

Bringing Life to the Landscape: Native Plants for Bees, Birds and Butterflies

NEW ENGLAND
WILD
FLOWER
SOCIETY



- Bringing Life to the Landscape
 - Why native plants matter
- Which Pollinators Matter
 - The importance of bees as pollinators
 - The importance of caterpillars as food
 - The importance of birds as dispersers
- What are the Best Plants for Wildlife?
 - What are the best plants for us?
 - How does one determine the “best”?
- It Will be Beautiful
 - Black eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*
 - Butterfly milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*
 - Yellow wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*
 - Prickly pear, *Opuntia humifusa*
 - Steeplebush, *Spiraea tomentosa*
 - Thin leaf sunflower, *Helianthus decapetalus*
 - Joe Pye, *Eutrochium fistulosum*
- It Doesn't Need to be Hard
 - Fragrant sumac, *Rhus aromatica*
 - Chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia*
 - Showy goldenrod, *Solidago speciosa*
 - Viburnums, *Viburnum* spp.
- Don't Assume Anything
 - Little bluestem, *Schizachyrium scoparium*
 - Honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*
 - Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolius*
- Kill Your Lawn
 - Pennsylvania sedge, *Carex pennsylvanica*
 - Wild strawberry, *Fragaria virginiana*
- You Can Eat Too!
 - Raspberries, *Rubus* spp.
 - Blueberries, *Vaccinium* spp.
 - Black elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis*
- The Bigger the Better
 - Black willow, *Salix nigra*
 - Black cherry, *Prunus serotina*
- Fall Cleanup Rethink
 - It's better for the plants
 - Better for birds
 - Better for bees
 - Better for the butterflies
 - Better for seedlings
 - Better for us

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