INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Unit 2 Section 3 Lesson 10
Design a Landscape

Focus Areas: Pest Control Methods - Cultural; Science, Math, Graphic Design

Focus Skills: Research, measurement, cooperative decision-making

Level of Involvement: MAXIMUM
Unit 2 Section 3 Lesson 10: Design a Landscape

Focus Areas: Pest Control - Cultural; Science, Math, Graphic Design
Focus Skills: Research, measurement, cooperative decision-making
Level of Involvement: MAXIMUM

Objectives

* To determine appropriate plants for a Connecticut landscape
* To design a landscape plan for a typical home or pocket park in Connecticut

Essential Question

What factors must be considered when designing a landscape for a home or park in Connecticut?

Essential Understanding

Plants (trees, shrubs, flowers, etc.) native to this area can provide the desired effect and have a better chance of surviving insect pests, diseases and climatic changes than introduced plants. Needs of the plant must be considered in the creation of a successful landscape design.

Background

See Handout 1 How to Plan a Garden

Vocabulary

- **annual**: a plant that completes its life cycle in only one year
- **biennial**: a plant that requires two years to complete its life cycle
Vocabulary (continued)

**habitat**  
the place where a plant or animal lives

**introduced species**  
a species not native to a region

**native species**  
living or growing naturally in a particular region

**perennial**  
a plant that persists for several years

**range**  
the region where a species normally lives

**Challenge**  
Create a landscape design for a Connecticut home or pocket park, a small urban space

**Logistics**  
Time: three to four 45-minute periods  
Group size: 4 to 30  
Space: room for cooperative groups to work

**Materials**  
graph paper  
tracing paper  
Internet access  
pencils  
copies of magazines that focus on home and garden  
reference materials on gardens *
Materials (continued)
Handout 1 How to Plan a Garden *
Handout 2 Conserving Natural Enemies *
samples of landscape plans - pages 18 to 25 in Enhancing Your Backyard Habitat for Wildlife *
Assessment for an Illustration / Poster *
Assessment for an Oral Report *

* single copy provided

Preparations

1. Schedule a local landscaper and/or nursery owner to speak to the group
2. Arrange for the class to have computer lab time
3. Make copies of Handout 1
4. Collect graph and tracing paper
5. Collect garden magazines and plant brochures

Activity

Introduction

Have the group generate a list of factors that must be considered when designing a landscape for a home or pocket park. Invite a local expert to talk with the class about his/her occupation and answer questions from the group. The group then adds to the list of planning factors to be considered.
Activity

Involvement

1. Divide the group into landscape teams. The number of individuals per team depends on computers as well as print material available. However, no more than five per team is advised.

2. Distribute Handout 1; read and discuss.

   **Option #1**  You may give group the criteria of the area to be designed: size, family background, location, various natural features, etc.

   **Option #2**  Each group may determine their own criteria.

3. Distribute drawing materials.

4. Using printed materials and the Internet, have the teams design their landscape.

5. Teams display their final product to include pictures of the items they selected and a scale drawing.

Follow Up

Each team presents their plan, justifying their choices of materials and cost for completion.

Answer Key

none needed
Assessment

Evaluate the display and oral presentation of each group using the Assessments provided.

Follow Through

Focus Areas: same
Focus Skills: same

Each individual designs a plan for their own home.

Resources

Internet Websites

http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/

http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/garden2.html

http://www.ext.vt.edu/departments/envirohort/factsheets2/veghome/feb88pr1.html
Notes
Gardening truly is one of the finer things in life. Watching flowers transform from seeds to bloom is very gratifying. But gardening failures are hard to take. Imagine how upsetting it is to buy bulbs, carefully plant and fertilize them only to have the flowers die because of poor soil or not enough sun. This is why careful planning is important to the success of any garden.

To begin your garden blueprint, get a blank piece of paper, graph paper is even better. Draw an outline of your house, garage, storage shed, swing set, deck, trees, and any other existing landmarks in your yard. Don’t forget to include walkways or paths. You should also include existing flowerbeds or gardens. If you have children, think about high traffic areas. Don’t plant a flowerbed in an area likely to be the 20-yard line of the family football game.

The next step is to determine the sun’s pattern in your yard. Use a pencil to color the areas of your yard that are mostly shaded. Make notations for areas that get morning sun, areas that get afternoon sun, and areas that get full sun. This is an important step because the amount of sun each area receives will determine what plants you will plant there. Take into consideration the mature height of trees in your yard. Just because your oak tree is only 15 feet tall now, doesn’t mean it will stay that height. The taller the tree, the more shade it provides.

Next, mark any areas that drain poorly. If you do not have a sprinkler system, mark where your faucets are. You won’t want to plant flowers that require lots of water in hard to reach places in your yard.

Finally, draw in your windows and doors as well as outdoor sitting areas. The view of your back yard from different vantage points is an important consideration in planning your garden.

If you are planning to do any deep digging, you should find out where electrical, sewer, gas and phone lines are located in your yard.

The next step is to have your soil tested. Before you can choose plants and flowers for your yard, you need to understand what will grow best in different areas. You should take samples from several different areas of your yard, since soil can vary from one place to another. Check with your local county extension agency for soil testing information. Once you have the results, you may need to take steps to improve the soil before you can plant.
Now comes the fun part -- choosing plants and flowers. Attach a piece of tracing paper over your blueprint. By using tracing paper, you can create several different designs and then choose the pattern you like best.

Before you start designing flowerbeds, you should answer a few questions:

1. How much time do I want to spend maintaining my garden?
2. What type of edges do I want for my flowerbeds?
3. How much yard or grass do I want left in my yard?
4. What color schemes do I want in my yard?
5. Are there any areas in my yard where nothing seems to grow?

Now begin working on your tracing paper. Start with the shady areas. Consider where you want perennials and where you want annuals. Get a list, or better yet, a gardening book with color photographs of plants and flowers that grow in the shade. On your blueprint, use colored pencils to shade the area with the color of the flower or plant you are putting there. Think about what colors complement each other and the height each plant or flower will mature to.

Now move to the sunny or partially sunny areas of your yard. Think about the type of border you want for flowerbeds or paths. Don't forget to plant for each season. Make sure you have flowers that bloom in early spring as well as flowers that bloom clear up until the first frost. This way your yard will never be void of color.

Next, work the areas of your yard where nothing seems to grow. Talk to your local nursery about groundcovers that grow well in your area.

The final step is to draw in the location of planters. While you may change the flowers in your planters from year to year, they are still an important part of the overall design of your yard.

Once you have your entire yard mapped out, now it's time to begin the work. Don't be afraid to change your plans if you find something you like better. Most of all have fun.

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Website: http://ctct.essortment.com/howtoplanaga_rgwu.htm
## Conserving Natural Enemies

### Table 2. Good Flowers for Predators and Parasitoids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Family</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Umbelliferae (carrot family)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caraway</td>
<td>Carum carvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coriander (cilantro)</td>
<td>Coriandrum sativum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dill</td>
<td>Anethum graveolens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fennel</td>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowering ammi or bishop’s flower</td>
<td>Ammi majus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne’s lace (wild carrot)</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toothpick ammi</td>
<td>Ammi visnaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild parsnip</td>
<td>Pastinaca sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compositae (aster family)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanket flower</td>
<td>Gaillardia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coneflower</td>
<td>Echinacea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosmos</td>
<td>Cosmos spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunflower</td>
<td>Helianthus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tansy</td>
<td>Tanacetum vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legumes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa</td>
<td>Medicago sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big flower vetch</td>
<td>Vicia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fava bean</td>
<td>Vicia fava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairy vetch</td>
<td>Vicia villosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet clover</td>
<td>Melilorus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brassicaceae (mustard family)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket-of-gold alyssum</td>
<td>Aurinium saxatilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoary alyssum</td>
<td>Berteroa incana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustards</td>
<td>Brassica spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet alyssum</td>
<td>Lobularia maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow rocket</td>
<td>Barbarea vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild mustard</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other plant families</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buckwheat</td>
<td>Fagopyrum sagittatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinquefoil</td>
<td>Potentilla spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milkweeds</td>
<td>Asclepias spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phacelia</td>
<td>Phacelia spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 2 Section 3 Lesson 10: Design a Landscape

Assessment for an Oral Report

Name of speaker: ______________________________________________________

Rating scale 5 high; 1 low

Presentation contains adequate and accurate information. ______
Presentation is well organized. ______
There is evidence that presentation has been practiced. ______
(If applicable) visuals are used effectively. ______
Presentation considers age, interest and prior knowledge of the listening audience. ______
Volume, pace and expression are appropriate. ______
Speaker makes eye contact with audience. ______

Comments: __________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________
Shady Perennials

Margaret Hagen
Extension Educator
Hillsborough County
University of New Hampshire

A shaded yard is truly a wonderful gardening environment. These slightly mysterious settings, rarely touched by the sun’s rays, can come alive with the textures, colors and flowers of a rich variety of plants. Do not be fooled by the shade. Too often gardeners experience a hopeless feeling when confronted by a shady area. In reality, many plants not only grow well in some shade, but prefer it.

Shade is often difficult to understand since it is described in so many ways: light, dappled, dark, semi, morning, partial, heavy, etc. Because plant growth is variable, assigning an exact lighting requirement for each plant species is impossible. Therefore, the half day sun and shade categories were developed. Half day sun is roughly defined as three to four hours of sun with bright light the rest of the day. Shade is defined as a low light area with little or no direct sun. Shade plants will tolerate low light levels, but will actually perform better under brighter conditions.

Successful shade gardens are determined by two basic guidelines: choosing the appropriate plants and understanding their soil environment. Analyze your garden carefully, keeping track of where the sun falls and the overall brightness of each area. Determine if an area receives a half day of sun or mostly shade. Then, select the appropriate plants. These guidelines are very flexible, and in borderline situations, never hesitate to try a new plant.

In all cases, a plant’s chance of success in low light is greatly increased with proper soil preparation. In most landscapes, shady areas are associated with a very dry, hard mineral soil. Over time, leaves and other organic debris are often removed by raking, while existing plants continue to pull nutrients from the soil. This leaves the soil to compact and mineralize. Before introducing new plants to these areas, it is a good idea to rejuvenate the existing soil. Incorporate six to ten inches of organic matter (compost, peat moss, manure) and a basic fertilizer like 10-10-10 (one to two pounds per 100 square feet).

There are many favorites to use in the shade garden. Old standbys include the delicate nodding flowers of colorful columbine and Virginia bluebells. Bleeding heart, astilbe and foamflower all grow beautifully surrounded by wandering forget-me-nots, lady’s mantle or wild ginger.
In my opinion, a shade garden is not complete without incorporating the three shade aristocrats: fern, hosta and epimedium. Ferns give a delicate, peaceful feeling to a landscape. Performing their best in a rich organic soil in bright light, ferns are also a staple under the dark canopies of elms, oaks and Norway maples. The availability of numerous species of ferns allows for a flexible design plan. Try the stately, upright fronds of the cinnamon fern with can reach a height of four feet. From the fern’s center emerges a thick fertile frond covered with bright cinnamon-colored spores. Try the smaller Japanese painted fern. Growing only 15 inches tall, this is one of the more brilliantly colored ferns. The center midrib of each frond is dark red, blending to gray, then lustrous deep green near the leaf’s edges.

The lush, delicately colored foliage of hostas (or plantain lilies) makes them a welcome addition to any shade garden. Beautiful combinations of deep greens, steel blues, bright yellows and pure whites makes hostas very popular. Until 10 to 15 years ago, hostas actually lacked popularity. The original variegated varieties were thought to be boring, unimaginative and just too common.

Today, current varieties sparkle with life. Hosta Gold Standard has variegated leaves blended with rich golds, yellows and greens. Hosta Antioch adds beautiful contrast to dark areas with its striking pure white and green leaves. Dwarf hostas are very special. Ginko Craig grows to nine inches tall with attractive purple flowers on six-inch spikes. Hosta longissima has long, narrow, solid green leaves. The plant height is only eight inches including the delicate clusters of white flowers. Purple, lavender or white flowers are the bonus that comes with hostas. Royal Standard is one hosta variety grown specifically for its flowers. Beautiful one-inch white blooms with a sweet fragrance are produced in quantity along two-foot flowering stems.

Whatever the degree of shade, epimedium or barrenwort will thrive, developing slowly into dense mats of foliage. Epimedium species have leathery, heart-shaped leaves tinged red in spring when they first emerge. As time passes, the leaves form layers, giving added dimension to this wonderful groundcover. Clusters of yellow or red flowers produced on wiry stems mingle with the developing spring foliage. With appropriate soil rejuvenation and an occasional irrigation during dry spells, barrenwort will grow in virtually any location in your yard.
Shady Perennials (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perennials suited for half day sun:</th>
<th>Perennials suited for full shade:</th>
<th>Woody Vines and Shrubs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aconitum</td>
<td>Ajuga</td>
<td>Ampelopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>Parthenocissus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astilbe</td>
<td>Baptisia</td>
<td>Euonymus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceratostigma</td>
<td>Cheiranthus</td>
<td>Polygonum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria</td>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doronicum</td>
<td>Echinops</td>
<td>Lonicera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galium</td>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera</td>
<td>Hosta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamiastrum</td>
<td>Lamium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunaria</td>
<td>Lupinus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Myosotis</td>
<td>Pachysandra</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Penstemon</td>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemonium</td>
<td>Potentilla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica</td>
<td>Viola</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ajuga</td>
<td>Laminium</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asarum</td>
<td>Vinca</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hedera</td>
<td>Dicentra</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Myosotis</td>
<td>Lamiastrum</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Woody Vines and Shrubs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Nearly every garden or landscape has a shady spot. Shadows may be cast from overhead branches, nearby buildings, plants, fences or walls and may change with the time of day or year. These areas need not be barren, simply mulched or repeatedly planted with begonias or impatiens, but may support a variety of the right plants.

Take into account the degree of shade present. Shade varies considerably, but is generally classified as **deep shade (D)**, **medium shade (M)** or **intermittent shade (I)**. **Deep shade** never receives any direct sunlight and is found at the base of the north side of buildings or other structures and under the boughs of needled evergreens or low-branching broadleaf evergreen trees and shrubs. Foliage plants may grow here, but few plants flower.

**Areas of medium shade** are those under densely branched, deciduous trees in leaf, areas receiving reflected light or on the north side of buildings with unobstructed sky. Most plants will grow in **medium shade**, but not necessarily thrive. Sufficient light is received for flower production on some, like impatiens.

**Partial or intermittent shade** is the dappled sunlight shining through sparsely branched, deciduous trees in leaf, the filtered light of arbors or trellises and areas that are sunlit for part of the day (less than six hours) or only seasonally.
Following is a list of numerous annuals suited for shady locations. It indicates which type of shade is preferred.

*Begonia x semperflorens cultorum* wax begonia I, M
*Browallia speciosa* Browallia I, M
*Coleus x hybridus* coleus I, M (avg. to dry soils)
*Cosmos bipinnatus* cosmos I (avg. to dry soils)
*Digitalis purpurea* annual foxglove I
*Fragaria vesca* Alpine strawberry I
*Impatiens balsamina* garden balsam I
*Impatiens wallerana* impatiens I, M
*Lobelia erinus* lobelia I
*Lobularia maritima* sweet alyssum I
*Lunaria annua* money plant I
*Lupinus hybrids* annual lupines I
*Malcomia maritima* Virginia stock I
*Mimulus hybrids* monkey flower I, M (good in wet soils)
*Nemophila menziesii* baby-blue-eyes I
*Nicotiana alata* flowering tobacco I
*Nierembergia hippomanaica* cupflower I
*Oenothera deltoides* evening primrose I
*Pelargonium x domesticum* Martha Washington geranium I (average to dry soils)
*Reseda odorata* mignonette I
*Rudbeckia hirta Gloriosa* gloriosa daisy I (average to dry soils)
*Thunbergia alata* black-eyed Susan vine I (moist soils)
*Torenia fournieri* wishbone flower I, M (good in wet soils)
*Viola x wittrockiana* pansy I

Taken from PENpages News, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.
Because most homeowners know little about tree, shrub and flower pests, and suppliers tend to stock what sells, our landscapes tend to contain many plants which require extensive management and excessive use of pesticides to maintain. Furthermore, these plants often die prematurely and require additional money to replace.

Choosing sustainable trees, shrubs, hedges and flowers for a landscape is a crucial step in planning. For example, in Connecticut a backyard hedge of Canadian hemlocks requires annual pesticide applications to protect it from hemlock woolly adelgid on top of the thousand-dollar price tag to plant it in the first place. This problem could be avoided by planting Japanese or western hemlocks instead. Dogwoods planted in yards require three sprayings of fungicides per season to control anthracnose. *Cornus kousa* and the Stellar series hybrid dogwoods display similar form and flowering characteristics but are not affected by the disease. As these hedges and trees mature, they become too large and too costly to spray! Minus the chemical protection, non-sustainable trees, shrubs and plants die and need to be removed and replaced, adding to the economic price tag.

The solution to these landscape woes is to research the pests that are prevalent in the area and select plants that are resistant or unaffected by the pests. Design a landscape with sustainable shrubs, trees, hedges and flowers and reduce the need for pesticide application and ultimately costly replacement. There are resources such as the University of Connecticut Plant Database at www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/ available to help in determining which trees, shrubs and plantings are suitable for southern New England.
Designing Gardens

Catherine L. Johnston
Landscape Architect

The first step to a successful design is to select a concept for the garden. A concept is the idea that organizes the design. A concept may evolve from a particular plant in its peak bloom or a cultivar that you are interested in. Resist the temptation to use all of your ideas at the same time.

An effective and memorable garden is one designed around one strong concept. After a concept is chosen, plant species may be selected. In addition to reinforcing a concept, plant selection should be based on cultural suitability and visual characteristics. It is wise to use restraint in plant selection. Each planting scheme should be a combination of a few well-chosen plant species carefully combined.

Cultural requirements, such as moisture, sun exposure, soil fertility and structure, are prerequisites for plant selection in all gardens. It is wise to group plants together that can be grown together. A similarity in culture may become the organizing element of a design. Using the concept of a bog garden may be an opportunity to use plants that like wet feet or to introduce native plant material. Plant material may be grouped to solve a problem situation that commonly occurs in the landscape, for example, a shade site.

Visual characteristics are an important consideration in the selection of plant material for all plant combinations. Plant form, color and texture should be considered. Plant form is the mature silhouette of a plant and may range from rounded to columnar to weeping. A garden may feature a plant form, and the plant selection may be based on the repetition of a particular form.

A second visual quality of plants is texture. Textures range from repetition of a particular texture from fine through medium to coarse. The size and shape of the stems, leaves, bark and buds; and the interplay of light and shadow affect the visual quality.

Color in plant parts, whether flowers, fruit or foliage, may be repeated to create unity. A hue is the name of a color. Colors are warm or cool, depending upon their hue. Warm colors are those ranging from yellow through orange and into red hues. Colors ranging from green through blue and into violet hues are cool. A concept may be selected that groups plants with warm or cool flower colors together.
Designing Gardens (continued)

Plant colors vary not only in hue but also in intensity and value. Intensity is the amount of a hue and value is the lightness or darkness of a hue. A concept may emphasize one particular plant color. This monochromatic, or one-color garden, is composed of plants with flowers of one hue that vary in intensity or value.

An herb garden or an English cottage garden groups plants together by a commonality of use. In selecting plants to implement these concepts, it is desirable that these plants also be evaluated for their cultural and visual characteristics.

With plant material selected that successfully demonstrates a concept, plants may next be arranged in the garden. Plant material arranged in masses will make a stronger impression. Plants are best arranged in large sweeping plant drifts. Wide towards the center and tapering towards the ends, the drifts interlock to form a solid groundcover.

Plant drifts within the planting bed are ideally ranked for a progression in plant height. Drifts of low-growing plants, preferably with attractive foliage, are situated to the front, with progressively taller plants to the rear. Plants in the foreground aid in concealing unattractive bases of the taller plants.

In placing one plant beside another, realize that you are creating a sequence in the planting as a whole. Gradual change in the visual traits of plants will lead the eye through the planting.

Progressing from a fine textured plant to a medium texture and finally to a coarse texture is a gradual sequence. An abrupt change in form, texture or color should be made where a focal point or a point of emphasis is desired. A red flowering perennial in a mass planting of blue perennials will create contrast and draw the eye to it. This may effectively be used to feature a particular plant species.

Work with some of the plant combinations or create your own. Create plant combinations that are unified by a concept. Look for some element of repetition that gives the appearance that the plants belong together or have unity.
# Unit 2 Section 3 Lesson 10: Design a Landscape

## Assessment for a Landscape Illustration/Poster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Possible Points</th>
<th>Points Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Knowledge of topic is evident in final product.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Purpose / theme is readily understood.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. All details contribute to purpose and theme.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Information is accurate.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Effectively gets the attention of the audience.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Final product is well-organized in design and print.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Use of space is balanced.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Mechanics (spelling, punctuation, grammar) are correct.</td>
<td>_____</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Illustration is neatly done.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The final product shows creativity and originality.</td>
<td>_____</td>
<td>_____</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Points**  

_____  

**Comments:**
Assessment for an Oral Report

Name of speaker: ____________________________________________

Rating scale 5 high; 1 low

Presentation contains adequate and accurate information. ______

Presentation is well organized. ______

There is evidence that presentation has been practiced. ______

(If applicable) visuals are used effectively. ______

Presentation considers age, interest and prior knowledge of the listening audience. ______

Volume, pace and expression are appropriate. ______

Speaker makes eye contact with audience. ______

Comments: ____________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Habitat Enhancement

Developing a Plan

Using the habitat assessment form on the inside back cover, list the existing habitat components on your property. Next, make a sketch of the property showing the boundaries and the existing habitat components. A property boundary map or plot plan of your lot will make it easier to draw a sketch of it. The house footprint, driveway, roads, streams, ponds, or other landmarks make good reference points. (Use the wildlife habitat components listed on page 6 for reference.) Then, ask the following questions:

1. Which habitat components are limited or lacking on my lot?
2. What is practical or feasible to add to the lot to make it more attractive for wildlife?
3. Are there any invasive exotic plants that should be removed to improve conditions for native plants?
4. What additional wildlife species do I want to attract, and what can I do to provide habitat to attract them? (Note: The type of habitat in surrounding areas may limit species which can be attracted.)

You may need to consult field guides to identify some of the plants and wildlife that occur on your lot. A visit to the DEP’s Sessions Woods Wildlife Management Area, in Burlington, would also be helpful. Wildlife habitat enhancement is demonstrated along the area’s trails, and a separate backyard habitat demonstration area contains trees and shrubs labeled to help visitors identify valuable wildlife food plants.

Developing Your Backyard Habitat

The location and size of your property will greatly influence the species of wildlife you can attract. As an area is transformed from predominantly forested (rural) to fragmented and isolated small forests (suburban, urban), the wildlife that inhabit the area change. Some wildlife are generalists that adapt to change, while others are specialists that are less adaptable to change and less tolerant of disturbance.

The following two examples of suburban and rural lots are from the author’s notes, observations, and personal experience. A study of the properties using detailed wildlife censusing techniques would yield more information about the wildlife use. Your lot may be similar to one of the examples or it may be quite different. These examples of real life situations should be a helpful guide. Learn as much as you can about the habitat components and determine what you can do to enhance your lot for wildlife. Remember, you are the habitat manager and you can plan and shape your backyard habitat to fit your goals for wildlife, as well as your needs for living space.

Invasive Exotic Plants Not Recommended to Be Planted

**Trees**
- Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
- Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
- Catalpa (*Catalpa spp.*)

**Shrubs**
- Autumn Olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*)
- Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*)
- Privet (*Ligustrum spp.*)
- Amur Honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*)
- Morrow’s Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tartarian Honeysuckle (<em>Lonicera tatarica</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Buckthorn (<em>Rhamnus cathartica</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossy Buckthorn (<em>Rhamnus frangula</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiflora Rose (<em>Rosa multiflora</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic Bittersweet (<em>Celastrus orbiculatus</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Honeysuckle (<em>Lonicera japonica</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My Own Experience

Suburban Area

My first home was on a quarter-acre lot in central Connecticut. Because it was next door to the house where I grew up, I observed the wildlife that occurred there over many years. Most of the surrounding neighborhood had small lots (less than a half-acre) with a 10-acre undeveloped oak/hickory forest behind the houses. The bird species I observed either nesting, resting, feeding on natural plant foods, or visiting artificial feeders and water sources were: blue jay, northern cardinal, tufted titmouse, American robin, common grackle, brown-headed cowbird, American crow, European starling, house sparrow, house finch, house wren, dark-eyed junco, black-capped chickadee, Baltimore oriole, northern flicker, northern mockingbird, chimney swift, ruby-throated hummingbird, gray catbird, downy woodpecker, and eastern screech-owl. The mammals I either observed or found evidence of on our property were: gray squirrel, southern flying squirrel, woodchuck, raccoon, opossum, eastern striped skunk, eastern cottontail rabbit, white-footed mouse, short-tailed shrew, eastern star-nosed mole, Norway rat, and big brown bat. The reptile and amphibian species that I found occasionally were: eastern American toad, eastern garter snake, redback salamander, and wood turtle.

Suburban Lot Habitat Enhancement

The space on the quarter-acre lot was occupied by a 100-year-old house, garage, lawn, and backyard garden. In assessing the wildlife habitat, we determined that there was a lack of winter cover, fall fruits, vines, dead or decaying trees, brush piles, fallen logs, water sources, nest boxes, and plant diversity.

One of the first things we did was to install a house wren nest box and a chickadee nest box. Then we set up a suet feeder and a roofed box feeder filled with black oil sunflower seed. The edges of the east and west boundaries of the backyard had a large stand of Norway maples, which are non-native and invasive trees. To increase plant diversity, we removed many of the Norway maples so the sunlight-deprived

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Backyard Habitat Assessment Form - Suburban Lot

This is an example of how the form was used to assess the suburban lot. Items in brackets are habitat components added following habitat assessment.

1. Early summer fruits  1 Red Mulberry (15'), [Many patches of blackberries and raspberries]
2. Fall fruits  2 Flowering Dogwoods (15', 25'), 1 Black Cherry (30')
    2 Domestic Plums (10'), 3 Pears (10', 15', 20'), 1 Apple (8')
3. Fall nuts  1 Red Oak (60'), 1 Black Oak (60'), 3 Butternut Walnuts (20', 25', 30')
4. Fall seeds  2 American Elms (15', 30'), 2 Sugar Maples (50')
    Dozens of Norway Maple sprouts and Small trees
5. Persistent winter fruits  None

6. Winter cover and conifers  1 Rhododendron (4'), 2 Arborvitaes (4')
    [3 Eastern Hemlocks (5') 2 Pitch Pines (6', 8')]
7. Spring and summer seeds  1 Red Maple (30')
8. Herbaceous plants  Goldenrods, Garden Phlox, [Annual and perennial grasses, a variety of other wildflowers]
9. Hummingbird nectar plants  [Annual impatiens planted in cultivated area]
10. Vines  [Concord Grapes (trellis)]  [Wild grapevines at woods edge]
11. Dead or decaying trees  [1 Red Maple (40') - girdled]
12. Artificial nest boxes  [House wren nest box]  [Chickadee nest box]
13. Water sources  [Birdbath]
14. Brush piles and hollow logs  [1 Brush pile at woods edge]
15. Grit areas  [Small sand pile]
16. Artificial feeding  [Roofed box feeder]  [Suet feeder]

Species of wildlife observed on property  See page 19.

Improvements made to enhance habitat  See pages 19 and 21.

Additional wildlife species desired
flowering dogwood and black cherry seedlings would grow, increasing the types of fall fruits. We left the southern third of the property unmowed, allowing the blackberries and raspberries growing along the woods edge to spread and form dense tangles. The many new grasses and wildflowers which colonized the unmowed patch attracted butterflies and occasionally sphinx moths. We added several eastern hemlocks and two pitch pine seedlings for future winter cover and built a brush pile out of the Norway maples. We built a trellis for Concord grapevines, which were pruned annually, and we planted more grapes along the rear edge of the property, letting these vines climb unpruned. A birdbath was added to provide a water source. On the western edge of the property, we used a chainsaw to girdle the base of a large red maple with decaying limbs. Within two years, the tree was dead and downy woodpeckers were commonly seen pecking away at the bark for insects. A pair of northern flickers and a pair of European starlings were seen fighting over a nesting cavity in one of the older limbs.

Rural Area

Our present house, on the outskirts of the same town, is located on a one-acre lot in a neighborhood of one- to four-acre lots. The east and north sides of the property are bordered by several hundred acres of undeveloped oak/hickory forest. Many of the wildlife species that are listed in bold for our current residence did not occur on the suburban lot. The bird species observed either nesting, resting, feeding on natural food plants, or visiting the artificial feeders and water sources are: wood thrush, hermit thrush, ovenbird, scarlet tanager, ruffed grouse, rose-breasted grosbeak, mourning dove, eastern phoebe, American goldfinch, wild turkey, red-tailed hawk, white-breasted nuthatch, turkey vulture, pileated woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, blue jay, northern cardinal, brown-headed cowbird, American robin, tufted titmouse, common grackle, American crow, European starling, house sparrow, house finch, dark-eyed junco, black-capped chickadee, Baltimore (Northern) oriole, northern flicker, northern mockingbird, chimney swift, ruby-throated hummingbird, gray catbird, and eastern screech-owl. The mammals observed were: white-tailed deer, raccoon, opossum, woodchuck, eastern striped skunk, eastern cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, flying squirrels, red squirrel, eastern chipmunk, white-footed mouse, eastern star-nosed mole, short-tailed shrew, big brown bat, and red bat. The reptiles and amphibians observed were: American toad, wood frog, redback salamander, Jefferson salamander, garter snake, and ringneck snake.

Rural Lot Habitat Enhancement

The property surrounding our present home has a variety of trees and shrubs, partly because many of the existing trees were not removed when the house was built in the 1950s. The original owner had vegetable and flower gardens terraced with cemented stone walls; however, a subsequent owner abandoned the gardens, and they became overgrown with various native and non-native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. After assessing the wildlife habitat, we decided to remove the non-native woody plants that invaded the area: winged euonymus, multiflora rose, catalpa, tartarian honeysuckle, and European honeysuckle. Most of these non-native invasives spread through the undigested seeds of bird and mammal droppings. Reclaiming the area was a chore, and germinating seeds and stump sprouts make the job a continuing one. Although some of these plants had wildlife value, they choked out other plants. We decided to encourage the native plant species that occur in the surrounding forest.

In assessing the habitat components on the property, we determined that there was a lack of persistent winter fruits, water sources, brush piles, hummingbird nectar plants, and decaying trees with nesting cavities. Because the surrounding area is predominantly forested, we installed three nest boxes to attract black-capped chickadees or tufted titmice, and we placed a squirrel nest box in an oak tree. We added a birdbath, a suet feeder, and a roofed box feeder filled with black oil sunflower seed. Two winterberry shrubs, two bayberry shrubs, three red-cedars, and three pasture rose bushes were planted to increase persistent winter fruit. Four white pines were added for winter cover and privacy screening, and the gaps between them were filled with American hornbeam saplings transplanted from the woods edge. A sweet pepperbush shrub with fragrant, white-
Rural Lot Example

not to scale

1 Black Cherry
2 Flowering Dogwood
3 Red Mulberry
4 Pin Cherry
5 Alternate-leaf Dogwood
6 Butternut Hickory
7 Butternut Walnut
8 Red Oak
9 White Oak
10 Black Oak
11 Shagbark Hickory
12 Black Locust
13 White Ash
14 Quaking Aspen
15 White Birch
16 Red Maple
17 Red-cedar
18 Eastern Hemlock
19 White Pine
20 White Spruce
21 Arborvitae
22 Mountain Laurel
23 American Holly
24 Winterberry
25 Spicebush
26 American Hornbeam
27 Gray Dogwood
28 Highbush Blueberry
29 Bayberry
30 Sweet Pepperbush
31 Lilac
32 Azalea
33 Pasture Rose
34 Mapleleaf Viburnum
35 Grape Vine
36 Flower / Fern Garden
37 Vegetable Garden
38 Snag
39 Brush Pile
40 Nest Box
41 Feeder
42 Birdbath
43 Shed
44 Lawn
Backyard Habitat Assessment Form - Rural Lot

This is an example of how the form was used to assess the rural lot. Items in brackets are habitat components added following habitat assessment.

1. Early summer fruits
   1 Red Mulberry (5'), 1 Alternate-leaf Dogwood (6')
   2 Highbush Blueberry (4'), Black Raspberry patches

2. Fall fruits
   7 Flowering Dogwoods (6'-20'), 1 Black Cherry (20'), 1 Pin Cherry (5')
   1 Am. Holly (3'), 1 Gray Dogwood (4'), 4 Red-cedars (4'-12'), 1 Spicebush (6'), 1 Winterberry (3')

3. Fall nuts
   11 White Oaks (25'-70'), 1 Black Oak (50'), 1 Red Oak (60')
   4 Butternut Hickory (6'-40'), 2 Butternut Walnut (8', 30')

4. Fall seeds
   1 White Ash (30'), 2 White Birch (5', 8'), 5 Black Locust (20'-40')

5. Persistent winter fruits
   2 Winterberry (3')
   1 American Holly (3')
   2 Bayberry (4')
   4 Red-cedars (4'-12')
   3 Pasture Rose (3')

6. Winter cover and conifers
   6 Eastern Hemlock (20'-50'), 1 White Pine (60')
   4 Red-cedar (4'-12')
   1 White Spruce (40')
   2 Mt. Laurel (8')
   4 Arborvitae (6')
   4 Pines

7. Spring and summer seeds
   1 Red Maple (50')
   14 American Hornbeam (10'-25')

8. Herbaceous plants
   Goldenrods, Wood Asters, New England Aster, Garden Phlox, [unmowed patches of wildflowers]

9. Hummingbird nectar plants
   Impatiens (annual)

10. Vines
    Wild grapevines

11. Dead or decaying trees
    1 Red Maple (40')
    1 Black Locust (30')-girdled

12. Artificial nest boxes
    2 Squirrel nest boxes
    1 House wren nest box
    1 Chickadee nest box
    1 Tufted Titmouse nest box

13. Water sources
    Birdbath

14. Brush piles and hollow logs
    1 Brush Pile

15. Grit areas
    Small sand pile

16. Artificial feeding
    [Roofed box feeder] [Suet feeder] [Hummingbird feeder] [Nipple feeder]

Species of wildlife observed on property
See page 21.

Improvements made to enhance habitat
See pages 21 and 24.

Additional wildlife species desired
spiked flowers was planted to attract butterflies. We also have patches of areas that we mow once a year with a sickle bar mower to increase herbaceous cover.

We have also started removing surplus black locust trees. Although a native tree, the black locust thrives on previously disturbed sites because it is a nitrogen fixer and sends out root suckers. We have girdled some with a chainsaw to make snags, cut down others, and pulled out the smaller ones. A brush pile was constructed out of the cut brush. We plan to add several species of trees and shrubs over the next few years to the areas that had been overtaken by invasive plants. A trumpet creeper vine trellis to attract hummingbirds and butterflies is also planned.

Differences Between Locations

The major differences between the suburban and the rural lot are the species of wildlife and the quantity and type of habitat found on the lots and in their surroundings. The species diversity was higher on the rural lot for both plants and wildlife, despite over 15 years of reliable wildlife observations on the suburban lot and a mere three years of observations on the rural lot.

The suburban lot has a small 10 acre forest in the immediate neighborhood, whereas the rural lot has over 100 acres of adjacent forestland. Despite the differences, both lots were able to be improved for wildlife.

Remember that you are the habitat manager; your knowledge and skills can shape the future habitat on your lot. As you learn more about wildlife and its needs, you can make adjustments and improvements. Start on a small scale and expand as your knowledge and time increase. Learning to identify the plants and animals in your surroundings will help you appreciate the needs of wildlife and you will begin to see the connection between habitat and wildlife.

Urban Area

If a lot is surrounded mostly by tar and concrete, it is difficult to attract many species of wildlife. The following example is what an urban landowner recorded seeing on his lot:

The birds included pigeons, starlings, house sparrows, grackles, robins, blue jays, cardinals, mockingbirds, goldfinches, eastern kingbirds, barn swallows, cowbirds, chimney swifts, common nighthawks, and ring-billed gulls. The mammals seen were gray squirrel, raccoon, and house mouse. No reptiles or amphibians were found on the lot. This lot attracted many of the listed birds mostly because of the presence of a white mulberry tree with an abundance of fruit in early summer. A regular artificial feeding program may have attracted a wider variety of birds. Butterflies are more apt to frequent an urban lot with flowering plants, especially perennials. Some success will depend on local proximity to parks or other open spaces or water resources. Adding a birdbath may also help attract local birds and butterflies.

Attracting diverse wildlife species to an urban lot presents a bigger challenge than with a suburban or rural lot. Habitat improvements to the lot should maximize the types of vegetation that will grow there. Encourage plantings that create habitat by clustering plants and make the planted areas as large as possible.

For heavily urbanized sections, a community-based effort is recommended; individuals with small properties can combine habitat enhancement efforts with their neighbors. A habitat enhancement project for a local school, park, open space, town forest, or other community-owned land can also be planned.

The urban resident can help conserve wildlife habitat by suggesting that undisturbed areas remain within proposed future developments in the city. This should be done during the planning stages of a development. Undisturbed areas should include native vegetation and interlink to form corridors for wildlife to travel in and use for food, cover, and nesting. These areas may require some vegetation management, such as removal of invasive non-native plants.

By retaining undisturbed areas, existing soils are also conserved, an especially important consideration in an urban area. The soil type has a profound effect on the types of vegetation that will grow on a site. Soil that has been compacted or altered significantly may lose its ability to grow the vegetation it originally nourished. Retaining the natural components of a site will enhance the site's capacity for supporting native wildlife.
Backyard Habitat Certification

If you are interested in certifying your backyard with the Urban Wildlife Program, please contact the Wildlife Division at Sessions Woods Wildlife Management Area, P.O. Box 1550, Burlington, CT 06013-1550, or call (860) 675-8130.

The main objective of the Backyard Certification Project is to foster the appreciation of wildlife and its habitat by acknowledging those people who make an effort to learn about wildlife habitat and how to improve a property for wildlife. Applicants are sent a packet of information which includes a questionnaire, a habitat assessment sheet and a list of available publications. A small fee is charged to cover the costs of printing and mailing the information packet. Once the application is reviewed by a wildlife biologist, a certificate is mailed to the applicant. The certificate has no legal significance and does not supersede any local or state laws. It is intended to acknowledge people for their positive contribution to wildlife and their habitat.
State of Connecticut
John G. Rowland, Governor
Department of Environmental Protection
Arthur J. Rocque, Jr., Commissioner
Branch of Environmental Conservation
David K. Leff, Deputy Commissioner
Bureau of Natural Resources
Edward C. Parker, Chief
Wildlife Division
Dale W. May, Director

Department of Environmental Protection
Wildlife Division
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Written by
Peter M. Picone
Urban Wildlife Biologist

Cover illustration by Paul J. Fusco
Yellow-rumped warbler on silky dogwood

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**Introduction**

This availability list is designed to assist homeowners, landscapers and conservation organizations in locating native planting stock for wildlife habitat enhancement. It was compiled from a mail survey of Connecticut’s registered nurseries. Of the respondents, many indicated that they have native trees or shrubs in stock or would obtain them by special order. Although some of the listed nurseries are strictly wholesalers, trees and shrubs can be ordered from them through your local nursery or garden center. Present this publication to your local retailer and request if they can order the plants for you.

Every plant is native to some location. When a plant is grown outside of its original location, it is usually classified as a non-native plant. For example, a Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a native tree in Norway, but in the United States it is a non-native that now comprises a large segment of the street trees in our cities and suburbs. Some non-native plants are invasive and they aggressively compete with native plants. Norway maple is a potentially invasive tree, which when planted in suburban or rural areas it may eventually grow in adjacent woodlots, thus occupying space where native trees and shrubs would grow. The adaptability and vigor of the Norway maple is undeniable; however, if a disease or insect infestation occurs in a monoculture, a large die-off may occur. Planting different species is a good buffer against disease and insect infestations.

By their very nature, native plants have adapted to the climate of the area, making them naturally hardy. Wildlife have evolved using them for food, cover and shelter. Proper selection, care and placement of trees and shrubs can produce a landscape that is both visually attractive and beneficial to wildlife.

Landscaping with native plants may require gathering more information. Native plant descriptions, flowering and fruiting periods, site requirements and wildlife habitat values may be found in the references below.

- **Enhancing Your Backyard Habitat for Wildlife**, Peter M. Picone, DEP Wildlife Division. 1995. 28 pp. Available from DEP Wildlife Division, P.O. Box 1550, Burlington, CT 06013. Urban Wildlife Program (860-675-8130). E-mail: peter.picone@po.state.ct.us
The following is a list of suggested native trees and shrubs. Look up the species in which you are interested and write down the numbers from the column on the right. Cross-reference the numbers with the nurseries listed on pages 10-14. These numbers indicate which nurseries have that tree or shrub in stock. Bold numbers indicate that the nursery can special order the plant.

**Evergreen Trees**

**Cedars**
- Atlantic White Cedar *(Tsuga canadensis)*
  5, 10, 17, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 42, 45, 48, 50, 54, 60, 68, 69, 72
- Eastern Red-cedar *(Juniperus virginiana)*
  5, 8, 15, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 42, 45, 48, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 66, 68, 72
- Northern White Cedar *(Thuja occidentalis)*
  1, 5, 7, 8, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 42, 45, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 66, 68, 72

**Pines**
- Red Pine *(Pinus resinosa)*
  10, 16, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 50, 51, 62, 66, 68
- Pitch Pine *(Pinus rigida)*
  26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 50, 62, 66, 68
- White Pine *(Pinus strobus)*
  1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72

**Deciduous Trees**

**Ashes**
- White Ash *(Fraxinus americana)*
  2, 6, 10, 15, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 37, 42, 50, 56, 68
- Black Ash *(Fraxinus nigra)*
  10, 26, 31, 32, 50, 68

**Birches**
- Yellow Birch *(Betula alleghaniensis)*
  8, 26, 31, 32, 34, 50, 66, 68
- Black Birch *(Betula lenta)*
  8, 10, 17, 26, 31, 32, 34, 51, 66, 68, 69
- Paper Birch *(Betula papyrifera)*
  1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, 50, 51, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72
- Gray Birch *(Betula populifolia)*
  8, 15, 17, 23, 26, 31, 32, 34, 57, 66, 68

**Cherries/Plums**
- Allegheny Plum *(Prunus alleghaniensis)*
  26, 31, 32, 51, 68
- American Plum *(Prunus americana)*
  26, 31, 32, 51, 68
- Pin Cherry *(Prunus pensylvanica)*
  26, 31, 32, 68
- Black Cherry *(Prunus serotina)*
  26, 31, 32, 34, 50, 51, 68
- Choke Cherry *(Prunus virginiana)*
  10, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 50, 51, 55, 68

**Chestnuts**
- American Chestnut *(Castanea dentata)*
  26, 31, 32, 47, 50, 66, 68

**Cottonwoods/Aspens**
- Eastern Cottonwood *(Populus deltoides)*
  26, 31, 32, 50, 68
- Bigtooth Aspen *(Populus grandidentata)*
  26, 31, 52, 68
- Swamp Cottonwood *(Populus heterophylla)*
  26, 31, 32, 50, 68
- Quaking Aspen *(Populus tremuloides)*
  26, 31, 32, 34, 40, 50, 68

**Elms**
- American Elm *(Ulmus americana)*
  3, 24, 26, 31, 32, 50, 66, 68
- Slippery Elm *(Ulmus rubra)*
  26, 31, 50, 68

**Hawthornes**
- Round-leaved Hawthorne *(Crataegus chrysocarpa)*
  26, 31, 32, 68
- Cockspur Hawthorne *(Crataegus crus-galli)*
  26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 45, 56, 66, 68, 72
- Frosted Hawthorne *(Crataegus pruinosa)*
  26, 31, 32, 68
- Dotted Hawthorne *(Crataegus punctata)*
  26, 31, 32, 68
- Fleshy Hawthorne *(Crataegus succulenta)*
  26, 31, 32, 68
Hickories
Bitternuck Hickory
*(Carya cordiformis)*
26, 31, 32, 68

Pignut Hickory
*(Carya glabra)*
26, 31, 32, 68

Shagbark Hickory
*(Carya ovata)*
17, 26, 31, 32, 34, 68

Mockernut Hickory
*(Carya tomentosa)*
26, 31, 32, 68

Maples
Boxelder
*(Acer negundo)*
26, 31, 32, 42, 50, 68

Black Maple
*(Acer nigrum)*
17, 26, 31, 32, 50, 66, 68

Red Maple
*(Acer rubrum)*
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72

Silver Maple
*(Acer saccharinum)*
2, 3, 6, 7, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 47, 50, 51, 53, 55, 57, 66, 68

Sugar Maple
*(Acer saccharum)*
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 66, 68, 72

Mountain Maple
*(Acer spicatum)*
8, 26, 31, 32, 50, 51, 68

Oaks
White Oak
*(Quercus alba)*
6, 10, 15, 17, 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 68, 72

Swamp White Oak
*(Quercus bicolor)*
6, 15, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 50, 51, 55, 56, 68, 72

Scarlet Oak
*(Quercus coccinea)*
2, 6, 15, 17, 24, 26, 31, 32, 36, 37, 50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 68, 72

Chinkapin Oak
*(Quercus muehlenbergii)*
26, 31, 32, 68

Chestnut Oak
*(Quercus prinus)*
26, 31, 32, 50, 68

Northern Red Oak
*(Quercus rubra)*
3, 6, 8, 10, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 42, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 66, 68, 69, 72

Post Oak
*(Quercus stellata)*
10, 21, 26, 31, 32, 51, 68

Black Oak
*(Quercus velutina)*
6, 26, 31, 32, 50, 66, 68

Walnut
Butternut Walnut
*(Juglans cinera)*
17, 26, 31, 32, 50, 68

Black Walnut
*(Juglans nigra)*
6, 10, 17, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 42, 50, 68, 69

Other deciduous trees
American Hornbeam
*(Carpinus caroliniana)*
6, 15, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 36, 51, 66, 68, 69

Hackberry
*(Celtis occidentalis)*
6, 26, 31, 32, 36, 37, 56, 68

Redbud
*(Cercis canadensis)*
3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72

Flowering Dogwood
*(Cornus florida)*
3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72

Common Persimmon
*(Diospyros virginiana)*
3, 5, 6, 26, 31, 32, 68

American Beech
*(Fagus grandifolia)*
3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 17, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 37, 42, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 66, 68, 72

American Holly
*(Ilex opaca)*
3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26,
Native Shrubs

Dogwoods
Alternate-leaf Dogwood
(Cornus alternifolia)
21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 42, 45, 59, 60, 68

Silky Dogwood
(Cornus amomum)
2, 8, 11, 16, 17, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 42, 45, 48, 50, 54, 56, 61, 68

Gray Dogwood
(Cornus racemosa)
2, 3, 38, 29, 31, 32, 36, 38, 42, 45, 48, 50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 72

Red-osier Dogwood
(Cornus sericea)
2, 3, 8, 12, 17, 21, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 42, 45, 48, 50, 57, 59, 61, 68

Honeysuckles
American Fly Honeysuckle
(Lonicera canadensis)
11, 31, 32, 42, 66, 68

Swamp Fly Honeysuckle
(Lonicera oblongifolia)
31, 32, 42, 51, 68

Laurels
Sheep Laurel, Lambkill
(Kalmia angustifolia)
5, 9, 17, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 42, 47, 50, 54, 57, 60, 64, 68, 69, 72

Mountain Laurel
(Kalmia latifolia)
3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72

Bog Laurel
(Kalmia polifolia)
9, 21, 24, 31, 42, 47, 50, 51, 60, 68, 69

Maples
Striped Maple
(Acer pensylvanicum)
5, 17, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 42, 50, 51, 54, 66, 68

Mountain Maple
(Acer spicatum)
31, 32, 50, 51, 66, 68

Rhododendrons
Wild Honeysuckle
(Rhododendron nudiflorum)
20, 31, 32, 34, 42, 57, 60, 66, 68, 72

Swamp Azalea
(Rhododendron viscosum)
17, 21, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 42, 45, 48, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72

Sumacs
Staghorn Sumac
(Rhus typhina)
5, 17, 21, 30, 31, 34, 42, 51, 56, 57, 68, 69, 72

Shining Sumac
(Rhus copallina)
17, 21, 31, 42, 68, 72

Smooth Sumac
(Rhus glabra)
17, 21, 31, 42, 68, 72

Viburnums
Mapleleaf Viburnum
(Viburnum acerifolium)
5, 8, 18, 21, 29, 31, 32, 34, 42, 50, 51, 52, 57, 66, 68, 72

Hobblebush
(Viburnum alnifolium)
21, 29, 31, 32, 42, 68

Witherod, Wild Raisin
(Viburnum cassinoides)
11, 21, 29, 31, 32, 60, 64, 68, 72

Nannyberry
(Viburnum lentago)
11, 17, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 42, 45, 57, 68, 72

American Cranberry Bush
(Viburnum trilobum)
2, 8, 11, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 48, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 72

More Native Shrubs

Shadbush Serviceberry
(Amelanchier canadensis)
1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 72

Winterberry
(Ilex verticillata)
17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73

Witchhazel
(Hamamelis virginiana)
17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73
Black Chokeberry
(*Aronia melanocarpa*)
29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 42, 56, 68, 72, 73

Jersey Tea
(*Ceanothus americanus*)
31, 32, 42, 68

Leatherleaf
(*Chamaedaphne calyculata*)
5, 21, 31, 32, 54, 60

Summersweet or Sweet Pepperbush
(*Clethra alnifolia*)
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 42, 45, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72

Sweet Fern
(*Comptonia peregrina*)
5, 8, 24, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 42, 54, 57, 60, 64, 66, 68, 69, 72

Bush Honeysuckle
(*Diervilla lonicera*)
8, 11, 16, 31, 34, 42, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 68, 69

Labrador Tea
(*Ledum groenlandicum*)
7, 21, 31, 42, 48, 50, 54, 60, 64, 68, 69

Spicebush
(*Lindera benzoin*)
5, 8, 11, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 42, 45, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69

Huckleberry, Maleberry
(*Lyonia ligustrina*)
31, 34, 59, 68

Bayberry
(*Myrica pensylvanica*)
2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 72

Mountain Holly
(*Nemopanthus mucronata*)
5, 28, 31, 47, 51, 54, 60, 68, 69, 72

Shrubby Cinquefoil
(*Potentilla fruticosa*)
2, 3, 8, 17, 18, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 56, 57, 60, 63, 68, 69, 72

Elderberry
(*Sambucus canadensis*)
17, 21, 28, 31, 32

Meadowsweet Spiraea
(*Spiraea latifolia*)
31, 32, 42, 51, 60, 66, 68

Bladdernut
(*Staphylea trifolia*)
31, 47, 50, 66, 68

Canada Yew
(*Taxus canadensis*)
21, 24, 31, 32

Highbush Blueberry
(*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 66, 68, 69, 72

Shagbark hickory

Blue jay on white pine
Connecticut Growers of Native Trees and Shrubs

(* indicates the nursery has indicated it is strictly a wholesaler)

1. Arthur Boglisch & Sons
   11 Roberts Street
   Windsor Locks, CT 06096
   860-623-1704

2. Robert Baker, Inc.
   1700 Mountain Rd.
   West Suffield, CT 06093
   860-668-7371

3. Bell Nurseries, Inc.
   1301 Hartford Tpke.
   North Haven, CT 06473
   203-248-5086 / 281-0164

4. Acer Gardens
   447 Winthrop Road
   Deep River, CT 06417
   860-526-9056

5. Broken Arrow Nursery
   c/o R. A. Jaynes
   13 Broken Arrow Road
   Hamden, CT 06118
   203-288-1026

6. B. F. Burton Landscapes, Inc.
   95 Botsford Hill Road
   Roxbury, CT 06783
   860-350-9022

7. A.J. Vicino and Sons Nursery
   259 New Britain Avenue
   Rocky Hill, CT 06067
   860-529-1304

8. Designs by Lee, Inc.
   129 Interlaken Road
   Stamford, CT 06903
   203-628-5888

9. Chappell Nursery
   1114 Trumbull Highway
   Lebanon, CT 06249
   860-379-2626

10. Cheshire Nursery, Inc.
    c/o M. Cohen
    1317 South Main St.
    Cheshire, CT 06410
    203-272-3228

11. Cortina Gardens
    25 Bridgewater Road
    New Milford, CT 06776
    860-354-3116

12. Clinton Nurseries, Inc.
    114 Main Street
    Clinton, CT 06413
    860-669-8611

13. *D’Addio Garden Center
    320 Washington Avenue
    North Haven, CT 06473
    203-239-7893

14. Evergreen Acres Tree Farm and Nursery
    464 Windham Avenue
    Colchester, CT 06415

15. East Haven Landscape Products
    10 Mill St.
    East Haven, CT 06512
    203-467-6260

16. Evergreen Nursery, Inc.
    c/o F. Kuhr
    567 Woodruff St.
    Southington, CT 06489
    860-628-0325

17. Fieldstone Nursery
    c/o Douglas Baldwin
    48 Merryall Road
    New Milford, CT 06776
    860-354-3116

18. Great Falls Nursery
    348 Housatonic River Rd.
    P.O. Box 216
    Salisbury, CT 06068

19. Evergreen Nursery Walters and Son
    32 Walnut Hill Road
    Bethel, CT 06801

20. High Ridge Nursery
    1854 High Ridge Road
    Stamford, CT 06903
    203-329-9957

21. Gloria’s Garden Center
    258 Boston Post Rd.
    Milford, CT 06460
    203-877-2776

    c/o D. Gospodinoff
    732 North St.
    Greenwich, CT 06830
    203-869-1022

23. Haviland Farm Market
    8 Cedar Hill Road
    Brookfield Center, CT 06805
    203-775-1149

24. Holdridge Farm Nursery
    Route 117
    P.O. Box 29
    Ledyard, CT 06339
    860-464-8400

25. Hilltop Gardens of Huntington
    245 Walnut Tree Hill Rd.
    Huntington, CT 06484
    203-929-0456

26. Hockings Garden Center
    1200 Durham Road
    Guilford, CT 06437
    203-458-2518

27. Hut Nursery
    c/o Peter Hut
    43 Crown Lane
    Greenwich, CT 06831
    203-622-0195

28. James S. Hosking Nursery
    P.O. Box 6, 114 Porter
    Watertown, CT 06795
    860-274-8889

29. Hop River Nursery
    251 Hope River Road
    Bolton, CT 06040
    860-646-7099

30. Kenneth Twombly Nursery
    163 Barn Hill Rd.
    Monroe, CT 06468
    203-261-2133

31. Kimberly Farm Nursery
    259 Frogtown Road
    New Canaan, CT 06840
    860-927-3480

32. Kent Horticultural Services
    Route 7
    P.O. Box 128
    Kent, CT 06757
    860-927-3480
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Nursery Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<th>Phone Number</th>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Kennedy Nursery, Inc.</td>
<td>201 Clapboard Ridge Road</td>
<td>Greenwich, CT 06831</td>
<td>203-869-3152</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Merriman Tree Farm and Nursery</td>
<td>Route 69</td>
<td>Burlington, CT 06013</td>
<td>860-675-3480</td>
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<td>Jay's Nursery</td>
<td>577 Park Road</td>
<td>Waterown, CT 06796</td>
<td>860-274-1465</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Millane Nurseries, Inc. Wholesale Only</td>
<td>604 Main Street</td>
<td>Cromwell, CT 06416</td>
<td>860-635-5500</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>604 Main Street</td>
<td>Cromwell, CT 06416</td>
<td>860-635-5500</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Kogut's Florist and Nursery</td>
<td>Yale Avenue</td>
<td>Meriden, CT 06450</td>
<td>203-686-0252</td>
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<td>Ceasar's Nursery</td>
<td>883 Federal Road</td>
<td>Brookfield, CT 06804</td>
<td>203-775-2944</td>
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<td>Litchfield Horticultural Center</td>
<td>258 Beach Street</td>
<td>Litchfield, CT 06759</td>
<td>860-567-3707</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Nash's Garden Center</td>
<td>c/o P. Hourihan</td>
<td>Danielson, CT 06239</td>
<td>860-774-0412</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Ballek's Garden Center</td>
<td>Maple Avenue</td>
<td>East Haddam, CT 06423</td>
<td>860-873-8878</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Northwood Tree Farm</td>
<td>c/o H. Semrow</td>
<td>Wolcott, CT 06716</td>
<td>860-879-2423</td>
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<td>Treat's Trees</td>
<td>c/o Jonathon Treat</td>
<td>Bolton, CT 06043</td>
<td>860-649-5184</td>
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<td>Planters' Choice</td>
<td>c/o C. Newman</td>
<td>Newtown, CT 06470</td>
<td>203-426-4037</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Prospect Nursery &amp; Garden</td>
<td>246 New Haven Road</td>
<td>Prospect, CT 06712</td>
<td>203-758-4909</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Pride's Corner Farm, Inc.</td>
<td>122 Waterman Rd.</td>
<td>Lebanon, CT 06249</td>
<td>860-642-7535</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Ridolfo Nursery</td>
<td>c/o Giacomo Ridolfo</td>
<td>Windsor, CT 06095</td>
<td>860-688-2959</td>
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<td>River Run Nursery</td>
<td>P.O. Box 155</td>
<td>Yantic, CT 06389</td>
<td>860-887-2092</td>
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<td>56 River Road</td>
<td>Collinsville, CT 06022</td>
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<td>V.Decrio</td>
<td>P.O. Box 30</td>
<td>23 Richards Avenue</td>
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<td>South Norwalk, CT 06854</td>
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<td>Salem Country Gardens</td>
<td>385 New London Rd.</td>
<td>Salem, CT 06415</td>
<td>860-859-2508</td>
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<td>Salisbury Garden Center</td>
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<td>Salisbury, CT 06068</td>
<td>860-435-2439</td>
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<td>Shemin Nurseries, Inc.</td>
<td>1081 King St.</td>
<td>Greenwich, CT 06830</td>
<td>203-531-6700</td>
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<td>Spruce Brook Nursery</td>
<td>Route 118 and Wheeler Road</td>
<td>Litchfield, CT 06759</td>
<td>860-496-1234</td>
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<td>Stanley Swider Tree Farm</td>
<td>699 West Rd.</td>
<td>Salem, CT 06420</td>
<td>860-859-1750</td>
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<td>D.Ford</td>
<td>Granby, CT 06035</td>
<td>860-653-3835</td>
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<tr>
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<td>**Summer Hill Nursery, Inc. Wholesale Only</td>
<td>c/o J. Johnson</td>
<td>Summer Hill Rd.</td>
<td>203-421-3055</td>
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<td>Somers Sun Nursery</td>
<td>392 Four Bridges Road</td>
<td>Somers, CT 06071</td>
<td>860-763-3541</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Sunset Nurseries</td>
<td>Greg Panu</td>
<td>Thompson, CT 06277</td>
<td>860-923-3711</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Samuel F. Bridge, Jr.</td>
<td>437 North Street</td>
<td>Greenwich, CT 06277</td>
<td>203-869-3418</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Town and Country Nursery</td>
<td>1036 Saybrook Road</td>
<td>Haddam, CT 06438</td>
<td>860-649-2377</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Village Farmer</td>
<td>Sidney Waxman</td>
<td>Storrs, CT 06268</td>
<td>860-429-4594</td>
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</table>
Native Trees and Shrubs for Wildlife Food and Cover

Summer Foods for Wildlife
Red Mulberry (*Morus rubra*)
Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
Shadbush Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)
Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*)
Pin Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*)

Fall Foods for Wildlife
Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
Common Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)
Silky Dogwood (*Cornus amomum*)
Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum recognitum*)
Nannyberry Viburnum (*Viburnum lentago*)
Eastern Red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
Hawthornes (*Crataegus spp.*)
Hickories (*Carya spp.*)
Oaks (*Quercus spp.*)
Walnuts (*Juglans spp.*)
American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
American Filbert / Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)

Winter Cover for Wildlife
Eastern Red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
Northern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)
White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)
American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
Atlantic White Cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*)
Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*)
Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)

Winter Foods for Wildlife
Northern Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*)
Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)
Highbush Cranberry Viburnum (*Viburnum trilobum*)
Mapleleaf Viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*)
Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
Ground Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)
American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)
Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Spring Foods for Wildlife
Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)

Trees and Shrubs for Butterflies
Meadowsweet Spirea (*Spiraea latifolia*)
Sweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*)
Pinxterbloom Azalea (*Rhododendron nudiflorum*)
Swamp Azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*)
Connecticut's State Tree: White Oak (Quercus alba), also known as the Charter Oak

Description:
This deciduous tree grows up to 75-100 feet tall. It has grayish white bark and evenly lobed leaves, and it grows on a variety of site conditions. White oak produces acorns, which are highly preferred by deer, turkeys, and squirrels.

Connecticut's State Flower: Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)

Description:
This evergreen shrub grows from 2 to 20 feet tall. It usually grows in the understory and typically in drier soils. Mountain laurel produces showy flowers in early summer, with colors ranging from white to red. The shrub is propagated widely by the nursery industry; many cultivars have been developed by Dr. Richard Jaynes of Broken Arrow Nursery in Hamden.

Wildlife Food Habits

Backyard Songbirds:
American Robin, Northern Catbird

Summer foods: serviceberry (Amelanchier canadensis), red mulberry (Morus rubra), blueberries (Vaccinium corymbosum, V. angustifolium)

Fall foods: flowering dogwood (Cornus florida), silky dogwood (Cornus amomum), common elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), arrowwood viburnum (Viburnum recognitum), nannyberry viburnum (Viburnum lentago), black cherry (Prunus serotina)

Winter/spring migration foods: winterberry (Ilex verticillata), highbush cranberry viburnum (Viburnum trilobum), staghorn sumac (Rhus typhina), northern bayberry (Myrica pensyvanica), American holly (Ilex opaca)

Winter cover: eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana), white pine (Pinus strobus), northern white cedar (Thuja canadensis), eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis), black spruce (Picea mariana)

Interior Forest Songbirds:
Wood Thrush, Scarlet Tanager

Summer foods: serviceberry (Amelanchier canadensis), red mulberry (Morus rubra), blueberries (Vaccinium corymbosum, V. angustifolium)

Fall foods: flowering dogwood (Cornus florida), silky dogwood (Cornus amomum), common elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), arrowwood viburnum (Viburnum recognitum), nannyberry viburnum (Viburnum lentago), black cherry (Prunus serotina)

Spring migration foods: winterberry (Ilex verticillata), highbush cranberry viburnum (Viburnum trilobum), staghorn sumac (Rhus typhina), American holly (Ilex opaca)
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State of Connecticut
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Natural Resources
Wildlife Division
Don't take plants from the wild!
Nursery-propagated plants are available for every species listed on this page. There is no reason to despoil wild areas by removing plants. Statement on collecting plants.

Shrubs

Most of these shrubs are covered also in University of Connecticut's excellent Plant Database, which has detailed descriptions and lots of photos. Click on the "UConn Plant Database" link to go to the page for that plant.

Red chokeberry (Aronia arbutifolia, Photinia pyrifolia)

This is a quietly handsome shrub that thrives in a wide range of conditions. It has clusters of white flowers in the spring, followed by bright red berries that attract birds. Its brilliant red fall foliage ends the year with a bang. 5-10' tall. UConn Plant Database.
Sweet pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia)

- Average to moist soil
- Zones 3-9

With fragrant white flowers in mid-summer, sweet pepperbush is a valuable addition to the landscape. The flowers are a magnet for butterflies and bees. 6-9' tall. Prefers acidic soil; tolerates ocean spray and road salt. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/garden2.html).

Winterberry holly (Ilex verticillata)

- Moist to wet soil
- Zones 4-9

The glory of this shrub is its berries. They turn red in early fall and continue to provide cheer through most of the winter. An ideal shrub for pond-side plantings; winterberry loves wet soil, and it looks beautiful reflected on the water. Both male and female bushes are needed to get berries; one male is enough for half-a-dozen females. Unlike most hollies, winterberry is deciduous. Typically 6-10'. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/garden2.html).

Mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia)

- Average to moist soil
- Zones 5-9

Mountain laurel is Connecticut's state flower. In spring, its pale pink flowers attract hummingbirds. The leaves stay green all winter; the shrub looks good even in very cold weather (unlike evergreen rhododendrons, which curl up their leaves and look like they're shivering). Mountain laurel will grow in full sun if it has consistently moist soil. In full shade, its form is tall and loose; the bare, contorted branches are picturesque. 5-12' tall. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/garden2.html).
Bayberry (Morella pensylvanica, syn. Myrica pensylvanica)

- dry to moist soil
- zones 3-7

Bayberry is a tough shrub. It grows in nearly any soil, from heavy clay to infertile sand. It tolerates salt, making it good for seaside and heavily-salted roadside. Its leaves and berries are aromatic. The gray, waxy berries (used in bayberry candles) are attractive in winter, and they provide food for birds. Bayberry has fine-textured foliage and an interesting branch structure. 6-10’. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/garden2.html).

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Rosebay, Great Laurel (Rhododendron maximum)

- moist soil
- zones 4-9

With large clusters of pink or lavender flowers, rosebay is one of our showiest native shrubs. The large, oval leaves are evergreen. The twisty branches provide another ornamental feature. Rosebay dislikes hot, dry locations; it does best in morning sun and afternoon shade. 6-15’. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/garden2.html).

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Pinxterbloom azalea (Rhododendron periclymenoides, syn. Rhododendron nudiflorum)

- dry to moist soil
- zones 4-9

In spring, the pinxterbloom azalea puts out fragrant flowers in pink, lavender, or white. The trumpet-shaped flowers have long stamens, giving them a festive look. Pinxterbloom is a tolerant shrub -- unlike most members of the Rhododendron genus, it will grow in sandy, rocky, or dry soil. Typically 4-6’. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/garden/garden2.html).

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Swamp azalea (Rhododendron viscosum)

- moist to wet soil
- zones 4-9

In summer, the swamp azalea has white flowers with a delightful, spicy fragrance. The flowers attract hummingbirds. True to its name, swamp azalea enjoys a soggy spot -- probably the only azalea that does. 3-7’ tall.
Fragrant Sumac (Rhus aromatica)

☀️ 🌿  dry to average  zones 4-9

Fragrant sumac thrives in poor soil and hot, dry locations. It spreads by suckers and by stolons, so it can form a large colony. These traits make it an excellent choice for preventing erosion on steep banks. The leaves are aromatic; they turn a good red in fall. 3-6' tall. UConn Plant Database.

Highbush blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum)

☀️ 🌿  average to moist  zones 3-8

Highbush blueberry is used in commercial blueberry farming. It's a good addition to the yard, and not just for its delicious fruit. In early summer, it has urn-shaped flowers in pale pink or white. In fall, its foliage presents a range of colors, from yellow to red to burgundy. During the growing season, its dense, rounded shape and fine-textured foliage are attractive; in winter its rusty red or yellow-green bark becomes prominent. 6-10' tall. UConn Plant Database.

American highbush cranberry (Viburnum trilobum, syn. Viburnum opulus var. americanum)

☀️ ☀️ 🌿  average to wet  zones 2-7

American highbush cranberry is a very easy-to-grow shrub that is decorative for most of the year. In late spring, it has flat clusters of white flowers. In late summer, the red berries appear; they can persist through the winter. The berries are edible to birds and humans -- they make good preserves. The fall foliage is yellow, red, or red-purple. American highbush cranberry ought to be more widely planted; it is both prettier and more adaptable than the commoner European highbush cranberry (Viburnum opulus var. opulus). 8-12' tall. All of Connecticut's native Viburnums are good landscape shrubs: mapleleaf viburnum (Viburnum acerifolium), hobblebush (V. alnifolium), nannyberry (V. lentago), possum haw (V. nudum), black haw (V. prunifolium), arrowwood (V. dentatum), and downy arrowwood (V. rafinesquianum). UConn Plant Database.
Trees

Most of these trees are covered also in University of Connecticut's excellent Plant Database, which has detailed descriptions and lots of photos. Click on the "UConn Plant Database" link to go to the relevant page.

Red maple (Acer rubrum)

Red maple makes a beautiful shade tree or street tree. This maple has red flowers in early spring, and brilliant, clear red foliage in fall. The silvery bark is handsome year-round. Red maple is a fairly fast-growing tree. 40-70' tall. UConn Plant Database.

Downy serviceberry, downy juneberry (Amelanchier arborea)

Downy serviceberry is a graceful small tree or large shrub. It has clusters white flowers in spring. Its edible fruits taste a bit like blueberries; they are loved by birds. Beautiful fall foliage in shades of yellow, orange, and red. The slender, curving trunks with light-gray bark are attractive in winter. 20-25' tall. UConn Plant Database.

River birch, black birch (Betula nigra)

River birch is an excellent large landscape tree. The bark ranges from tan to cinnamon brown in color; its habit of peeling in sheets is attractive. Like many other birches, river birch often has several trunks, forming a handsome clump. Unlike the more commonly-planted white birch, river birch is seldom troubled by insect pests, and it tolerates summer heat well. 40-70'. UConn Plant Database.

American hornbeam, ironwood (Carpinus caroliniana)

American hornbeam is a pleasing small tree, with attractive blue-green foliage and good fall color. The trunk has subtle ripples, as if there were muscles bulging beneath the bark; the tree is sometimes called musclewood. In the wild, it usually grows along rivers or streams, and it will tolerate occasional
floodings. Birds enjoy the fruit. 20-40' tall. UConn Plant Database.

Hackberry, sugarberry (Celtis occidentalis)

very dry to moist  zones 4-9

Hackberry is a fast-growing shade tree that is exceptionally tolerant of adverse conditions. It withstands soggy soil or extreme drought, clay or sandy soil, urban pollution, and strong wind. Its roots grow deep; the absence of shallow roots mean it can be planted next to walkways and not cause heaving. The edible berries are said to taste like dates; they are relished by birds. 40-60'. UConn Plant Database.

Redbud (Cercis canadensis)

average to moist  zones 4-9

Redbud is valued for its showy, deep-pink flowers, which appear in spring before the tree leafs out. It blooms heavily from a young age. The broad, heart-shaped leaves are also pleasing. Redbud makes an effective companion for flowering dogwood, as it blooms at the same time and enjoys the same growing conditions. (Redbud is, however, somewhat more adaptable than dogwood to less-than-perfect conditions.) 25-30'. UConn Plant Database.

Pagoda dogwood, green osier (Cornus alternifolia)

moist  zones 5-9

The pagoda dogwood gets its name from its horizontal branching habit, which gives the tree a tiered look. This distinctive form makes the pagoda dogwood a good specimen tree; it can also add variety to mixed plantings or woods. Its flowers aren't as showy as those of the flowering dogwood, but the fruit is ornamental. As it ripens, the fruit turns first red then blue-black; the stalks are coral-colored. The fruit is popular with birds (which unfortunately means that it doesn't stay on the tree very long). Pagoda dogwood has fairly nice fall foliage in red to purple-red. The tree does not like hot dry spots, though it tolerates full sun if the soil is reliably moist. Mulching will help keep the soil cool and moist. 15-25'. UConn Plant Database.
Flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)

Flowering dogwood is an exceptionally ornamental tree year-round. In spring, it has large white flowers with four distinctively notched, petal-like bracts. The leaves are a nice dark green in summer, and a beautiful red to purple in fall; flowering dogwood holds its fall color for a long period. The shiny red fruit is also attractive, and it provides important winter food for wildlife. In winter, the tree shows off its lovely structure -- low, gracefully curved branches with light-colored bark. While flowering dogwood is susceptible to anthracnose and borers, proper growing conditions minimize the risk. Wet leaves are more vulnerable to anthracnose infection, so a sunny location with good air circulation is best. Consistently moist soil is important, especially for trees growing in full sun. (Mulching the soil is an easy way to maintain soil moisture.) Slightly acidic soil high in organic matter is preferred. Read more about anthracnose in dogwoods at this Cornell University site. 20-30'. UConn Plant Database.

Sour gum, black gum (Nyssa sylvatica)

Sour gum is one of the very best trees for fall color. The show starts as early as mid-summer, with a few leaves turning orange or red. By fall the whole tree is a blazing mix of warm colors, and the color lasts a long time. In summer the foliage is glossy dark green. Sour gum grows fastest if it has fertile, slightly acidic, moist soil, but it will grow in anything except alkaline or extremely dry soil. Salt tolerant. 40-60'. UConn Plant Database.

American hop hornbeam, ironwood (Ostrya virginiana)

American hop hornbeam is a graceful medium-small tree. Mature trees have a pleasing rounded shape, with drooping lower branches. The name comes from the decorative, papery fruits, which resemble hops. Hop hornbeam is an excellent choice for a dry woodland; once established, it is highly drought-tolerant. 30-40'. UConn Plant Database.
Fire cherry, pin cherry (Prunus pensylvanica)

Dry to moist  zones 4-8

Fire cherry is one of the first trees to appear after a forest fire, as its seeds resist burning and the tree tolerates the harsh, exposed conditions of burned land. In the landscape, it does well in sunny locations, where it will tolerate poor soil, dry soil, and strong winds. It's a fast-growing small tree with delicate white flowers in spring, followed by bright red fruit. The smooth, red-brown bark is appealing. Fall color is yellow to red. 25-35'.

White oak (Quercus alba)

Dry to average  zones 4-9

Connecticut's state tree, white oak is a beautiful and majestic tree. White oaks planted in the open develop a broad crown, with many branches nearly horizontal. The foliage is dark red to reddish-purple for a long period in fall. White oaks can live for centuries; planting one is an easy way to earn the gratitude of future generations. Oaks in general are excellent trees for wildlife -- they attract not just squirrels, but also foxes, deer, porcupines, rabbits, and many species of birds. 50-80'. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.uconn.edu/plantdatabase/).

Staghorn sumac (Rhus typhina)

Dry to average  zones 4-8

Staghorn sumac is a resilient small tree with many ornamental attributes. Its large compound leaves bring a tropical effect to the landscape. Fall color is a brilliant red, almost pink. Female plants have attractive clusters of fuzzy, dark red berries through fall and winter. Spreading by root suckers allows staghorn sumac to form a pleasing clump; cut off wayward shoots to maintain the desired clump size. Staghorn sumac is widely planted as an ornamental in Europe; it should be better appreciated in its homeland. It tolerates heat, drought, pollution, and very infertile soil -- virtually anything except soggy soil. 15-25'. [UConn Plant Database](http://www.uconn.edu/plantdatabase/).

Notes on Garden Conditions

Light:
Full sun -- more than five hours of direct sun per day.

Part shade -- two to five hours of direct sun, or all-day dappled sun, as from sunlight shining through open trees.

Full shade -- less than two hours of direct sun per day.

Soil moisture: "Average" soil moisture describes typical conditions for Connecticut. "Dry," here, means soil that dries fairly quickly after a rain, or soil dried out by shallow tree roots -- not desert conditions.

Hardiness zones: These describe the plant's tolerance of winter cold. Here is one site where you can look up your hardiness zone. All plants listed here are hardy throughout Connecticut, which is in zones 5 and 6.

Height: Heights are given in feet ('). To convert to meters, multiply feet by 0.3.

Sources of information on this page.
