

**MADISON SQUARE
PARK CONSERVANCY**

Guide to Restoring Native Plants in NYC

2021



Guide to Restoring Native Plants in New York City

Contents

Madison Square Park	5
Introduction	6
New York City Ecology	8
Why Native Plants?	11
Birds and Caterpillars	12
What about Pollinators?	14
Garden Stories	16
Plants for City Gardeners	24
Plant Index	31
Land Acknowledgment	75
Support and Acknowledgments	76

Presented by
Madison Square Park Conservancy





Madison Square Park

Madison Square Park—a seven-acre green space at the heart of New York City—has been public land since 1686. Over centuries, it has played a part in the city's rich history, providing space for everything from the invention of baseball to fundraising efforts for the Statue of Liberty.

Today, local and international visitors flock to Madison Square Park to experience its lush greenery and enjoy a respite from city life. Surrounded by landmark architecture and vibrant businesses, the park is home to acclaimed art and horticulture exhibitions. It is a public garden, a playground, a dog park, a performance venue, an eatery, an arboretum, and a gathering place. It is also a haven for wildlife and a crucial source of food and shelter for native and migratory creatures.

In April 2021, Madison Square Park Conservancy launched an ongoing effort to support the wildlife that has called the park home for generations. Planting and protecting native plant species is the best way to achieve this goal. We hope that our work in the park inspires our community to restore and protect healthy, thriving ecosystems across New York City.

Introduction

This guide was designed for New York City residents, professional land managers, and gardeners to choose the plants with the greatest ecological impact on our city. We are pleased to share the knowledge we have cultivated over many years nurturing Madison Square Park, and we hope it will inform what you choose to plant in your outdoor space, be it terrace planter or city park.

The guide begins with an overview of ecological planting (p. 8), shares stories of local gardeners (p. 16), and introduces native species well-suited to city gardens (p. 24). It culminates with a comprehensive index of native plants (p. 31). Madison Square Park pledges to use this index when designing new plantings. We hope that you will join us and help restore New York City's native ecology.



New York City Ecology

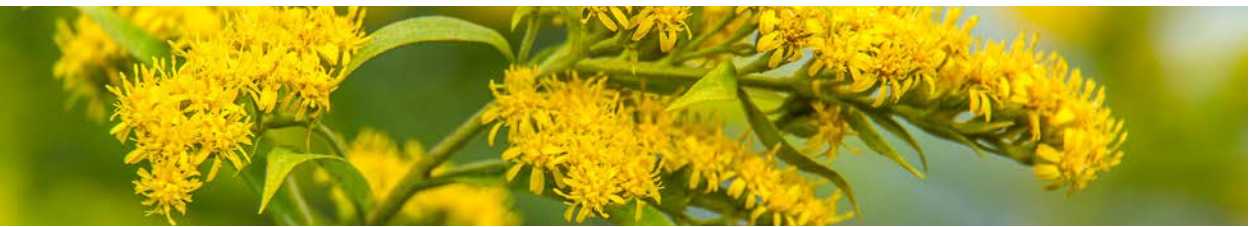
What did New York City look like before skyscrapers dominated the landscape? As the northern limit for many southern plant species and the southern limit for many northern plant species, the island is a place where worlds collide. Along this blurred line is the southern boundary of the last glaciation. Manhattan was once home to more than 50 different ecological communities. These communities consisted of plants and animals as well as the soil, air, and water around them. Twenty ponds and a staggering 66 miles of freshwater streams dotted the landscape. Waterfalls in Morningside and Washington Heights streamed into the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.



Madison Square Park, home to over 300 trees, was part of an old growth forest. Here you would find oaks, hickories, American chestnuts, white pines, eastern hemlocks and American hornbeams. The understory was productive, with American witchhazel and Canadian serviceberry, and mounds of aster, goldenrod, prairie fleabane, and milkweed.

The Lenape people living on this island, once called Mannahatta, used plants like the mold-resistant *Andropogon gerardii* to stuff their beds. They carved dugout canoes from the *Liriodendron tulipifera*, the magnificent tulip tree. They gathered and consumed *Fragaria virginiana*, wild strawberry.

For the last 400 years or so, New Yorkers have depleted the once lush and bountiful landscape. By restoring native plants, we are taking action to support and even bring back species of wildlife that once called this land home.



Why Native Plants?

Not all plants are created equal in their ability to support wildlife. Did you know that 90 percent of insects are specialists that can only consume specific plant hosts?

Over centuries, some of New York's most ecologically essential native plants have been threatened by the introduction of nonnative species. The American elm, American chestnut, and many kinds of ash trees all face extinction in the United States due to pests and diseases transported by nonnative ornamental plants and lumber. Introduced plants such as oriental bittersweet, kudzu, and Japanese barberry can become invasive and aggressively overtake an area. They have all been shown to outcompete native species, without providing the food and habitat benefits of their predecessors.

For too long, Americans have undervalued native species and instead have planted gardens full of nonnative plants from Europe and Asia. By reintroducing native plants we can restore dynamic ecosystems, reduce disease and insect pressures, and stop the spread of invasive plants.

Birds and Caterpillars

Decades of urbanization have led to a decline in New York's native biodiversity, which in turn affects the wildlife that depends on it. The struggling bird population is one salient example. Birds are good indicators of the general state of biodiversity due to their high trophic level—an absence of birds often indicates an absence of caterpillars, their most important source of food. A trophic level is a grouping of organisms within an ecosystem that occupy the same level in a food web. Understanding trophic levels can be a useful way to visualize the transfer of energy through a food web and the health of an ecosystem.

In natural ecosystems, primary producers, such as plants, which get their energy from the sun, are at the bottom of the food web, the first trophic level. Herbivores like caterpillars rely on plants for their energy. As primary consumers of plant species, they occupy the second trophic level. Caterpillars, in turn, are an essential food source for many primary predators like birds, which occupy the third trophic level. Through each trophic level, the sun's energy is passed from plants, through caterpillars, to birds. At each level, that energy is expended, leaving less and less energy for the next consumer.



Caterpillars are the preferred diet of birds and other primary predators. They provide over 30 percent more essential nutrients per specimen than the next highest food source, crickets and grasshoppers. These nutrients are essential for healthy sexual reproduction and immune systems. Research shows that caterpillars are so important that they dominate nesting diets in 16 out of 20 bird families. In fact, a single pair of breeding chickadees must find 6,000 to 9,000 caterpillars to rear just one clutch of young.

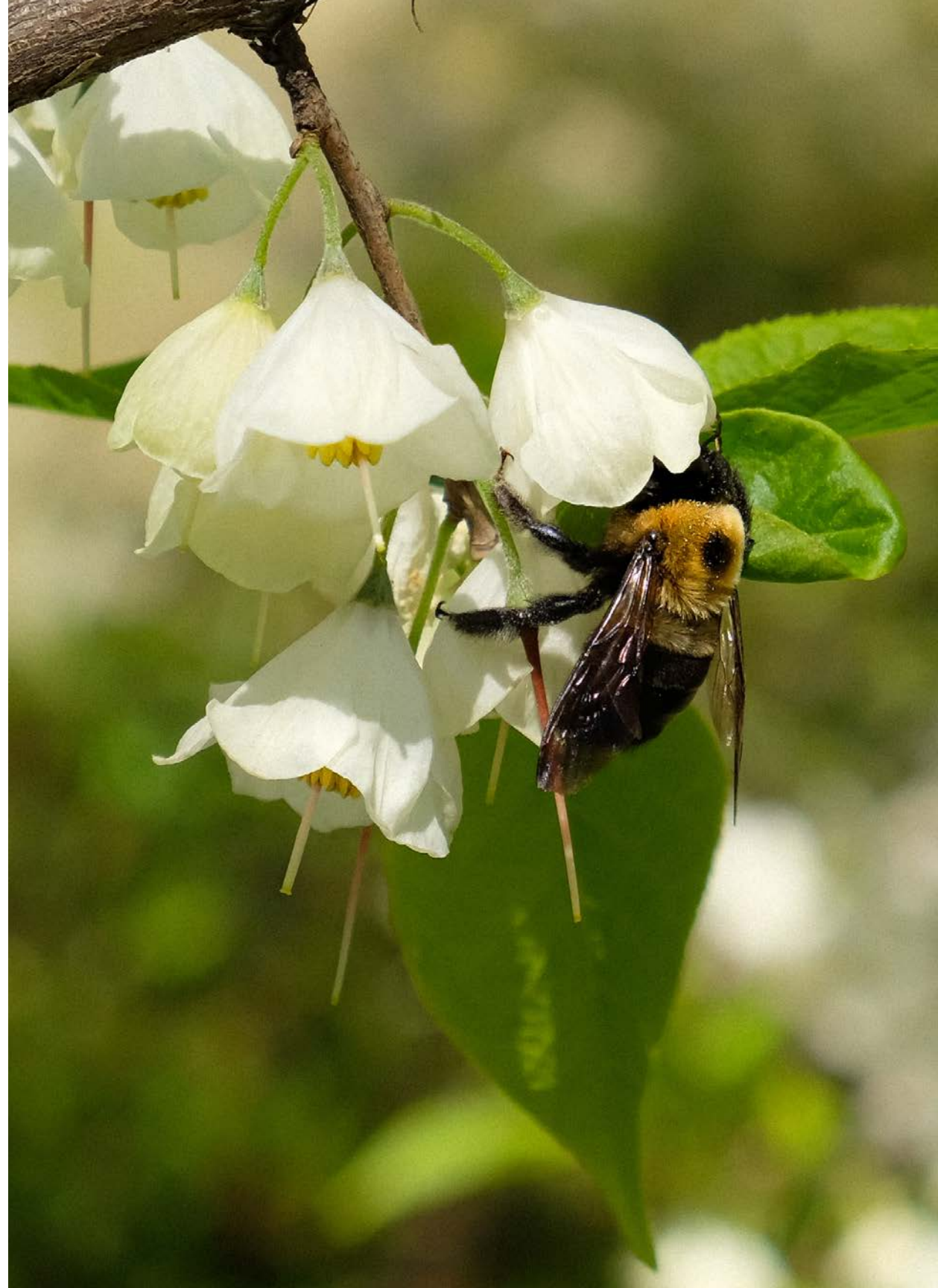
Unfortunately, caterpillars don't grow from the ground. They depend on the native plants with which they have coevolved for thousands of years. Urbanization has eliminated the primary food source and habitats for many caterpillar species. This has led to a decline in caterpillar populations. Without caterpillars, New York City will continue to be a wildlife sink—an area in which wildlife cannot reproduce in quantities adequate to replace natural die off.

Only by increasing food and shelter for keystone organisms, like caterpillars and birds, can we transform New York City into a place where new generations can thrive. If every property in the city planted some of the species in this guide, we could restore the city to a thriving ecosystem.

What about Pollinators?

Birds, bats, butterflies, moths, flies, beetles, wasps, small mammals, and bees are all pollinators. They visit flowers to drink nectar or feed off of pollen, and then transport pollen grains as they move from place to place, performing a service that is essential for fruit production. Bees are the most important pollinator in New York, with more than 225 bee species recorded in New York City alone. At least 80 percent of the 100 or so crops that make up the world's food supply are pollinated by wild bees and other pollinators, which are sometimes outcompeted by domesticated European honeybees.

The greatest threats to pollinators, however, are habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation. By growing native plants on our balconies, rooftops, and in our gardens, we can increase the amount of pollen and nectar for wild pollinators and help create larger pathways for them to thrive.



Garden Stories

Gardens are places of learning, creativity, and relaxation. By participating in this project, you will join a community of gardeners who have already delighted in making a difference. These are a few of their stories.

Elisabeth Isaksen

Bee Crazy in Windsor Terrace



My relationship to my yard has gone through many iterations. When my husband and I moved to our small brownstone, 32 years ago, its 16 x 34 foot yard had an enormous sycamore maple in the back, which cast a great deal of lovely shade. It was a wonderful place for my young sons and their friends to play. At the time I did not know it was an invasive tree.

Eventually we had it removed because it

dropped large limbs during storms. I dabbled in planting whatever caught my fancy. I loved to read gardening books, but none of them focused on native plants or ecology. I have cared deeply about the environment for as long as I can remember, I just didn't know very much.

For a few years it was vegetable gardening. That seemed like the most environmental choice. Around that time a friend moved to Massachusetts. She began gardening in earnest. Flowers. Flowers? Why? Isn't it more

important to plant food to eat? Then I started reading Doug Tallamy, Larry Weaner, Heather Holm, Rick Darke. I learned about how we can make a difference for wildlife if we begin to garden with wildlife in mind. I was reading obsessively and listening to the Native Plant Podcast with John Magee. There was so much to learn. Meadows are an important vehicle by which carbon can be captured and stored underground. This will help slow global warming. But we had better start planting.

Years ago we added an oak leaf hydrangea. This shrub offers so much entertainment in late spring. When the flowers are budding, most of them become covered by aphids. In the early years I was so upset, and just hated those aphids, but I never did anything about them. Then the ladybugs arrived, and suddenly there were loads of baby ladybugs. In no time, there was not an aphid to be found. Wow! Nature can handle itself. I should also mention that this shrub brings a crazy number of pollen-seeking bumblebees. I have never seen another one, anywhere, which comes close. Last year I decided to go for a prairie. I know that is hyperbolic for a small Brooklyn yard, but still. I planted bergamot, echinacea, and butterfly weed for the monarchs, anise hyssop, and finally asters and goldenrods to nourish the monarchs for their fall journey to Mexico. The plants took some time to establish themselves, and then this summer the meadow went wild. An array of bees, butterflies and beneficial wasps seemed to take up permanent residence in the yard.

You could say my yard looks a bit wild. A friend suggested the word chaotic. The word fits. My garden is very poorly designed. I added Joe Pye weed, but it was swallowed by the bergamot. The same is true for blueberry and chokeberry shrubs. However, the insects don't seem to mind at all. They seem so happy and they bring joy.

I continue to try new plants. Some things work, others do not. The goldenrod will likely be replaced with a more polite variety. The sky blue asters will probably be swapped out for New England aster. I am learning all the time. My number one priority is that whatever I plant must benefit wildlife. Currently I am consumed with how to fit some kind of oak into the yard. According to Doug Tallamy, a native oak in New York is a host plant for more than 550 varieties of caterpillars (i.e. baby bird food). I am so grateful that I have this space which allows me to do some good for this earth, which we share with every other living thing.

James Ulan

Consume Less, Live Small, and Grow Your Own



Plants and fungi help humans live better lives. Many of the benefits were found by chance, but they all have one thing in common—they were created by millions of years of evolution and now depend on humans to ensure that they are not destroyed by construction, pollution, and consumption. Once a plant species is gone, it's gone forever, and we'll miss out on its benefits. These can be significant. Penicillin has

saved millions of people from fatal infection, aspirin has reduced pain and heart attack fatalities, and now medicinal mushrooms are helping to treat addiction, PTSD, and depression.

Despite our best intentions, scientists estimate that hundreds of plants, animals, and fungi go extinct every week. Local birds, insects, mammals, and reptiles are at risk too. We are in an extinction crisis. Put simply, species extinction puts our food and water system at risk for all organisms, including humans.

Our "developed world" lifestyle—big house, two cars, air conditioning, clothes, air travel, and foreign-sourced, even California-sourced, food—is killing the planet. We have to act by living small, buying less, reusing more, purchasing products that are better for the planet (local, recycled), and growing our own food and medicine.

Changing what you buy and eat will be extremely difficult at first (it gets easier over time), but the gardening part of conservation will be fun. A garden provides you with some food and medicine in small amounts, but it

also contributes to environmental resilience by supporting a rich community of insects that in turn feed our birds and mammals.

I've enjoyed watching this in my own garden. Most summer mornings I walk upstairs to my roof to water my plants, eat tomatoes, and pick lemon balm and lemongrass to make tea. If I sit still enough, birds will appear and eat caterpillars from my parsley and maggots from my compost. They watch me for sudden movements. After weeks of eating bugs and composting fruits, they're there every day, still extremely skittish, but they appear to be thriving (I think).

You should garden too. Start simple. Buy some local plants at a green market or hardware store. Blueberries, violets, goldenrod, herbs. Something that you already eat is good. No need to complicate it or to worry about plants dying—half of mine die—it's normal. Put them on a balcony, fire escape, roof, etc. If you're unsure about whether your building allows plants, put them on the roof anyway. Better to ask for forgiveness in this case.

As your garden grows, birds and bees will find it. The bees may eat your compost if you leave fruit on top. My bees let me sit next to them and watch as they suck sugar from blue skullcap flowers. Sometimes I'll extend my hand out and try to hold one, but they're never interested. I'm a distraction from their work.

By gardening you will make New York's animal life stronger and our ecosystem more resilient to heat, drought, record rainfall, and more. Imagine you and thousands of New Yorkers working together to build microgardens that feed millions of birds, bees, butterflies, and squirrels. If we combine our efforts, collectively, we can transform our region into a stronger, more diverse environment, and we'll notch one small victory toward reducing planet-killing consumption in the process.

Chris Kreussling

The Flatbush Gardener



One warm August afternoon, you're walking along a sidewalk south of Brooklyn's Prospect Park. It's a neighborhood of cooling street trees and unchallenging lawns and shrubs. Maybe you're a little distracted: taking a phone call, or checking messages. Suddenly you catch something moving erratically out of the corner of your eye. You stop walking, and notice you're standing next to an

unexpectedly lush front yard, overflowing with plants and flowers in summer colors: yellow, white, pink, and purple.

Then you see what got your attention: it's a monarch butterfly, bright orange and contrasting velvety black. It rises up, fluttering over this small meadow of wildflowers, settling on a flower. As you take it in, you also notice other insect activity. You recognize bumblebees, large, fuzzy, and buzzy, the teddy bears of insects. You see other butterflies, less brightly colored than the monarch, and smaller, some just the size of your thumbnail. And there are many other insects you don't know, small and fast-moving.

You've just stumbled across my front yard, better known as the Flatbush Gardener's Garden. I started my first garden in New York City in 1981. I've incorporated native plants in each of my gardens ever since.

My knowledge, understanding, and focus have shifted and grown over time. Since I started my current garden—my fourth—native plants have been a significant focus. From the beginning, I envisioned the backyard as an entirely native plant garden. As I added more native plant species to

the backyard, and those plants matured, I saw a huge increase in the number and diversity of insects visiting the garden. I saw insects I'd never imagined: shiny metallic green sweat bees, brilliant yellow and black flower flies. I was hooked. I devoted more and more of my garden to native plants. Today, it includes over 200 species.

Insects need our help. While not all species are affected the same way, habitat loss, widespread pesticide use, and invasive species are all taking their toll on insect populations worldwide. While honeybees get a lot of press, they are a managed livestock species, and are in no danger of extinction. Meanwhile, many of our native bee species, including more than a quarter of our bumblebee species, face at least some extinction risk. The Eastern population of North America's iconic monarch butterfly has dropped to 20 percent of historic levels; the Western population has crashed to less than 2,000 individuals.

It's not too late to make a difference. Environmental protections reduced air and water pollution in and around New York City, with noticeable, sometimes astonishing results. Whales and dolphins are now found within sight of The Rockaways. Seals haul up on the islands and sandbars of New York Harbor. Lichens—sensitive indicators of air pollutants—can be found on nearly every street tree.

The threats to insects may seem too large and diffuse for any one of us to have much of an effect. My garden demonstrates that even small spaces can support and sustain the latent biodiversity that persists in urban and other developed areas. We can replicate this success, and create refugia in our gardens and tree beds, and support their creation in our schools and parks. Everyone deserves the experience of having their cell phone reverie interrupted by a butterfly floating by. Collectively, we can make that happen.

Stephanie Lucas

Deputy Director of Horticulture and Operations,
Madison Square Park Conservancy



In the early 1990s, my family purchased a house in South Jersey in a wooded area on a lake. They were looking to escape the hustle and bustle of the tristate area. I spent a lot of my childhood fishing, bird watching, bug catching, and enjoying the greenery. Our home had a garden in the back filled with what my parents thought were weeds. They were just plants to me then, I didn't yet know them by name. We had *Onoclea sensibilis* (sensitive fern), *Clethra alnifolia* (sweet pepperbush), *Nyssa sylvatica* (black gum tree), and lots of *Scirpus cyperinus* (wool grass). I remember deer, rabbits, red-wing blackbirds, turtles, river otters, and toads. There were of course mosquitos and ticks, but also a whole range of marvelous beetles, butterflies, and dragonflies that I watched dance around the water. I picked blueberries and juniper berries and collected pine cones for the holidays.

Eventually the yard was redesigned and the "weeds" were replaced with ornamentals like burning bush, barberry, rhododendron, and andromeda. As I grew older, I noticed less and less wildlife. My family had moved to be

somewhere where we could enjoy nature. What we didn't realize was that by changing what grew on the land, we had created a sterile landscape. I no longer heard red-wing blackbirds and turtles no longer nested in our yard. Years later I learned that we had removed all of the plants that insects, birds, and our other wild friends needed to survive.

The fate of our wildlife hangs in the balance. Today, 40 percent of insects are in decline; those insects feed on plants and are food for vertebrates. Our actions can easily disrupt or build spaces for other creatures. I spent my whole childhood enjoying nature. I hope you will help provide an opportunity for the next generation to do the same by planting the specimens featured in this guide. Even if you don't have a space of your own, you can still be an advocate for wildlife by encouraging others to plant native and bringing awareness to these important issues.

Plants for City Gardeners

A number of local plant species are particularly well-suited to a New York garden, terrace, or container. Here, we provide an overview of some of the most ornamental choices. By choosing these plants, you can create your own four season garden with flowers, fruits, and greenery for wild visitors to enjoy.

Note that it's best to find plants with the names listed as they are in this guide. Sometimes horticulturists breed cultivars of plants that have been cloned for specific traits. These plants do not always provide the same benefits as their wild siblings. You can recognize a cultivar of a plant if you see the name listed in quotation marks (e.g. *Rhus typhina* 'Laciniata').

Remember, while ecological gardens can be beautiful, their flowers and plants are not designed to produce perfect blooms. Instead, they provide necessary food and shelter for insects, birds, and other wildlife. All of these plants support numerous caterpillars, birds, and pollinators. Expect wild friends to nibble on foliage and eat berries, playing their essential part in the life of our shared environment. (For more detail about the plants and the wildlife they support, see Plant Index, p. 31.)

Site Selection

Knowing your site conditions is important for the establishment of any garden. When planting, take into account the following information:

- How many hours of sun does my site receive?
- Does my location have access to supplemental water?
- Are there overhangs and other obstacles that might prevent rain from reaching my plants?
- Are there wind and other drying conditions that could damage my plants?

Here we have organized our recommendations into two categories: **sun-loving plants** and **shade-loving plants**. Sun-loving plants prefer six hours or more of direct sunlight, while shade-loving plants will thrive in less than six hours of sunlight. Seasonal categories indicate interesting moments of blooms, fruit, or foliage.

Sun-Loving Plants

Spring



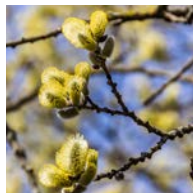
Beach Plum | *Prunus maritima* 13 455

This April-flowering shrub bears white blossoms that in October develop into small plums beloved by people and birds. The beach plum has intense yellow, orange, and red fall colors.



Highbush Blueberry | *Vaccinium corymbosum* 13 295

This May-flowering shrub bears bell-like flowers, which develop into large, delicious berries in July and August. It displays vibrant red and orange color late into the fall season.



Pussy Willow | *Salix discolor* 13 431

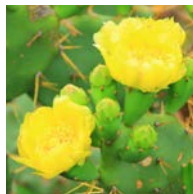
The soft, fuzzy blooms of this March-flowering plant mark the start of spring. Pussy willows can be left to grow into large shrubs or can be cut back by a third each spring after flowering to maintain a compact and floriferous habit.

Summer



Butterfly Milkweed | *Asclepias tuberosa* 15 12

During the summer, blooming perennial milkweed attracts droves of butterflies who come to feed on nectar from its cheery orange flowers. This plant is critical to preserving monarchs, which lay their eggs exclusively in its branches. The flowers on butterfly milkweed mature to form airy seedpods in the fall.



Devil's-tongue | *Opuntia humifusa* 12 5

Nothing is quite as tough as devil's-tongue, the United States' most northern hardy cactus. This plant is ideal for any area that receives full sun and where water drains well, such as a rooftop. From June to July, the cactus displays glorious yellow flowers. After flowering, the pads produce bright red, edible fruits. The devil's-tongue does have barbs and spines, so be careful to plant it away from walkways and young children.

Fall



Heath Aster | *Symphyotrichum ericoides* 7 12

Late season bloomers like the heath aster are vital to birds, butterflies, and other pollinators. These plants provide food late into the season, when many animals begin migration and start to settle down for the winter months. Heath aster bears billows of white, fluffy blooms from August through October.



Showy Goldenrod | *Solidago speciosa* 14 138

Plumes of golden flowers grace these plants from July through September. The showy goldenrod provides valuable late season nectar and pollen for native bees, honeybees, butterflies, moths, and beetles.



Staghorn Sumac | *Rhus typhina* 13 52

Staghorn sumac is a beautiful tree that can be pruned as a shrub to fit any container, providing a wild and tropical look. In the fall, its green foliage turns fiery yellow, orange, red, and pink.

Winter



Eastern Red Cedar | *Juniperus virginiana* 14 40

This evergreen tree provides year-round interest in any sunny situation. Perfect for privacy screenings, foundation plantings, and specimen use, the trees bear berry-like cones that are a favorite of birds in the winter and spring. Several readily available cultivars offer different forms.



Northern Bayberry | *Myrica pensylvanica* 14

Northern bayberry is the perfect native semievergreen substitute for boxwood and holly. Ideal for summer privacy hedges, it is also salt tolerant and so suited to sidewalk and roadside plantings. In protected sites, the bayberry maintains its leaves year round, but in exposed and windy sites it will defoliate and regrow during the winter months. The bayberry is dioecious, meaning that both male and female plants are needed to produce its fragrant, waxy berries.

Shade-Loving Plants

Spring



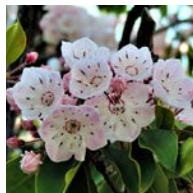
Black Huckleberry | *Gaylussacia baccata* 13 44

This May-blooming shrub produces white, bell-shaped flowers that yield fruit similar to miniature blueberries. Its fall foliage is a spectacular red-orange color.



Hooded Blue Violet | *Viola sororia* 13 31

This perennial, drought tolerant violet spreads in any understory planting, helping to control weeds. Small purple flowers adorn the dense green leaves of this plant from April through August.



Mountain Laurel | *Kalmia latifolia* 14 35

Mountain laurel is an evergreen shrub that bears pink or white blooms in May.

Summer



Common Blackberry | *Rubus allegheniensis* 13 167

A treat for people, insects, and birds, the common blackberry makes a convenient container plant. White flowers in May lead to berries in July and August.



Spotted Geranium | *Geranium maculatum* 14 27

From April to July, small purple flowers adorn this durable ground cover. Deciduous foliage turns brilliant red in the fall.

Fall



Virginia Creeper | *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* 13 31

Often mistaken for poison ivy, Virginia creeper is a rugged vine commonly found throughout New York City. Like its close relative, Boston ivy, it is a climbing plant, often found adorning city walls. Virginia creeper produces a plethora of berries in September that attract migrating birds. Fall foliage includes brilliant shades of red, purple, and orange.



Zigzag Goldenrod | *Solidago flexicaulis*

13  138 

Goldenrod is one of the most important plants for wildlife in New York City. The plant erupts in beautiful blooms from July into September that are beloved by caterpillars, bees, wasps, butterflies and flies, all of which are important food sources for birds, who also enjoy eating goldenrod seeds throughout the winter.

Winter



American Witch Hazel | *Hamamelis virginiana* 13 68

The American witch hazel produces late season blooms between September and December. Its yellow, spider-like flowers appear about the same time as its brilliant, golden fall foliage. These plants are often the last of the native flowers to bloom in our area, ensuring that any late hibernating wildlife has a chance to feed on nectar, pollen, and leaves before winter.



Plant Index

This index lists native and naturalized plants essential to restoring active wildlife communities in New York City. It includes the botanical name, common name, height, spread, and soil requirements as well as light and bloom information for each plant. In addition, the index highlights woody and herbaceous plants consumed by caterpillars—it includes an index value of the number of caterpillars each plant supports and lists the names of the top five. Many of these caterpillars are beautiful in their own right and metamorphose into butterflies and moths worth recognizing. They are all essential food for nesting birds.

The index also spotlights plants that support birds by providing habitat or food in the form of nuts, berries or associated insects. Each plant lists the types of birds it is important for and the number of bird families it attracts. This guide recognizes 15 bird families: finches; chickadees and titmice; sparrows; cardinals and grosbeaks; woodpeckers; orioles; crows and jays; thrushes; wood warblers; nuthatches; mockingbirds and thrashers; wrens; vireos; waxwings; and hummingbirds. Plants with higher numbers will attract a wider range of birds; some birds will only appear with specific plants.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom Time	Color	Bird Groups	Birds Supported															
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	red pine	50 to 80	20 to 25	Average, Sandy	Full Sun	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine	40 to 70	20 to 30	Dry, Acidic	Full Sun	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	eastern white pine	50 to 80	20 to 40	Drained Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	75 to 100	75 to 100	Average	Full Sun	April	Yellow, red	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood	50 to 80	35 to 60	Average	Full Sun	March to April	Red, green	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen	20 to 50	10 to 30	Moist	Full Sun	April	Greenish	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	pin cherry	20 to 35	4 to 20	Average	Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry	50 to 80	30 to 60	Average	Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke cherry	20 to 30	15 to 20	Medium	Full Sun to Shade	April to May	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	common hoptree	15 to 20	15 to 20	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	June	Greenish white	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Quercus alba</i>	northern white oak	50 to 80	50 to 80	Moist	Full Sun	May	Green	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Quercus montana</i>	chestnut oak	50 to 70	50 to 70	Dry to Medium	Full Sun	May	Yellow-green	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak	50 to 70	40 to 60	Medium to Wet	Full Sun	April	Yellow-green	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	dwarf chestnut oak	10 to 15	10 to 15	Dry to Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to May	Yellow	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	50 to 75	50 to 75	Dry to Medium	Full Sun	May	Green	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	pink azalea	3 to 6	4 to 7	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White or Pink	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	Hummingbirds	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea	3 to 5	3 to 5	Moist to Wet	Part Shade	May to July	White or Pink	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	winged sumac	7 to 15	6 to 10	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to August	Greenish-yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac	10 to 15	10 to 15	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	June	Greenish-yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac	15 to 25	20 to 30	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	Green-yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	common dewberry	10 to 15	1 to 15	Dry	Full to Part Sun	April to May	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	3 to 6	6 to 12	Rich, Moist	Sun to Shade	May to June	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	purple-flowering raspberry	3 to 6	6 to 12	Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to August	Purple	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Pennsylvania blackberry	2 to 5	2 to 5	Moist	Full to Part Sun	April to May	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	
<i>Salix discolor</i>	pussy willow	6 to 15	4 to 12	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	Yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens	

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom Time	Color	Bird Groups	Birds Supported														
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow	30 to 60	30 to 60	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	Yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	black elder	5 to 12	5 to 12	Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. canadensis</i>	American black elderberry	5 to 12	5 to 12	Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	White	6	-	-	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	-	Orioles	-	Thrushes	-	Waxwings	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras	30 to 60	25 to 40	Well Drained Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Greenish-yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Smilax glauca</i>	awbrier	15 to 17	10 to 15	Average	Part to Full Shade	June	Yellow-green	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	horsebrier	17 to 20	10 to 15	Moist, Acidic	Part Sun	June	Yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	bladdernut	10 to 15	10 to 20	Dry	Shade	April to May	White	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	arborvitae	20 to 40	10 to 15	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock	40 to 70	25 to 35	Moist	Part Shade to Full Sun	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	60 to 80	40 to 70	Moist	Full Sun	March to April	Reddish-green	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	6 to 12	8 to 12	Wet Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	May	White or Pinkish	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	early lowbush blueberry	>2	>2	Drained Soil	Fun Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Red	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	deerberry	3 to 6	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to June	Greenish-white	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	mapleleaf viburnum	3 to 6	2 to 4	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	smooth blackhaw	12 to 15	6 to 12	Dry	Full to Part Shade	May to June	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Viburnum rafinesqueanum</i>	downy arrow wood	5 to 8	5 to 6	Alkaline, Drought	Part Shade to Shade	May to June	White	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	summer grape	25 to 35	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Yellow-green	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	fox grape	15 to 20	15 to 20	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Greenish	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape	36 to 70	70 to 75	Average	Sun to Shade	May to June	White, yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	frost grape	15 to 20	70 to 75	Average	Sun to Shade	May to June	White, yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom Time	Color	Bird Groups	Birds Supported														
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod	2 to 8	1 to 2	Dry, Average, Sandy	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to November	Yellow	13	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	-	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	showy goldenrod	2 to 3	2 to 3	Dry	Full Sun	July to September	Yellow	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	bog goldenrod	2 to 5	2 to 4	Acidic, Wet, Well Drained	Full Sun to Part Shade	August to October	Yellow	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	elm-leaf goldenrod	1 to 3	1 to 3	Med Moisture, Well Drained	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to October	Yellow	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	broadfruit burr-reed	3 to 10	1 to 3	Moist	Full Sun	August to October	Yellow brown	10	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	-	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	-	Waxwings	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	saltwater cord grass	4 to 7	4 to 7	Average, Wet	Sun	August to October	Brown	6	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	-	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	big cord grass	3 to 10	4 to 7	Moist	Full Sun	August to October	Yellow brown	6	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	-	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	freshwater cord grass	4 to 7	4 to 7	Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to August	Yellow brown	7	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	Nuthatches	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	slender wedgescale	1 to 3	1 to 2	Moist, Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to June	Green	6	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	-	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Sphenopholis nitida</i>	shiny wedgescale	3	1 to 2	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to June	Green, brown	6	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	-	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Sphenopholis pennsylvanica</i>	swamp wedgescale	4	1 to 2	Wet	Sun	March to July	Green, brown	6	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	-	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Sporobolus compositus</i>	head-like dropseed	3	1 to 2	Medium to Dry	Sun	August to October	Green, brown	6	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	-	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Stylosanthes biflora</i>	side-beak pencil-flower	>1	>1	Average, Slightly Acidic, Infertile	Full to Part Sun	May to September	Yellow	6	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	-	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	heart leaved aster	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average	Full to Part Sun	August to September	Blue	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Symphotrichum dumosum</i>	bushy aster	1 to 3	>1	Moist, Sandy	Full Sun to Part Shade	August to October	White	7	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	Nuthatches	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	heath aster	1 to 3	1 to 2	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	August to October	White	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	smoothe aster	2 to 4	1 to 2	Dry med, Well Drained Soil	Full Sun	September to October	Violet to purple rays	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i>	lance leaved aster	1 to 5	1 to 2	Average, Moist	Sun to Part Shade	July to October	White, yellow	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i>	frostweed aster	2 to 4	2 to 4	Moist	Full to Part Sun	August to October	White	7	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	Nuthatches	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Symphotrichum puniceum</i>	purple-stem aster	6 to 8	2 to 3	Wet	Full Sun	August to September	Violet-blue	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Symphotrichum racemosum</i>	small white aster	1 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Full Sun	August to October	White	7	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	Nuthatches	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-
<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	seaside aster	1 to 3	1 to 3	Average, Alkaline	Part to Full Shade	June to October	White	14	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	Mockingbirds & Thrashers	Nuthatches	Orioles	Sparrows	Thrushes	Vireos	Waxwings	Wood Warblers	Woodpeckers	Wrens
<i>Symphotrichum urophyllum</i>	white arrowleaf aster	1 to 4	1 to 2	Dry, Sandy	Sun to Part Shade	August to October	White	7	Cardinals & Grosbeaks	Chickadees & Titmice	Crows & Jays	Finches	-	-	Nuthatches	-	Sparrows	-	-	-	-	Woodpeckers	-

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported				
<i>Acer negundo</i>	boxelder	295	30 to 50	30 to 50	Medium to Wet	Full Sun	March to April	Greenish-yellow	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Callosamia promethea</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	295	40 to 70	30 to 50	Medium to Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	Red	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Callosamia promethea</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	295	50 to 80	35 to 70	Medium to Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	March	Greenish-yellow	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Callosamia promethea</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	295	40 to 80	30 to 60	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April	Greenish	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Callosamia promethea</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Aesculus flava</i>	yellow buckeye	34	50 to 75	30 to 50	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Yellow	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>	<i>Epiglaea decliva</i>
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut	34	50 to 75	30 to 50	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>	<i>Epiglaea decliva</i>
<i>Alnus incana</i>	gray alder	261	15 to 25	15 to 25	Wet Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	March	Purplish-brown	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>
<i>Alnus incana subsp. rug</i>	speckled alder	261	15 to 25	15 to 25	Wet Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	March	Purplish-brown	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	hazel alder	261	10 to 20	8 to 15	Wet Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	Brownish-yellow	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	common serviceberry	124	15 to 25	15 to 25	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	White	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Amelanchier arborea var. arborea</i>	common serviceberry	124	15 to 25	15 to 25	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	White	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canadian serviceberry	124	25 to 30	15 to 20	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch	410	60 to 75	60 to 75	Moist	Full Sun	April	Brown	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Paonias myops</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Betula lenta</i>	sweet birch	410	70 to 80	40 to 55	Moist	Full Sun	April	Brown	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Paonias myops</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	410	40 to 70	40 to 60	Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Brown-green	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Paonias myops</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	paper birch	410	50 to 70	25 to 50	Moist	Part Shade	March to April	Yellow	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Paonias myops</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	gray birch	410	20 to 40	10 to 20	Medium to Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	April	Yellow	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Paonias myops</i>	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper	6	25 to 40	5 to 10	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	July	Orange, scarlet	<i>Psychomorpha epimenis</i>	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	<i>Paratreia plebeja</i>	<i>Ceratonia undulosa</i>	<i>Orgyia leucostigma</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	78	20 to 35	20 to 35	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	February	White-green	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory	238	50 to 80	30 to 50	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Green	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Citheronia regalis</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory	238	50 to 80	25 to 40	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Yellowish-green	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Citheronia regalis</i>
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	238	70 to 90	50 to 70	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Greenish-yellow	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Citheronia regalis</i>
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	mockernut hickory	238	60 to 80	40 to 60	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Yellowish-green	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Citheronia regalis</i>
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut	126	50 to 75	50 to 75	Moist	Full Sun	June	Yellowish-white	<i>Actias luna</i>	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>	<i>Synchlora aerata</i>	<i>Euclea delphinii</i>
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	southern catalpa	8	30 to 60	20 to 40	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White with purple	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	<i>Ceratonia catalpae</i>	<i>Nematocampa resistaria</i>	<i>Papaipema nebris</i>
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	northern catalpa	8	40 to 70	20 to 50	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White with purple	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	<i>Ceratonia catalpae</i>	<i>Nematocampa resistaria</i>	<i>Papaipema nebris</i>
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	48	3 to 4	3 to 5	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to July	White or Pink	<i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>	<i>Celastrina serotina</i>	<i>Acronicta lepusculina</i>	<i>Lithacodes fiskeanus</i>	<i>Apodrepanulatrix liberaria</i>
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet	9	15 to 20	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Greenish white	<i>Samia cynthia</i>	<i>Tetracis cachexiata</i>	<i>Antepione thisoaria</i>	<i>Acharia stimulea</i>	<i>Herpetogramma thestealis</i>
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	common hackberry	44	40 to 60	40 to 60	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Green	<i>Automeris io</i>	<i>Feralia jocosca</i>	<i>Campaea perlata</i>	<i>Patalene olyzonaria</i>	<i>Hydriomena renunciata</i>
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush	23	5 to 12	4 to 8	Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	June	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>	<i>Citheronia regalis</i>	<i>Callosamia promethea</i>	<i>Darapsa versicolor</i>	<i>Cerma cerintha</i>
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud	23	20 to 30	25 to 35	Med Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April	Pink	<i>Papilio troilus</i>	<i>Automeris io</i>	<i>Desmia funeralis</i>	<i>Lophocampa maculata</i>	<i>Cenopis directana</i>
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	14	30 to 50	30 to 40	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Eacles imperialis</i>	<i>Callophrys gryneus</i>	<i>Digrammia continuata</i>	<i>Macaria multilineata</i>	<i>Macaria distribuaria</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	sweet fern	66	2 to 8	4 to 8	Well Drained Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Yellowish green	<i>Automeris io</i> <i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Sphinx gordius</i> <i>Catocala badia</i> <i>Catocala antinympa</i>
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternatleaf dogwood	129	15 to 25	20 to 32	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	Yellowish-white	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood	129	6 to 12	6 to 12	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	Yellowish-white	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	129	15 to 30	15 to 30	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	gray dogwood	129	10 to 15	10 to 15	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	roundleaf dogwood	129	3 to 13	8 to 12	Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut	140	10 to 16	8 to 13	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to May	Brown-red	<i>Actias luna</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Paonias myops</i> <i>Amorpha juglandis</i>
<i>Crataegus calpodendron</i>	pear hawthorn	173	20 to 30	20 to 35	Average, Moist	Full Sun	May to June	White	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Crataegus coccinioides</i>	Kansas hawthorn	173	20 to 30	20 to 35	Moist	Full Sun	May	White	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn	173	20 to 30	20 to 35	Moist	Full Sun	May	White	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Crataegus intricata</i>	Copenhagen hawthorn	173	20 to 30	20 to 40	Average, Alkaline, Drought	Full Sun to Part Shade	May	White	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	waxyfruit hawthorn	173	20 to 30	20 to 40	Average, Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	May	White	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	northern bush honeysuckle	4	2 to 3	2 to 4	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	Yellow	<i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Harrisimemna trisignata</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Sphinx kalmiae</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon	43	35 to 60	25 to 35	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White to greenish yellow	<i>Actias luna</i> <i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Automeris io</i>
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	eastern leatherwood	2	4 to 6	4 to 6	Wet	Part Shade to Full Shade	March to April	Pale lemon yellow	<i>Metrea osteonalis</i> <i>Harrisimemna trisignata</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Eubotrys racemosa</i>	swamp doghobble	6	10 to 12	2 to 4	Moist	Part Shade	March to September	White	<i>Catocala gracilis</i> <i>Lithophane viridipallens</i> <i>Callophrys henrici</i> <i>Cenopis directana</i> <i>Phlogophora periculosa</i>
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	American strawberry-bush	17	4 to 6	4 to 6	Moist	Part Shade	May to June	Green-yellow	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Yponomeuta multipunctella</i> <i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i> <i>Yponomeuta padella</i> <i>Herpetogramma thestealis</i>
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	135	50 to 80	40 to 80	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Yellowish-green	<i>Actias luna</i> <i>Limenitis arthemis</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash	149	60 to 80	60 to 80	Moist	Full Sun	April to May	Purple	<i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i>
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	black ash	149	40 to 50	20 to 35	Acid, Wet	Full Sun	May	Purple	<i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i>
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	149	50 to 70	35 to 50	Medium	Full Sun	April to May	Purple	<i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i>
<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i>	creeping snowberry	2	>2	1 to 2	Moist	Shade	May to June	White	<i>Aroga argutiola</i> <i>Rhopobota naevana</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Gaultheria procumben</i>	eastern teaberry	2	>1	1 to 2	Moist	Shade	June to July	White	<i>Aroga argutiola</i> <i>Rhopobota naevana</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry	44	1 to 3	1 to 3	Average, Sandy	Sun to Shade	May to July	White	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> <i>Limenitis archippus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Chrysanympha formosa</i>
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honey locust	39	60 to 80	60 to 80	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Greenish-yellow	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Heliomata cycladata</i> <i>Catocala innubens</i>
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky coffeetree	3	60 to 80	40 to 55	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Greenish-white	<i>Sphingicampa bicolor</i> <i>Hyphantria cunea</i> <i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	American witch hazel	68	15 to 20	15 to 20	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	October to December	Yellow	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Pyreferra ceromatica</i> <i>Pyreferra hesperidago</i> <i>Nola triquetrana</i> <i>Acronicta falcula</i>
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut	137	75 to 100	75 to 100	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Yellowish-green	<i>Actias luna</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>
<i>Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana</i>	eastern red cedar	40	30 to 65	8 to 25	Moist	Full Sun	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Callophrys gryneus</i> <i>Aethes rutilana</i> <i>Patalene olyzonaria</i> <i>Thera juniperata</i>
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel	35	5 to 15	5 to 15	Moist	Part Shade	May	Rose-white	<i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Sphinx kalmiae</i> <i>Coranarta luteola</i> <i>Probole nepisaria</i> <i>Cenopis karacana</i>
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush	12	6 to 12	6 to 12	Medium	Full Sun to Part Shade	March	Greenish yellow	<i>Papilio troilus</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Acharia stimulea</i>
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	34	60 to 80	40 to 60	Moist	Full Sun	April to May	Yellow green	<i>Actias luna</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree	19	60 to 90	30 to 50	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Yellow with orange	<i>Papilio troilus</i> , <i>Actias luna</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Papilio glaucus</i> , <i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	limber honeysuckle	39	8 to 15	3 to 6	Dry	Shade	May to June	Red, pink	<i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Hemaris thysbe</i> , <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> , <i>Hyles lineata</i> , <i>Alucita adriendenis</i>
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	post oak	521	35 to 50	35 to 50	Dry to Medium	Full Sun	April	Green	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> , <i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i> , <i>Citheronia regalis</i> , <i>Limenitis archippus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak	521	50 to 60	50 to 60	Dry to Medium	Full Sun	April to May	Green	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i> , <i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i> , <i>Citheronia regalis</i> , <i>Limenitis archippus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i>
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	pink azalea	55	3 to 6	4 to 7	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White or Pink	<i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Callosamia promethea</i> , <i>Polygonia faunus</i> , <i>Hyles lineata</i> , <i>Darapsa versicolor</i>
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea	55	3 to 5	3 to 5	Moist to Wet	Part Shade	May to July	White or Pink	<i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Callosamia promethea</i> , <i>Polygonia faunus</i> , <i>Hyles lineata</i> , <i>Darapsa versicolor</i>
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> var. <i>aromatica</i>	fragrant sumac	52	1 to 2	6 to 8	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Greenish-yellow	<i>Actias luna</i> , <i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Citheronia regalis</i> , <i>Paectes oculatrix</i> , <i>Eutelia pulcherrima</i>
<i>Rhus copallinum</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	winged sumac	52	5 to 7	6 to 10	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to August	Greenish-yellow	<i>Actias luna</i> , <i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Citheronia regalis</i> , <i>Paectes oculatrix</i> , <i>Eutelia pulcherrima</i>
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac	52	10 to 15	10 to 15	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	June	Greenish-yellow	<i>Actias luna</i> , <i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Citheronia regalis</i> , <i>Paectes oculatrix</i> , <i>Eutelia pulcherrima</i>
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac	52	15 to 25	20 to 30	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	Greenish-yellow	<i>Actias luna</i> , <i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Citheronia regalis</i> , <i>Paectes oculatrix</i> , <i>Eutelia pulcherrima</i>
<i>Rosa carolina</i> L. subsp. <i>carolina</i>	eastern pasture rose	130	6 to 8	5 to 7	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Soft pink	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Rosa nitida</i>	shining rose	130	1 to 3	4 to 6	Moist	Full Sun	June to September	Pink	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose	130	3 to 6	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun	June to July	Pink	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	climbing prairie rose	130	8 to 10	6 to 8	Moist	Shade	June	Pink	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	virginia rose	130	4 to 6	6 to 8	Moist	Shade	June to August	Pink, yellow, purple	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	common blackberry	167	3 to 6	6 to 12	Rich, Moist	Sun to Shade	June	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus canadensis</i>	smooth blackberry	167	2 to 10	6 to 12	Rich, Moist	Sun to Shade	June to July	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>	sand blackberry	167	>1	1 to 6	Rich, Moist	Sun to Shade	April to June	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	common dewberry	167	10 to 15	1 to 15	Dry	Full to Part Sun	April to May	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus hispida</i>	swamp dewberry	167	1 to 3	1 to 3	Rich, Moist	Sun to Shade	June to September	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> subsp. <i>strigosus</i>	American red raspberry	167	3 to 9	3 to 9	Rich, Moist	Sun to Shade	April to May	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	167	3 to 6	6 to 12	Rich, Moist	Sun to Shade	May to June	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Pennsylvania blackberry	167	2 to 5	2 to 5	Moist	Full to Part Sun	April to May	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Rubus setosus</i>	bristly blackberry	167	2 to 5	2 to 5	Moist to Dry	Sun to Shade	April to May	White	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
<i>Salix candida</i>	sageleaf willow	431	12 to 40	8 to 12	Moist	Full Sun	April to June	Yellow	<i>Limenitis archippus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Polygonia faunus</i> , <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i>
<i>Salix discolor</i>	pussy willow	431	6 to 15	4 to 12	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	Yellow	<i>Limenitis archippus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Polygonia faunus</i> , <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i>
<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Missouri River willow	431	6 to 22	3 to 5	Moist	Full Sun	April to May	Yellow	<i>Limenitis archippus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Polygonia faunus</i> , <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i>
<i>Salix humilis</i> var. <i>tristis</i>	prairie willow	431	1 to 10	1 to 3	Dry	Full Sun	April to May	Yellow	<i>Limenitis archippus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Polygonia faunus</i> , <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i>
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow	431	30 to 60	30 to 60	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	March to April	Yellow	<i>Limenitis archippus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Polygonia faunus</i> , <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i>
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American black elderberry	37	5 to 12	5 to 12	Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> , <i>Hyles lineata</i> , <i>Epicallima argenticinctella</i> , <i>Hymenia perspectalis</i>
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras	31	30 to 60	25 to 40	Well Drained Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Greenish-yellow	<i>Papilio troilus</i> , <i>Papilio glaucus</i> , <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> , <i>Eacles imperialis</i> , <i>Citheronia regalis</i>
<i>Smilax pulverulenta</i>	downy carrionflower	17	10 to 15	10 to 15	Average	Part Shade	April to May	Green	<i>Pseudothyris sepulchralis</i> , <i>Phosphila miseloides</i> , <i>Lithophane viridipallens</i> , <i>Choristoneura parallela</i> , <i>Phyprosopus callitrichoides</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	meadowsweet	95	3 to 4	5 to 7	Moist	Full Sun	June to August	White	<i>Automeris io</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i> <i>Sympistis piffardi</i> <i>Phragmatobia lineata</i>
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	steepleshub	95	2 to 4	3 to 5	Medium to Wet	Full Sun	July to September	Pink	<i>Automeris io</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i> <i>Sympistis piffardi</i> <i>Phragmatobia lineata</i>
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	bladdernut	2	10 to 15	10 to 20	Dry	Shade	April to May	White	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i> <i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canada yew	7	40 to 70	25 to 25	Moist	Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Hyphantria cunea</i> <i>Cladara limitaria</i> <i>Clepsis consimilana</i> <i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	arborvitae	46	20 to 40	10 to 15	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Automeris io</i> <i>Ferialia jocosa</i> <i>Campaea perlata</i> <i>Patalene olzonaria</i> <i>Hydriomena renunciata</i>
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood	160	50 to 80	30 to 50	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	June	Pale yellow	<i>Polygonia interrogatilis</i> <i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i>
<i>Tilia americana var. heterophylla</i>	American basswood	160	50 to 80	30 to 60	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	June	Pale yellow	<i>Polygonia interrogatilis</i> <i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Papilio glaucus</i> <i>Citheronia regalis</i>
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock	109	40 to 70	25 to 35	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Ferialia comstocki</i> <i>Campaea perlata</i> <i>Xanthorhoe labradorensis</i> <i>Euchlaena madusaria</i>
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	201	60 to 80	40 to 70	Moist	Full Sun	March to April	Reddish-green	<i>Polygonia interrogatilis</i> <i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> <i>Xanthotype sospeta</i>
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	lowbush blueberry	295	>2	>2	Dry	Shade	May	White	<i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Polygonia faunus</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i>
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	295	6 to 12	8 to 12	Wet Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	May	White or Pinkish	<i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Polygonia faunus</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i>
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	cranberry	295	>1	3 to 4	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Pink	<i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Polygonia faunus</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i>
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	early lowbush blueberry	295	>2	>2	Drained Soil	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	Red	<i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Polygonia faunus</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i>
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	deerberry	295	3 to 6	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to June	Greenish-white	<i>Limnitis arthemis</i> <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Polygonia faunus</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i>
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	mapleleaf viburnum	115	3 to 6	2 to 4	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Agriopodes fallax</i>
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	southern arrow wood	115	6 to 10	6 to 10	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Agriopodes fallax</i>
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	hobblebush	115	3 to 6	5 to 6	Dry, Sandy	Part Shade to Full Shade	May to June	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Agriopodes fallax</i>
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	blackhaw	115	12 to 15	6 to 12	Dry	Full Sun to Part Shade	May to June	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Agriopodes fallax</i>
<i>Viburnum rafinesqueanum</i>	downy arrow wood	115	3 to 6	5 to 6	Alkaline, Drought	Part Sun to Shade	May to June	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Agriopodes fallax</i>
<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>	southern arrow wood	115	6 to 10	6 to 10	Average, Acidic	Sun to Shade	May to June	White	<i>Eacles imperialis</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Agriopodes fallax</i>
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	summer grape	75	25 to 35	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Yellow-green	<i>Alypia octomaculata</i> <i>Eumorpha achemon</i> <i>Eumorpha pandorus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Sphecodina abbottii</i>
<i>Vitis aestivalis var. aestivalis</i>	summer grape	75	25 to 35	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Yellow-green	<i>Alypia octomaculata</i> <i>Eumorpha achemon</i> <i>Eumorpha pandorus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Sphecodina abbottii</i>
<i>Vitis aestivalis var. bicolor</i>	summer grape	75	25 to 35	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Yellow-green	<i>Alypia octomaculata</i> <i>Eumorpha achemon</i> <i>Eumorpha pandorus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Sphecodina abbottii</i>
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	fox grape	75	15 to 20	15 to 20	Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Greenish	<i>Alypia octomaculata</i> <i>Eumorpha achemon</i> <i>Eumorpha pandorus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Sphecodina abbottii</i>
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape	75	36 to 70	70 to 75	Average	Sun to Shade	May to June	White, yellow	<i>Alypia octomaculata</i> <i>Eumorpha achemon</i> <i>Eumorpha pandorus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Sphecodina abbottii</i>
<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	frost grape	75	15 to 20	70 to 75	Average	Sun to Shade	May to June	White, yellow	<i>Alypia octomaculata</i> <i>Eumorpha achemon</i> <i>Eumorpha pandorus</i> <i>Antheraea polyphemus</i> <i>Sphecodina abbottii</i>
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	wisteria	18	10 to 25	4 to 8	Med Moist	Full Sun	May to June	Lilac blue	<i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> <i>Urbanus proteus</i> <i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> <i>Automeris io</i> <i>Epargyreus clarus</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Acalypha gracilens</i>	slender threeseed mercury	5	1 to 3	>1	Average, Sandy Soils	Full to Part Sun	May to October	Red	<i>Scopula limboundata</i> , <i>Diaphania hyalinata</i> , <i>Orthonama obstipata</i> , <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , <i>Acharia stimulea</i>
<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	common threeseed mercury	5	1 to 2	>1	Dis-turbed Soils	Full to Part Sun	June to October	Copper	<i>Scopula limboundata</i> , <i>Diaphania hyalinata</i> , <i>Orthonama obstipata</i> , <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , <i>Acharia stimulea</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	18	2 to 3	2 to 3	Average, Dry	Full Sun	June to September	White	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Agrotis stigmosa</i> , <i>Pseudorthodes vecors</i> , <i>Heliothis phloxiphaga</i> , <i>Agrotis volubilis</i>
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	white baneberry	4	1 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Part Shade to Full	May to June	White	<i>Celastrina neglectamajor</i> , <i>Celastrina neglecta</i> , <i>Eupithecia s trattonata</i> , <i>Eupithecia cimicifugata</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	black baneberry	4	4 to 6	2 to 4	Moist	Part Shade to Full Shade	June to July	White	<i>Celastrina neglectamajor</i> , <i>Celastrina neglecta</i> , <i>Eupithecia strattonata</i> , <i>Eupithecia cimicifugata</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Actaea racemosa var. racemosa</i>	black bugbane	4	4 to 6	2 to 4	Moist	Part Shade to Full Shade	June to July	White	<i>Celastrina neglectamajor</i> , <i>Celastrina neglecta</i> , <i>Eupithecia strattonata</i> , <i>Eupithecia cimicifugata</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	yellow giant hyssop	3	4 to 6	1 to 3	Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to September	Green yellow	<i>Diachrysis balluca</i> , <i>Acronicta radcliffei</i> , <i>Celastrina neglecta</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	white snakeroot	4	3 to 5	2 to 4	Average, Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	September to November	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> , <i>Samia cynthia</i> , <i>Condica vecors</i> , <i>Melanchra adjuncta</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Ageratina altissima var. altissima</i>	white snakeroot	4	3 to 5	2 to 4	Average, Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	September to November	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> , <i>Samia cynthia</i> , <i>Condica vecors</i> , <i>Melanchra adjuncta</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Ageratina aromatica</i>	lesser snakeroot	4	1 to 3	1 to 3	Dry, Average	Part Sun to Part Shade	July to November	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> , <i>Samia cynthia</i> , <i>Condica vecors</i> , <i>Melanchra adjuncta</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Ageratina aromatica var. aromatica</i>	lesser snakeroot	4	1 to 3	1 to 3	Dry, Average	Part Sun to Part Shade	July to November	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> , <i>Samia cynthia</i> , <i>Condica vecors</i> , <i>Melanchra adjuncta</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Alopecurus aequalis Sobol. var. aequalis</i>	foxtail grass	4	1 to 3	>1	Dry	Sun	May to July	White, yellow	<i>Elasmopalpus lignosella</i> , <i>Apterona helicoidella</i> , <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> , <i>Chrysoteuchia topiaria</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	false indigo	21	4 to 12	6 to 12	Average, Moist	Full Sun	April to June	Purple	<i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Achalarus lyciades</i> , <i>Dasylophia anguina</i> , <i>Thorybes pylades</i> , <i>Catocala consors</i>
<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	American hogpeanut	5	2 to 8	8 to 12	Moist, Sandy	Full to Part Sun	July to September	Pink, pruple	<i>Pyrisitia lisa</i> , <i>Brenthia pavonacella</i> , <i>Urbanus proteus</i> , <i>Epargyreus clarus</i> , <i>Stilbosis tesquella</i>
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	western pearly everlasting	8	1 to 3	>1	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full to Part Sun	July to August	White	<i>Cingilia catenaria</i> , <i>Vanessa cardui</i> , <i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> , <i>Tebenna gnaphaliella</i> , <i>Hellinsia pectodactylus</i>
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bushy bluestem	14	4 to 6	2 to 3	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	September to November	Purplish-red	<i>Cercyonis pegala</i> , <i>Atrytone arogos</i> , <i>Anatrytone logan</i> , <i>Hesperia metea</i> , <i>Mocis texana</i>
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broom sedge bluestem	14	3 to 6	2 to 3	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	September to November	Purplish-red	<i>Cercyonis pegala</i> , <i>Atrytone arogos</i> , <i>Anatrytone logan</i> , <i>Hesperia metea</i> , <i>Mocis texana</i>
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canadian anemone	2	1 to 2	2 to 3	Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to June	White	<i>Loscopia velata</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	candle anemone	2	1 to 2	1 to 2	Dry, Sandy	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to July	Green	<i>Loscopia velata</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	wood anemone	2	>1	1 to 2	Average	Shade	April to June	White	<i>Loscopia velata</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Anemone quinquefolia var. quinquefolia</i>	nightcaps	2	>1	1 to 2	Average	Shade	April to June	White	<i>Loscopia velata</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	tall thimbleweed	2	1 to 2	1 to 2	Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White	<i>Loscopia velata</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Anemone virginiana var. virginiana</i>	tall thimbleweed	2	1 to 2	1 to 2	Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	April to May	White	<i>Loscopia velata</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Antennaria hoWellii</i>	hoWell's pussytoes	6	1 to 2	>1	Dry	Full to Part Sun	April to June	White	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> , <i>Telethusia ovalis</i> , <i>Pyrausta unifascialis</i> , <i>Eutricopis nexilis</i> , <i>Depressariodes canella</i>
<i>Antennaria parlinii</i>	parlin's pussytoes	6	>1	>1	Dry, Sandy	Full to Part Shade	April to June	White	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> , <i>Telethusia ovalis</i> , <i>Pyrausta unifascialis</i> , <i>Eutricopis nexilis</i> , <i>Depressariodes canella</i>
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	red columbine	12	>1	>1	Average to Moist	Shade	March to July	Red	<i>Papaipema leucostigma</i> , <i>Erynnis baptisiae</i> , <i>Pyrrhia cilisca</i> , <i>Pyrrhia exprimens</i> , <i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>
<i>Aquilegia canadensis 'Corbett'</i>	red columbine	12	1 to 2	1 to 2	Average, Moist	Shade	March to July	Yellow	<i>Papaipema leucostigma</i> , <i>Erynnis baptisiae</i> , <i>Pyrrhia cilisca</i> , <i>Pyrrhia exprimens</i> , <i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>
<i>Aquilegia canadensis 'Little Lanterns'</i>	red columbine	12	1 to 2	1 to 2	Average, Moist	Shade	March to July	Red	<i>Papaipema leucostigma</i> , <i>Erynnis baptisiae</i> , <i>Pyrrhia cilisca</i> , <i>Pyrrhia exprimens</i> , <i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla	7	1 to 2	1 to 2	Average, Loose Soils	Part Shade	May to June	White	<i>Celastrina serotina</i> , <i>Celastrina lucia</i> , <i>Celastrina neglecta</i> , <i>Amorbia humerosana</i> , <i>Dichomeris juncidella</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	Virginia snakeroot	1	1 to 2	>1	Dry	Shade	April to June	Yellow, purple	<i>Battus philenor</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	lancheaf tickseed	5	1 to 2	1 to 2	Dry	Full Sun	May to July	Yellow	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Pleuroprucha insularia</i> <i>Tornos scolopacinaris</i> <i>Agonopterix atrodorsella</i> <i>Suleima helianthana</i>
<i>Crotalaria sagittalis</i>	arrowhead rattlebox	8	>1	>1	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	July to September	Yellow	<i>Phoebis sennae</i> <i>Erynnis baptisiae</i> <i>Utetheisa ornatrix</i> <i>Amyna axis</i> <i>Callophrys irus</i>
<i>Cyperus echinatus</i>	globe flatsedge	6	1 to 4	>1	Average	Sun to Shade	July to October	Yellow green	<i>Euphyes vestris</i> <i>Diploschizia impigritella</i> <i>Dasychira cinnamomea</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <i>Bactra verutana</i>
<i>Cyperus filicinus</i>	fern flatsedge	6	2 to 3	>1	Dry	Sun	July to October	Yellow green	<i>Euphyes vestris</i> <i>Diploschizia impigritella</i> <i>Dasychira cinnamomea</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <i>Bactra verutana</i>
<i>Cyperus flavescens</i>	yellow flatsedge	6	1 to 2	>1	Moist	Sun	July to October	Yellow green	<i>Euphyes vestris</i> <i>Diploschizia impigritella</i> <i>Dasychira cinnamomea</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <i>Bactra verutana</i>
<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i>	Great Plains flatsedge	6	1 to 2	>1	Dry, Sandy	Sun	July to October	Yellow green	<i>Euphyes vestris</i> <i>Diploschizia impigritella</i> <i>Dasychira cinnamomea</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <i>Bactra verutana</i>
<i>Cyperus lupulinus subsp. macilentus</i>	Great Plains flatsedge	6	1 to 2	>1	Dry, Sandy	Sun	July to October	Yellow green	<i>Euphyes vestris</i> <i>Diploschizia impigritella</i> <i>Dasychira cinnamomea</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <i>Bactra verutana</i>
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	strawcolored flatsedge	6	1 to 3	>1	Moist, Sandy	Sun	July to October	Yellow green	<i>Euphyes vestris</i> <i>Diploschizia impigritella</i> <i>Dasychira cinnamomea</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <i>Bactra verutana</i>
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	eastern hayscented fern	5	1 to 2	2 to 3	Moist	Part Shade to Full	Non-Flowering	Non-Flowering	<i>Callopietria mollissima</i> <i>Cingilia catenaria</i> <i>Actebia fennica</i> <i>Olethreutes appendiceum</i> <i>Guenaria similaria</i>
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	crested woodfern	4	1 to 2	1 to 3	Moist	Part Shade to Shade	Non-Flowering	Non-Flowering	<i>Fagitana littera</i> <i>Sthenopsis auratus</i> <i>Korscheltellus gracilis</i> <i>Guenaria similaria</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	intermediate woodfern	4	1 to 3	1 to 3	Moist, Average	Part to Full Shade	Non-Flowering	Non-Flowering	<i>Fagitana littera</i> <i>Sthenopsis auratus</i> <i>Korscheltellus gracilis</i> <i>Guenaria similaria</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	marginal woodfern	4	1 to 2	1 to 2	Moist, Average	Part to Full Shade	Non-Flowering	Non-Flowering	<i>Fagitana littera</i> <i>Sthenopsis auratus</i> <i>Korscheltellus gracilis</i> <i>Guenaria similaria</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Eleocharis elliptica</i>	elliptic spikerush	5	1 to 3	>1	Moist	Sun	July to September	Brown	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> <i>Parapoynx allionealis</i> <i>Elophila oblitalis</i> <i>Thoepetis forbesellus</i> <i>Donacaula dispersella</i>
<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i>	bald spikerush	5	1 to 3	>1	Moist	Sun	July to September	Brown	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> <i>Parapoynx allionealis</i> <i>Elophila oblitalis</i> <i>Thoepetis forbesellus</i> <i>Donacaula dispersella</i>
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	dwarf spikerush	5	>1	>1	Moist	Part Sun	July to August	White	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> <i>Parapoynx allionealis</i> <i>Elophila oblitalis</i> <i>Thoepetis forbesellus</i> <i>Donacaula dispersella</i>
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>	beaked spikerush	5	1 to 5	>1	Moist, Alkaline	Sun to Part Shade	August to October	Brown	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> <i>Parapoynx allionealis</i> <i>Elophila oblitalis</i> <i>Thoepetis forbesellus</i> <i>Donacaula dispersella</i>
<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>	onescale spikerush	5	1 to 3	>1	Moist	Sun to Part Shade	June to August	Brown	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> <i>Parapoynx allionealis</i> <i>Elophila oblitalis</i> <i>Thoepetis forbesellus</i> <i>Donacaula dispersella</i>
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	purpleleaf willowherb	32	1 to 4	1 to 2	Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to October	White	<i>Hyles lineata</i> <i>Eustroma semiatrata</i> <i>Anticlea multiferata</i> <i>Spargania luctuata</i> <i>Proserpinus flavofasciata</i>
<i>Epilobium leptophyllum</i>	bog willowherb	32	2 to 3	1 to 2	Moist	Part Shade	June to August	White	<i>Hyles lineata</i> <i>Eustroma semiatrata</i> <i>Anticlea multiferata</i> <i>Spargania luctuata</i> <i>Proserpinus flavofasciata</i>
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	eastern daisy fleabane	20	2 to 4	>1	Average, Moist	Full to Part Sun	June to October	Yellow	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Hyles lineata</i> <i>Leuconycta diptheroides</i> <i>Schinia obscurata</i> <i>Schinia lynx</i>
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia fleabane	20	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	April to June	White	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Hyles lineata</i> <i>Leuconycta diptheroides</i> <i>Schinia obscurata</i> <i>Schinia lynx</i>
<i>Eryngium aquaticum</i>	rattlesnakemaster	3	3 to 4	1 to 3	Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	September to October	White	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i> <i>Udea rubigalis</i> <i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Eryngium aquaticum var. aquaticum</i>	rattlesnakemaster	3	3 to 4	1 to 3	Wet	Full Sun to Part Shade	September to October	White	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i> <i>Udea rubigalis</i> <i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>	tall thoroughwort	35	2 to 6	2 to 3	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full to Part Sun	August to October	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> <i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Schizura concinna</i> <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	hyssopleaf thoroughwort	35	2 to 4	1 to 2	Average	Full to Part Sun	August to October	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> <i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Schizura concinna</i> <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset	35	2 to 6	3 to 4	Average, Moist Soils	Full to Part Sun	July to September	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> <i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Schizura concinna</i> <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	roundleaf thoroughwort	35	1 to 3	2 to 4	Moist	Full Sun	August to October	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> <i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Schizura concinna</i> <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium var. ovatum</i>	roundleaf thoroughwort	35	1 to 3	2 to 4	Moist	Full Sun	July to October	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> <i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Schizura concinna</i> <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i> var. <i>rotundifolium</i>	roundleaf thoroughwort	35	1 to 3	2 to 4	Moist	Full Sun	July to August	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Schizura concinna</i> , <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> , <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	lateflowering thoroughwort	35	2 to 5	1 to 2	Average	Full to Part Sun	September to November	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Schizura concinna</i> , <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> , <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>
<i>Eupatorium sessilifolium</i>	upland boneset	35	2 to 5	1 to 2	Average	Part Sun	July to October	White	<i>Haploa clymene</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Schizura concinna</i> , <i>Carmenta pyralidiformis</i> , <i>Schinia gracilenta</i>
<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>	slender goldentop	6	2 to 4	1 to 2	Moist	Full Sun	July to October	Yellow	<i>Cucullia florea</i> , <i>Condica videns</i> , <i>Epiblema scudderiana</i> , <i>Pelochrista cataclystiana</i> , <i>Epiblema desertana</i>
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	flat-top goldentop	6	2 to 4	1 to 2	Moist	Full Sun	July to September	Yellow	<i>Cucullia florea</i> , <i>Condica videns</i> , <i>Epiblema scudderiana</i> , <i>Pelochrista cataclystiana</i> , <i>Epiblema desertana</i>
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> var. <i>graminifolia</i>	flat-top goldentop	6	2 to 4	1 to 2	Moist	Full Sun	July to September	Yellow	<i>Cucullia florea</i> , <i>Condica videns</i> , <i>Epiblema scudderiana</i> , <i>Pelochrista cataclystiana</i> , <i>Epiblema desertana</i>
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	8	>1	>1	Average	Part Shade	July to September	Brown	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i> , <i>Hesperia comma</i> , <i>Hesperia sassacus</i> , <i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> , <i>Apamea niveivenosa</i>
<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i>	red fescue	8	>1	>1	Average	Part Shade	July to September	Brown	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i> , <i>Hesperia comma</i> , <i>Hesperia sassacus</i> , <i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> , <i>Apamea niveivenosa</i>
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Carolina geranium	27	1 to 2	>1	Medium, Dry	Sun	May to August	Pink	<i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>Apamea devastator</i> , <i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i> , <i>Spargania magnoliata</i> , <i>Condica sutor</i>
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> var. <i>carolinianum</i>	Carolina geranium	27	1 to 2	>1	Medium, Dry	Sun	May to August	Pink	<i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>Apamea devastator</i> , <i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i> , <i>Spargania magnoliata</i> , <i>Condica sutor</i>
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	spotted geranium	27	>1	>1	Medium, Dry	Full Sun to Shade	April to July	Purple	<i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>Apamea devastator</i> , <i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i> , <i>Spargania magnoliata</i> , <i>Condica sutor</i>
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	robert geranium	27	>1	>1	Moist	Shade	May to October	Pink	<i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>Apamea devastator</i> , <i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i> , <i>Spargania magnoliata</i> , <i>Condica sutor</i>
<i>Geranium robertianum</i> subsp. <i>robertianum</i>	robert geranium	27	>1	>1	Moist	Shade	May to October	Pink	<i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>Apamea devastator</i> , <i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i> , <i>Spargania magnoliata</i> , <i>Condica sutor</i>
<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>	creeping mannagrass	12	1 to 3	>1	Moist	Full Sun	May to July	Green, brown	<i>Apamea impulsa</i> , <i>Plusia contexta</i> , <i>Pseudohermonassa tenuicula</i> , <i>Plusia putnami</i> , <i>Apamea dubitans</i>
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	thinleaf Sunflower	70	2 to 5	1 to 3	Average	Full to Part Sun	June to November	Yellow	<i>Hypercompe scriboni</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i> , <i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>LanDryia matutella</i> , <i>Carmenta ithacae</i>
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland Sunflower	70	2 to 6	1 to 3	Average, Drought Tolerant	Part Shade	July to September	Yellow	<i>Hypercompe scriboni</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i> , <i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>LanDryia matutella</i> , <i>Carmenta ithacae</i>
<i>Helianthus petiolaris</i>	prairie Sunflower	70	1 to 4	1 to 4	Dry, Sandy Soils	Full Sun	June to September	Yellow	<i>Hypercompe scriboni</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i> , <i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>LanDryia matutella</i> , <i>Carmenta ithacae</i>
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	crimson-eyed rosemallow	25	3 to 7	2 to 4	Moist	Full Sun	July to September	Pink	<i>Euclea delphini</i> , <i>Automeris io</i> , <i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>Alabama argillacea</i> , <i>Tarache delecta</i>
<i>Hypericum canadense</i>	lesser Canadian St. Johnswort	22	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average, Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to September	Yellow	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Iodopepla u-album</i> , <i>Nedra ramosula</i> , <i>Cryptocala acadensis</i> , <i>Phlogophora iris</i>
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	kalm's St. Johnswort	22	2 to 3	2 to 3	Average	Full to Part Sun	July to August	Yellow	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Iodopepla u-album</i> , <i>Nedra ramosula</i> , <i>Cryptocala acadensis</i> , <i>Phlogophora iris</i>
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	spotted St. Johnswort	22	1 to 4	1 to 2	Average, Moist	Full to Part Sun	June to August	Yellow	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Iodopepla u-album</i> , <i>Nedra ramosula</i> , <i>Cryptocala acadensis</i> , <i>Phlogophora iris</i>
<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	pale touch-me-not	14	3 to 6	1 to 3	Moist	Shade	June to October	Yellow	<i>Eclipoptera silacea</i> , <i>Spilosoma latipennis</i> , <i>TRichodezia albovitata</i> , <i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> , <i>Euphyia intermediata</i>
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	harlequin blueflag	14	2 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Full to Part Sun	May to June	Violet blue	<i>Orgyia leucostigma</i> , <i>Ctenuchina virginica</i> , <i>Tetracis cachexiata</i> , <i>Amphipoea americana</i> , <i>Hymenia perspectalis</i>
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointleaf rush	7	2 to 4	2 to 4	Wet, Alkaline	Sun to Part Shade	July to September	Green	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> , <i>Oeneis jutta</i> , <i>Capsula subflava</i> , <i>Simyra insularis</i> , <i>Bactra furfurana</i>
<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>solutus</i>	lamp rush	7	2 to 4	2 to 4	Wet	Full Sun	June to August	Yellow green	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> , <i>Oeneis jutta</i> , <i>Capsula subflava</i> , <i>Simyra insularis</i> , <i>Bactra furfurana</i>
<i>Juncus greenii</i>	greene's rush	7	1 to 2	2 to 4	Average	Part Sun	July to August	Green	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> , <i>Oeneis jutta</i> , <i>Capsula subflava</i> , <i>Simyra insularis</i> , <i>Bactra furfurana</i>
<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	knotted rush	7	1 to 2	2 to 4	Wet	Full Sun	July to August	Green	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i> , <i>Oeneis jutta</i> , <i>Capsula subflava</i> , <i>Simyra insularis</i> , <i>Bactra furfurana</i>
<i>Liatrix scariosa</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i>	New England blazing star	3	1 to 2	>1	Average	Full to Part Sun	August to September	Purple	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Schinia trifascia</i> , <i>Carmenta anthracipennis</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	turk's-cap lily	10	4 to 7	>1	Average, Moist	Full to Part Sun	July	Orange, spotted	<i>Papaipema cerina</i> , <i>Sparganothis sulfureana</i> , <i>Papaipema cataphracta</i> , <i>Spilosoma virginica</i> , <i>Acharia stimulea</i>
<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>	lavender thrift	5	1 to 3	1 to 2	Average	Part Shade	June to August	Purple	<i>Schinia arcigera</i> , <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> , <i>Udea rubigalis</i> , <i>Palatka nymphaeella</i> , <i>Celypha cespitana</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Linum virginianum</i>	woodland flax	21	1 to 3	1 to 3	Average	Full to Part Sun	July to August	Yellow	<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> , <i>Feltia subterranea</i> , <i>Anarta trifolii</i> , <i>Anticarsia gemmatalis</i> , <i>Papilio polyxenes</i>
<i>Lithospermum virginianum</i>	wild job's-tears	3	1 to 2	1 to 2	Average, Dry	Sun	April to June	Yellow	<i>Ethmia monticola</i> , <i>Ethmia longimaculella</i> , <i>Ethmia bipunctella</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinalflower	6	2 to 4	1 to 2	Rich, Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to September	Red, white	<i>Enigmogramma basigera</i> , <i>Eoparagyraetis plevie</i> , <i>Xestia dolosa</i> , <i>Xestia c-nigrum</i> , <i>Palthis angulalis</i>
<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Ontario lobelia	6	1 to 2	1 to 2	Moist	Full Sun	July to September	Blue, purple	<i>Enigmogramma basigera</i> , <i>Eoparagyraetis plevie</i> , <i>Xestia dolosa</i> , <i>Xestia c-nigrum</i> , <i>Palthis angulalis</i>
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	seedbox	4	2 to 3	1 to 2	Moist	Full to Part Sun	June to August	Yellow	<i>EuDryas unio</i> , <i>Nematocampa resistaria</i> , <i>Parapoynx seminealis</i> , <i>Elophila gyralis</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	marsh seedbox	4	1 to 2	1 to 2	Moist	Part Sun	June to August	Green, red, purple	<i>EuDryas unio</i> , <i>Nematocampa resistaria</i> , <i>Parapoynx seminealis</i> , <i>Elophila gyralis</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	fringed Loosestrife	6	1 to 2	2 to 3	Moist, Rich	Full Sun to Shade	June to August	Yellow	<i>Nola cilicoides</i> , <i>Papaipema lysimachiae</i> , <i>Melanchnra adjuncta</i> , <i>Chlosyne gorgone</i> , <i>Catocala consors</i>
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	earth Loosestrife	6	1 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Full to Part Sun	June to August	Yellow	<i>Nola cilicoides</i> , <i>Papaipema lysimachiae</i> , <i>Melanchnra adjuncta</i> , <i>Chlosyne gorgone</i> , <i>Catocala consors</i>
<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>	tufted Loosestrife	6	1 to 2	2 to 3	Moist, Rich	Full to Part Sun	May to June	Yellow	<i>Nola cilicoides</i> , <i>Papaipema lysimachiae</i> , <i>Melanchnra adjuncta</i> , <i>Chlosyne gorgone</i> , <i>Catocala consors</i>
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower	3	>1	>1	Average	Part Sun	May to June	White	<i>Papaipema cataphracta</i> , <i>Clepsia persicana</i> , <i>Archips purpurana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Maianthemum racemosum subsp. racemosum</i>	feathery false lily of the valley	3	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average	Part Shade	April to May	White	<i>Papaipema cataphracta</i> , <i>Clepsia persicana</i> , <i>Archips purpurana</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Mimulus alatus</i>	winged monkey flower	5	1 to 3	>1	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to September	Lilac-purple	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> , <i>Junonia coenia</i> , <i>Megalographa biloba</i> , <i>Melanchnra picta</i> , <i>Elaphria chalconia</i>
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	allegheeny monkey flower	5	1 to 3	>1	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	June to September	Lilac-purple	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> , <i>Junonia coenia</i> , <i>Megalographa biloba</i> , <i>Melanchnra picta</i> , <i>Elaphria chalconia</i>
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	oswego tea	12	2 to 4	2 to 3	Rich, Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to August	Red	<i>Pyrausta generosa</i> , <i>Pyrausta orphisalis</i> , <i>Pyrausta signatalis</i> , <i>Lintneria eremitus</i> , <i>Sparganothis sulfureana</i>
<i>Monarda fistulosa var mollis</i>	pale wild bergamont	12	2 to 4	2 to 3	Average	Full Sun	June to September	Pink	<i>Pyrausta generosa</i> , <i>Pyrausta orphisalis</i> , <i>Pyrausta signatalis</i> , <i>Lintneria eremitus</i> , <i>Sparganothis sulfureana</i>
<i>Monarda punctata var punctata</i>	spotted beebalm	12	1 to 3	2 to 3	Average	Full Sun	June to August	White	<i>Pyrausta generosa</i> , <i>Pyrausta orphisalis</i> , <i>Pyrausta signatalis</i> , <i>Lintneria eremitus</i> , <i>Sparganothis sulfureana</i>
<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i>	rock muhly	3	1 to 2	>1	Dry	Full Sun	September to October	Green	<i>TRichordestra legitima</i> , <i>Anicla infecta</i> , <i>Resapamea stipata</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Myosotis verna</i>	spring forget-me-not	4	1 to 2	>1	Dry, Sandy	Full Sun	April to July	White	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> , <i>Noctua pronuba</i> , <i>Xestia dolosa</i> , <i>Xestia c-nigrum</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>	American lotus	31	3 to 6	3 to 4	Wet	Full Sun	June to July	Pale yellow	<i>Cupido comyntas</i> , <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i> , <i>Colias philodice</i> , <i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i>
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant white waterlily	9	>1	>1	Wet	Sun to Shade	March to October	White	<i>Elophila gyralis</i> , <i>Parapoynx obscuralis</i> , <i>Parapoynx allionealis</i> , <i>Elophila oblitteralis</i> , <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>
<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	northern evening primrose	19	1 to 4	1 to 2	Dry, Sandy	Full Sun	July to October	Yellow	<i>Schinia florida</i> , <i>Hyles lineata</i> , <i>Grammia arge</i> , <i>Albuna pyramidalis</i> , <i>Noctua pronuba</i>
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	5	3 to 4	3 to 4	Moist	Part Shade to Full Shade	Non-Flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Papaipema inquaesita</i> , <i>Callopietria cordata</i> , <i>Phlogophora iris</i> , <i>Herpetogramma theseusalis</i> , <i>Orthodes majuscula</i>
<i>Onosmodium virginianum</i>	wild Job's tears	4	1 to 2	1 to 2	Average, Alkaline	Part Shade	April to September	Orange, yellow	<i>Ethmia longimaculella</i> , <i>Ethmia bipunctella</i> , <i>Haploa lecontei</i> , <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	devil's-tongue	5	>1	1 to 2	Dry	Full Sun	June to July	Yellow	<i>Etiella zinckenella</i> , <i>Menesta tortriciformella</i> , <i>Laetilia coccidivora</i> , <i>Dicymolomia julianalis</i> , <i>Melitara prodenialis</i>
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea var. cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	7	2 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Part to Full Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Papaipema speciosissima</i> , <i>Euplexia benesimilis</i> , <i>Melanchnra assimilis</i> , <i>Fagitana littera</i> , <i>Olethreutes osmundana</i>
<i>Oxalis dillenii</i>	slender yellow woodsorrel	4	>1	>1	Average	Sun to Part Shade	June to October	Yellow	<i>Spilosoma virginica</i> , <i>Chrysodeixis includens</i> , <i>Galgula Partita</i> , <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Oxalis montana</i>	mountain woodsorrel	4	>1	>1	Rich, Moist	Part to Full Shade	May to July	Pink	<i>Spilosoma virginica</i> , <i>Chrysodeixis includens</i> , <i>Galgula Partita</i> , <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	violet woodsorrel	4	>1	>1	Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	May	Pink	<i>Spilosoma virginica</i> , <i>Chrysodeixis includens</i> , <i>Galgula Partita</i> , <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Panax trifolius</i>	dwarf ginseng	3	1 to 2	>1	Rich, Moist	Part to Full Shade	June to July	Yellow green	<i>Herpetogramma thestealis</i> , <i>TRichoplusia ni</i> , <i>Plodia interpunctella</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum var. dichotomiflorum</i>	fall panicgrass	25	1 to 4	1 to 2	Moist	Full to Part Sun	August to November	Brown	<i>Cosmopterix gemmiferella</i> , <i>Cycloplasis panicifoliella</i> , <i>Peoria biPartitella</i> , <i>Leucania adjuta</i> , <i>Marimatha nigrofimbria</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Paspalum laeve</i>	field bead grass	9	3 to 5	3 to 4	Average	Full Sun	August to November	White, green	<i>Polites mystic</i> <i>Redectis vitrea</i> <i>Mocis texana</i> <i>Hypena scabra</i> <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>
<i>Paspalum setaceum var. muhlenbergii</i>	hurrah bead grass	9	3 to 5	3 to 4	Average	Full Sun	August to November	White, green	<i>Polites mystic</i> <i>Redectis vitrea</i> <i>Mocis texana</i> <i>Hypena scabra</i> <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>
<i>Paspalum setaceum var. psammophilum</i>	sand bead grass	9	3 to 5	3 to 4	Average	Full Sun	August to November	White, green	<i>Polites mystic</i> <i>Redectis vitrea</i> <i>Mocis texana</i> <i>Hypena scabra</i> <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>
<i>Paspalum setaceum var. setaceum</i>	thin bead grass	9	3 to 5	3 to 4	Average	Full Sun	August to November	White, green	<i>Polites mystic</i> <i>Redectis vitrea</i> <i>Mocis texana</i> <i>Hypena scabra</i> <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>
<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	swamp lousewort	5	1 to 3	1 to 2	Moist, Alkaline	Full Sun to Part Shade	August to September	White, yellow	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> <i>Herpetogramma pertextalis</i> <i>TRichordestra legitima</i> <i>Eosphoropteryx thyatroides</i> <i>Actebia fennica</i>
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	moss phlox	7	2 to 4	2 to 3	Rich, Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to September	White	<i>Melanchnra adjuncta</i> <i>Heliothis phloxiphaga</i> <i>Lacinipolia olivacea</i> <i>Pyrrhia exprimens</i> <i>Papaipema nebris</i>
<i>Physalis longifolia var. subglabrata</i>	longleaf groundcherry	12	1 to 4	2 to 3	Average	Sun to Part Shade	July to September	Yellow	<i>Lineodes integra</i> <i>Diaphania nitidalis</i> <i>Heliothis subflexa</i> <i>Manduca quinque-maculata</i> <i>Estigmene acrea</i>
<i>Pluchea odorata var. succulenta</i>	sweetscent	3	1 to 3	2 to 3	Average, Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to October	Pink	<i>Schinia arcigera</i> <i>Cucullia alfarata</i> <i>Dichomeris setosella</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	mayapple	7	1 to 2	>1	Average, Moist	Part to Full Shade	April	White	<i>Papaipema cerina</i> <i>Papaipema rutila</i> <i>Papaipema baptisiae</i> <i>Euptoieta claudia</i> <i>Herpetogramma abdominalis</i>
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides var. acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern	4	1 to 2	1 to 2	Medium Moisture	Part to Full Shade	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Phlogophora periculosa</i> <i>Decantha boreasella</i> <i>Serpentine Webworm</i> <i>Herpetogramma sphingalis</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	rough cinquefoil	15	1 to 2	>1	Average	Full to Part Sun	June to August	Yellow	<i>Speranza occiduaria</i> <i>Mesotheta incertata</i> <i>Sicya macularia</i> <i>Hesperumia sulphuraria</i> <i>Hypena scabra</i>
<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>	tall rattlesnakeroot	4	2 to 6	1 to 2	Rich, Moist	Part Shade	August to November	Yellow, red	<i>Cingilia catenaria</i> <i>Argyrotaenia mariana</i> <i>Paralobesia rhoifrutana</i> <i>Eupithecia fletcherata</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	southern bracken fern	15	3 to 4	4 to 5	Average, Moist	Full to Part Sun	Non-flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Arctia caja</i> <i>Callopietria mollissima</i> <i>Callopietria cordata</i> <i>Fagitana littera</i> <i>Melanchnra assimilis</i>
<i>Pycnanthemum clinopodioides</i>	basil mountainmint	4	1 to 3	1 to 3	Dry, Moist, Rocky	Part Shade	July to September	Lilac-purple	<i>Lintneria eremitus</i> <i>Heliothis virescens</i> <i>Eutrapela clemataria</i> <i>Chionodes pseudofondella</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum var. incanum</i>	hoary mountain-mint	4	2 to 3	3 to 4	Dry, Average,	Full to Part Shade	July to September	White, lavender	<i>Lintneria eremitus</i> <i>Heliothis virescens</i> <i>Eutrapela clemataria</i> <i>Chionodes pseudofondella</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	clustered mountain-mint	4	1 to 3	1 to 3	Rich, Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to September	Pink	<i>Lintneria eremitus</i> <i>Heliothis virescens</i> <i>Eutrapela clemataria</i> <i>Chionodes pseudofondella</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	narrowleaf mountain-mint	4	2 to 3	2 to 3	Dry, Average	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to September	White	<i>Lintneria eremitus</i> <i>Heliothis virescens</i> <i>Eutrapela clemataria</i> <i>Chionodes pseudofondella</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	meadow beauty	3	>1	1 to 2	Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to September	Pink	<i>Scopula limboundata</i> <i>Heliothis virescens</i> <i>Eupithecia miserulata</i> <i>n/a</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata var. laciniata</i>	green - headed coneflower	17	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average, Dry	Full Sun	June to September	Yellow	<i>Synchlora aerata</i> <i>Papaipema nelita</i> <i>Chlosyne nycteis</i> <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> <i>Lithophane unimoda</i>
<i>Rudbeckia triloba var. triloba</i>	three lobed coneflower	17	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average, Dry	Full Sun	July to October	Yellow	<i>Synchlora aerata</i>
<i>Sagittaria engelmanniana</i>	engelmann's arrowhead	7	1 to 4	1 to 3	Wet	Full Sun	July to September	White	<i>Acronicta obliqua</i> <i>Homophoberia cristata</i> <i>Parapoynx obscuralis</i> <i>Bellura obliqua</i> <i>Argyrogramma verruca</i>
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass leaved arrowhead	7	1 to 2	1 to 2	Wet	Full Sun	April to November	White	<i>Acronicta obliqua</i> <i>Homophoberia cristata</i> <i>Parapoynx obscuralis</i> <i>Bellura obliqua</i> <i>Argyrogramma verruca</i>
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	common arrowhead	7	1 to 4	1 to 3	Wet	Full Sun	July to September	White	<i>Acronicta obliqua</i> <i>Homophoberia cristata</i> <i>Parapoynx obscuralis</i> <i>Bellura obliqua</i> <i>Argyrogramma verruca</i>
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium var. scoparium</i>	little bluestem	7	2 to 4	1 to 2	Average	Full Sun	August to February	Bronze	<i>Hesperia leonardus</i> <i>Hesperia sassacus</i> <i>Hesperia metea</i> <i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i> <i>Atrytone arogos</i>
<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i>	chairmaker's bulrush	4	2 to 5	1 to 4	Moist	Sun to Part Sun	April to August	Yellow, brown	<i>Capsula subflava</i> <i>Bactra maiorina</i> <i>Bactra furfurana</i> <i>Thoepetus forbesellus</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens var. pungens</i>	common threesquare	4	1 to 4	2 to 3	Moist, Sandy	Sun to Part Sun	June to October	Brown	<i>Capsula subflava</i> <i>Bactra maiorina</i> <i>Bactra furfurana</i> <i>Thoepetus forbesellus</i> <i>n/a</i>
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	panicled bulrush	13	2 to 5	1 to 2	Moist	Full to Part Sun	May to June	White	<i>Euphyes dion</i> <i>Satyrodes eurydice</i> <i>Capsula subflava</i> <i>Meropleon diversicolor</i> <i>Helotropha reniformis</i>
<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>	figwort	5	5 to 10	3 to 6	Moist	Full Sun to Part Shade	July to September	Greenish-Purple	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> <i>Elaphria chalcedonia</i> <i>Clepsidre peritana</i> <i>Endothenia hebesana</i> <i>Hydraecia stramentosa</i>
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	woodland stonewort	6	>1	>1	Average	Full to Part Shade	April to May	White	<i>Junonia coenia</i> <i>Euptoieta claudia</i> <i>Callophrys augustinus</i> <i>Archips purpurana</i> <i>Nematocampa resistaria</i>
<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	marsh bristle grass	10	1 to 3	>1	Average, Moist	Part Shade	March to November	Green, brown	<i>Helicoverpa zea</i> <i>Mythimna unipuncta</i> <i>Hypena scabra</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> <i>Papaipema nebris</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Silene caroliniana</i> subsp. <i>pen-sylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania catchfly	6	>1	>1	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full to Part Sun	April to May	Pink	<i>Melanchra adjuncta</i> , <i>Hadena capsularis</i> , <i>Lacinipolia renigera</i> , <i>Aphelia alleniana</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i>
<i>Silene stellata</i>	widow's-frill	6	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full to Part Sun	June to July	White	<i>Melanchra adjuncta</i> , <i>Hadena capsularis</i> , <i>Lacinipolia renigera</i> , <i>Aphelia alleniana</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i>
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	zigzag goldenrod	138	1 to 3	1 to 3	Average	Full to Part Sun	July to September	Yellow	<i>Cucullia convexipennis</i> , <i>Cucullia asteroides</i> , <i>Leuconycta diptheroides</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Hahncappsia marculenta</i>
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod	138	2 to 4	2 to 3	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	July to August	Yellow	<i>Cucullia convexipennis</i> , <i>Cucullia asteroides</i> , <i>Leuconycta diptheroides</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Hahncappsia marculenta</i>
<i>Solidago odora</i> var. <i>odora</i>	anise-scented goldenrod	138	2 to 4	1 to 2	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full to Part Sun	August to September	Yellow	<i>Cucullia convexipennis</i> , <i>Cucullia asteroides</i> , <i>Leuconycta diptheroides</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Hahncappsia marculenta</i>
<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>rugosa</i>	wrinkle-leaf goldenrod	138	2 to 3	2 to 3	Average, Moist Soils	Full Sun	September to October	Yellow	<i>Cucullia convexipennis</i> , <i>Cucullia asteroides</i> , <i>Leuconycta diptheroides</i> , <i>Synchlora aerata</i> , <i>Hahncappsia marculenta</i>
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	yello indian grass	6	3 to 5	1 to 2	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	September to February	Light brown	<i>Atrytone arogos</i> , <i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i> , <i>Nastra lherminier</i> , <i>Anatrytone logan</i> , <i>Amblyscirtes hegon</i>
<i>Sparganium androcladum</i>	branched bur-reed	8	2 to 6	>1	Wet, Sandy	Full to Part Sun	April to July	Green, white	<i>Elophila icciusalis</i> , <i>Parapoynx badiusalis</i> , <i>Plusia putnami</i> , <i>Parapoynx seminealis</i> , <i>Parapoynx obscuralis</i>
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	broadfruit bur-reed	8	3 to 10	1 to 3	Moist	Full Sun	August to October	Yellow brown	<i>Elophila icciusalis</i> , <i>Parapoynx badiusalis</i> , <i>Plusia putnami</i> , <i>Parapoynx seminealis</i> , <i>Parapoynx obscuralis</i>
<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	big cordgrass	14	3 to 10	4 to 7	Moist	Full Sun	August to October	Yellow brown	<i>Apantesis phalerata</i> , <i>Doryodes grandipennis</i> , <i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i> , <i>Nola cereella</i> , <i>Aethalura intertexta</i>
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	prairie cordgrass	14	4 to 7	4 to 7	Moist	Full to Part Sun	July to August	Yellow brown	<i>Apantesis phalerata</i> , <i>Doryodes grandipennis</i> , <i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i> , <i>Nola cereella</i> , <i>Aethalura intertexta</i>
<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i>	smooth hedgenettle	9	1 to 2	1 to 2	Moist	Full to Part Sun	April to May	Lilac	<i>Megalographa biloba</i> , <i>Euptoieta claudia</i> , <i>Aphelia alleniana</i> , <i>Ogdoconta cinereola</i> , <i>Endothenia nubilana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum amethystinum</i>	amethyst aster	12	2 to 3	2 to 3	Average	Sun	August to October	Blue, purple	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum boreale</i>	northern bog aster	12	1 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Part Shade	July to October	White	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum ciliolatum</i>	lindley's aster	12	1 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Sun	August to October	White	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	common blue wood aster	12	2 to 3	1 to 2	Average	Full to Part Sun	August to September	Blue	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>	heath aster	12	1 to 3	1 to 2	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full Sun	August to October	White	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum lowrieianum</i>	lowrie's blue wood aster	12	1 to 3	1 to 2	Dry	Full Sun	August to October	Lavender, white	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	12	3 to 6	2 to 3	Average	Full Sun	August to September	Blue, purple	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pringlei</i>	pringle's aster	12	2 to 4	2 to 4	Moist	Full to Part Sun	August to October	White	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i> var. <i>praealtum</i>	willowleaf aster	12	2 to 3	1 to 4	Rich, Moist	Full to Part Sun	August to October	Lavender	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum racemosum</i>	small white aster	12	1 to 3	2 to 3	Moist	Full Sun	August to October	White	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	seaside aster	12	1 to 3	1 to 3	Average, Alkaline	Part to Full Shade	June to October	White	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Symphotrichum urophyllum</i>	white arrowleaf aster	12	1 to 4	1 to 2	Dry, Sandy	Sun to Part Shade	August to October	White	<i>Hellinsia glenni</i> , <i>Tomos scolopacinaris</i> , <i>Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria</i> , <i>Speyer's Cucullia</i> , <i>Eucosma tomonana</i>
<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	yellow pimpernel	3	2 to 3	1 to 3	Dry	Full Sun to Full Shade	May to July	Yellow	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i> , <i>Agonopterix clemensella</i> , <i>Agonopterix flavicomella</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	early meadow-rue	15	1 to 2	1 to 2	Moist Soils	Part to Full Shade	April to May	Yellow	<i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Calyptra canadensis</i> , <i>Eugonobapta nivosaria</i> , <i>TRichodezia albovittata</i> , <i>Papaipema unimoda</i>
<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	king of the meadow	15	1 to 6	2 to 3	Moist	Sun to Shade	June to August	White	<i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Calyptra canadensis</i> , <i>Eugonobapta nivosaria</i> , <i>TRichodezia albovittata</i> , <i>Papaipema unimoda</i>
<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	waxyleaf meadow-rue	15	3 to 7	3 to 4	Average, Wet	Part Sun	May to June	Lavender	<i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Calyptra canadensis</i> , <i>Eugonobapta nivosaria</i> , <i>TRichodezia albovittata</i> , <i>Papaipema unimoda</i>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Index Value	Height '	Spread '	Soil	Light	Bloom time	Bloom color	Caterpillar Species Supported
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	rue anemone	15	>1	>1	Average, Sandy Soils	Part Shade	April to May	White, pale pink	<i>Xanthotype sospeta</i> , <i>Calyptra canadensis</i> , <i>Eugonobapta nivosaria</i> , <i>TRichodezia albovittata</i> , <i>Papaipema unimoda</i>
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern	5	1 to 2	1 to 2	Moist, Acidic, Rich	Part to Full Shade	Non-Flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Callopietria mollissima</i> , <i>Herpetogramma theseusalis</i> , <i>Fagitana littera</i> , <i>Euplexia benesimilis</i> , <i>Guenaria similaria</i>
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	eastern marsh fern	5	1 to 3	>1	Moist, Acidic, Sandy	Sun	Non-Flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Callopietria mollissima</i> , <i>Herpetogramma theseusalis</i> , <i>Fagitana littera</i> , <i>Euplexia benesimilis</i> , <i>Guenaria similaria</i>
<i>Thelypteris palustris var. pubescens</i>	eastern marsh fern	5	1 to 3	>1	Moist, Acidic, Sandy	Sun	Non-Flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Callopietria mollissima</i> , <i>Herpetogramma theseusalis</i> , <i>Fagitana littera</i> , <i>Euplexia benesimilis</i> , <i>Guenaria similaria</i>
<i>Thelypteris simulata</i>	bog fern	5	1 to 3	1 to 2	Moist, Acidic	Part Shade	Non-Flowering	Non-flowering	<i>Callopietria mollissima</i> , <i>Herpetogramma theseusalis</i> , <i>Fagitana littera</i> , <i>Euplexia benesimilis</i> , <i>Guenaria similaria</i>
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	bluejacket	4	2 to 3	1 to 3	Moist, Average	Full to Part Sun	May to June	Deep blue	<i>Argyrogramma verruca</i> , <i>Chrysodeixis includens</i> , <i>Elophila oblitteralis</i> , <i>Spodoptera dolichos</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Triadenum virginicum</i>	Virginia marsh St. Johnswort	3	2 to 3	1 to 2	Moist	Full Sun	July to August	White	<i>Agonopterix lythrella</i> , <i>Ancylis maritima</i> , <i>Nedra ramosula</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	orange-fruit horse-gentian	4	2 to 4	1 to 2	Rich	Sun to Part Shade	May to June	Red	<i>Hemaris diffinis</i> , <i>Haploa lecontei</i> , <i>Sympistis chionanthi</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>	feverwort	4	2 to 4	1 to 2	Dry	Sun to Part Shade	May to June	Red	<i>Hemaris diffinis</i> , <i>Haploa lecontei</i> , <i>Sympistis chionanthi</i> , <i>Sparganothis unifasciana</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	green false hellebore	5	3 to 6	1 to 3	Moist	Sun to Part Shade	June to August	Yellow, green, brown	<i>Eupithecia cretacea</i> , <i>Feltia jaculifera</i> , <i>Actebia fennica</i> , <i>Xestia c-nigrum</i> , <i>Xestia smithii</i>
<i>Verbena simplex</i>	narrowleaf vervain	11	1 to 2	1 to 3	Average, Drought Tolerant	Full to Part Sun	July to September	Blue purple	<i>Papaipema nepheleptena</i> , <i>Phosphila miseloides</i> , <i>Megalographa biloba</i> , <i>Spilosoma virginica</i> , <i>Junonia coenia</i>
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	white vervain	11	3 to 6	1 to 2	Average	Part Sun	July to September	White	<i>Papaipema nepheleptena</i> , <i>Phosphila miseloides</i> , <i>Megalographa biloba</i> , <i>Spilosoma virginica</i> , <i>Junonia coenia</i>
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed	23	4 to 6	3 to 4	Moist	Full Sun	August to September	Purple	<i>Synchlora aerat</i> , <i>Polygrammodes flavidalis</i> , <i>Grammia Parthenice</i> , <i>Carmenta bassiformis</i> , <i>Papaipema circumlucens</i>
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American brooklime	9	2 to 4	>1	Moist	Full Sun	June to September	Blue	<i>Carmenta corni</i> , <i>Papaipema sciata</i> , <i>Papaipema cataphracta</i> , <i>Junonia coenia</i> , <i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	marsh speedwell	9	1 to 2	>1	Moist	Full Sun	May to September	Blue	<i>Carmenta corni</i> , <i>Papaipema sciata</i> , <i>Papaipema cataphracta</i> , <i>Junonia coenia</i> , <i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	culver's root	3	4 to 7	2 to 4	Average, Moist	Full Sun	June to August	White, pale blue	<i>Papaipema sciata</i> , <i>Papaipema cataphracta</i> , <i>Coleophora mayrella</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Vicia caroliniana</i>	Carolina vetch	16	1 to 2	>1	Dry Soils	Full to Part Sun	April to June	Pink	<i>Arctia caja</i> , <i>Colias eurytheme</i> , <i>Colias philodice</i> , <i>Glaucopteryx lygdamus</i> , <i>Cupido comyntas</i>
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	marsh blue violet	31	>1	4 to 6	Wet	Shade	April to June	Purple	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	bog white violet	31	>1	>1	Wet	Full Sun	May to June	White	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola palmata</i>	three-lobe violet	31	>1	>1	Dry	Shade	April to May	Purple	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird-foot violet	>1	>1	Wet to Moist	Full Sun	March to May	White	White	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola primulifolia</i>	primrose-leaved violet	31	>1	4 to 6	Moist, Sandy	Part Sun	April to August	White	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	downy yellow violet	31	>1	>1	Average, Drought Tolerant	Shade	April to June	Yellow	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola sagittata</i>	arrowleaf violet	31	>1	>1	Average, Drought Tolerant	Shade	April to June	Purple	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola sagittata var. ovata</i>	arrowleaf violet	31	>1	>1	Average, Drought Tolerant	Sun/Shade	April to June	Purple	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Viola sororia</i>	hooded blue violet	31	>1	>1	Average, Drought Tolerant	Shade	April to August	Purple	<i>Speyeria cybele</i> , <i>Eubaphe mendica</i> , <i>Hypercompe scribonia</i> , <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> , <i>Boloria selene</i>
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	netted chainfern	3	1 to 2	1 to 2	Rich, Moist	Part to Full Shade	Non-flowering	Non-Flowering	<i>Papaipema stenocelis</i> , <i>Papaipema unimoda</i> , <i>Fagitana littera</i> , <i>n/a</i> , <i>n/a</i>
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	adam's needle	6	4 to 8	3 to 4	Dry, Sandy	Full Sun	June to July	White	<i>Tegeticula yuccasella</i> , <i>Xylesthia pruniriella</i> , <i>Spodoptera dolichos</i> , <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , <i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>

***Index Limitations and Liabilities**

The American chestnut, American elm, hemlock, and all species of ash are threatened in the New York City area. The influence of pests and diseases in these trees can make them challenging to successfully conserve without special management and observation. These species have been included on this list due to their important ecological role, but we do not recommend planting them without comprehensive management plans.

Land Acknowledgment

Madison Square Park is located on Lenapehoking, the ancestral homeland of the Lenape (Delaware) people. We recognize that this land was forcibly taken, resulting in the displacement and genocide of the Lenape (Delaware) Nations. Madison Square Park Conservancy respectfully acknowledges the Lenape (Delaware) people—past, present, and future—who continue to live, work, and connect to this land.

The Conservancy honors the Lenape (Delaware) people, the original stewards of this land, through our commitment to a series of sustainability and restoration initiatives. In the coming years, we aim to reduce our carbon imprint, promote sustainable land management, and reintroduce to the park species of fauna and flora indigenous to Lenapehoking.

Support

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Acknowledgments

Madison Square Park Conservancy is a not-for-profit organization whose mission is to protect, nurture, and enhance Madison Square Park, a dynamic seven-acre public green space, creating an environment that fosters moments of inspiration. The conservancy is committed to engaging the community through Madison Square Park's beautiful gardens, inviting amenities, public art program, and world-class programming. Madison Square Park Conservancy is licensed by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation to manage Madison Square Park and is responsible for raising 100% of the funds necessary to operate the park, including the brilliant horticulture, park maintenance, sanitation, security, and free cultural programs for visitors of all ages.

For their continued commitment to the Madison Square Park Horticulture Program, Madison Square Park Conservancy thanks Manhattan Borough Parks Commissioner William Castro, Elisabeth Isaksen, James Ulan, Chris Kreussling, and the Board of Trustees of Madison Square Park Conservancy. For the endless hours of study that have gone into this subject, we would like to thank the New York City EcoFlora Project, NYC Audubon, and the National Wildlife Federation for sharing their expertise. We gratefully acknowledge the support of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

Hon. Bill de Blasio
Mayor, City of New York

Gabrielle Fialkoff
Commissioner, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation

For more information on Madison Square Park Conservancy and its programs, please visit madisonsquarepark.org.

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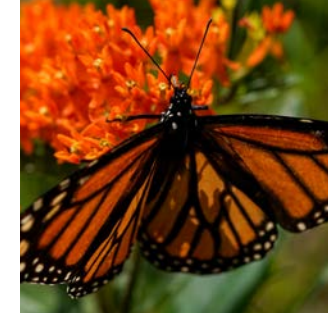
PG 7

Jossue Valesquez
Park Manager



PG 9

J.S. Johnston, Aerial view of Madison Square,
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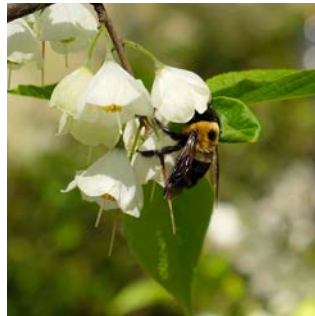
PG 12

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PG 13

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PG 15

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PG 30

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