

0.8 acre Mesic slope/bottomland hardwoods along Buck Branch> Morgan Creek> New Hope Creek> Cape Fear River.
 A Backyard Wildlife Habitat of the National Wildlife Federation, and a Certified Native Plant Conservation Garden (NCNPS)

Origin: P = Naturally present on the land; + = added; () = was P, but gone now. All Native to Orange County, except* = southeastern native, but not native to Orange Co.

Type: S = shrub, UT = understory tree, T = canopy tree, V = vine, F = fern, W = wildflowers: WSp=Spring, WSum=Summer, WFall, M =moss

Note: This inventory is © Betty Lou Chaika, because it is incomplete and possibly contains some errors that I wouldn't want passed on.

Xerces Society= Primary pollinator conservation organization.

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Shrubs					
Anise, Yellow <i>Illicium parviflorum</i> *	+	S	Illiciaceae or Schisandraceae		
Azalea, Coastal Dwarf <i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i> *	+	S	Heath Ericaceae	April, May, white sometimes flushed with pink	
Azalea, Pinxter <i>Rhododendron nudiflorum</i>	+	S	Heath Ericaceae	Nectar: bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, favored by pipevine swallowtail	Dry fruits, fall.
Azalea, Swamp <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> *	+	S	Heath Ericaceae	(Pointy buds.) Early summer: small, white, fragrant flowers	
Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	+	S	Lamiaceae		Birds eat the berries.
Blueberry, Creeping <i>Vaccinium crassifolium</i> *	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		
Blueberry, Highbush <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	P+	S	Heath Ericaceae	Nectar: butterflies, honeybees, native bees, wasps	Berries, fall: songbirds, game birds, mammals. Host striped hairstreak, spring azure larva.
Buckeye, Painted <i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>	+	S	Buckeye Hippocastanaceae	Spring, nectar: hummingbirds, spring azure butterfly	Fall seeds poisonous
Carolina Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> *	+	S	Rose Roseaceae	Spring, nectar: bees, some butterflies.	Dark berries, late summer to fall. Petals and nectar of flowers may be consumed by cedar waxwings and orioles.
Chokeberry, Red <i>Photinia (Aronia) arbutifolia</i>	+	S	Rose Roseaceae	Early spring	Red berries, fall, cedar waxwings, bluebirds, thrashers, robin. Larval host to underwing moths.
Coastal Doghobble <i>Leucothoe axillaris</i> *	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		

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(Chickasaw Plum <i>Prunus angustifolia</i>)	P+	S	Rose Roseaceae	Spring, bees.	Petals and nectar may be consumed by cedar waxwings. Fruits for songbirds and game birds. Larval host for coral and striped hairstreak butterflies and cecropia moths.
Cranberry Vibernum <i>Vibernum trilobum</i> *	+	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Fruit: gamebirds, songbirds, humans
(Deerberry <i>Vaccinium staminium</i>)	+	S	Heath Ericaceae	Nectar: butterflies	Berries: songbirds, gamebirds, mammals. Host striped hairstreak, Henry's elfin, spring azure butterflies.
Downy Arrow-wood <i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	P+	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies.	Fruit, summer: songbirds, game birds, foxes.
Elderberry <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	P	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies.	Fruit late summer/fall: birds.
Florida Hobblebush <i>Agarista populifolia</i> *	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		
Groundsel <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	P	S	Aster Asteraceae	Dioecious	
Hazelnut <i>Corylus americana</i>	+	S	Birch Betulaceae	Late winter, wind.	Hazelnuts: squirrels, mice, deer, game birds. Leaves host moth larva.
Honeycups <i>Zenobia pulverulenta</i> *	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		
Indigo, Dwarf <i>Amorpha herbacea</i> *	+	S	Legume Fabaceae		Dry, average
Leatherwood <i>Dirca palustris</i>	+	S	Daphne Thymelaeaceae		Native Americans used stems for thongs or ropes. Rescued.
Mock Orange, Appalachian <i>Philadelphus inodorus</i> *	+	S	Hydrangea Hydrangeaceae		Special value to native bees (Xerces Soc)
Mountain Laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		
Maple-leaf Vibernum <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	P+	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Fruit, summer: songbirds, game birds, foxes. Foliage browsed by deer, rabbits. Leaves host spring azure butterfly larva.
New Jersey Tea <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	+	S	Buckthorn Rhamnaceae		
Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	+	S	Rose Rosaceae		
Rusty Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	P+	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae		
Serviceberry, Coastal <i>Amalanchier obovalis</i> *	+	S	Rose Roseaceae		
Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	+	S	Rose Roseaceae	Early spring, nectar: bees, butterflies	Purple berries, early summer: dried, pemmican; songbirds, gamebirds, mammals. Twigs browsed.

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Spicebush <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	P+	S	Laurel Lauraceae	Early spring, dioecious: solitary bees, bee flies, small beetles	Leaves: host spicebush swallowtail larvae. Berries: bobwhite, turkey, catbird, phoebe, thrasher, wood thrush, veery, vireos, pileated woodpecker.
St. Johnswort, Shrubby <i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	+	S	Garcinia Clusiaceae		St. Johnswort flowers can be eaten, put in salads. Leaves, too.
Staggerbush, Shining <i>Lyonia lucida*</i>	+	S	Laurel Lauraceae		
Strawberry Bush Euonymous <i>americanus</i>	P	S	Bittersweet Celastraceae	Late spring	Seeds, fall: turkeys, songbirds. Browse for deer, rabbits.
Sweet Pepperbush <i>Clethra alnifolia*</i> 'Hummingbird'	+	S	White-alder Cletheraceae	July, flowers first male then female: honeybees, bumblebees, butterflies, hummingbirds	Seed, fall: birds, small mammals.
Sweetshrub <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	P+	S	Calycanthus Calycanthaceae	Primitive flowers: sap- feeding beetles	
Ti-Ti, Little leaf <i>Cyrilla parvifolia*</i>	+	S	Cyrilla Cyrillaceae		
Virginia Sweetspire <i>Itea virginica</i> 'Henry's Garnet'	+	S	Saxifrage Saxifragaceae	Nectar: insects	
Wax myrtle, dwarf <i>Morella (Myrica) pumila*</i>	+	S	Bayberry Myricaceae	Dioecious. Spring bees for nectar	Fall berries: Yellow-rumped Warblers, white-eyed vireos, ruby-crowned kinglets, catbirds, bluebirds, tree swallows. Fix nitrogen.
Winterberry <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	+	S	Holly Aquifoliacea		Dioecious
Witch Alder, <i>Fothergilla major</i>	+	S	Witch hazel Hamamelidaceae		
Witch Alder, Dwarf <i>Fothergilla gardenii*</i>	+	S	Witch hazel Hamamelidaceae		
Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	+	S	Witch hazel Hamamelidaceae	Late fall, winter moths	Host larva of winter moths. Host aphids eaten by caterpillar of harvester butterfly.
(Willow, Black <i>Silex nigra</i>)	P	S	Willow Silaceae	Late winter, dioecious, male catkins and female, both pollen and nectar: solitary bees	Leaves: larvae of mourning cloak, tiger swallowtail, red-spotted purple, spring azure, viceroy butterflies and luna moths. Leaves, twigs, seeds, buds browse for gamebirds and mammals.
Yaupon Holly, dwarf <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Nana'*	+	S	Holly Aquifoliacea		Dioecious
Understory Trees					
Bigleaf Snowbell, Storax <i>Styrax grandifolia</i>	P+	UT	Styrax Styraceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Fruits: birds.

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(Blackgum <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	P+	UT	Gum Nyssaceae	Dioecious. Late spring, nectar for bees	Fall berry-like fruit woodpeckers, blue jays, bluebirds, cardinals, catbirds, east. kingbird, mockingbirds, thrasher, summer tanager, cedar waxwing, gamebird, opossum, squirrel, deer.
Blackhaw <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	+	UT	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae		See viburnums
Black Haw, Rusty <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	P+	UT	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae		See viburnums
Bladdernut <i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	+	UT	Bladdernut Staphyleaceae		Shiny seeds of European species were used for rosaries.
Carolina Silverbell <i>Halesia carolina*</i> (tetraptera)	+	UT	Styrax Styraceae	Nectar: hummingbirds	SC and south
Dogwood, Flowering <i>Cornus florida</i>	P	UT	Dogwood Aquifoliaceae		Berries, fall: 75 songbirds, game birds, skunks, deer, rabbits, squirrels. Host spring azure larva.
Elm, Winged <i>Ulmus alata</i>	P	UT	Elm Ulmaceae		see American Elm
Fringetree <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	+	UT	Olive or Ash Oleaceae	Dioecious, spring	Fruits, females, fall: many birds and mammals.
Hawthorn <i>Crataegus pennsylvatica*</i>	+	UT	Rose Roseaceae	Early spring	Berries, fall/winter.: thrushes, thrashers, catbirds, mockingbirds, cedar waxwings, wood ducks, gamebirds, mammals. Larval host: striped and n. hairstreaks, red-spotted purples, underwing moths.
Hop Hornbeam <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	+	UT	Birch Betulaceae		Nutlets: game birds, cardinals, finches, grosbeaks, squirrels.
Ironwood <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	+P	UT	Birch Betulaceae		Nutlets: game birds, cardinals, finches, grosbeaks, squirrels. Host red-spotted purple, tiger swallowtail larva and moth larva.
Pawpaw <i>Asimina triloba</i>	+	UT	Custard-apple Annonaceae	Flies pollinate	Fruit: opossums, squirrels, raccoons, foxes, birds. Leaves host zebra swallowtail and moth larva.
Possum Haw <i>Ilex decidua</i>	P+	UT	Holly Aquifoliaceae	Dioecious, nectar: bees	Fruits fall/winter: songbirds, game birds, raccoons, opossums. Host striped hairstreak butterfly larva.
(Red Mulberry <i>Morus rubra</i>)	P	UT	Mulberry Moraceae		Fruit, spring, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, scarlet tanagers, catbirds, great crested flycatchers, thrushes, thrashers, pileated woodpeckers, eastern kingbirds, cedar waxwings.
Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	P	UT	Legume Leguminosaceae	Early spring bees for pollen; bees, butterflies, hummers for nectar.	Seeds fall: bobwhite, a few songbirds. Larval host to Henry's elfin butterfly larva.
Sassafras <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	P	UT	Laurel Lauraceae	Dioecious, early spring	Autumn fruit. Leaves: spicebush swallowtail larva and various moths.

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Snowbell, American <i>Styrax americanus*</i>	+	UT	Storax Styraceae		Wake, Lee and south
Snowbell, Bigleaf <i>Styrax grandifolius</i>	+	UT	Storax Styraceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Seeds: birds
Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria *</i>	+	UT	Holly Aquifoliacea		
Canopy Trees					
Ash, White <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	P	T	Olive or Ash Oleaceae	Dioecious, early spring. Male flowers pollen for bees	Seeds, fall: game birds, cardinal, purple finch, deer. Larval host tiger swallowtail, moths.
Beech, American <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	P+	T	Beech Fagaceae	Early spring	Nuts, fall: game birds, woodpeckers, bluejays, cardinals, towhees, nuthatches, titmice, raccoon, red and gray foxes, deer, rabbits, squirrels, opossum. Larval host of saddleback caterpillar.
Box Elder <i>Acer negundo</i>	P	T	Maple Aceraceae	Dioecious, nectar for bees	Seeds autumn: squirrels, songbirds. Sap spring: hummers, insects. Leaves: larval host moths.
Cherry, Black <i>Prunus serotina</i>	P	T	Rose Roseaceae	Early spring, bees	Summer cherries: important to birds and wildlife. Thrushes, thrashers, catbirds, gamebirds, red fox, deer, rabbit. Larval host tiger swallowtail, coral hairstreak, red-spotted purple, saddleback caterpillar.
Elm, American <i>Ulmus americana</i>	P	T	Elm Ulmaceae	Spring	Seeds: songbirds and mammals. Host comma, questionmark, mourningcloaks and some moths.
Hackberry <i>Celtis laevigata</i>	P	T	Elm Ulmaceae	Spring	Fruits late summer thru winter: Many birds plus sapsuckers and flickers, and mammals. Host hackberry, questionmark, comma, mourningcloak and American snout butterfly larva.
Hickory, Bitternut <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	P	T	Walnut Juglandaceae	Spring	Nuts, fall: squirrels, mice, wood ducks, crows, woodpeckers, bluejays. Larval host banded hairstreak butterflies, luna and other moths.
Hickory, Mockernut <i>Carya tomentosa</i>	P	T	Walnut Juglandaceae	Spring	Nuts, fall: squirrels, mice, wood ducks, crows, woodpeckers, bluejays. Larval host banded hairstreak butterflies, luna and other moths.
Holly, American <i>Ilex opaca</i>	P	T	Holly Aquifoliaceae	Dioecious, nectar: bees	Fruit, fall/winter: songbirds, game birds, raccoons, opossums. Host striped hairstreak butterfly larva.
Magnolia, Southern <i>Magnolia grandiflora*</i>	P	T	Magnolia Magnoliaceae	Beetles	Fruits, woodpeckers, towhees, red-eyed vireos.

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Maple, Red <i>Acer rubrum</i>	P	T	Maple Aceraceae	Dioecious, late winter, pollen and nectar for honeybees	Seeds: chickadee, purple finch, goldfinch, sapsucker, squirrels. Sap: hummers, insects. Twigs browsed. Leaves: host cecropia moth larva.
Maple, Southern Sugar <i>Acer barbatum</i>	P	T	Maple Aceraceae	Dioecious	Seeds: chickadee, purple finch, goldfinch, sapsucker, squirrels. Sap: hummers, sapsuckers, insects. Twigs browsed. Leaves: host cecropia moth larva.
Oak, Red <i>Quercus rubra</i>	P	T	Beech Fagaceae	Early spring	Bitter acorns, two years to mature. . Oaks are habitat for multitude of insects that then are eaten by birds, like warblers.
Oak, Southern Red <i>Quercus falcata</i>	P	T	Beech Fagaceae	Early spring	Acorns, fall, second year, songbirds (esp. blue jays), woodpeckers, gamebirds, deer, red and gray fox raccoon, opossum, squirrels. Host hairstreaks, sleepy duskywing and io and polyphemus moth larva.
Oak, Water <i>Quercus alba</i>	P	T	Beech Fagaceae	Early spring	Acorns, fall, second year, songbirds (esp. blue jays), woodpeckers, gamebirds, deer, red and gray fox raccoon, opossum, squirrels. Host hairstreaks, sleepy duskywing and io and polyphemus moth larva.
Oak, White <i>Quercus alba</i>	P	T	Beech Fagaceae		Acorns, fall, first year: deer, raccoons, squirrel, bluejays.
Oak, Willow <i>Quercus, phellos</i>	P	T	Beech Fagaceae	Early spring	Acorns, fall, first year: deer, raccoons, squirrel, bluejays.
Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	P	T	Ebony Ebenaceae	Dioecious, spring, bees, nectar	Nectar: bees. Fruit, fall: foxes opossums, skunks, turkey, robin, yellow-rumped warbler, cedar waxwing.
Pine, Loblolly <i>Pinus taeda</i>	P	T	Pine Pinaceae	Wind	Seeds: squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, game birds, songbirds. Bark insects: woodpeckers, nuthatches.
Pine, White <i>Pinus strobus*</i>	+?	T	Pine Pinaceae	Wind	
Red Cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	P	T	Cypress Cupressaceae	Dioecious	Fruit fall/winter: opossums, 50 species birds. Leaves: butterfly caterpillars.
Sweetgum <i>Liquidambar stryraciflua</i>	P	T	Witch Hazel Hamamelidaceae	Late winter	Seeds, fall: finches, juncos, sapsuckers, pine siskins, pine warblers, white-throated sparrows, towhees, wrens, chickadees, titmice, cardinals, mammals. Larval host for luna and imperial moths.
Sycamore <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	P	T	Sycamore Platanaceae	Spring	
Tulip Poplar <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	P	T	Magnolia Magnoliaceae	Hummingbirds and bees for nectar	Seeds, eaten by birds and squirrels, remain on tree through winter. Larval host of tiger swallowtail, moths.

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Walnut, Black <i>Juglans nigra</i>	P	T	Walnut Juglandaceae	Spring	Nuts, autumn squirrels, mice, wood ducks, woodpeckers, crows, blue jays. Larval host banded hairstreak butterfly, luna, underwing & other moths.
Vines					
Carolina Jessamine Gelsemium Sempervirens	+	V	Logania Loganaceae	Late winter: bees. Early spring: Hummingbirds	
(Climbing Hempweed <i>Mikania scandens</i>)	P	V	Composite Asteraceae	Summer	
Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	+	V	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Spring, nectar: pipevine swallowtails, hummingbirds	
Grape, Fox <i>Vitis labrusca</i>	P	V	Grape Vitaceae		Fruit: birds, mammals. Leaves, three-lobed. Edible in salads, juice, dolmas.
Greenbriar <i>Smilax</i> sp.	P	V	Lily Liliaceae	Dioecious flowers early summer: flies	Blue berries: occasionally birds, young leaves, tubers edible.
Leatherflower <i>Clematis viorna</i>	+	V	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		
Passionflower, Purple <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	+	V	Passionflower Passifloraceae	Nectar, butterflies	Edible fruits (Maypops) when ripe, yellowish, for people and birds. Larval host variegated fritillary. Tea for insomnia, one cup. For tonic 3x a day: 1tsp dried leaves per cup, boil, steep 10-15 min.
Passionflower, Yellow <i>Passiflora lutea</i>	+	V	Passionflower Passifloraceae	Nectar, butterflies	Fruits, small mammals and birds.
Poison Ivy <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	P	V	Cashew Anacardiaceae		White berries, birds.
Red Crossvine <i>Bignonia anisostichus capreolata</i> var <i>atrosanguini</i>	P+	V	Bignonia Bignoneaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds	
Virginia Creeper <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	P	V	Grape Vitaceae	Summer: bees	Berries: mockingbirds, bluebirds, robins, thrashers and others. Larval host to some species of sphinx moths.
Virgin's Bower <i>Clematis virginiana</i>	P	V	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		Serrated leaves
Wild yam <i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	P	V	Wild Yam Dioscoreaceae		
Wisteria, American <i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	+	V	Legume Leguminoaceae	Bees	Larval host: Zarucco dusky wing, long-tailed and silver-spotted skipper butterflies.

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Grasses					
Bluestem, Little 'The Blues', <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	+	G	Grass Poaceae		
Broomsedge, Split-Beard <i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	+	G	Grass		2-3' Great for dried and cut flower arrangements
Deertongue Panicum <i>Dicanthelium clandestinum</i>	P	G	Grass Poaceae		Upper woods
Indiangrass <i>Sorghastrum elliotti</i>	+	G	Grass Poaceae		
Love Grass, Elliott's <i>Eragrostis elliotti</i>	P	G	Grass Poaceae		In woods near creek. Short-lived perennial. Birds and small mammals eat seeds of grasses.
Melic Grass, Twoflower <i>Melica mutica</i>	P	G	Grass Poaceae		In woods near creek.
Muhly Grass <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> 'White Cloud'	+	G	Grass Poaceae		Sweetgrass baskets in SC made of this grass.
Rush, Path <i>Juncus tenuis</i>	P	G	Juncus Juncaceae		Upper garden
Rush, Soft <i>Juncus effusus</i>	P	G	Juncus Juncaceae		At creek. Same species in Ireland where in pastures farmers cut it to prevent flowering and apply large amounts of fertilizer to control it. Rush lights made.
Sedge, Blue Wood <i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		
Sedge, Cherokee <i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Well-behaved clumps
Sedge, Creek <i>Carex amphibola</i>	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		At creek
Sedge, Gray's <i>Carex Grayi*</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		
Sedge, Pennsylvania <i>Carex pennsylvatica</i>	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		
Sedge, Rosy <i>Carex rosea</i>	P+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Bottomland forests and wet areas of uplands.
Sedge, Seersucker <i>Carex plantaginea*</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		
Sedge, Texas <i>Carex texensis</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Can be mowed occasionally at high setting. Tolerates light foot traffic.

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Sedge, Tufted, <i>Carex elata</i>	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		In woods, near road.
Switchgrass <i>Panicum arnarum*</i> ‘Dewey Blue’	+	G	Grass Poaceae		
Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	+	G	Grass Poaceae		
Velvet panicum <i>Dicanthelium scoparium</i>	P	G	Grass Poaceae		
Woodrush, Hairy <i>Luzula acuminata</i>	P	G	Juncus Juncaceae		Seeds for birds
Ferns					
Adder’s Tongue <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	P	F	Adder’s-tongue Ophioglossaceae		Primitive fern: Subterranean gametophyte with micorrhizal fungae
Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	P+	F	Wood Fern Dryopteridaceae		Dryopteridaceae family is a division of polypodaceae. Evergreen. Sori on fertile tips of fronds
Cinnamon Fern <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	+	F	Osmunda Osmundaceae		Deciduous, separate fertile fronds.
Ebony Spleenwort <i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	P	F	Spleenwort Aspleniaceae		Aspleniaceae family is a division of polypodaceae. Evergreen.
Grape Fern <i>Botrychium biternatum</i>	P	F	Adder’s-tongue Ophioglossaceae		Primitive fern: subterranean gametophyte with micorrhizal fungae. Evergreen. Fall: sori on separate stalk
Netted Chain Fern <i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	P	F	Chain Fern Blechnaceae		Blechnaceae family is a division of polypodaceae. Deciduous. Alternate pinnae, chain-like sori on fertile fronds
New York Fern <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	+	F	Marsh Fern Thelypteridaceae		Deciduous.
Northern Maidenhair <i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	+	F	Maidenhair Pteridaceae		Deciduous. Sori on leaf margin
Rattlesnake Fern <i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	P+	F	Adder’s-tongue Ophioglossaceae		Primitive fern: subterranean gametophyte with micorrhizal fungae. Deciduous. Spring: sori on fertile pinnae on attached stalk

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Royal Fern <i>Osmunda regalis</i>	+	F	Osmunda Osmundaceae		Deciduous. Fertile pinnae at frond tip
Sensitive Fern <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	P+	F	Cliff Fern Woodsiaceae		Deciduous. Opposite pinnae, bead-like sori on separate fertile stalk
Southern Lady Fern <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	P+	F	Cliff Fern Woodsiaceae		Deciduous
Southern Maidenhair	+	F	Maidenhair Pteridaceae		Deciduous
Wildflowers, Spring					
Alumroot <i>Heuchera americana</i>	+	WSp	Saxifrage Saxifragaceae		Evergreen
Atamasco lily <i>Zephranthes atamasco</i>	P+	WSp	Lily Liliaceae		
Barbara's Buttons, Piedmont <i>Marshallia obovata</i> var. <i>obovata</i>	+	WSp	Aster Asteraceae		
Bellwort <i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	+	WSp	Colchicaceae Was Liliaceae		
Bellwort <i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	P	WSp	Colchicaceae Was Liliaceae		
Bleeding Hearts <i>Dicentra eximia</i>	+	WSp	Fumatory Fumariaceae	Nectar: Hummingbirds	Elaiosomes for ants
Bloodroot <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	+	WSp	Poppy Papaveraceae	Early nectar source for native insects.	Used by Nat Amer for dye, war paint and insect repellent. Circumneutral. Ants transport seeds to nests, eat elaiosome. Rescued.
Bluet, Purple <i>Houstonia purpurea</i>	P	WSp	Bedstraw Rubiaceae		
Blue-Eyed Grass <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	P	WSp	Iris Iridaceae	Nectar: pollinators	Seeds: birds
Bluets <i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	+	WSp	Bedstraw Rubiaceae	flies	Evergreen rosette
Blue Wild Indigo <i>Baptisia australis</i>	+	WSp	Pea Fabaceae		Speical value to native bees. Special value to bumblebees, Xerces. Host for butterflies, including orange and clouded sulphurs. Native American medicinal.
Chickweed, Giant <i>Stellaria pubera</i>	+	WSp	Pink Family Caryophyllaceae		Evergreen Rescued
Columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds Bees, butterflies, hawk moths	Seeds consumed by finches and buntings. Larval host columbine duskywing (here? Evergreen
Coreopsis, Eared <i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>	+	WSp	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: butterflies.	Seeds: Songbirds.
Curlyheads <i>Clematis ochroleuca</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Dutchmen's Breeches <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	+	WSp	Fumatory Fumariaceae	Nectar: special value to early bumblebees.	Seed's elaiosome: ants. Circumneutral. Rescued
Dwarf Crested Iris <i>Iris cristata</i>	+	WSp	Iris Iridaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds and bees.	
Eastern Blue Star <i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	+	WSp	Dogbane Apocynaceae		
False Rue Anemone <i>Isopyrum biternatum</i> <i>Enemion biternatum*</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae	Nectar: bees	Attracts predatory (parasitoid insects that prey upon pest insects). Circumneutral soil. Evergreen. Rescued
Fernleaf Phacelia <i>Phacelia bipinnatifida*</i>	+	WSp	Waterleaf Hydrophyllaceae	Biennial Attracts large numbers of native bees. Special value to native bees (Xerces)	Winter groundcover.
Foamflower <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	+	WSp	Saxifrage Saxifragaceae		Rescued
Golden Alexanders <i>Zizia aurea</i>	+	WSp	Parsley Apiaceae or Umbelliferaceae	Nectar: butterflies.	Host plant for black swallowtail butterfly. Also attracts small beneficial wasps, bees, and flies. Evergreen
Green-and-Gold <i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	+	WSp	Aster Asteraceae		Evergreen rosette
Green Dragon <i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	+	WSp	Arum Araceae		Birds and wildlife eat berries. Root used in sacred bundles to encourage second sight in dreams.
Hairy Sweet-Cicely <i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	+	WSp	Parsley Apiaceae		Evergreen. Rescued
Hepatica, Round Lobed <i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		
Jack-In-The-Pulpit <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	P	WSp	Arum Araceae		
Jacob's Ladder <i>Polemonium reptans*</i>	+	WSp	Phlox Polymoniaceae		Special value to native bees, Xerces Evergreen rosette
Little Sweet Betsy <i>Trillium cuneatum*</i>	+	WSp	Lily Liliaceae		Ants transport seeds, larvae eat elaiosome. Rescued.
Lyreleaf Sage <i>Salvia lyrata</i>	P	WSp	Mint Lamiaceae		
Mayapples <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	+	WSp	Barberry Berberidaceae		Ripe fruit edible, box turtles. Rescued. Larval host variegated fritillary.
Phlox, Pinelands	+	WSp	Phlox Polemoniaceae		Evergreen
Phlox, Creeping <i>Phlox stolonifera*</i>	+	WSp	Phlox Polemoniaceae		Evergreen
Phlox, Moss <i>Phlox subulata*</i>	+	WSp	Phlox Polemoniaceae		Evergreen

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Robin's Plantain <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	P	WSp	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: butterflies, skippers and bees. Pollen also collected by small bees.	
Solomon's Plume <i>Mianthemum racemosum</i>	P	WSp	Lily Liliaceae	Butterflies	Berries eaten by birds and small mammals.
Solomon's Seal <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	P	WSp	Lily Liliaceae	Hummingbirds, butterflies, bumblebees.	Berries eaten by birds. Roots: mammals.
Solomon's Seal, Great <i>Polygonatum biflorum var communitum</i>	+	WSp	Lily Liliaceae	Butterflies	Berries eaten by birds. Roots: mammals First Nations and colonists used the starchy rhizomes as food.
Spiderwort, hairy <i>Tradescantia hirsuticaulus*</i>	+	WSp	Spiderwort Commelinaceae		Special value to native bees, Xerces
Spring Beauty <i>Claytonia virginica</i>	+	WSp	Portulaca Portulacaceae	Native bees	First Nations and colonists used the starchy tubers as food. Sweet, chestnut like flavor. Special value to native bees. Attracts predatory (parasitoid) insects that prey upon pest insects. Elaiosome for ants. Rescued.
Stonecrop <i>Sedum ternatum</i>	P	WSp	Sedum Crassulaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies.	Calcareous soil
Toothwort, Cutleaf <i>Cardamine concatenata Dentaria diphylla</i>	+	WSp	Mustard Brassicaceae	Nectar: butterflies	Circumneutral soil. Rescued.
Trout Lily <i>Erythronium americanum</i>	+	WSp	Lily Liliaceae		Ants' larvae consume eliosome. Rescued.
Venus' Looking Glass <i>Triodonis perfoliata</i>	P	WSp			
Virginia Bluebells <i>Mertensia virginica*</i>	+	WSp	Borage Boraginaceae	Nectar for butterflies and insects.	
Violet, Common Blue <i>Viola sororia</i>	P	WSp	Violet Violaceae		Violet leaves are high in vitamins A and C and can be used in salads and cooked as greens. Flowers can be made into candies and jellies.
White Wild Indigo <i>Baptisia alba*</i>	+	WSp	Pea Legumaceae	Very attractive to bees.	Special value to native bees, Xerces
Wild Geranium <i>Geranium maculatum</i>	P	WSp	Geranium Geraniaceae	Attracts large numbers of native bees, butterflies.	Seeds: doves, quail, deer.
Wild Sweet William <i>Phlox divaricata*</i>	+	WSp	Phlox Polemoniaceae	Attracts butterflies, including swallowtails, gray hairstreaks, hummingbirds.	Evergreen.
Wild Ginger, Deciduous <i>Asarum canadense</i>	+	WSp	Birthwort Aristolochiaceae		Larval host pipevine swallowtail.

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Wild Ginger, <i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	P	WSp	Birthwort Aristolochiaceae		First nations use roots for flavoring and medicinal. Evergreen
Windflower or Rue <i>Anemone thalictroides</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		
Woodmint, Downy <i>Blephilia ciliate</i>	+	WSp	Mint Lamiaceae		
Wood Poppy, <i>Stylophorum diphyllum*</i>	+	WSp	Papaveraceae		
Wildflowers, Summer					
Alumroot, Mapleleaf <i>Heuchera villosa</i>	+	WSum	Saxifrage Saxifragaceae		Moist, shaded in mountains.
Beard Tongue <i>Penstemon smallii*</i> and <i>P. digitalis</i>	+	WSum	Figwort Scrophulariaceae	Nectar: Bumblebees and mason bees.	Special value to native bees, Xerces. Evergreen
Bee-Balm <i>Monarda didyma*</i>	+	WSum	Mint Lamiaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies, moths, hummingbirds.	Oswego used as tea, colonists, too, when black tea not available. Stomach medicinal. Special value to native bees. Xerces
Bee-balm <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	+	WSum	Mint Lamiaceae		
Black Cohosh <i>Cimifuga racemosa</i>	+	WSum	Buttercup Ranunculaceae	Excellent nectar and pollen source for beneficial insects, butterflies.	Host plant for Appalachian blue and spring azure butterflies.
Black-Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> and <i>R. fulgida</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Seed: Birds Evergreen
Blazing Star <i>Liatris spicata*</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: "A butterfly magnet, also wonderful for bees" Xerces	
Boneset, Perfoliate <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Buttercup, Hooked <i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	P	WSum	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		
Butterfly Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	+	WSum	Dogbane Apocynaceae	Nectar: "Fantastic source for many insects" Xerces	Host plant for monarch.
Carolina Elephant-Foot <i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>	P	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Good nectar source for butterflies	Evergreen
Carolina Lily <i>Lilium michauxii</i>	+	WSum	Lily Liliaceae		Still present?
Carolina Wild Petunia <i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	P+	WSum	Acanthus Acanthaceae		Larval host for buckeye butterfly
Coneflower, Sweet	+	WSum	Aster		

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Rudbeckia subtomentosa 'Henry Eilers'*			Asteraceae		
Cone-Flower, Purple Echinacea purpurea	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar hummingbirds, butterflies and other beneficial insects.	Seeds: Finches Edible flowers, petals in salads
Coneflower, Greenhead Rudbeckia laciniata	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		Seeds: Birds. Special value to native bees. Early spring greens boiled and eaten by Cherokees and other SC peoples. Evergreen rosette.
Coreopsis, Threadleaf Coreopsis verticillata	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Cranefly Orchid Tipularia discolor	+	WSum	Orchid Orchidaceae		Evergreen in winter, leaves disappear in summer. Rescued.
Culver's Root Veronicastrum virginicum	+	WSum	Figwort Scrophulariaceae	Nectar: butterflies, special value to native bees.	Seeds: finches. Attracts predator (parasitoid) insects that prey upon insect pests. Old stems are cover for beneficial insects.
Firepink Silene virginica	+	WSum	Carnation Caryophyllaceae	Hummingbirds pollinator	Evergreen rosette.
Goldenseal Hydrastis canadensis*	+	WSum	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		Overcollected medicinal
False Nettle Boehmeria cylindrica	P	WSum	Nettle Urticaceae		Host for Red Admiral, Question Mark and the Eastern Comma butterfly
False Sunflower Heliopsis helianthoides	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Attracts: Hummingbirds, butterflies.	Seeds for birds. Biological control: Attracts predatory insects that prey upon insect pests. Old stems: cover for beneficial insects.
Gall of the Earth, Lion's foot Prenanthes serpenteria	P	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Ironweed, Stemless Vernonia acaulis	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Ironweed, New York Vernonia noveboracensis	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Joe-pye-weed, Dwarf Three-nerved Eutrochium dubium *	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Attracts: huge numbers of butterflies	
Joe-pye-weed, Hollow Stem Eutrochium fistulosum	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Attracts: huge numbers of butterflies	
Joe-pye-weed, Purple Eutrochium purpurea	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Nodding Onion Allium cernuum	+	WSum	Lily Liliaceae		

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Quinine, Wild Parthenium <i>integrifolium</i>					Well-drained
Rattlebox <i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	P	WSum	Onagraceae		
Rattlesnake Plantain <i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	P+	WSum	Orchid Orchidaceae		
Rattlesnake Master <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	+	WSum	Carrot Apiaceae	“Supports a huge diversity of bees, butterflies,” Xerces.	
St. Johnswort <i>Hypericum sp.</i>	P	WSum	Clusiaceae		
Skullcaps, Downy <i>Scutellaria incana</i>	+	WSum	Mint Lamiaceae	Nectar for butterflies. Large, dark green-leaved.	Part shade to shade
Skullcaps, Helmet <i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i>	P	WSum	Mint Lamiaceae	Small, sparse-leaved	Sun
Skullcaps, Heartleaf <i>Scutellaria ovata</i>	+	WSum	Mint Lamiaceae	Soft, gray-leaved	(<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> is anti-anxiety medicinal as leaf tea or tincture.)
Sneezeweed, Common <i>Helenium autumnale</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Butterflies, bees	Special value to native bees, Xerces. Dried petals were crushed make snuff to cause sneezing to rid of evil spirits. Named by Linnaeus for Helen of Troy: sprang up where her tears fell. Moist areas.
Stokes' Aster <i>Stokesia laevis*</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Attracts butterflies	
Swamp Milkweed <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	+	WSum	Dogbane Apocynaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies.	Special value to native bees, Xerces. Larval host of monarchs.
Catesby's Trillium <i>Trillium catesbyi</i>	+	WSum	Lily Liliaceae		Ants eat eliosome.
Yellowroot <i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	+	WSum	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		
Wildflowers, Fall					
Aster, Aromatic American <i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium*</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: bees	Special value to native bees and biological control, Xerces.
Aster, Frost <i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i>	P	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
Aster, Georgia <i>Symphotrichum georgianum</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae	Butterflies, bees, migrating monarchs	Rare endemic in Georgia, Alabama, and Carolinas. Threatened species in NC. Dry, well-drained. Native, no county data.
Aster, Smooth Blue					
Blazing Star, Shaggy <i>Liatris pilosa</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Average-dry
Bluemist Flower <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	P	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
Bur-Marigold <i>Bidens</i> sp.	P+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
Cardinal Flower <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	+	WFall	Bellflower Campanulaceae	Nectar: butterflies, hummingbirds	
Garden Phlox <i>Phlox paniculata</i>	+	WFall	Phlox Polemoniaceae	butterflies	
Horsemint, Spotted <i>Monarda punctata</i>	+	WFall	Mint Lamiaceae		
Hyssop, Giant Blue <i>Agastache foeniculum*</i>	+	WFall	Mint Lamiaceae		Native to more northern states.
Lobelia, Great Blue <i>Lobelia syphilitica</i>	+	WFall	Bellflower Campanulaceae	bees	
Lobelia <i>Lobelia puberula</i> <i>Lobelia inflata</i>	P	WFall	Bellflower Campanulaceae		
Obedient Plant <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	+	WFall	Mint Lamiaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds, butterflies	
Partridge-berry <i>Mitchella repens</i>	+	WFall	Bedstraw Rubiaceae		
Red Rose Mallow <i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	+	WFall	Mallow Malvaceae		
Rough-Leaved Goldenrod <i>Solidago rugosa</i>	P	WFall	Aster Asteraceae	wasps	
Sage, <i>Salvia azurea*</i>	+	WFall	Mint Lamiaceae		Dry
Seashore Mallow <i>Kosteletzkya virginica*</i>	+	WFall	Mallow Malvaceae	Butterflies, hummingbirds	
Silkgrass, Narrow-leaf <i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Dry, well-drained
Sneezeweed, Common <i>Helenium autumnale</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Average-moist
Sunflower, Swamp <i>Helianthus angustifolia</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
Tickseed <i>Coreopsis pubescens</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		+
Tickseed, Tall <i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae	Attracts: Birds, Butterflies	Special value to native bees and supports biological control, Xerces.
Turtleheads, Pink <i>Chelone lyonii*</i>	+	WFall	Figwort Scrophulariaceae		
Whitetop Aster <i>Sericocarpus</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
White Wood Aster <i>Eurybia divericata</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
Mosses					
<i>Aulacomnium heterostichum</i>	+	M		Little pinched-together "flower buds" hanging down. On banks	Mosses were first plants on land, 400 million years ago. All moss leaves are only one cell thick.
<i>Atrichum angustatum</i>	P	M	Starmoss, small Wavy leaves, curl	Erect to inclined capsules.	Acrocarpous. Dioicous On disturbed soil, poor soil. Sun, part sun, shade

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
			tight when dry		
Atrichum undulatum	P	M	Starmoss, large	Cormorant- shape capsule on female. Good cups on males.	Acrocarpous. Monoicous or dioicous. On moister soil. Part-sun, shade
Bryoandersonia illecebra	P	M	Wormmoss		Acrocarpous. On soil, rocks, tree bases
Climacium americanum	P	M	Treemoss		Acrocarpous. Wet soil and swampy areas. Erosion control. Part-sun, shade
Dicranella heteromalla	P	M	Moss mice		Disturbed, dry soil
Dicranum scoparium	+	M	Broomswept		Acrocarpous
Entodon seductrix	P	M	Rattail, loose	Thinner threads. Looser, pointier rat tail	Pleurocarpous. Worm-like, calcareous rocks. Logs, treebases. Sun, part-sun, shade
Fissidens	P	M	Fork moss	Bright green on wood	
Hedwegia ciliata	P	M	White-tipped moss	Grey-green	On soil in woods here.
Hypnum imponens	P	M	Brocade moss, log moss	Very light green	Pleurocarpous. Part-sun, shade
Leucobryum albidum	P+	M	Pincushion, small		Sun, part-sun, shade. Don't overwater.
Mnium hornum	P	M	Mnium is ancient Greek word meaning "moss"	Splash cups on males.	Acrocarpous, dioicous, wetter shade
Plagiomnium ciliare (Mnium affine)	P	M		Splash cups on males.	Acrocarpous, dioicous, wetter shade. Most of carpet was this moss originally
Polytrichum juniperinum	+	M	Haircap	Cups on males.	Water-conducting tissues Sun, part-sun, shade
Thuidium delicatatum	P	M	Fernmoss		

FAUNA

LIZARDS

Anole
Five-lined Skink
Ground Skink
Fence Lizard

AMPHIBIANS

American Toad
Chorus Frogs
Spring Peeper
Gray Tree Frog
Southern Leopard Frog
Green Frog

SNAKES

Black Rat Snake
Copperhead
Black Racer
Garter
Worm Snake

TURTLES

Box Turtle

MAMMALS

Gray Fox

White-tailed Deer

Raccoon
Bat
Opossum
Cottontail rabbit

RODENTS

Gray Squirrel
Flying Squirrel
Chipmunk
Groundhog
Deer mouse

BUTTERFLIES	
American Lady	Caterpillars feed on daisy family composites
American Snout	Host hackberries.
Buckeye	
Cloudless Sulfur	
Common Sootywing	
Eastern Tailed Blue	Caterpillars feed on legumes
Fritillary, Great Spangled	Caterpillars feed on violet leaves

Fritillary, Variegated	Caterpillars feed on violet leaves
Hackberry Emperor	
Hairstreak, Grey	
Hairstreak, Juniper	
Monarch	Host is Milkweed
Painted Lady	
Pearl Crescent	
Question Mark	Adults overwinter in tree bark, wood piles. Nourishment from tree sap and rotting fruits. Caterpillars feed on elms and hackberry . 2-3 flights in early spring and late summer.
Red Admiral	Caterpillars feed on nettles
Red-spotted Purple	Host plants willows, poplars, wild cherries
Skipper, Common Checkered	
Skipper, Crossline	
Skipper, Fiery	
Skipper, Horace's Duskywing	
Skipper, Little Glassywing	
Skipper, Sachem	
Skipper, Silver-Spotted	Host plants for caterpillars are wisteria, legumes
Skipper, Zabulon	
Spring Azure	Host plants dogwoods and blueberries. She lays her eggs the next day on the flower buds of host plants like maple-leaved viburnum, black cherry, and sumac, and then she dies. When her eggs hatch, the caterpillars—green, conspicuously segmented, and covered with white stubble—eat, first the flowers and then the developing fruits. The flowers they eat tend to be frequented by ants (unsung pollinators of flowers), which discover, care for and protect the caterpillars. In return, the ants harvest honeydew produced by the caterpillars.
Swallowtail, Black	Caterpillars feed on fennel and golden alexander
Swallowtail, Spicebush	
Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger	
Swallowtail, Zebra	Caterpillars feed on pawpaw

BIRDS		
Blackbirds	Brown Headed Cowbird	
Blackbirds	Common Grackle	
Blackbirds	Red-Winged Blackbird	
Blackbirds	Rusty Blackbird	
Cardinals	Indigo Bunting	
Cardinals	Northern Cardinal	Sunflowers, elderberries, serviceberries, oaks (caterpillars)
Cardinals	Rose Breasted Grosbeak	“
	Scarlet Tanager	“
	Summer Tanager	“
Creepers	Brown Creeper	
Doves	Mourning	
Finches	Goldfinch	Composite flower seeds and pine seeds
Finches	House Finch	
Finches	Pine Siskin	
Finches	Purple Finch	
Flycatchers	Eastern Phoebe	
Hawks	Red-Shouldered	
Hawks	Red-Tailed	
Hummingbirds	Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	

Jays & crows	American Crow	Oaks (acorns and caterpillars) and beeches (beechnuts)
Jays & crows	Bluejay	
Jays & crows	Fish Crow	
Mimic Thrushes	Brown Thrasher	
Mimic Thrushes	Gray Catbird	
Mimic Thrushes	Northern Mockingbird	
Nuthatches	Brown-Headed	
Nuthatches	Red-Breasted	
Nuthatches	White-Breasted	
Owls	Barred Owl	
Owls	Great Horned	
Owls	Screech	
Sparrows	Chipping Sparrow	
Sparrows	Dark-Eyed Junco	Blackberries and wild grasses
Sparrows	Eastern Towhee	
Sparrows	Field Sparrow	
Sparrows	Fox Sparrow	
Sparrows	Song Sparrow	
Sparrows	White-Throated	Blackberries and wild grasses
Starlings	European Starling	
Thrushes	American Robin	
Thrushes	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	
Thrushes	Eastern Bluebird	
Thrushes	Golden-crowned Kinglet	
Thrushes	Hermit Thrush	
Thrushes	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	
Thrushes	Wood Thrush	
Tits	Carolina Chickadee	Oak, birch (seeds, caterpillars) and sumac berries.
Tits	Tufted Titmouse	“
Vireos	Red-Eyed	
Vultures	Turkey Vulture	
Warblers	American Redstart	
Warblers	Hooded	
Warblers	Palm Warbler???	
Warblers	Pine Warbler	
Warblers	Yellow-Rumped Warbler	
Waxwings	Cedar Waxwing	
Woodpeckers	Downy Woodpecker	Pine, oak, hickory, cherry (nuts, seeds, and insects)
Woodpeckers	Hairy Woodpecker	“
Woodpeckers	Northern Flicker, Yellow-Shafted	“
Woodpeckers	Pileated	“
Woodpeckers	Red-Bellied	“
Woodpeckers	Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker	
Wrens	Carolina Wren	
	64 Species Of Birds	