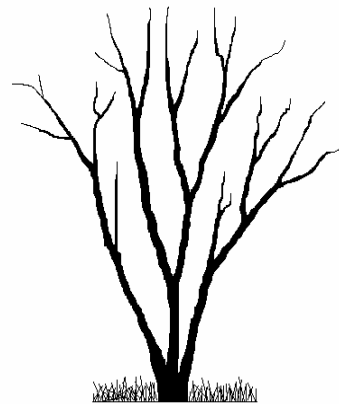

TREES

Remember that some birds eat the seeds and fruit of the trees listed below. Purchasing seedless cultivars will not provide direct food for the birds; however, the trees themselves will provide shelter, and host insects which other birds will eat.

<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black Alder
<i>Amelanchier</i>	Serviceberry
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry
<i>Crataegus</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Malus</i>	Crabapple
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop-hornbeam
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Jap. Tree Lilac
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock

VINES

<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
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GARDENING FOR THE BIRDS



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ATTRACTING BIRDS WITH WATER

Luring wildlife into the landscape is easily done by just installing trees and shrubs which provide cover, nesting, and food. Increasing the presence of birds and wildlife can also be achieved by making water available.

Birds appreciate shallow pools of water, or perches, such as rocks, which might sit in deeper water. Birdbaths should be placed in partial shade near a small tree or large shrub which can be used by the birds as a staging area. From the cover they can make sure the coast is clear of predators such as crows, cats and birds-of-prey, and quickly retreat if they are surprised during their morning drink. Planting cover near a pond offers birds the same kind of security.

Quite often the sound of water attracts the birds more than the water itself, so a simple dripping from a bucket or installation of a fountain head in a pond will spike the interest of neighboring avian life.

Remember that some birds prefer to bathe in dust rather than water, so an area free of grass can be maintained to allow these individuals to ruffle their feathers.

EATING HABITS OF BIRDS

Birds are important to plants; therefore, the plants have customized their fruits to the birds likings. Most plants that depend on birds for their seed dispersal have fruit no larger than 3/5 of an inch in diameter—this happens to be the diameter of the

open mouth of a seed-eating bird. Many plants advertise their ripe fruit with a red color, while orange, yellow and green signify unripe fruit. Some plants have white or blue berries, while their stems may be red, or they may have red, orange, or yellow fall color which will attract birds as well.

About 70% of plants which disperse their seed by birds ripen their fruit in fall, the time of greatest potential for distribution...migration. Spicebush, Flowering Dogwood, and Sassafras are examples of fall fruiting plants which produce fruits high in fats. These fruits have twice the energy value of sugary fruits, and will aid in storing energy for those long flights during migration. Viburnums and Hawthorns are examples of plants with low fat fruits which may not be consumed until winter or spring.

Because of the seasonal availability of fruits from plants, it is important to plant a variety of trees, shrubs, and flowers that will benefit birds throughout the year.

PLANTS THAT WILL ATTRACT BIRDS

Just about any plant will attract birds solely because it offers shelter and insects to eat. The plants listed provide not only cover, but also food. Birds are attracted to plant communities more so than individual plantings—the larger the planting...the more birds attracted. Increase the value of a habitat by encouraging neighbors to plant as well.

ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS

<i>Aster</i>	Aster
<i>Centaurea americana</i>	Basket Flower
<i>Centaurea hirta</i>	Bachelor's Button
<i>Campanula</i>	Bellflower
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Calendula
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	China Aster
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Mums
<i>Coreopsis</i>	Coreopsis
<i>Celosia cristata</i>	Cockscomb
<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>	Dusty Miller
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	Love-lies-bleeding
<i>Phlox</i>	Phlox
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Moss Rose
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Sweet Scabious
<i>Verbena hybrida</i>	Verbena
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Zinnia

SHRUBS

<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redtwig Dogwood
<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>	Vernal Witch Hazel
<i>Hypericum</i>	St. John's Wort
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry Holly
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Northern Bayberry
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant
<i>Rubus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i>	Snowberry
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coralberry
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush Blueberry
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American Cranberry