | Height: 1.5 – 2.4 m (5 – 8 ft); waxy, silver/gray berries; need male and female plants to produce berries | Tolerant | Tolerant | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: sandy, clay soils, wide range of growing conditions                        | Attracts pollinators  | The fruit is consumed by many songbirds in the winter and it creates dense cover year-round.   |

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| <i>Myrica gale</i><br>Sweet gale                  | Deciduous; Height: 0.6 – 1.2 m (2 – 4 ft); sweet scented leaves                 | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Wet to moist soil   |   | Cover and food source for some small mammals and birds.   |
| <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i><br>Common ninebark | Deciduous; Height: 0.9 – 3 m (3 - 10 ft) whitish pink flowers; exfoliating bark | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet, moist or dry clay or loam soils, drought tolerant. Grows well in a wide range of light, soil and moisture conditions | A popular pollinator species; abundant nectar source for native and honey bees in late spring | Provides cover for birds  |
| <i>Prunus maritima</i><br>Beach plum              | Deciduous; Height: 1.8 – 3.7 m (6 - 12 ft); white flowers; fast growing         | Tolerant                           | Low tolerance                      | Light: Full sun (shade intolerant)<br>Soil: sandy or gravelly soils; sandy soils near the coast  | Flowers have special value for native bees  | Birds and other wildlife consume the fruit. Many birds use this tree for nesting.   |
| <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i><br>Bear oak             | Deciduous; Height: 3.7 – 6.1 m (12 – 20 ft), much branched                      | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: dry sandy or gravelly acidic soils  | Larval host for the sleepy duskywing and Eastern buckmoth                                     | Acorns provide food for wildlife, especially turkey and grouse  |
| <i>Quercus prinoides</i><br>Dwarf chestnut oak    | Deciduous; Height: to 7.6 m (25 ft)   | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Sun: Shade to partial shade<br>Soil: Dry, sandy/rocky soils  | Oaks support a wide variety of butterflies and moths.   | Acorns are a primary food for many bird species, including wood ducks, ruffed grouse, quail, wild turkey, grackles, jays, nuthatches, thrashers, titmice, towhees, and woodpeckers, as well as small mammals. |
| <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i><br>Swamp azalea      | Deciduous; Height: 0.9 – 2.4 m (3-8 ft) tall; white very fragrant flowers       | None                               | None                               | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: wet soils; flood tolerant.   | Rhododendron species support specialized native bees and bumble bees as well as               | Toxic for some domestic animals.  |

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|  |   |                                    |                                    |  | butterflies and moths   |   |
| <b><i>Rhus copallinum</i></b><br>Winged sumac                            | Deciduous; Height: to 3 m (10 ft), sometimes taller; thicket forming, leaves reddish purple in fall | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: dry, rocky often poor soils                                     | The nectar and pollen attract butterflies and other beneficial insects. Provides nesting material for bees. Host plant for Luna moths and the red-banded hairstreak.      | The red winter fruit is relished by songbirds and other wildlife. Deer browse the twigs, bark is eaten by rabbits         |
| <b><i>Rhus glabra</i></b><br>Smooth sumac                                | Deciduous; Height: 3 – 4.6 m (10 – 15 ft); thicket forming  | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: most dry soils; drought tolerant               | A host plant for the red-banded hairstreak. Attracts bees, butterflies and other pollinators  | Its fruits are eaten by songbirds, white-tailed deer, opossums, wild turkeys and quail.                                   |
| <b><i>Rhus hirta</i></b><br><b>(<i>R. typhina</i>)</b><br>Staghorn sumac | Deciduous; Height: 4.6 – 9.1 m (15 – 30 ft); thicket forming  | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: dry, gravelly or rocky soils                   | Honeybees and butterflies are attracted to the flowers in spring. Provides nesting material for native bees. Larval host plant for Luna moths and spring azure butterfly. | Important winter food source for mockingbirds, catbirds, thrushes, blue birds and 30+ other species of game and songbirds |
| <b><i>Rosa carolina</i></b><br>Carolina rose                             | Deciduous; Height: 0.3 – 0.9 m (1 – 3 ft); pink flowers   | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: moist to dry rocky or sandy well-drained soils | Flowers provide nectar for native bees, butterflies and other beneficial insects  | Hips are eaten by some birds  |

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| <b><i>Rosa palustris</i></b><br>Swamp rose                                       | Deciduous; Height: 1.8 – 2.4 m (6 – 8 ft); dark pink flowers                           | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet, rich soils; found in wet thickets and riparian shorelines     | Provides nectar for native bees and butterflies   | Rose hips attract birds and it creates cover and nesting areas for birds.                            |
| <b><i>Rosa virginiana</i></b><br>Virginia rose                                   | Deciduous; Height: 0.6 – 1.8 m (2 – 6 ft)  | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Prefers full sun; will grow in partial shade<br>Soil: well drained acidic soils; found in thickets and meadows | Attracts butterflies, native bees, bumblebees and hummingbirds  | Hips are eaten by birds  |
| <b><i>Salix discolor</i></b><br>Pussy willow                                     | Deciduous; Height: up to 6 m (20 ft); fast growing/short lived                         | None                               | None                               | Light: Prefers full sun; shade tolerant<br>Soil: Prefers damp soils;  | One of the first pollen sources for specialized bees and other pollinators. Host plant for many butterfly species including the viceroy | Finches, grouse and cardinals find the flower buds tasty. Provides cover and nesting sites for birds |
| <b><i>Sambucus nigra</i></b> ssp. <i>canadensis</i><br>American black elderberry | Deciduous; Height: up to 3.7 m (12 ft) tall, white flower clusters, deep purple fruits | None                               | None                               | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet to dry soils; prefers moist, rich soils                                 | Provides nectar to many native butterflies and other pollinators  | Berries are relished by many bird species and mammals. Deer eat twigs and leaves                     |
| <b><i>Spiraea alba</i></b> var. <i>latifolia</i><br>White Meadowsweet            | Deciduous; Height: 0.3 – 1.8 m (1 – 6 ft)  | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: moist soils  | Attracts bees, beneficial insects and butterflies. Larval host for the spring azure butterfly   | Some birds use this plant for protective cover.  |
| <b><i>Spiraea tomentosa</i></b><br>Steeplebush                                   | Deciduous; Height: 0.6 – 1.8 m (2 – 6 ft)  | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: moist to wet soils; found in wet meadows and riparian areas                                  | Attracts butterflies, native bees and other insects.  |  |

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| <i>Swida amomum</i><br>( <i>Cornus amomum</i> )<br>Silky dogwood       | Deciduous; Height 1.8 - 3 m (6 – 10 ft); small white flowers with blue fruits    | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Shade to partial shade<br>Soil: wet to moist, clay, loamy and sandy soils; not drought tolerant; found in riparian areas/seasonal wetlands, fields | Flowers provide nectar for some butterflies; plant is a host for some Azure butterflies. Has been known to attract beneficial insects such as parasitoids | Fruit is enjoyed by many birds, waterfowl and wildlife.  |
| <i>Swida racemosa</i><br>( <i>Cornus racemosa</i> )<br>Gray dogwood    | Deciduous; Height: 3 – 4.6 m (10 – 15 ft) tall; small, greenish white flowers    | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: prefers moist soils, but highly adaptable  | Attracts birds, butterflies and specialized bees, and is a larval host for the spring azure butterfly.  | Fruit is consumed by many birds such as the Northern cardinal, downy woodpecker, Northern flicker and Eastern bluebird and other wildlife. |
| <i>Swida sericea</i><br>( <i>Cornus sericea</i> )<br>Red Osier dogwood | Deciduous; Height: 1.8 – 3.7 m (6 – 12 ft) tall; multi-stemmed with red branches | Some references indicate tolerance | None                               | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: moist, well-drained soils   | Attracts specialized bees and is a larval host for the spring azure butterfly.  | Waterfowl, marsh birds and shorebirds are major users. Some mammals use the tree as food and cover. Deer browse on dogwood year-round.     |
| <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i><br>Lowbush blueberry                    | Deciduous; Height: 0.15 – 0.6 m (0.5 – 2 ft); multiple stemmed                   | Some references indicate tolerant  | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: best growth on well drained acidic soils  | The flowers are popular with native bees and honey bees, it is also a larval food source for many butterflies   | Berries are enjoyed by many birds and mammals as well as the box turtle  |
| <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i><br>Highbush blueberry                      | Deciduous; Height: 1.8 – 3.7 m (6 – 12 ft)                                       | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet to moist to dry; acidic rocky soil to organic peat   | Important plant for native bees, butterflies and other pollinators. Larval host for the brown elfin.  | Same as the lowbush – the berries are extremely sought after by wildlife (many bird species and mammals)                                   |

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| <p><b><i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i></b><br/>Large cranberry</p>   | <p>Evergreen; Height: less than 0.3 m (1 ft)</p>  | <p>None</p>     | <p>None</p>     | <p>Light: Partial shade<br/>Soil: wet to moist, peaty soils</p>   | <p>Provides food for many specialized native bees and other pollinators</p>                      | <p>Berries are eaten by birds and small mammals</p>  |
| <p><b><i>Vaccinium pallidum</i></b><br/>Blue Ridge blueberry</p>   | <p>Deciduous; Height 0.3 – 0.6 m (1 -2 ft); colony forming</p>                                    | <p>None</p>     | <p>None</p>     | <p>Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br/>Soil: Moist to dry loamy sands; often found in dry woods</p> | <p>Host plant for the brown elfin butterfly. Supports many native bees and other pollinators</p> | <p>Fruits are eaten by songbirds, small mammals, ruffed grouse, wild turkeys and black bear.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Viburnum dentatum</i></b><br/>Smooth (southern) arrowwood<br/><i>V. recognitum</i> sometimes lumped and other times considered a separate species</p> | <p>Deciduous; Height 0.9 – 2.7 m (3 – 9 ft); wide clusters of white flowers, dark blue fruits</p> | <p>Tolerant</p> | <p>Tolerant</p> | <p>Light: Partial shade to full sun.<br/>Soil: dry to wet soils and sands</p>                                 | <p>Provides nectar for butterflies and bees; larval host for the spring azure</p>                | <p>Berries are consumed by many small mammals and birds</p>                                      |

## NATIVE GRASSES/SEDGES/RUSHES for Coastal Connecticut

| NAME  | CHARACTERISTICS   | SALINITY TOLERANCE                 |                                    | GROWTH CONDITIONS  | POLLINATOR BENEFITS  | WILDLIFE BENEFITS  |
|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|   |   | Spray                              | Soil                               |  |  |  |
| <i>Ammophila breviligulata</i><br>American Beach Grass                    | Perennial, erect grass; Height: 0.6-0.9 m (2-3 ft); spreads laterally by rhizomes; continues growth when leaves are covered by sand | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Dry sand or sandy, coarse textured soils; most common plant of CT's sand dunes; local genotypes should be used; plant dormant culms between Oct15 and April 1 |  | Important dune species for bird habitat and nesting  |
| <i>Andropogon gerardii</i><br>Big bluestem                                | Perennial, clump forming; height 1.2-2.4 m (4-8 ft); copper fall color  | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Partial shade to sun.<br>Soil: sandy to clay soils, well drained, drought tolerant once established   | Attracts native bees (nesting material) and some butterflies such as the Delaware skipper and the dusted skipper | Provides cover for numerous songbirds and nesting sites or seeds for some sparrows.                  |
| <i>Andropogon virginicus</i><br>Broomsedge bluestem                       | Perennial, tuft forming grass; height: 0.6-1.2 m (2-4 ft); golden fall color  | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br><br>Soils: low fertility soils, dry, sandy soils; drought tolerant   | Provides nesting material for bees and is a larval host for the zabulon skipper                                  | Provides cover and nesting material for birds. Some birds eat the seeds and deer browse the leaves   |
| <i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i><br>( <i>Hierochloa odorata</i> )<br>Sweetgrass | Perennial; slender, erect; height: 0.3-0.6 m (1-2 ft)   | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: wet soils; moist meadows, fresh/brackish shoreline  |  | Rodents and small mammals may browse sweetgrass and it has a vast amount of cultural value to Native |

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|   |  |          |          |  |  | Americans across the country.  |
| <b><i>Bolboschoenus robustus</i></b><br>Sturdy bulrush        | Perennial sedge; height: up to 1 m (3.5ft), stems are triangular in cross-section                        | Tolerant | Tolerant | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: wide range of wetland soils   |  | Valuable to wildlife as cover and food. Muskrat and waterfowl eat the seeds.   |
| <b><i>Carex stricta</i></b><br>Upright sedge or Tussock sedge | Perennial, slender leaves:<br>Height:0.3-0.9 m (1-3 ft);<br>forms large hummocks up to 0.9 m (3 ft) wide | None     | None     | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Wet soil to standing water  | Attracts butterflies and is a larval host for the mulberry wing, the eyed brown and the black dash | Excellent nesting habitats for birds such as rails.  |
| <b><i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i></b><br>Wavy hairgrass          | Perennial; height: to 0.3 m (1 ft) with 0.3-0.5 m (1-1.5 ft) spread                                      | None     | None     | Light: Shade to partial shade<br>Soil: Well drained soils; drought tolerant  |  | Clumping grasses like this provide nest sites and winter cover for quail and sparrows. They also provide fall and winter seeds for a number of birds including cardinals, towhees, juncos, sparrows and finches. |
| <b><i>Distichlis spicata</i></b><br>Marsh spikegrass          | Perennial, erect and rigid;<br>height: approx 0.3 m (1 ft) tall  | Tolerant | Tolerant | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: wet saline or alkaline soils; in CT found in salt and brackish tidal marshes; can adapt to drier soils such as sands, silts and clays |  | Can be a food source for waterfowl   |

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| <i>Elymus virginicus</i><br>Virginia wildrye      | Perennial, erect; height: 0.6-1.2 m (2-4 ft)   | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Prefers fertile, loamy soils but will grow in many other soil types; moist conditions               | Members of the grass family provide essential larval host for many species of branded skippers and satyr butterflies | Seed and forage for birds and small mammals, used for denning and nesting material.                            |
| <i>Juncus effuses</i><br>Common rush              | Grass-like perennial (rush); height: to 1.2 m (4 ft), clump forming, slow spreading  | Low                                | Low                                | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: clay, loam, sand; fresh to brackish marshes; seasonal wetlands   |  | Provides food and shelter for waterfowl and other wildlife   |
| <i>Juncus gerardii</i><br>Saltmeadow Rush         | Grass-like perennial (rush); height: 0.25 – 0.5 m (10 – 20 in); the capsule fruit turns dark brown hence the name “blackgrass” | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: wet soils of salt and brackish marshes, found at higher elevations of the salt marsh                                 |  | Some waterfowl and small mammals use it as cover and the seeds as food   |
| <i>Panicum virgatum</i><br>Switchgrass            | Perennial; height: 0.9 – 1.8 m (3 – 6 ft) grows in large clumps, stem has reddish tint   | Tolerant                           | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Dry to moist soils, grows best in sandy to clay loams; can tolerate seasonal poor drainage          | Larval host of the Delaware skipper and other butterflies  | Provides cover and nesting material. Seeds are eaten by ground-feeding songbirds and game birds                |
| <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i><br>Little bluestem | Perennial, bunch grass; height: 0.5 – 0.6 m (1.5 – 2 ft) foliage turns from blue-green to copper in the fall                   | None                               | None                               | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Well-drained, medium to dry infertile soils; wide range of soils but not wetlands; drought tolerant | Attracts butterflies; host plant to many skippers. Good nesting material for bees                                    | Provides cover and nesting material for birds and small mammals. Some mammals and birds eat the seeds as well. |
| <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i><br>Indiangrass          | Perennial, clumped grass; height: 0.9 – 1.5 m (3-5 ft)   | Tolerant                           | Tolerant                           | Light: Partial sun to full sun<br>Soil: grows best in moist, rich soils; tolerant of poor to excessively well-drained soils; many soil types  | Larval host for the pepper-and-salt skipper and provides nesting material for native bees.                           | Small mammals and granivorous birds eat the seeds. It also provides cover and nesting material.                |

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|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|---|---|
| <p><i>Spartina alterniflora</i><br/>Saltmarsh<br/>cordgrass</p> | <p>Perennial grass; height 0.9 – 2 m (3 -7 ft), spreads extensively via rhizomes</p>      | <p>Tolerant</p> | <p>Tolerant</p> | <p>Light: Full sun<br/>Soil: Sandy to peaty soils; salt/brackish marshes and shorelines</p>                        | <p>Larval host to the Louisiana eyed silkmoth</p> | <p>Geese feed on roots in winter. Leaves eaten by muskrats and deer. Seeds eaten by a variety of birds</p>                |
| <p><i>Spartina patens</i><br/>Saltmeadow<br/>cordgrass</p>      | <p>Perennial grass; height: 0.3 – 0.5 m (1 – 1.5 ft) spreads extensively via rhizomes</p> | <p>Tolerant</p> | <p>Tolerant</p> | <p>Light: Full sun<br/>Soil: Sandy to peaty soils; salt/brackish marshes; tolerates irregular tidal inundation</p> |   | <p>Provides food and cover for many terrestrial and aquatic wildlife species; provides shelter/nesting for song birds</p> |

## NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS for Coastal Connecticut

| NAME  | CHARACTERISTICS  | SALINITY TOLERANCE                 |      | GROWTH CONDITIONS   | POLLINATOR BENEFITS   | WILDLIFE BENEFITS             |
|---|--|------------------------------------|------|---|---|-------------------------------|
|   |  | Spray                              | Soil |   |   |                               |
| <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i><br>Butterfly milkweed   | Height: 0.5 – 0.6 m (1.5 – 2 ft); large clusters of orange flowers   | None                               | None | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Prefers well-drained sandy soil; drought tolerant; Parts may be toxic | Host plant for Monarch and Grey Hairstreak butterflies. Flowers attract butterflies, hummingbirds and many species of bees.   |                               |
| <i>Baptisia australis</i><br>Blue wild indigo<br><br>Native to eastern North America but New England occurrences are considered introduced per the Native Plant Trust; USDA PLANTS database considers it native | Bushy; height: 0.6 – 1.2 m (2 – 4 ft) with 0.6 – 0.9 m (2-3 ft) spread; blue legume flowers; fixes nitrogen making it an excellent plant for soil health | Some references indicate tolerance | None | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Gravelly, sandy or well-drained loamy soils; drought tolerant                          | Host plant for the following butterflies - Wild Indigo Duskywing, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Frosted Elfin, Hoary Edge. Attracts native bees, bumble bees, butterflies and other pollinators | Can provide good ground cover |
| <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i><br>Yellow wild indigo   | Bushy; height 0.6 – 0.9 m (2 – 3 ft); yellow flowers   | Some references indicate tolerance | None | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: acidic loams, sand<br>Toxic if ingested  | Attracts butterflies and bees. Larval host for Wild Indigo Duskywing, Frosted Elfin and Pearl Crescent butterflies  |                               |
| <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i><br>Common Boneset   | Height: 0.6 – 1.2 m (2 – 4 ft); white flowers  | None                               | None | Light: Partial shade to full sun  | Attracts butterflies and bees to the nectar and pollen  | Attracts birds                |

|  |  |                                    |                                    |  |  |  |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|  |  |                                    |                                    | Soil: various soil types as long as wet to moist conditions  |  |  |
| <b><i>Eutrochium dubium</i></b><br>( <i>Eupatoriadelphus dubius</i> )<br>Coastal plain Joe Pye Weed        | Height: 0.6 – 1.5 ft (2 – 5 ft); pale pink flowers     | None                               | None                               | Light: full sun<br>Soil: sandy, wet soils particularly in marshes and wet meadows                            | Flowers attract butterflies and bees.  | Seeds provide food for some songbirds          |
| <b><i>Eutrochium maculatum</i></b><br>( <i>Eupatoriadelphus maculatus</i> )<br>Spotted Joe Pye Weed        | Height: 0.9 – 1.8 m (3 – 6 ft); pale pink flowers      | None                               | None                               | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: various soil types as long as wet to moist conditions              | Attracts bees and butterflies. Larval host for some moth caterpillars  | Sometimes eaten by deer, rabbits and livestock |
| <b><i>Eutrochium purpureum</i></b><br>( <i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> )<br>Sweet scented/Purple Joe Pye Weed | Height: 0.9 – 2.1 m (3 – 7 ft); pink flowers           | Some references indicate tolerance | Some references indicate tolerance | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: various soil types with moist to average soils moisture conditions | Attracts butterflies and bees  | Attracts songbirds                             |
| <b><i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i></b><br>Swamp rosemallow  | Height: 1.2 – 2.1 m (4 – 7 ft); white or pink flowers  | Low tolerance                      | Low tolerance                      | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: brackish marsh soils   | Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and other pollinators. Many butterfly and moth species use this as a caterpillar host plant. Members of the genus support at least one specialized native bee |  |
| <b><i>Iris versicolor</i></b><br>Harlequin blueflag  | Height: 0.3 – 0.9 m (1 – 3 ft); blue to purple flowers | None                               | Some references indicate           | Light: Partial shade to full sun   | Attracts hummingbirds  | Poisonous to livestock and some wildlife       |

|  |  |          |                                   |   |  |   |
|--|--|----------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
|  |  |          | moderate brackish water tolerance | Soil: Moist, rich soils; can tolerate inundation  |  |   |
| <b><i>Limonium carolinianum</i></b><br>Carolina Sea Lavender | Height: 0.3 – 0.6 m (1 – 2 ft); pale purple flowers                  | Tolerant | Tolerant                          | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet soils; common in salt marshes, and tidal shorelines             | Flowers attract butterflies and other pollinators  |   |
| <b><i>Lobelia cardinalis</i></b><br>Cardinal flower          | Height: 0.3 – 1.2 m (1 – 4 ft); bright red flowers                   | None     | None                              | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet to moist soils; riparian areas<br>Poisonous parts      | Attracts butterflies, hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies. Pollinated primarily by the ruby throated hummingbird.   |   |
| <b><i>Lobelia siphilitica</i></b><br>Great blue lobelia      | Height: 0.6 – 0.9 m (2 – 3 ft); blue flowers                         | None     | None                              | Light: Shade to partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: wet to moist clay, loamy to sandy soils<br>Poisonous parts | Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies as well as some bee species  |   |
| <b><i>Lupinus perennis</i></b><br>Sundial lupine             | Height: 0.3 – 0.9 m (1 – 3 ft); blue/purple flowers                  | None     | None                              | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Dry, well-drained sandy soils                                       | It is pollinated by a wide variety of bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. It is the larval host plant for frosted elfin, wild indigo duskywing, and the persius duskywing butterflies and skippers | Provides cover for wildlife when grown in clusters. Deer browse the foliage and birds and small mammals eat the seeds |
| <b><i>Salicornia ambigua</i></b><br>Perennial glasswort      | Height: 15-30 cm (6–12 in); forms mats to 1 m (3.2 ft) diam; fleshy, | Tolerant | Tolerant                          | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Sandy, marshy soils  |  |   |

|   |  |                                    |          |   |  |   |
|---|--|------------------------------------|----------|---|--|---|
|   | succulent, bright green stems; red fall color                          |                                    |          |   |  |   |
| <i>Solidago sempervirens</i><br>Seaside goldenrod             | Height: 0.3 – 2.4 m (1-8 ft) tall; fleshy, waxy leaves; yellow flowers | Tolerant                           | Tolerant | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Sandy soils                                    | Attracts butterflies and many bee species including some important native and honey bees. Larval host for the wavy-lined emerald moth; important food source for fall migrating monarch butterflies          | Benefits birds and small mammals          |
| <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i><br>New England aster       | Height: 0.9 – 1.8 m (3 – 6 ft); pink/purple flowers                    | None                               | None     | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: Moist soils                               | Attracts pollinators including native/specialized bees and butterflies. The late nectar source is important for migrating monarchs. It is also the host plant for pearl crescent and checkerspot butterflies | Small mammals and songbirds eat the seeds |
| <i>Symphotrichum tenuifolium</i><br>Perennial saltmarsh aster | Height: 0.3 – 0.6 m (1 – 2 ft); white to pale purple flowers           | Tolerant                           | Tolerant | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: salt/brackish marsh soils     | Valuable pollen source for native bees   |   |
| <i>Teucrium canadense</i><br>Canada germander                 | Height: 0.3 – 0.9 m (1 – 3 ft); pink and white flowers                 | Some references indicate tolerance | None     | Light: Partial shade<br>Soil: Prefers moist or shallow, submerged soils | Flowers attract butterflies and bees   |   |

|   |  |      |      |   |   |                         |
|---|--|------|------|---|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i><br>New York Ironweed | Height: 0.9 – 2.1 m (3 – 7 ft); purple flowers | None | None | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Prefers moist soils, but will grow in average to dry soils | Flowers attract butterflies, bees and other pollinators including at least one specialized bee. | Songbirds eat the seeds |
|---|--|------|------|---|---|-------------------------|

## NATIVE VINES for Coastal Connecticut

| NAME  | CHARACTERISTICS   | SALINITY TOLERANCE |          | GROWTH CONDITIONS  | POLLINATOR BENEFITS  | WILDLIFE BENEFITS   |
|---|---|--------------------|----------|--|--|---|
|   |   | SPRAY              | SOIL     |  |  |   |
| <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i><br>Beach pea              | Perennial, trailing vine; to 0.6 m (2 ft) pink to purple flowers; fixes nitrogen                        | Tolerant           | Tolerant | Light: Full sun<br>Soil: Sandy or loamy, well-drained soils<br>Seeds are toxic to humans | The flowers attract butterflies and other pollinators. Larval host to the Eastern tailed blue butterfly            |   |
| <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i><br>Trumpet honeysuckle | Perennial; climbing or ground cover; 0.9 – 6 m (3 - 20 ft); semi-evergreen leaves, red, tubular flowers | None               | None     | Light: Partial shade to full sun<br>Soil: Moist, well-drained soils                      | Flowers attract hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Larval host for the spring azure and snowberry clearwing moth | Fruits attract quail, purple finch, goldfinch, hermit thrush, American robin. The slender stems provide cover and nesting sites for many small birds. |

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Staghorn sumac: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=RHTY](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHTY) and  
[https://abnativeplants.com/products/rhus-typhina?\\_pos=4&\\_sid=c5ac88220&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/rhus-typhina?_pos=4&_sid=c5ac88220&_ss=r)  
Carolina rose: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/rosa-carolina?\\_pos=1&\\_sid=14e9d177f&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/rosa-carolina?_pos=1&_sid=14e9d177f&_ss=r)  
Swamp rose: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/rosa-palustris?\\_pos=1&\\_sid=b80690bd7&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/rosa-palustris?_pos=1&_sid=b80690bd7&_ss=r)  
Virginia rose: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ROVI2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ROVI2)

Pussy willow: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/salix-discolor-3?\\_pos=3&\\_sid=3d7bcd29b&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/salix-discolor-3?_pos=3&_sid=3d7bcd29b&_ss=r)  
American black elderberry: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/sambucus-canadensis?\\_pos=5&\\_sid=dd38b863f&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/sambucus-canadensis?_pos=5&_sid=dd38b863f&_ss=r) and  
[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=SANIC4](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SANIC4)  
White meadowsweet: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/spiraea-alba-var-latifolia?\\_pos=2&\\_sid=2b7a6cea7&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/spiraea-alba-var-latifolia?_pos=2&_sid=2b7a6cea7&_ss=r)  
Steeplebush: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=SPTO2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SPTO2)  
Silky dogwood: <https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/silky-dogwood>  
Gray dogwood: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CORA6](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CORA6)  
Redosier dogwood: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=COSE16](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=COSE16)  
Lowbush blueberry: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/vaccinium-angustifolium?\\_pos=3&\\_sid=621c974d5&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/vaccinium-angustifolium?_pos=3&_sid=621c974d5&_ss=r) and  
[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=VAAN](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VAAN)  
Highbush blueberry: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/vaccinium-corymbosum-northland?\\_pos=3&\\_sid=f40061610&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/vaccinium-corymbosum-northland?_pos=3&_sid=f40061610&_ss=r)  
Large cranberry: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/vaccinium-macrocarpon/>  
Blue ridge blueberry: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/vaccinium-pallidum/>  
Smooth arrowwood: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/viburnum-dentatum?\\_pos=9&\\_sid=1c26be9f3&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/viburnum-dentatum?_pos=9&_sid=1c26be9f3&_ss=r)

#### GRASSES

American Beach Grass: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=AMBR](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AMBR)  
Big bluestem: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ANGE](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ANGE)  
Broomsedge bluestem: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ANVI2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ANVI2)  
Sweetgrass: [https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs\\_hiod.pdf](https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_hiod.pdf)  
Sturdy bulrush: <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/bolrob/all.html#MANAGEMENT%20CONSIDERATIONS>  
Tussock sedge: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CAST8](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAST8)  
Wavy hairgrass: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/deschampsia-flexuosa?\\_pos=2&\\_sid=f9236bd5c&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/deschampsia-flexuosa?_pos=2&_sid=f9236bd5c&_ss=r)  
Marsh spikegrass: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=DISP](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DISP)  
Virginia wild rye: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ELVI3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ELVI3)  
Common rush: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=JUEF](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=JUEF)  
Saltmeadow rush: <https://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/GreatLakes/FactSheet.aspx?SpeciesID=2673>  
Switchgrass: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=PAVI2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PAVI2)  
Little bluestem: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=SCSC](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SCSC)  
Indiangrass: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=SONU2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SONU2)  
Saltmarsh cordgrass: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=SPAL](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SPAL)  
Saltmeadow cordgrass: <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/spapat/all.html#MANAGEMENT%20CONSIDERATIONS> and  
[https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs\\_sppa.pdf](https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sppa.pdf)

#### HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Butterfly milkweed: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ASTU](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASTU)  
Blue wild indigo: [https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs\\_baau.pdf](https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_baau.pdf)  
Yellow wild indigo: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=BATI](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BATI)  
Common boneset: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/eupatorium-perfoliatum/>  
Coastal plain Joe pye weed: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/eutrochium-dubium/>  
Spotted Joe pye weed: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=EUMA9](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUMA9) and

<https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/eutrochium-maculatum/>  
Sweet scented Joe pye weed: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/eutrochium-purpureum/>  
Swamp rosemallow: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/hibiscus-moscheutos/>  
Harlequin blueflag: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=IRVE2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IRVE2)  
Carolina Sea lavender: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=LICA17](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LICA17)  
Cardinal flower: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/lobelia-cardinalis?\\_pos=3&\\_sid=7f52347ad&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/lobelia-cardinalis?_pos=3&_sid=7f52347ad&_ss=r)  
Great blue lobelia: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=LOSI](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LOSI)  
Sundial Lupine: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=LUPE3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LUPE3)  
Seaside goldenrod: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/solidago-sempervirens/> and  
[https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs\\_rose.pdf](https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rose.pdf)  
New England aster: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/symphotrichum-novae-angliae/>  
Perennial saltmarsh aster: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=SYTE6](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYTE6)  
Canada germander: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=TECA3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TECA3)  
New York ironweed: <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/vernonia-noveboracensis/>

#### VINES

Beach Pea: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=LAJA](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LAJA)  
Trumpet honeysuckle: [https://abnativeplants.com/products/lonicera-sempervirens?\\_pos=2&\\_sid=34f46c746&\\_ss=r](https://abnativeplants.com/products/lonicera-sempervirens?_pos=2&_sid=34f46c746&_ss=r)

#### Other Resources:

Native and Non-Native\* Caterpillar Host Plants for Showy Butterfly Species: [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ct/technical/ecoscience/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_011097](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ct/technical/ecoscience/?cid=nrcs142p2_011097)