

Anise Hyssop

*Agastache foeniculum*

Many bees and butterflies, as well as hummingbirds, visit to feed on the nectar and pollen rich blooms. Songbirds will eat the seeds later in the season.

Native



Autumn Joy Sedum

*Hylotelephium spectabile*

The late summer blooms of Sedum provide food for pollinators going into winter.

Non-Native



Bayberry

*Morella pensylvanica*

Many bird species are attracted to the fruits and use the shrub for shelter.

Native

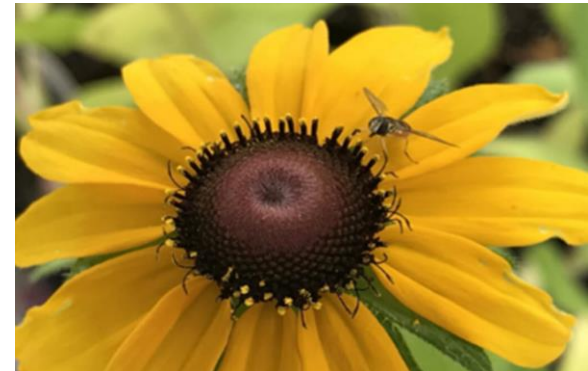


Black Eyed Susan

*Rudbeckia hirta*

Black Eyed Susans attract bees, butterflies, and birds and act as a host plant for the Silvery Checkerspot Butterfly and the Wavy-Lined Emerald.

Native



Blue Flag Iris

*Iris Versicolor*

This plant attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds

Native



Butterfly Weed

*Asclepias tuberosa*

Drought tolerant and low maintenance, this plant is host plant to monarchs and is a great source of nectar for other pollinators.

Native



Choke Cherry

*Prunus virginiana*

Flowers and fruit attract birds and butterflies. Chokecherry is also a food source for small mammals.

Native



Common Thyme

*Thymus vulgaris*

Small specialist insects are attracted to thyme. It may have antibacterial and antifungal properties that are beneficial for pollinators as well.

Non-Native



Cranesbill

*Geranium maculatum*

Highly attractive to butterflies. Seeds attract Mourning Doves, Bobwhite Quail, and White-tailed Deer. Special Value to Native Bees (Recognized by pollination ecologists as attracting large numbers of native bees.) Special Value to Bumble Bees.

Native





Culver's Root

*Veronicastrum virginicum*

Culver's Root attracts bees and butterflies.

Native



Dense Blazingstar

*Liatris Spicata*

Liatris attracts bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.

Native



Early Figwort

*Scrophularia lanceolata*

One of the best species for attracting butterflies, bees, other insects and birds - especially the Ruby-throated Hummingbird!

Native



Eastern Bluestar

*Amsonia tabernaemontana*

The flowers attract various long-tongued insects, including the Large Carpenter Bee, hummingbirds, hummingbird moths, and other bees and butterflies.

Native



False Aster

*Boltonia asteroides*

False Asters attract bees, butterflies, and moths.

Native



False Sunflower

*Heliopsis helianthoides*

The nectar of Heliopsis attracts butterflies and other pollinators. Birds utilize the seed as a food source, and stems provide winter cover for beneficial insects.

Native



Foam Flower

*Tiarella cordifolia*

One of the first foods for bees and butterflies in the spring.

Native



Goldenrod

*Solidago x 'Little Lemon'*

Goldenrod is highly attractive to butterflies and bees. While it is often blamed for seasonal allergies that is a myth. The pollen of the goldenrod is heavy and does not float on the air, the real culprit is the ragweed which blooms at the same time.

Native Cultivar



Great Blue Lobelia

*Lobelia siphilitica*

Lobelia is very popular with bees, birds, butterflies, and hummingbirds.

Native





Green headed Coneflower

*Rudbeckia laciniata*

The nectar and pollen of this plant attract butterflies and bees. Songbirds, especially American Goldfinches, eat the seed in the fall.

Native



Hairy Beardtongue

*Penstemon hirsutus*

Hairy Beardtongue attracts bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds, as well as acting as a host plant for the Baltimore Checkerspot.

Native



Harebell

*Campanula rotundifolia*

Harebells attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.

Native



Hinoki Cypress

*Chamaecyparis obtuse*

Native to Japan, this tree was in the garden prior to the pollinator garden. It does not provide for pollinators or birds.

Non-Native



Hydrangea Tree Limelight

*Hydrangeo paniculata*

Some cultivars of this shrub are fragrant and attractive to bees.

Non-Native



Jacob's Ladder

*Polemonium reptans*

Jacob's Ladder attracts bees and butterflies to its pale purple flowers.

Native





Japanese Spirea  
(Japanese Meadowsweet)

*Spiraea japonica*

Midsummer flowers are  
attractive to butterflies.

Non-Native



Joe Pye Weed

*Eutrochium purpureum*

Joe Pye Weed is a host plant for  
the Eupatorium Borer Moth and  
the Three Lined Flower Moth. It  
also attracts bees, butterflies,  
and songbirds.

Native



Kousa Dogwood

*Cornus kousa*

Native to Asia. The fruit are  
attractive to various small  
mammals, fox, bear, skunks,  
beavers as well as birds.

Non-Native



Lanceleaf Coreopsis

*Coreopsis Lanceolata*

This drought tolerant plant thrives in poor soil and attracts bees and butterflies.

Native



Late Figwort

*Scrophularia marilandica*

The Figworts are an excellent nectar source for attracting native butterflies and bees. They are also favored by the Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

Native



Lungwort

*Pulmonaria officinalis*

Hummingbirds are attracted to this colorful shade plant with tube shaped flowers. Bees are also attracted to this plant.

Non-Native



Mountain Mint

*Pycnanthemum virginianum*

Mountain Mint is a host plant for the Regal Fritillary, the Delaware Skipper, the Hermit Sphinx, the Curved Tooth Geometer, and the Tobacco Budworm Moth. Bees and butterflies are attracted to its flowers.

Native



New England Aster

*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*

Bright purple Aster flowers attract bees and butterflies, while its foliage is food for the Pearl Crescent, Hoffman's Cochlid Moth, the Pale Banded Dart, and Clemens Clepsid Moth.

Native



New Jersey Tea

*Ceanothus americanus*

White flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. New Jersey Tea is a host plant for the Spring Azure, the Summer Azure, and the Mottled Duskywing.

Native





Nodding Onion

*Allium cernuum*

Nodding Onions bring bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds to the garden.

Native



Orange Coneflower

*Rudbeckia fulgida*

Attractive to birds and of special Value to Native Bees (Recognized by pollination ecologists as attracting large numbers of native bees.)

Native



Pearly Everlasting

*Anaphalis margaritacea*

Pearly Everlasting is a host plant for several moths. It also attracts bees and butterflies.

Native



Red Bud

*Cercis canadensis*

Red Buds attract honeybees, bumblebees, mason bees, cuckoo bees, long-horned bees, mining bees, and sweat bees, as well as butterflies and caterpillars.

Native



Rogusa Rose

*Rosa rugosa*

Also known as beach rose. This species was in the garden prior to the pollinator garden being put in and has the potential to be invasive. It does attract birds and butterflies

Non-Native



Sargent Crabapple

*Malus sargentii* 'Tina'

Crab apples attract birds, including humminbirds and butterflies.

Non-Native



Spotted Beebalm

*Monarda punctata*

This aromatic plant is host plant to several moths.

Native



Sugar Maple

*Acer saccharum*

Well known for maple syrup.  
The flowers of the maple provide an early food source for bees.

Native

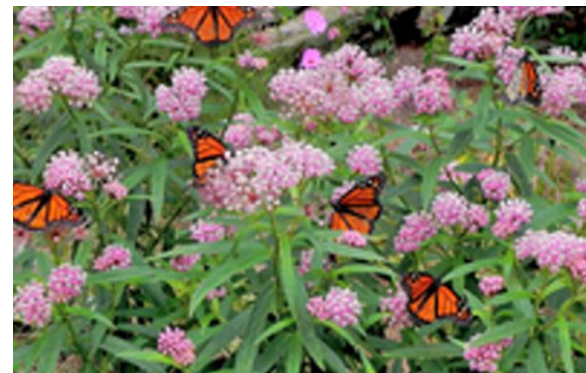


Swamp Milkweed

*Asclepias incarnata*

Milkweed is an exceptional plant for pollinators, attracting Hawk moths, Swallowtail butterflies, Fritillaries, Monarchs, skippers, bumble bees and numerous other nectar seekers - even an occasional hummingbird.  
Monarch butterflies lay their eggs exclusively on plants in the Asclepias genus (milkweeds).

Native





Wild Lupine

*Lupinus perennis*

Wild Lupine is a host plant for several species, including the Eastern Persius Duskywing, the Frosted Elfin, the Karner Blue, the Eastern Tailed Blue, the Toothed Somberwing, and the Silvery Blue. The purple flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.

Native



Witch Hazel

*Hamamelis virginiana*

A host plant for the Spring Azure, witch-hazel also serves as a larval host plant and a nesting site for several bird species and attracts birds, butterflies, bees, and mammals.

Native



Woodland Phlox

*Phlox divaricata*

Woodland phlox attracts butterflies and hummingbirds and acts as a host plant for the Gray Hairstreak Butterfly and the Hummingbird Clearwing.

Native

