

0.8 acre Mesic slope/bottomland hardwoods habitat along Buck Branch> Morgan Creek> New Hope Creek> Cape Fear River.

Certified as a Backyard Wildlife Habitat of the National Wildlife Federation, a Native Plant Conservation Garden by NC Native Plant Society, and a Platinum Level Bird Friendly Habitat by Audubon. Also a member of the Butterfly Highway of the NC Wildlife Federation.

Currently 311 species, 80% native to Orange County. Plants marked\* are native to the southeast, just not to Orange County

**Origin:** P = Naturally present on the land; R = Rescued ; + = Added; ( ) = Present originally in the land’s succession, but gone now.

**Type:** S = shrubs, UT = understory trees, T = canopy trees, V = vines, G = grass family, F = Ferns. W = wildflowers: WSp = Blooms in Spring, WSum = Blooms in Summer, WFall = Blooms in Fall. M = moss.

Note: This inventory is © Betty Lou Chaika, because it is incomplete and quite 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
<b>Shrubs</b>					
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		Prevalent in the Sandhills.
Blueberry, Black Highbush <i>Vaccinium fuscum</i>	P	S	Heath Ericaceae	Nectar: butterflies, honeybees, native bees, wasps	Berries, songbirds, game birds, mammals. Host striped hairstreak, spring azure larva.
Blueberry, Rabbiteye <i>Vaccinium virgatum</i> syn. <i>V. ashei*</i>	+	S	Heath Ericaceae	Nectar: butterflies, honeybees, native bees, wasps	Berries: songbirds, game birds, mammals. Host striped hairstreak, spring azure larva.
Blueberry, Southern Highbush <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> x <i>Vaccinium darrowii</i> .*	+	S	Heath Ericaceae	Nectar: butterflies, honeybees, native bees, wasps	Berries, fall: songbirds, game birds, mammals. Host striped hairstreak, spring azure larva. Note: <i>V corymbosum</i> is Northern Highbush. <i>V darrowii</i> is Evergreen Blueberry.
Buckeye, Bottlebrush <i>Aesculus parviflora*</i>	+	S	Buckeye Hippocastanaceae	Butterflies	

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Buckeye, Painted <i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>	+	S	Buckeye Hippocastanaceae	Spring, nectar: hummingbirds, spring azure butterfly	Fall seeds poisonous.
Buckthorn, Carolina <i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	+	S	Buckthorn Rhamnaceae		A colony in Blackwood Div. Of Duke Forest, Orange Cty. Semi-evergreen. Basic soil.
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, pollinators	Red berries, fall, cedar waxwings, bluebirds, thrashers, robin. Larval host to underwing moths.
Coastal Doghobble <i>Leucothoe axillaris*</i>	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		
(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.
(Deerberry <i>Vaccinium staminium</i> )	+	S	Heath Ericaceae	Nectar: butterflies	Berries: songbirds, gamebirds, mammals. Host striped hairstreak, Henry's elfin, spring azure butterflies.
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.	Naturalized invasively from coastal plain.
Hardhack, Rosy Meadowsweet <i>Spirea tomentosa*</i>	+	S	Rose Rosaceae	Butterflies	Alamance, FACW
Hazelnut <i>Corylus americana</i>	+	S	Birch Betulaceae	Late winter, wind	Hazelnuts: squirrels, mice, deer, game birds. Leaves host moth larva. Very nutritious.
Indigo, Dwarf <i>Amorpha herbacea*</i>	+	S	Legume Fabaceae		Dry to average soil.
Leatherleaf <i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		Evergreen. Coastal plain. Floral arrangements. Sun tea of fresh or dried leaves. First Nations poultice for inflammation.
Leatherwood <i>Dirca palustris</i>	R	S	Daphne Thymelaeaceae		Native Americans used stems for thongs or ropes.
Mock Orange, Appalachian <i>Philadelphus inodorus*</i>	+	S	Hydrangea Hydrangeaceae		Special value to native bees (Xerces Soc) Calcareous soil.
Mountain Laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	+	S	Heath Ericaceae		Evergreen.

Name	Origin	Type	Family	Pollinators	Consumers and Notes
New Jersey Tea <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	+	S	Buckthorn Rhamnaceae		
(Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> )	+	S	Rose Rosaceae		
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.
Spicebush <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	P +	S	Laurel Lauraceae	Dioecious. Early spring: solitary bees, bee flies, small beetles	Leaves: host spicebush swallowtail larvae. Berries: bobwhite, turkey, catbird, phoebe, thrasher, wood thrush, veery, vireos, pileated woodpecker.
St. John's-wort, Sandhills <i>Hypericum lloydii</i>	+	Sub- shrub	Garcinia Clusiaceae		St. Johnswort flowers can be eaten, put in salads. Leaves, too. O.C.
St. John's-wort, 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		Coastal plain.
Strawberry Bush <i>Euonymus 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: honeybees, bumblebees, butterflies, hummingbirds	Flowers first male then female. 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		Coastal plain.
Viburnum, Cranberry <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> *	+	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Fruit: gamebirds, songbirds, humans.
Viburnum, Downy Arrow- wood <i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	P +	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Fruit, summer: songbirds, game birds, foxes.
(Viburnum, Possumhaw <i>Viburnum nudum</i> 'Winterthur')	+	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae		Provide berries to fuel fall migration of thrushes and catbirds; provide winter food for waxwings, bluebirds, mockingbirds, and thrashers; larval host plant.
Viburnum, Maple-leaf <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.
(Viburnum, Rusty Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> )	P	S	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Fruit, summer: songbirds, game birds, foxes.
Virginia Sweetspire <i>Itea virginica</i> 'Henry's Garnet'	+	S	Saxifrage Saxifragaceae	Nectar: insects	

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Wax myrtle, dwarf Morella ( <i>Myrica pumila</i> *)	+	S	Bayberry Myricaceae	Dioecious. Spring, nectar for bees	Fall berries: Yellow-rumped Warblers, white-eyed vireos, ruby-crowned kinglets, catbirds, bluebirds, tree swallows. Fix nitrogen.
Winterberry <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	+	S	Holly Aquifoliaceae	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.
Yaupon Holly, dwarf <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Nana'*	+	S	Holly Aquifoliaceae	Dioecious	
Yaupon Holly, dwarf <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'la Bordeaux' male*	+	S	Holly Aquifoliaceae	Dioecious	
<b>Understory Trees</b>					
(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, eastern kingbird, mockingbirds, thrasher, summer tanager, cedar waxwing, gamebirds, opossum, squirrel, deer.
Blackhaw <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	+	UT	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Fruit, summer: songbirds, game birds, foxes.
(Black Willow <i>Salix nigra</i> )	P	UT	Willow Salicaceae	Dioecious. Late winter, male catkins and female flowers, 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.
Bladdernut <i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	+	UT	Bladdernut Staphyleaceae		Shiny seeds of European species were used for rosaries.
Common Silverbells <i>Halesia tetaptera</i>	+	UT	Styrax Styraceae	Nectar: hummingbirds	Weakley: Coastal plain, piedmont, and mountains throughout the Southeast.
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		Seeds: songbirds and mammals. Host comma, questionmark, mourningcloaks and some moths.
Fringetree <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	+	UT	Olive or Ash Oleaceae	Dioecious, spring	Fruits, females, fall: many birds and mammals.

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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.
Snowbell, American <i>Styrax americanus*</i>	+	UT	Storax Styraceae		Wake, Lee and south
Snowbell, Bigleaf <i>Styrax grandifolius</i>	P +	UT	Storax Styraceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Seeds: birds At Mason Farm
Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria *</i>	+	UT	Holly Aquifoliacea	Dioecious	
<b>Canopy Trees</b>					
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.

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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	Early spring, wind	Seeds: songbirds and mammals. Host comma, questionmark, mourningcloaks and some moths.
Hackberry, Sugarberry <i>Celtis laevigata</i> (warty bark)	P	T	Elm Ulmaceae	Spring	Fruits late summer thru winter: Many birds plus sapsuckers and flickers, and mammals. Host hackberry emperor, questionmark, comma, mourningcloak, and American snout butterfly larva.
Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	P	T	Elm Ulmaceae	Spring	Fruits late summer thru winter: Many birds plus sapsuckers and flickers, and mammals. Host hackberry emperor, questionmark, comma, mourningcloak and American snout butterfly larva.
Hickory, Bitternut <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	P	T	Walnut Juglandaceae	Spring	Five pointy leaflets. 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	Seven broad leaflets. 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. Coastal plain SE NC and south.
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 floridanum</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.

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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 styraciflua</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.
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 Hempvine Mikania scandens	P +	V	Composite Asteraceae	Summer	FACW
Coral Honeysuckle Lonicera sempervirens	+	V	Honeysuckle Caprifoliaceae	Spring, nectar: pipevine swallowtails, hummingbirds	
Dutchman's Pipe Aristolochia macrophylla	+	V	Birthwort Aristolochiaceae		Aristo=best Locheia=birth resembles a human fetus in the womb; served in the past as source of ancient plant preparations used for treatment of pain and infections incident to childbirth. Rich, moist, near streams Host pipevine swallowtails..
Grape, Fox Vitis labrusca	P	V	Grape Vitaceae		Fruit: birds, mammals. Leaves, three-lobed. Edible in salads, juice, dolmas.
Greenbriar Smilax sp.	P	V	Lily Liliaceae	Dioecious flowers early summer: flies	Blue berries: occasionally birds, young leaves, tubers edible.
Leatherflower Clematis viorna	+	V	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		
Passionflower, Purple Passiflora incarnata	+	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 Passiflora lutea	+	V	Passionflower Passifloraceae	Nectar, butterflies	Fruits, small mammals and birds.
Poison Ivy Toxicodendron radicans	P	V	Cashew Anacardiaceae		White berries, birds.
Red Crossvine Bignonia anisostichus capreolata var atrosanguini	P +	V	Bignonia Bignoneaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds	
Virginia Creeper Parthenocissus quinquefolia	P	V	Grape Vitaceae	Summer: bees	Berries: mockingbirds, bluebirds, robins, thrashers and others. Larval host to some species of sphinx moths.
Virgin's Bower Clematis virginiana	P	V	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		Serrated leaves.
Wild yam Dioscorea villosa	P	V	Wild Yam Dioscoreaceae		



Wisteria, American Wisteria frutescens	+	V	Legume Leguminoaceae	Bees	Larval host: Zarucco dusky wing, long-tailed and silver-spotted skipper butterflies. Blooms on new wood, so can prune anytime.
<b>Grasses</b>					
Bluestem, Little 'The Blues', 'Standing Ovation' Schizachyrium scoparium	+	G	Grass Poaceae		Provide seeds for sparrows, towhees, cardinals, finches; larval host plant.
Bluestem, Big Andropogon gerardii	+	G	Grass Poaceae		4-8' Dry to average soil. Sun to part shade.
Broomsedge, Split-Beard Andropogon ternarius	+	G	Grass		2-3' Great for dried and cut flower arrangements.
Deertongue Panicum Dicanthelium clandestinum	P	G	Grass Poaceae		Upper woods.
Indiangrass, Long-Bristle Sorghastrum elliotti	+	G	Grass Poaceae		Height to 6 ft. Average to dry soil. Full sun.
Love Grass, Elliott's Eragrostis elliotti	P	G	Grass Poaceae		In woods near creek. Short-lived perennial. Birds and small mammals eat seeds of grasses.
Melic Grass, Twoflower Melica mutica	P	G	Grass Poaceae		In woods near creek.
Muhly Grass Muhlenbergia capillaris 'White Cloud'	+	G	Grass Poaceae		Provide seeds for sparrows and finches. Sweetgrass baskets in SC made of this grass.
River Oats Chasmanthium latifolium	+	G	Grass Poaceae		
Rush, Path Juncus tenuis	P	G	Juncus Juncaceae		Upper garden
Rush, Soft Juncus effusus	P	G	Juncus Juncaceae		Evergreen. 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. Brigid's crosses made. At creek.
Sedge, Blue Wood Carex flaccosperma	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Evergreen. In bottomland woods.
Sedge, Creeping/Spreading Carex laxiculmis 'Hobb'	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Provide seeds for sparrows, towhees, cardinals, finches. Evergreen, Similar to above, but even bluer and requires more moisture.
Sedge, Cherokee Carex cherokeensis	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Evergreen. "Large, well-behaved clumps."
Sedge, Creek Carex amphibola	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		At creek.
Sedge, Gray's Carex Grayi*	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Evergreen. In pond.

Sedge, Narrow Leaved Cattail <i>Carex Squarrosa</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Blooms late spring, early summer thimble shaped green flowers. Height 2- 3'. Full Sun to wooded shade. OBL, in pond.
Sedge, Pennsylvania <i>Carex pennsylvatica</i>	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Bottomland forests and wet areas of uplands.
Sedge, Rosy <i>Carex rosea</i>	P +	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Bottomland forests and wet areas of uplands.
Sedge, Seersucker <i>Carex plantagenea*</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		
Sedge, Texas <i>Carex texensis</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		Evergreen. Can be mowed occasionally at high setting. Tolerates light foot traffic. Around front pond.
Sedge, Tufted, <i>Carex elata</i>	P	G	Sedge Cyperaceae		In woods, near road.
Sedge, White-Top <i>Rhynchospora colorata*</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae	These bracts attract insect pollinators, which is unusual in this primarily wind-pollinated family.	Leaves evergreen At waterline or above. NC coast
Sedge, Tall White-Top <i>Rhynchospora latifolia*</i>	+	G	Sedge Cyperaceae	These bracts attract insect pollinators, which is unusual in this primarily wind-pollinated family.	Leaves evergreen Wet soil. NC coast.
Switchgrass <i>Panicum arnarum*</i> 'Dewey Blue'	+	G	Grass Poaceae		
Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	+	G	Grass Poaceae		Provide seeds for sparrows, towhees, cardinals, finches; provide winter cover; larval host plant.
Velvet Grass <i>Dicanthelium scoparium</i>	P	G	Grass Poaceae		
Woodrush, Hairy <i>Luzula acuminata</i>	P	G	Juncus Juncaceae		Seeds for birds.
<b>Ferns</b>					
(Adder's Tongue <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> )	P	F	Adder's-tongue Ophioglossaceae		Primitive fern: Subterranean gametophyte with micorrhizal fungae.
Brittle Bladder Fern <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	+	F	Wood Fern Dryopteridaceae		Semi-deciduous
Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	P + R	F	Wood Fern Dryopteridaceae		Evergreen. Provide winter cover for ground-foraging birds. Dryopteridacea family is a division of polypodaceae. 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		Evergreen. Aspleniaceae family is a division of polypodaceae.
Grape Fern <i>Botrychium biternatum</i>	P	F	Adder's-tongue Ophioglossaceae		Evergreen. Primitive fern: subterranean gametophyte with micorrhizal fungae. Fall: sori on separate stalk.
Netted Chain Fern <i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	P	F	Chain Fern Blechnaceae		Deciduous. Blechnaceae family is a division of polypodaceae. 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		Deciduous. Primitive fern: subterranean gametophyte with micorrhizal fungae. Spring: sori on fertile pinnae on attached stalk.
Royal Fern <i>Osmunda regalis</i>	+	F	Osmunda Osmundaceae		Deciduous. Fertile pinnae at frond tip.
Scouring Rush, Tall <i>Equisetum hyemale</i> var. <i>affine</i>	+	F	Horsetail Equisetaceae		Evergreen. FACW. In back pond.
Sensitive Fern <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	P +	F	Cliff Fern Woodsiaceae		Deciduous. Opposite pinnae, bead-like sori on separate fertile stalk.
Shield Fern, Marginal <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	+	F	Wood Fern Dryopteridaceae		Evergreen.
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. Provide winter cover for ground-foraging birds.
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		Ever green rosette
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>	R	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. Ephemerals: Night to day temperature fluctuations are less low to ground.
Blue Star <i>Amsonia hubrechtii</i>	+	WSp	Dogbane Apocynaceae		
Blue Star, Eastern <i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	+	WSp	Dogbane Apocynaceae		
Blue Wild Indigo <i>Baptisia australis</i>	+	WSp	Pea Fabaceae	Special value to native bees. Special value to bumblebees, Xerces	Host for butterflies, including orange and clouded sulphurs. Native American medicinal. Fixes nitrogen in soil.
Bluets, Common or Quaker Ladies <i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	+	WSp	Bedstraw Rubiaceae	Flies	Evergreen rosette.
Bluets, Purple <i>Houstonia purpurea</i>	P	WSp	Bedstraw Rubiaceae		
Blue-Eyed Grass <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	P	WSp	Iris Iridaceae	Nectar: pollinators	Evergreen. Seeds: birds.
Bowman's Root <i>Gillenia trifoliata</i>	+	WSp	Rose Rosaceae		USDA says Orange County.
Chickweed, Giant <i>Stellaria pubera</i>	R	WSp	Pink Family Caryophyllaceae		Evergreen.
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		
Dutchmen's Breeches <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	R	WSp	Fumatory Fumariaceae	Nectar: special value to early bumblebees	Seed's elaiosome: ants. Circumneutral.

Dwarf Crested Iris <i>Iris cristata</i>	+	WSp	Iris Iridaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds and bees.	
False Rue Anemone <i>Isopyrum biternatum</i> <i>Enemion biternatum*</i>	R	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae	Nectar: bees	Attracts predatory (parasitoid insects that prey upon pest insects). Circumneutral soil. Evergreen. Rescued. Durham County.
Fernleaf Phacelia <i>Phacelia bipinnatifida*</i>	+	WSp	Waterleaf Hydrophyllaceae	Attracts large numbers of native bees. Special value to native bees (Xerces)	Biennial. Winter groundcover.
Foamflower <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	R	WSp	Saxifrage Saxifragaceae	Nectar for a variety of insects.	Somewhat evergreen. 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	Provide nectar for butterflies and other Insects	Evergreen rosette. Provide seeds for sparrows and finches.
Green-and-Gold, Spreading <i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> var <i>australe</i>	+	WSp	Aster Asteraceae		(1) it is a more prostrate form with shorter flower stems and (2) it spreads more rapidly by above-ground stolons which periodically root at the ends.
Green Dragon <i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	+	WSp	Arum Araceae		Birds and wildlife eat berries. Root used in sacred bundles by Native Americans to encourage second sight in dreams.
Hairy Sweet-Cicely <i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	R	WSp	Parsley Apiaceae		Evergreen. Rescued.
Hepatica, Round Lobed <i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	R	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		Evergreen. Rescued. Elongates and pushes seed heads to ground to be ant dispersed.
Iris, Copper <i>Iris fulva*</i>	+	WSp	Iris Iridaceae	Nectar: Hummingbirds and bees	OBL wetland, up to 6" water, Ozarks.
Iris, Slender Blue <i>Iris prismatica*</i>	+	WSp	Iris Iridaceae	Nectar: Hummingbirds and bees	OBL wetland, coastal plain.
Iris, Southern Blue Flag <i>Iris virginica*</i>	+	WSp	Iris Iridaceae	Birds (seeds?)	OBL wetland, coastal plain Up to 6" water.
Jack-In-The-Pulpit <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	P	WSp	Arum Araceae		Can change sexes from year to year depending on availability of stored nutrients.
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>	R	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>	R	WSp	Barberry Berberidaceae		Ripe fruit edible, box turtles. Rescued. Larval host variegated fritillary.
Meadowrue, Skunk <i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae	Wind pollinated	Found along rivers and in low woods. Dioecious. Moist, part shade. OC.

Pearly Everlasting, Plantain-Leaved Pussytoes <i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	+	WSp	Aster Asteraceae	Syrphid flies, Adrenid and Halictid Bees, butterflies	Host caterpillars of American Lady. Also called Ladies' Tobacco. Dioecious. All disk florets. OC. Well-drained, poor, dry soil.
Phacelia*	+	WSp			Biennial
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
Phlox, Wild Sweet William <i>Phlox divaricata</i> *	+	WSp	Phlox Polemoniaceae	Attracts butterflies, including swallowtails, gray hairstreaks, hummingbirds	Evergreen
Robin's Plantain <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	P	WSp	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: butterflies, skippers and bees. Pollen also collected by small bees	Evergreen rosette.
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. Roots medicinal. Ants disperse seeds when they take them to feed their larva.
Solomon's Seal, Great <i>Polygonatum biflorum var communatum</i>	+	WSp	Lily Liliaceae	Butterflies	Berries eaten by birds. Roots: mammals First Nations and colonists used the starchy rhizomes as food.
Spiderwort, Hairy-Stem <i>Tradescantia hirsuticaulis</i> *	+	WSp	Spiderwort Commelinaceae	Special value to native bees, Xerces	Evergreen. Dry woods, rocky areas. SC and Georgia mountains.
Spiderwort, Spider Lily <i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	+	WSp	Spiderwort Commelinaceae	Special value to native bees. Special value to bumblebees. Xerces. Nectar butterflies.	Evergreen. Orange county.
Spring Beauty <i>Claytonia virginica</i>	R	WSp	Portulaca Portulacaceae	Special value to native bees, Xerces	First Nations and colonists used the starchy tubers as food. Sweet, chestnut like flavor. Attracts predatory (parasitoid) insects that prey upon pest insects. Elaiosome for ants to feed their larva. Rescued.
Stonecrop <i>Sedum ternatum</i>	P	WSp	Sedum Crassulaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies.	Calcareous soil.
Thimbleweed, Tall <i>Anemone virginiana</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		OC, dry, well-drained, sun to full shade.
Toothwort, Cutleaf <i>Cardamine concatenata Dentaria diphylla</i>	R	WSp	Mustard Brassicaceae	Nectar: butterflies	Circumneutral soil. Rescued.
Trout Lily <i>Erythronium americanum</i>	R	WSp	Lily Liliaceae		Ants' larvae consume elaiosome. Rescued. Needs two leaves for flower.
Venus' Looking Glass <i>Triodanis perfoliata</i>	P	WSp	Bellflower Campanulaceae		
Verbena, Rose <i>Glandularia canadensis (Verbena canadensis)</i> *	+	WSp	Verbena Verbenaceae	Spicebush swallowtails love nectaring it.	USDA lists Alamance and Wake Counties.

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. Host fritillaries. Great Spangled lay eggs on violet leaves in Aug, Sept. Overwinter in leaf litter and emerge in Spring when violet leaves unfurl.
Violet Wood-Sorrel <i>Oxalis violaceae</i>	+	WSp	Oxalidaceae Wood-Sorrel		Extensive ground cover in some woodlands.
Virginia Bluebells <i>Mertensia virginica*</i>	+	WSp	Borage Boraginaceae	Nectar for butterflies and insects.	
Wild Comfrey <i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i>	R	WSum	Borage Boraginaceae		A tea or poultice made from the plant's leaves can be applied to stings, insect bites, burns and wounds to relieve pain and fight inflammation.
Wild Geranium <i>Geranium maculatum</i>	P	WSp	Geranium Geraniaceae	Attracts large numbers of native bees, butterflies.	Seeds: doves, quail, deer.
Wild Ginger, Deciduous <i>Asarum canadense</i>	+	WSp	Birthwort Aristolochiaceae	Flies.	Larval host pipevine swallowtail. Ants disperse seeds when they take them to feed fat body, "elaiosome" to their larva.
Wild Ginger, Arrowleaf <i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	P	WSp	Birthwort Aristolochiaceae	Flies	First nations use roots for flavoring and medicinal. Evergreen. Ants disperse seeds when they take them to feed fat body, "elaiosome" to their larva.
Wild Indigo, White <i>Baptisia alba*</i>	+	WSp	Pea Legumaceae	Special value to native bees, Xerces	
Windflower or Rue <i>Anemone thalictroides</i>	+	WSp	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		Not ant-dispersed. Evergreen rosette.
Woodmint, Downy <i>Blephilia ciliate</i>	+	WSp	Mint Lamiaceae		Evergreen rosette.
Wood Poppy, <i>Stylophorum diphyllum*</i>	+	WSp	Papaveraceae		
Yellow Star-Grass <i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	+	WSp	Lily Liliaceae	Bees, butterflies	
<b>Wildflowers, Summer</b>					
Alumroot, Mapleleaf <i>Heuchera villosa*</i>	+	WSum	Saxifrage Saxifragaceae		Evergreen. Moist, shaded in mountains. Provide winter cover for ground-foraging birds
Beard Tongue <i>Penstemon smallii*</i> and <i>P. digitalis</i> (species and "Dark Towers")	+	WSum	Figwort Scrophulariaceae	Special value to native bees, Xerces. Nectar: Bumblebees and mason bees. hummingbirds, butterflies, moths,	Evergreen. Larval host plant.
Bee-Balm <i>Monarda didyma*</i>	+	WSum	Mint Lamiaceae	Special value to native bees. Xerces. Nectar: bees, butterflies, moths, hummingbirds.	Evergreen. Oswego used as tea by colonists when black tea not available. Flavor Earl Gray. Stomach medicinal.

Bergemot, Wild <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	+	WSum	Mint Lamiaceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies, moths, hummingbirds.	Flowers edible. Leaves, potherb or tea. Medicinal, stomach pain, flatulence, insomnia, upper respiratory-steam. Sore throat. Antiseptic, thymol (thymol also exhibits antimicrobial, antioxidant, anticarcinogenesis, anti-inflammatory, and antispasmodic activities. Dried to repel insects.
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. Medicinal for women's issues.
Black-Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> and <i>R.</i> <i>fulgida</i> , and <i>R. triloba</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: bees, butterflies	Seed: Birds Evergreen rosettes.
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		
Carolina Elephant-Foot <i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>	P	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Good nectar source for butterflies	Evergreen
Carolina Wild Petunia <i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	P +	WSum	Acanthus Acanthaceae		Larval host for buckeye butterfly
Coneflower, Sweet <i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> 'Henry Eilers'*	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Cone-Flower, Purple <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar hummingbirds, butterflies and other beneficial insects.	Seeds: Finches Edible flowers, petals in salads.
Coneflower, Greenhead <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar for butterflies and other insects.Special value to native bees.	Seeds: Birds. Early spring greens boiled and eaten by Cherokees (Sochan) and other SC peoples. Evergreen rosette.
Coneflower, Orange <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> var <i>fulgida</i> and var. <i>sullivanti</i> 'Goldsturm'	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar for butterflies and other insects.Special value to native bees.	Evergreen. Provide seeds for sparrows, towhees, cardinals, finches
Coreopsis, Threadleaf <i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Cranefly Orchid <i>Tipularia discolor</i>	+	WSum	Orchid Orchidaceae		Evergreen in winter, leaves disappear in spring. Flower in summer with no leaves, resemble craneflies. Craneflies ( <i>Tipula</i> ) are 8 legged arachnids, but not spiders. Rescued.
Culver's Root <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	+	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.
Doll's Daisy, Eastern <i>Boltonia caroliniana</i> *	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		Alamance and Wake Counties.
Doll's Daisy, White <i>Boltonia asteroides</i> *	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		Native to Columbus County, NC and to SC and VA.



Firepink <i>Silene virginica</i>	+	WSum	Carnation Caryophyllaceae	Hummingbirds pollinator	Evergreen rosette.
Gaura, Beeblossom <i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> *	+	WSum	Evening Primrose Oenothera	Butterflies, bees, hummingbirds.	Species and 'Sparkle White.' Cut back mid-summer for new flowering. Drought tolerant. Needs excellent drainage. Long taproot, so difficult to transplant. Native to Louisiana, Texas.
Goldenseal <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> *	+	WSum	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		Overcollected medicinal. Native to NC mountains
False Nettle <i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	P	WSum	Nettle Urticaceae		Host for Red Admiral, Question Mark and the Eastern Comma butterfly.
False Sunflower <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	+	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 <i>Prenanthes serpenteria</i>	P	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Golden Canna <i>Canna flaccida</i> *	+	WSum	Canna Canaceae	Nectariferous insects feed on the pollen and nectar.	The petal-like parts of canna flowers are actually 3 modified stamens and a modified style. The foliage allows the larvae of dragonflies to have a safe place to climb from ponds and metamorphose into adults. The seeds for jewelry, rosaries, dyes, and toys. Seminoles and Creeks put seeds in turtle shells to make rattles. OBL. In pond.
Iris, Northern Blue Flag <i>Iris versicolor</i> *	+	WSum	Iris Iridaceae		Wet meadows, marshes, swamps, bogs. Shallow water, moist soil.
Iris, Southern Blue Flag <i>Iris virginiana</i> *	+	WSum	Iris Iridaceae		Coastal plain marshes, swamps, streams.
Ironweed, Stemless <i>Vernonia acaulis</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Ironweed, New York <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		
Joe-pye-weed, Dwarf Three-nerved <i>Eutrochium dubium</i> *	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: butterflies and bees. Attracts huge numbers of butterflies	Whorls of 3-4 leaves. Native to Wake County and coastal plain. Larval host
Joe-pye-weed, Hollow Stem <i>Eutrochium fistulosum</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Nectar: butterflies and bees Attracts huge numbers of butterflies, skippers, bees.	Goldfinches eat seeds.
Lizard's Tail <i>Saururus cernuus</i>	+	WSum	Lizard's Tail Saururaceae	Attracts: Birds	OBL up to 4" water. In rain basin.
Milkweed, Aquatic <i>Asclepias perennis</i> *	+	WSum	Dogbane Apocynaceae	Butterflies. Special value to native bees, to bumble bees, to honey bees (Xerces)	OBL cypress swamps, margins of lakes and ponds.
Milkweed, Butterfly <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	+	WSum	Dogbane Apocynaceae	Nectar: "Fantastic source for many insects" Xerces	Host plant for monarch.
Milkweed, Purple <i>Asclepias purpurescens</i>	+	WSum	Dogbane Apocynaceae	Attracts: Butterflies	Host plant for monarch. Sun, dry. Yes OC.

Milkweed, Swamp <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	+	WSum	Dogbane Apocynaceae	Special value to native bees, Xerces. Nectar: bees, butterflies.	Larval host of monarchs.
Nodding Onion <i>Allium cernuum</i>	+	WSum	Lily Liliaceae		
Quinine, Wild <i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		Catawba and other SE tribes medicinal. Well-drained.
Rattlebox <i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	P	WSum	Evening Primrose Onagraceae		
Rattlesnake Plantain <i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	P +	WSum	Orchid Orchidaceae		Evergreen rosette. Potassium helps plants that would have needed mycorrhizal fungi, like orchids.
Rattlesnake Master <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	+	WSum	Carrot Apiaceae	“Supports a huge diversity of bees, butterflies,” Xerces.	Evergreen rosette
St. Johnswort, Sandhills <i>Hypericum lloydii</i>	+	WSum	Mangosteen Clusiaceae		Evergreen. Yes OC
St. Johnswort <i>Hypericum sp.</i>	P	WSum	Mangosteen 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	Special value to native Bees, Xerces. Butterflies	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.
St. Andrew’s Cross <i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	P	WSum	Mangosteen Clusiaceae		
Stokes’ Aster <i>Stokesia laevis*</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae	Attracts butterflies	Species and Peaches Pick (upright)
Sundrops <i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	+	WSum	Evening Primrose Oenotheraceae	Sphinx moths. Hummingbirds. Supports specialized bees?	Songbirds eat the seeds. Cut back for new growth. Dry soil.
Trillium, Catesby’s <i>Trillium catesbyi</i>	+	WSum	Lily Liliaceae		Ants’ larvae eat eliosome.
Wintergreen <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	+	WSum	Heath Ericaceae		Wintergreen is an anti-inflammatory oil often used in topical pain relief mixtures for joint and muscular pain. Teaberry flavor. Edible berries (for energy, Ojibwe), wildlife. Leaves, tea. Evergreen groundcover. Yes OC
Yellowroot <i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	+	WSum	Buttercup Ranunculaceae		
Yellow Crownbeard <i>Verbesina occidentalis</i>	+	WSum	Aster Asteraceae		Only 2-5 ray flowers. Leaves opposite. Host plant for Silvery Checkerspots.

Wildflowers, Fall					
Aster, Aromatic American <i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium*</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae	Special value to native bees. Xerces. Nectar: bees	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. Evergreen rosettes.
Aster, Smooth Blue <i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Evergreen rosette. Yes OC
Aster, Toothed White-topped <i>Sericocarpus asteroides</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		2' Average to dry soil. Sun to light shade. Yes, OC.
Aster, Whitetop <i>Sericocarpus tortifoliosus</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Yes, OC.
Aster, White Wood <i>Eurybia divericata</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
Blazing Star, Shaggy <i>Liatris pilosa</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Yes OC, Average-dry
Bluemist Flower <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	P	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
Bur-Marigold <i>Bidens sp.</i>	P +	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		
Cardinal Flower <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	+	WFall	Bellflower Campanulaceae	Nectar: butterflies, hummingbirds	Evergreen rosette.
Coreopsis, Coastal Plain <i>Coreopsis gladiata*</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Coastal plain
Coreopsis, Lance-Leaved <i>Coreopsis lanceolata*</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Guilford, Chatham
Coreopsis, Star Tickseed <i>Coreopsis pubescens*</i> Species and 'Superbum'	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Evergreen. Mountains
Coreopsis, Tall Tickseed <i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae	Special value to native bees and supports biological control, Xerces. Attracts: Birds, Butterflies	
Garden Phlox <i>Phlox paniculata</i>	+	WFall	Phlox Polemoniaceae	Butterflies	
Horsemint, Spotted <i>Monarda punctata</i>	+	WFall	Mint Lamiaceae		Evergreen.
Hyssop, Giant Blue <i>Agastache foeniculum*</i>	+	WFall	Mint Lamiaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds, butterflies	Seeds: Birds Native to more northern states.
Lobelia, Great Blue <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	+	WFall	Bellflower Campanulaceae	Bees	Evergreen rosette
Lobelia, Indian Tobacco <i>Lobelia inflata</i>	P	WFall	Bellflower Campanulaceae		
Obedient Plant <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	+	WFall	Mint Lamiaceae	Nectar: hummingbirds, butterflies	Evergreen.
Partridge-berry <i>Mitchella repens</i>	+	WFall	Bedstraw Rubiaceae		Evergreen.

Red Rose Mallow <i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	+	WFall	Mallow Malvaceae		
Rosinweed, Starry <i>Silphium asteriscus</i> var. <i>asteriscus</i>					3-4' Average soil. Full sun to part shade. Yes, OC.
Rough-Leaved Goldenrod <i>Solidago rugosa</i>	P	WFall	Aster Asteraceae	wasps	
Sage, Blue <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		Evergreen. Dry, well-drained
Sneezeweed, Common <i>Helenium autumnale</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Average-moist
Sunflower, Swamp <i>Helianthus angustifolia</i>	+	WFall	Aster Asteraceae		Evergreen rosette.
Turtleheads, Pink <i>Chelone lyonii</i> *	+	WFall	Figwort Scrophulariaceae		In moss. Deer magnet.
Turtleheads, White <i>Chelone glabra</i>	+	WFall	Figwort Scrophulariaceae	Attracts: Butterflies, hummingbirds,	Baltimore checkerspot larva. Wet ditches, moist soil. OC. In rain basin.
<b>Mosses</b>					
<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 tight when dry	Erect to inclined capsules.	Acrocarpous. Dioicous On disturbed soil, poor soil. Sun, part sun, shade.
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	P	M	Starmoss, large	Cormorant- shape capsule on female. Good cups on males.	Acrocarpous. Monoicous or dioicous. On richer, moister soil. Part-sun, shade.
<i>Bryoandersonia illecebra</i>	P	M	Wormmoss, rattail		Pleurocarpous. On soil, rocks, tree bases.
<i>Climacium americanum</i>	P	M	Treemoss		Acrocarpous. Wet soil and swampy areas. Spiral appearance. Erosion control. Part- sun, shade
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	P	M	Moss mice		Disturbed, dry soil. Early successional.
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	+	M	Broomswept		Acrocarpous
<i>Entodon seductrix</i>	P	M	Rattail, loose	Thinner threads. Looser, pointier rat tail.	Pleurocarpous. Worm-like, calcareous rocks. Logs, treebases. Sun to shade
<i>Fissidens</i>	P	M	Fork moss	Bright green on wood.	
<i>Hedwegia ciliata</i>	P	M	White-tipped moss	Grey-green.	On soil in woods here.
<i>Hylocomium brevistore</i>	P	M		Reddish stem.	Sticks up, although a sideways grower on soil and wood. Compare to Entodon.
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	P	M	Feather, stair-step.	Brown stems, coarse, stiff, wiry.	
<i>Hypnum curvifolium</i>	P	M	Brocade moss, log moss.	Very light yellow-green.	Pleurocarpous. On soil and up rocks In puzzle stones.
<i>Hypnum imponens</i>	P	M	Brocade moss, log moss	Very light green.	Pleurocarpous. Part-sun, shade In puzzle stones.
<i>Leucobryum albidum</i>	P +	M	Pincushion, small	Extremely light green and blue green.	Sun, part-sun, shade. Don't overwater.
Liverwort <i>Marchantia</i>	P				

Mnium hornum	P	M	Mnium is ancient Greek word meaning "moss"	Splash cups on males. Dark green.	Acrocarpous, dioicous, wetter shade.
Plagiomnium ciliare or Mnium affine	P	M		Splash cups on males. Bluer green, shining, transparent	Acrocarpous, dioicous, wetter shade. Most of carpet was this moss originally.
Polytrichum commune	+	M	Haircap	Cups on males.	Water-conducting tissues Sun, part-sun, shade
Thuidium delicatatum	P	M	Fern Moss		

**FAUNA**

**LIZARDS**

Anole  
Five-lined Skink  
Ground Skink  
Fence Lizard

**SNAKES**

Black Rat Snake  
Copperhead  
Black Racer  
Garter Snake  
Worm Snake

**MAMMALS**

Gray Fox  
White-tailed Deer  
Raccoon  
Bat  
Opossum  
Cottontail rabbit

**AMPHIBIANS (pond finished 5/18)**

American Toad  
Fowler's Toad  
Chorus Frog  
Spring Peeper  
Cope's Gray Tree Frog  
Southern Leopard Frog  
Green Frog  
Cricket Frog  
Bull Frog  
Spotted Salamander (3/4/19)  
Red Eft of Red-Spotted Newt (4/23/19)

**TURTLES**

Box Turtle  
Mud Turtle

**RODENTS**

Gray Squirrel  
Flying Squirrel  
Chipmunk  
Groundhog  
Deer mouse

<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>	<b>Photos in our Garden</b>
American Lady	Adult 5/28/17 on Stokes aster. Caterpillars feed on daisy family composites.
American Snout	Adult 7/10/17 on plant stem. Likes to sit at pond and at birdbath. Host hackberries.
Buckeye, common	Adult 7/6/17 on yarrow. Host plants plantain and gerardia. Overwinters as adult.
Carolina Satyr	Adult 8/21/18 on mountain mint. Caterpillars feed on grasses, including microstegium!
Common Sootywing	Photo ?
Eastern Tailed Blue	Adult 8/3/17 on peppermint. Caterpillars feed on legumes.
Fritillary, Great Spangled	Adult 6/1/17 on Stokes aster. Caterpillars feed on violet leaves.
Fritillary, Variegated	Adult 8/10/17 on Rudbeckia. Caterpillars feed on violet leaves and passion flower leaves. Caterpillar 9/17/18 on passion flower leaf.
Hackberry Emperor	Adults 6/18/18 and 7/8/17 sunning on rocks.
Hairstreak, Grey	Adult 8/13/17 on mountain-mint. Many host plants including mallows, pea family, clovers etc.
Hairstreak, Juniper	Adult 6/26/17 on swamp milkweed. Host plant Eastern Red cedar. Love mountain-mint.
Hairstreak, Red-Banded	Adult 8/9/18 nectaring on swamp milkweed. Caterpillars feed on fallen leaves of Myrica cerifera and sumacs.
Monarch	Adult on swamp milkweed. 7/27/17. Caterpillar host is milkweed family, 8/13/17, 8/9/18.
Painted Lady	Adult 6/26/17 on Stoke's aster and 8/1/17 on white swan coneflower. Larva makes webbed nest in host plant's (thistles, sunflowers, nettles) leaves to feed.
Pearl Crescent	Adult 6/25/17 on mountain mint leaf, 7/20/17 on Rudbeckia.
Question Mark	Adult 3/1/16 on soil. Caterpillars feed on elms and hackberry. Adults overwinter in tree bark, wood piles. Nourishment from tree sap and rotting fruits. 2-3 flights in early spring and late summer.
Red Admiral	No photo. Caterpillars feed on nettles
Red-spotted Purple	Adult 10/4/17 on butterfly bush. Caterpillar host plants willows, poplars, wild cherries, 6/2/17 caterpillar on cherry.
Skipper, Common Checkered	Adult 7/20/17 on Rudbeckia
Skipper, Crossline	
Skipper, Fiery	
Skipper, Hoary-Edged	7/29/19
Skipper, Horace's Duskywing	
Skipper, Least	8/3/19 On or near wood mint.
Skipper, Little Glassywing	
Skipper, Ocola	7/31/19 on Joe-Pye

Skipper, Sachem	
Skipper, Silver-Spotted	Adults 6/22/17 on white liatris and 8/7/17 on seashore mallow. Host plants for caterpillars are wisteria, legumes.
Skipper, Zabulon	
Sulphur, Clouded	Adult 8/20/18 nectaring on Joe Pye. Hosts are pea family, legumes, like clover. Overwintering: larva.
Sulphur, Cloudless	Adult 7/20/17 on Rudbeckia. Hosts are pea family, legumes, like clover. Overwintering: larva.
Sulphur, Orange	Adult 8/24/18 on Joe-Pye. Hosts are pea family, legumes, like clover. Overwintering: larva.
Sulphur, Sleepy Orange	
Summer Azure	Adult 7/11/17. Host plants flowering dogwoods, blueberries, vibernums, NJ tea. She lays her eggs on the flower buds of host plants 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	Adult 8/3/17 on aster. Caterpillars feed on fennel and golden alexander. 8/4/16 on fennel.
Swallowtail, Spicebush	Adult 7/30/17 on lantana. Love verbena. Caterpillars feed on spicebush, sassafras, and tulip trees.
Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger	Adult 7/1/17 on Stoke's aster and 7/20/17 on Joe pye. Caterpillars feed on cherry, tulip, birch, willow. The black form of the eastern tiger swallowtail is most common in the southern part of its range in areas also inhabited by the pipevine swallowtail, a butterfly that has an unpleasant taste.
Swallowtail, Pipevine	Adult 8/3/18 nectaring on beebalm. Caterpillars feed on Aristolochias..
Swallowtail, Zebra	Adult 5/25/17 nectaring on butterfly weed and yarrow. Caterpillars feed on pawpaw.

<b>Other Pollinators and Predators on Pollinators</b>	<b>Photos of the following species in our garden:</b>
Bees	Bumblebees, Carpenter, Leafcutter, Megachilid, Mining, and Sweat Bees
Beetles	Banded Longhorn, Calligrapha, Demested, Eyed Elater, Flower Longhorn, Longhorn, Margined Leatherwing, Milkweed, Scarab, Soldier, Two-lined Leatherwing, and Yellow Triangle Beetles
Bugs	Ambush, Derbid Planthopper, Helmeted Squash, Leafhopper (Broad-headed Sharpshooter, Candy-striped,), Large Milkweed, Small Milkweed,, Niesthrea Shield, Plant, Stink, Striped Cucumber, Two-lined Spittle, and Wheel Bugs
Dragonflies	Autumn Meadowhawk, Blue Dasher, Common Whitetail, Eastern Pondhawk, Golden Winged Skimmer, Great Blue Skimmer, Widow Skimmer
Flies	Bee Flies, Feather-legged Tachinid, Long-legged, Syrphid
Moths	Ailanthus Webworm, Catocala Underwing Cat., Common Sprague, Datana Cat., Eight-Spotted Forester, Genista Broom Cat., Grape-leaf Skeletonizer, Himmelman's Plume, Hummingbird Clearwing, Intent Zale, Leafroller, Smearred Dagger Cat., Snowberry Clearwing, White Tiger, and Yellow-collared Scape Moths.
Spiders	Crab, Fishing, Green Lynx, Spiny Orb Weaver, and Writing Spiders
Wasps	Great Golden Digger, Double-banded Scolid, Great Black, Paper, Sand Blue-winged Scolid, Thread-waisted, and Yellow Antenna Spider Wasps

<b>BIRDS</b>		<b>Season Present</b>	<b>Highest Number Together</b>	<b>Consume</b>
Blackbirds	Brown Headed Cowbird			
Blackbirds	Common Grackle			
Blackbirds	Red-Winged Blackbird			
Blackbirds	Rusty Blackbird			
Cardinals	Indigo Bunting			
Cardinals	Northern Cardinal	All	20	Sunflowers, elderberries, serviceberries, oaks (caterpillars for their nestlings)
Cardinals	Rose Breasted Grosbeak	Migrate		“

	Scarlet Tanager			“
	Summer Tanager			“
Creepers	Brown Creeper			
Cuckoos	Yellow-billed Cuckoo “rain crow”			Insects, caterpillars, frogs
Doves	Mourning			
Finches	Goldfinch	All		Composite flower seeds and pine seeds
Finches	House Finch	All		
Finches	Pine Siskin			
Finches	Purple Finch			
Flycatchers	Eastern Phoebe			
Hawks	Red-Shouldered	All		
Hawks	Red-Tailed	All		
Hummingbirds	Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	Summer		
Jays & crows	American Crow	All		Oaks (acorns and caterpillars) and beeches (beechnuts)
Jays & crows	Bluejay	All	4	
Jays & crows	Fish Crow			
Mimic Thrushes	Brown Thrasher	All		
Mimic Thrushes	Gray Catbird			
Mimic Thrushes	Northern Mockingbird			
Nuthatches	Brown-Headed	All		
Nuthatches	Red-Breasted			
Nuthatches	White-Breasted	All		
Owls	Barred Owl	All		
Owls	Great Horned			
Owls	Screech			
Sparrows	Chipping Sparrow			
Sparrows	Dark-Eyed Junco	Winter		Blackberries and wild grasses
Sparrows	Eastern Towhee	All		
Sparrows	Field Sparrow			
Sparrows	Fox Sparrow			
Sparrows	Song Sparrow			
Sparrows	White-Throated			Blackberries and wild grasses
Starlings	European Starling			
Thrushes	American Robin	Spring		
Thrushes	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			
Thrushes	Eastern Bluebird	All	6	
Thrushes	Golden-crowned Kinglet			
Thrushes	Hermit Thrush		2	
Thrushes	Ruby-crowned Kinglet			
Thrushes	Wood Thrush	Summer		
Tits	Carolina Chickadee	All		Oak, birch (seeds, caterpillars) and sumac berries.
Tits	Tufted Titmouse	All		“
Vireos	Red-Eyed			
Vultures	Turkey Vulture	All		
Warblers	American Redstart			
Warblers	Common Yellowthroat			10/18/19 Eating frost aster (seeds?)
Warblers	Golden-Crowned	Fall		11/ 14 and 20/2019 on suet
Warblers	Hooded	Summer		
Warblers	Palm Warbler???			
Warblers	Pine Warbler	All		
Warblers	Yellow-Rumped Warbler			



Waxwings	Cedar Waxwing			
Woodpeckers	Downy Woodpecker	All		Pine, oak, hickory, cherry (nuts, seeds, and insects)
Woodpeckers	Hairy Woodpecker			“
Woodpeckers	Northern Flicker, Yellow-Shafted			“ Most recently: 11/14/19 two pecking on side of road.
Woodpeckers	Pileated			“
Woodpeckers	Red-Bellied	All		“
Woodpeckers	Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker	Winter		
Wrens	Carolina Wren	All		
Wrens	House Wren	Summer		
	67 Species Of Birds			