

Native Arkansas Plants for Birds and Butterflies

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

<u>VINES</u>	<i>important for bird nesting, hummingbirds, butterflies, insect & fruit-eating birds</i>	<u># Bird Species</u>
Cross Vine	less invasive than trumpet vine	8
Trumpet Honeysuckle	attracts hummingbirds, finches, northern cardinals; provides cover	8
Partridgeberry	small evergreen vine that produces berries and flowers	8
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	10
Trumpet Vine	attracts hummingbirds	8
Virginia Creeper	great fall color, clip to control creeping	35
Wild Grapes	muscadine, possum, cat, and fox grapes	52

<u>WILDFLOWERS</u>	<i>Flower seeds are a great source for birds. Butterflies and their larvae feed birds.</i>
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.

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

Audubon Arkansas ar.audubon.org 501-244-2229

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.