



## Native Arkansas Plants for Birds and Butterflies

	<i>Comments</i>	<i># Bird</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Species</i>
<b>SHRUBS</b>				
<b>Arrowood Viburnum</b>	excellent cover and nesting site, blue fruit		up to 15'	29
<b>American Beautyberry</b>	beautiful clusters of purple berries		3-6'	12
<b>Buttonbush</b>	feeds waterfowl, butterflies, and provides nest sites		3-12'	8
<b>Chokeberry</b>	supports cedar waxwings and other birds, beautiful fall foliage		2-8'	12
<b>Devil's Walking Stick</b>	distinctive thorns, fruit important to birds and mammals		10-30'	15
<b>Farkleberry</b>	late maturing fruits provide much needed winter food		up to 30'	10
<b>Huckleberry</b>	turkey, quail, and other ground birds depend on these		1-5'	51
<b>Possumhaw (Deciduous holly)</b>	provides winter food for bluebirds and many others		5-10'	12
<b>Native Rose</b>	hips provide fruit for birds		4-8'	20
<b>Spicebush</b>	preferred by wood thrushes and veeries		6-8'	20
<b>Sumac, winged &amp; staghorn</b>	emergency food during winter for quail, turkey, and other birds		6-10'	31
<b>TREES</b>	<i>important in providing shelter and food</i>			
<b>American Beech</b>	very slow growing, but beautiful in all seasons		40-70'	25
<b>American Holly</b>	provides winter food for birds, can live up to 200 years		30-50'	12
<b>Black Cherry</b>	larval food plant for tiger swallowtail and other butterflies		30-45'	47
<b>Black Gum</b>	berries feed many birds, including eastern bluebirds and northern flickers		30-50'	20
<b>Flowering Dogwood</b>	seeds eaten by songbirds and gamebirds		20-40'	34
<b>Red Mulberry</b>	fruits are great for wildlife but can make a mess on the ground		25-40'	44
<b>Serviceberry</b>	reddish berries attract numerous birds		20-25'	19
<b>Tupelo</b>	thrushes, woodpeckers, finches and others eat the fruit		60'	10
<b>Hackberry</b>	fruits persist into winter, larval food plant for hackberry emperor		30-50'	25
<b>Hawthorne</b>	important for nest building		5-20'	36
<b>Shagbark hickory</b>	fruits only after 40 years, lives to 300 years, other hickories important too		70-80'	18
<b>Pawpaw</b>	larval food plant for zebra swallowtail, fruit relished by wildlife and people		20-30'	
<b>Pin Oak</b>	grows rapidly, very large crown, nice shade, leaves fall in late winter		50-70'	29
<b>Sassafras</b>	many birds eat the fruit, host plant for spicebush swallowtail		20-25'	22
<b>Sweetgum</b>	seeds favored by finches and doves		50-100'	10
<b>Black Cherry</b>	good for nesting, seeds loved by American robins and cedar waxwings		50'	11
<b>Hop Hornbeam</b>	small understory, shaggy bark, fruit eaten by a variety of birds		20-40'	
<b>Magnolia</b>	hosts vireos, thrushes, northern mockingbird, and others		up to 50'	19
<b>Musclewood</b>	small understory, "muscled bark"		20-40'	
<b>Persimmon</b>	orange fruits are a food source for wildlife and people		30-50'	11
<i>Other butterfly/bird attractors are cedar, pine, willow, elm, and birch trees.</i>				
<b>GRASSES</b>	<i>Grasses feed threatened grassland birds.</i>			
<b>Bluestem, little and big</b>	prairie and glade grasses, attractive blue tint, larval food plant for skippers		up to 6'	
<b>Indian Grass</b>	favorite of native grass lovers because of the beautiful heads		up to 4'	
<b>Inland Sea Oats, River Oats</b>	easy to control, larval food plant for some butterflies and skippers		up to 4'	

	<u># Bird Species</u>
<b>VINES</b>	
Cross Vine	less invasive than trumpet vine
Trumpet Honeysuckle	attracts hummingbirds, finches, northern cardinals; provides cover
Partridgeberry	small evergreen vine that produces berries and flowers
Passionvine	loved by gulf and variegated fritillaries adults and caterpillars
Pipevine	larval food plant for pipevine swallowtail
Rattan Vine	Blue-black fruits feed turkey, quail, mallard, wood duck, songbirds
Trumpet Vine	attracts hummingbirds
Virginia Creeper	great fall color, clip to control creeping
Wild Grapes	muscadine, possum, cat, and fox grapes
	52

## WILDFLOWERS

Asters	larval food plant for pearl crescent and silvery checkerspot
Bee-balm ( <i>Monardia</i> )	source of nectar for hummingbirds and many butterflies
Black-eyed Susan	provides nectar for butterflies and seeds and cover for birds
Blanketflower ( <i>Gaillardia</i> )	provides nectar for butterflies and seeds and cover for birds
Butterfly weed	a magnet for nectaring butterflies and larval food plant for monarchs
Cardinal flower	loved by butterflies and hummingbirds
Coneflower, pale and purple	very attractive to many butterflies for nectar and birds for the seeds
Coreopsis, tickseed, lance-leaf	buckeyes, skippers, painted ladies and other butterflies sip the nectar
Gay Feather ( <i>Liatris</i> )	attractive to many butterflies
Indigo, several varieties	larval food plant for several butterflies
Joe Pye Weed	nectar plant for spicebush swallowtail and others
Milkweeds	required by monarch caterpillars, nectar attracts many other butterflies
Phlox, many choices	Carl Hunter's favorite butterfly attractor
Sunflower (ashy, narrow-leaf, sawtooth)	attracts sulphurs and other butterflies, seeds are great for birds

*Non-native, non-invasive butterfly additions include lantana, parsley, and fennel.*

## SOURCES

Audubon at Home	<a href="http://audubon.org/bird/at_home/index.html">http://audubon.org/bird/at_home/index.html</a>
Hunter, Carl G.	Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of Arkansas, Ozark Society Foundation
Hunter, Carl G.	Wildflowers of Arkansas, Ozark Society Foundation
Kress, Stephen W.	The Audubon Society Guide to Attracting Birds, Scribners
Kurz, Don	Ozark Wildflowers
Mikula, Rick	Family Butterfly Book
Pine Ridge Gardens	<a href="http://www.pineridgegardens.com">www.pineridgegardens.com</a>

**Audubon Arkansas**

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## **Remember:**

1. Save native plants during home construction, add them to your landscape.
2. Birds need more than birdseed. Provide natural cover, nest sites, natural food, and water
3. Bird and butterfly plantings add living color to your yard.