



Native Plants for Specific Birds From Colesville Nursery

All these plants can be found on our inventory and at our nursery! Feel free to check current availability via our website or social media links. Availability does differ depending on the time of year.

Sparrows

Dark-eyed Junco, White-throated Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Lark Sparrow

Attract Them With: Blackberries (Rubus sp.) and wild grasses (Andropogon, Bouteloua, Panicum, and Sorghastrum spp.)

This one is a no-brainer: Sparrows love thickets and tall grass, so plant patches of blackberry thicket and wild grasses to attract them. Blackberries and wild grasses offer fruits and seeds as food, and they also provide nesting habitat, shelter from harsh weather, and foraging grounds where sparrows, along with other birds like warblers and chickadees, can hunt for insects. Willows, sagebrush, and other dense or shrub-like native plants are also good for attracting these birds.

What we carry:

Full sun to part shade: Blackberries

BLACKBERRY CHESTER Thornless
BLACKBERRY OUACHITA (pp174162) Thornless
BLACKBERRY TRIPLE CROWN Thornless

Full sun: Grasses

ANDROPOGON gerardii (BIG BLUESTEM)
ANDROPOGON gerardii BLACKHAWKS
ANDROPOGON glomeratus (BUSHY BLUESTEM)
ANDROPOGON virginicus (BROOM SEDGE)



BOUTELOUA gracilis (BLUE GRAMMA GRASS)

SORGHASTRUM nutans (INDIANGRASS)

Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Tanagers

Northern Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Black-headed Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, Western Tanager

Attract Them With: Sunflowers (*Helianthus* sp.), elderberries (*Sambucus* sp.), and serviceberries (*Amelanchier* sp.)

Less widely known are elderberries and serviceberries. Highly nutritious fruits prized by cardinals, grosbeaks, and tanagers drip from the branches of these small trees (or large shrubs, depending on their size). Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, for instance, depend heavily on these native berries during fall migration; 95 percent of their diets are fruit during this time. Additionally, elderberry flowers attract insects, which in turn attract even more birds in spring. Many varieties of sunflowers, elderberries, and serviceberries are edible for humans, too—if you can beat the birds to them.

What we carry:

Part to full sun – *Sambucus* & *Amelanchier*

Sambucus canadensis

AMELANCHIER canadensis (Shadblow Serviceberry)

AMELANCHIER canadensis (Shadblow Serviceberry)

AMELANCHIER laevis (Alleghany)

AMELANCHIER laevis CUMULUS Single Stem

AMELANCHIER x grand. AUTUMN BRILLIANCE

Full sun – *Helianthus*

HELIANTHUS angustifolius (NARROW LEAVED SUNFLOWER)

HELIANTHUS decapetalus (TEN PETALED SUNFLOWER)

HELIANTHUS divaricatus (PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER)

HELIANTHUS salicifolius AUTUMN GOLD (SUNFLOWER)



Crows and Jays

American Crow, Fish Crow, Northwestern Crow, Blue Jay, California Scrub-Jay, Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay, Florida Scrub-Jay

Attract Them With: Oaks (*Quercus* sp.) and beeches (*Fagus* sp.)

Throughout the year, these intelligent and wary birds consume a wide variety of animals and plants. But in the fall and winter months, they often depend on mast crops of oak acorns and beechnuts. In addition to their seedier offerings, oaks play host to caterpillars of over 530 species of moths and butterflies. Caterpillars are a crucial food for nestling songbirds in the spring, and so these trees draw migrating warblers, tanagers, grosbeaks, and orioles, as well as crows and jays.

What we carry:

Full sun

QUERCUS acutissima (Sawtooth Oak)

QUERCUS alba (White Oak)

QUERCUS bicolor (Swamp White Oak)

QUERCUS borealis (Northern Red Oak)

QUERCUS coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

QUERCUS falcata (Southern Red Oak)

QUERCUS lyrata (Overcup Oak)

QUERCUS macrocarpa (Bur Oak)

QUERCUS michauxii (Swamp Chestnut Oak)

QUERCUS muehlenbergii (Chinkapin Oak)

QUERCUS nuttallii/texana (Nuttall/Texas Red Oak)

QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak)

QUERCUS phellos (Willow Oak)

QUERCUS rubra (Red Oak)

QUERCUS shumardii (Shumard Oak)

QUERCUS x KINDRED SPIRIT (Q. robur x bicolor)

QUERCUS x REGAL PRINCE (Q. robur x bicolor)

Full sun - FAGUS GRANDIFLORA AMERICAN BEECH



Woodpeckers

Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Ladder-backed Woodpecker, White-headed Woodpecker, Northern Flicker

Attract Them With: Pines (*Pinus* sp.), hickories (*Carya* sp.), oaks (*Quercus* sp.), and cherries (*Prunus* sp.)

Woodpeckers may already visit your suet feeders in the winter. But during most of the year, common backyard species like Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers prefer insects and other invertebrates to seeds. Pine, hickory, oak, and cherry trees attract loads of tasty insects during summer, and in the winter they extend your feeders' reach with pine seeds, hickory nuts, acorns, and cherries. Some woodpeckers may even choose to stick around for a while: They hammer cavities into the sides of larger trees to nest during breeding season. Many other bird species take shelter in these nest cavities during the off-season, too.

What we carry:

Oaks (*quercus*), listed above

PINUS STROBUS SEMI SHEARED WHITE

Carya

Chickadees and Titmice

Birds: Black-capped Chickadee, Carolina Chickadee, Mountain Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Juniper Titmouse, Oak Titmouse

Attract Them With: Birches (*Betula* sp.) and sumacs (*Rhus* sp.)

You wouldn't know it from their frequency at birdfeeders, but chickadees and titmice mostly eat insects. Caterpillars are an especially important food, and, like oaks, birch trees host hundreds of different caterpillar species. (They also serve up birch seeds, which are popular with chickadees, titmice, and other songbirds.) As secondary cavity nesters, these species nest



and shelter in existing holes in trees, as birches are an enticing substrate for birds that drill cavities.

If you lack the space or time to grow a birch, sumac is a great alternative: It grows quickly, and thrives in recently disturbed areas. Its red winter berries are especially beautiful when held in the beaks of chickadees, titmice, and other birds that need this source of scarce winter food to

What we carry:

Part shade - RHUS aromatica GRO-LOW
RHUS typhina TIGER EYES® (pp16185

Full sun to part shade – Betula nigra

Finches

Birds: House Finch, Purple Finch, Cassin’s Finch, American Goldfinch, Lesser Goldfinch, Pine Siskin

Attract Them With: Composite flowers (Asteraceae family), spruces (Abies sp.), hemlocks (Tsuga sp.), and pines (Pinus sp.)

It’s fitting that colorful finches are attracted to the colorful flowers in the daisy (Asteraceae) family. Daisies, which include sunflowers, thistles, and asters, produce the small seeds favored by finches, and also the downy fibers used to line nests.

The seeds of conifers, such as spruce, hemlock, and pines, are also important food sources for finches. The trees provide shelter during winter, and needles for nest-building in the summer.

What we carry:

Plants in the Asteraceae family are diverse! There are many plants that fall in this category like Helenium, Gaillardia and Achillea. Specifically for Asters this is what we carry but we have all the aforementioned plants and much more to explore when you visit our website availability tab

Full sun to part shade -
ASTER cordifolius (BLUE WOOD ASTER)



ASTER cordifolius AVONDALE (BLUE WOOD ASTER)
ASTER cordifolius LITTLE CARLOW
ASTER divaricatus (WHITE WOOD ASTER)
ASTER dumosus KICKIN PURPLE
ASTER dumosus WOODS BLUE
ASTER dumosus WOODS PINK
ASTER dumosus WOODS PURPLE
ASTER ericoides (SYMPHYOTRICHUM) (HEATH ASTER)
ASTER ericoides (SYMPHYOTRICHUM) (HEATH ASTER)
ASTER ericoides SNOW FLURRY (WHITE HEATH ASTER)
ASTER laevis BLUE BIRD (SMOOTH ASTER)
ASTER lateriflorus (SYMPHYOTRICHUM) (CALICO ASTER)
ASTER lateriflorus LADY IN BLACK (CALICO ASTER)
ASTER macrophyllus (BIG LEAF ASTER)
ASTER macrophyllus TWILIGHT (BIG LEAF ASTER)
ASTER n-a KICKIN CARMINE RED (NEW ENGLAND ASTER)
ASTER novae angliae PURPLE DOME (NEW ENGLAND ASTER)
ASTER novae- angliae PINK CRUSH
ASTER novae-angliae (NEW ENGLAND ASTER)
ASTER novae-angliae ALMA POTSCHKE
ASTER novae-angliae GRAPE CRUSH
ASTER novi-belgii (NEW YORK ASTER)
ASTER oblongifolius (AROMATIC ASTER)
ASTER oblongifolius OCTOBER SKIES
ASTER oblongifolius RAYDON'S FAVORITE
ASTER pilosum (HAIRY ASTER)
ASTER PILOSUM
ASTER puniceus (PURPLE-STEMMED ASTER)
ASTER spectabilis (SHOWY ASTER)
ASTER tataricus JINDAI (TARTARIAN ASTER)
ASTER umbellatus (FLATTOPPED ASTER) DOELLINGERIA
ASTILBE arendsii BRIDAL VEIL

We do not carry traditional Abies as they are not hardy to Virginian weather!



Full sun - *TSUGA canadensis*

Full sun - *PINUS virginiana* (Scrub Pine, Virginia Pine)

PINUS STROBUS SEMI SHEARED WHITE

PINUS TAEDA LOBLOLLY PINE