



## 100 Miles – Choosing to Lead Conference 2018 – Resources

### Session 1: Our Wild Coast – Planting for Native Wildlife

#### Backyard Wildlife Habitat – Plants for Birds

- Trees
  - Blackgum or Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) dry upland soils
    - Flowers (April-May) important for honey, fruits (fall), substrate for insects.
    - Cavity formation for winter protection – squirrels.
  - Tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) moist soils, seepage slopes on coast
    - Nesting tree, flowers attract humming birds, larval host eastern tiger swallowtail, seeds attract squirrels, insect resistant
  - Native oaks
    - Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) or Sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*) Dry to moist soils – salt tolerant
      - Provides dense cover, acorns for birds & squirrels.
      - High insect diversity – insectivores
      - Spanish most substrate – Seminole bat, northern yellow bat, tricolor bat, northern parula, yellow-throated warbler nesting.
    - Overcup oak (*Q. lyrata*) tolerates dry soils – native to poorly drained moist soils. Good landscape value
      - High insect diversity – insectivores & butterfly host plant
      - Ducks\* & Turkey consume acorns
    - Swamp Chestnut oak (*Q. michauxii*) – moist to wet. Drought tolerant
      - High insect diversity – insectivores & butterfly host plant
      - Acorns are sweet. Many birds
  - American Beech (*Fagus grandiflora*) moist soils not drought tolerant (slope forests on the coast)
    - Beech nuts used by many forms of wildlife – frugivorous birds
    - Cover
  - Hawthorns (*Crataegus sp.*)
    - Several native species. Eastern Mayhaw (*Crataegus aestivalis*) adaptable
      - Cover (thorns)
      - Fruits in May - Frugivorous birds
  - Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) – dry soils neutral to acidic
    - Diversity of insects – butterfly host - Eastern tent-caterpillars – insectivorous birds
    - Abundant fruit – frugivorous birds (33 species)

- Can be messy
  - Southern Red Cedar (*Juniperus silicicola*) – dry soils, salt tolerant
    - Dense cover & nesting
    - Juicy berries – frugivorous birds
    - Bag worms – insectivorous birds
  - Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) moist soils
    - Can be aggressive
    - Plentiful seed – granivorous birds.
  - Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) – dry soils
    - Cover
    - Fleshy red seeds – frugivorous birds and other wildlife
- **Shrubs**
  - Southern Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) – dry to wet.
    - Fall-winter - Berry clusters – frugivorous birds
  - Winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*) – poor rocky / sandy soils
    - Berry clusters important for upland game birds and songbirds
  - Swamp Dogwood (*Cornus foemina*) – moist soils adaptable to drier sites
    - Fleshy berry clusters in fall – frugivorous birds
  - Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) – wet to dry soils.
    - Fleshy berry clusters in fall – frugivorous birds
    - Nectar source - pollinators
  - American Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) – moist adaptable
    - Showy berries – frugivorous birds
  - Devils Walkingstick (*Aralia spinosa*) – moist adaptable
    - Large clusters of fleshy berries – frugivorous birds
  - Native Hibiscus (*Hibiscus aculeatus*, *H. coccinea*, *H. grandifloras*, *H. moscheutos*, *Kosteletzkya virginiana*).  
[https://coastalwildscapes.wildapricot.org/resources/Documents/Education%20TAB/Presentations/Native\\_Hibiscus.pdf](https://coastalwildscapes.wildapricot.org/resources/Documents/Education%20TAB/Presentations/Native_Hibiscus.pdf)
  - Native Azaleas Coastal Georgia Species (*Rhododendron canescens*, *R. viscosum*)  
Moist soils.
    - Tubular flower – nectivorous birds – Hummingbirds
  - Wax Myrtle (*Morella cerifera*) – moist adaptable, salt
    - Waxy berries – many frugivorous birds
    - cover
  - Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) – dry to moist
    - Cover & nesting (no thorns)
    - Fleshy berries – consumed late after freeze thaw – frugivorous birds
- **Vines**
  - Muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*) - moist to dry soils.
    - Juicy berries – frugivorous birds
    - Vigorous growth
  - Cross vine (*Bignonia capreolata*) – dry to moist soils
    - Trumpet shaped flowers – nectivorous birds – Hummingbirds

- Vigorous growth
- Trumpet vine (*Campsis radicans*) - dry to moist soils
  - Trumpet shaped flowers – nectivorous birds – Hummingbirds
  - Vigorous growth
- Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) – adaptable
  - Berries – several frugivorous birds
- Coral Honeysuckle “Woodbine” (*Lonicera sempervirens*) – dry to moist soils
  - Trumpet shaped flowers – nectivorous birds – Hummingbirds
  - Not as aggressive as the exotic
  - Black berries – frugivorous birds
- Passion vine (*Passiflora incarnata*) – dry to moist soils
  - Maypop (fleshy pod) – frugivorous birds
  - Vigorous growth
- **Herbaceous**
  - Native Salvias (*Salvia coccinea*, *Salvia azurea*)
    - Scarlet Sage (*S. coccinea*) – dry to moist soils
      - Spike of scarlet red trumpet flowers – nectivorous – Hummingbirds
      - Re-seeds readily
    - Blue Sage (*S. azurea*)
      - Loose spike of blue flowers – nectivorous - Hummingbirds
  - River Oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*) – moist adaptable
    - Abundant seed – granivorous birds
    - Nesting material
    - Re-seeds readily
  - Tickseeds (*Coreopsis* sp.) – dry sandy soils
    - Seed producer – some granivorous birds
  - Beebalm (*Monarda* sp.) – dry soils
    - Spotted beebalm (*Monarda punctata*)
      - Spotted tubular flowers – nectivorous birds – Hummingbirds
      - Re-seeds readily
  - Blackeyes susan (*Rudbeckia* sp.) – dry to moist
    - Abundant seed – granivorous birds
  - Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) – moist soils not really common on the coast
    - Red tubular flowers – nectivorous birds – Hummingbirds
  - Goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.) - moist to dry
    - Gall wasps – insectivorous birds
  - Coral bean (*Erythrina herbacea*) – dry soils
    - Tubular red flowers – nectivorous birds – Hummingbirds
    - Seed toxic
  - Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) – dry sandy soils
    - Nesting / Roosting
    - Abundant seed – granivorous birds
  - Purple lovegrass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*) – moist adaptable
    - Nesting material
    - Seeds – granivorous birds

- **Threats to Wildlife**

- **Cats**
  - Keep cats indoors
  - Keep feeders and water sources open enough that cats can't sneak up on birds
- **Large window panes**
  - Stickers on window
  - Put feeders close to window
- **Diseases/rancid food**
  - clean and change feeders and food regularly
- **Invasive Species**
  - **Toxic seed** - Nandina berries contain cyanide / Birds like cedar waxwings gorge on them and can die
  - **Toxic litter** - Tallow tree litter chemical component prevents germination of native plant species. Also in water reduces leopard frog tadpole survival by reducing DO and increasing acidity.
  - **Habitat loss** - crowds out native species causing change in plant diversity.
    - nesting / structure
    - loss of preferred nesting species or loss of food source.
- **Herbicides/Pesticides**
  - Try a chemical free yard
  - Know what the Pesticides you are using do
    - Herbicide vs Insecticide vs Fungicide different modes of action.
    - Fact-based decision making
  - Understand beneficial insects
- **Lack of food**
  - Seasonally appropriate food missing
  - Litter layer missing
    - Snails use liter (food for birds – calcium important for eggs)
- **Lack of cover**
  - Lack of evergreen species
  - Litter layer missing
    - Reptiles and herps need for cover.

### **How to Create a Pollinator Habitat:**

- **Host Plants**
- **Nectar Plants**
- **Habitat Components** –
  - water source (dish with damp sand)
  - basking area (rocks or logs)
  - Shelter (bare soil, dense shrubs, evergreens)
- **Conservation Practices** –
  - organic mulch
  - reduce your lawn
  - avoid pesticides
  - rain barrel

- natural soil amendments
- invasive species removal
- soaker hoses
- Groundcover
- Grass Clippings

### **Educational Resource Links:**

Plant Profiles <https://coastalwildscapes.wildapricot.org/Plant-Sale-Profiles>

PowerPoints <https://coastalwildscapes.wildapricot.org/Presentations>

Pollinator Grant Info <https://coastalwildscapes.wildapricot.org/Pollinator-Grant-Info>

Living with Wildlife <http://georgiawildlife.com/nuisancewildlife>

Audubon [www.audubon.org](http://www.audubon.org)

Invasive species:

[www.coastalgeorgiacisma.org](http://www.coastalgeorgiacisma.org)

<https://www.invasive.org/>

[www.eddmaps.org](http://www.eddmaps.org)

Neonicotinoids in your Garden <https://xerces.org/wings-archive/neonicotinoids-in-your-garden/>

**NATURE | NEWS FEATURE: The bitter battle over the world's most popular insecticides.**

As regulators consider a ban on neonicotinoids, debate rages over the harm they cause to bees. Daniel Cressey <https://www.nature.com/news/the-bitter-battle-over-the-world-s-most-popular-insecticides-1.22972>

### **Native Plant Resources**

**Native Plant Nurseries:**

- **Thompson's Garden** – [plantguy@bulloch.net](mailto:plantguy@bulloch.net)  
6175 GA Hwy South I-16 Exit 127  
912-839-2164 912-839-2164
- **Florabundance Gardens** – [debshep@dariotel.net](mailto:debshep@dariotel.net)
- **Southern Native Plantings** – [www.southernnativeplantings.com](http://www.southernnativeplantings.com)  
1549 Pryor Rd, Newington, GA 30446  
912-857-4571 912-857-4571
- **Naturescapes Nursery**  
<http://naturescapesofbeaufort.com/>  
Beaufort SC
- **Lazy K Nursery** – [info@lazyknursery.com](mailto:info@lazyknursery.com)  
Pine Mountain GA  
<http://www.lazyknursery.com/>

**Mail Order:**

- **Ernst Southern Native Seeds** – [www.ernsted.com](http://www.ernsted.com)  
1-800-873-3321
- **Mail Order Natives**  
[www.mailordernatives.com](http://www.mailordernatives.com)