

Chapter 1 : Native Plants of the Northeast | Garden Guides

Native Jacob's ladder is a first-rate groundcover. A standout selection is the variegated 'Stairway to Heaven', which features pink, white, and green leaves and little blue flowers. Pair it with Canadian wild ginger, anemone, and coral bells for woodland magic.

Native Animals in the Northeast U. By Jasey Kelly Photos. The different habitats of the Northeast include wetlands, thick forests, meadows and coastal areas, which provide the diversity needed for the different species of mammals, reptiles, amphibians and others. Deer The Northeast is home to a couple of large, hoofed animals in the deer family: The moose is the largest member of the deer family, and the subspecies living in the northeast, the eastern moose *Alces alces americana* can reach almost 1 ton, although around 1, pounds is more common. Males also have the largest antlers, sometimes reaching well over 5 feet wide. White-tailed deer are also common throughout the Northeast. Adult bucks in Maine can reach almost pounds, although to pounds is more common. These deer have the characteristic white flag tail, sticking it straight up as they run to display the white fur on the underside. Predatory Mammals The Northeast is home to a couple of large, predatory mammals. Although Canada lynx *Lynx canadensis* were once common throughout many areas of the United States, they now have limited U. Bobcats *Felis rufus* also live in the Northeast. Coyotes *Canis latrans* are extremely adaptable and live in nearly any habitat with a food source. Smaller canines are also present: The largest native predatory mammal of the Northeast is the black bear *Ursus americanus* , reaching up to pounds. The black bear is the only species of bear inhabiting the eastern U. Smaller Mammals On the smaller end of the mammal group are the rodents, and there is no shortage of these diverse creatures throughout the Northeast. Rodents include moles, rats, shrews and many species of squirrels, including both the northern *Glaucomys sabrinus* and southern flying squirrels *Glaucomys volans*. This portion of the U. Reptiles and Amphibians The various habitats in Northeast prove beneficial to the many types of reptiles and amphibians living in the state. Turtle species include terrestrial box turtles and the large snapping turtle *Chelydra serpentina*. Snakes are particularly diverse in the Northeast, from water snakes to pit vipers, such as the timber rattlesnake *Crotalus horridus* and copperhead *Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen* , and many others in between. Skinks, salamanders and frogs are also numerous throughout the Northeast. Marine Life The shores of the Northeast are visited by several species of marine creatures including whales, sea turtles and seals. The most abundant species of seal in the Northeast U. Other pinnipeds include harp *Pagophilus groenlandica* , gray halichoerus *grypus* and hooded *Cystophora cristata* seals. Whale species include sperm *Physeter macrocepholus* , Gervais beaked *mesoplodon europaeus* and beluga *Delphinapterus leucas*. Dolphins frequent the waters, as well. Marine turtles include Atlantic loggerhead *Caretta caretta* , Atlantic Ridley *Lepidochelys kemp* and the Atlantic leatherback *Dermochelys coriacea*.

Chapter 2 : Native Flowers of the Northeast are Plentiful and Surprisingly Beautiful

If you live in the Northeast and want to have an all or mostly native garden, or even just some native plants, this is the book to get. I've been planting herbaceous and woody plants to attract birds, and have only recently discovered the benefits, to myself, the birds, and the environment, of going native.

I promise to use it only to send you Gardening For Wildlife. Some species of bushes may differ with the landscape while others do well throughout the region. The Northeast region consists of plains, ancient mountains, river basins, rocky outcroppings, sandy beaches and much more. The backyard meadow garden of the Northeast has trees and shrubs around the perimeters to offer sights for nesting, offer protection and food for wildlife. Although landscaping serves an ornamental function attractive to the human eye, it also serves to attract various forms of wildlife. There are many plants of ornamental value which also are attractive to song and game birds, as well as to other varieties of wildlife. Native plant life of the northeast in your wildlife gardens will do just that. As habitat continues to shrink, your wildlife gardens become more important. Giant oaks, maples and White pine give way to birch and sassafras trees. Trees give way to shrubs and so on. Natives of the Northeast and Great Lakes in your Gardens offer important food sources for bees, birds, butterflies and their larvae. Nuts and berries feed rabbits, deer, fox and a host of critters. Birds and animals deposit seeds elsewhere, spreading the species and helping wildlife and us. In the early spring, Spicebush *Lindera benzoin* bloom in a haze of yellow while. The first bees of the season welcome these bloomers in your gardens. Spicebush bears male and female flowers on separate plants. To insure berries, have at least one male for every few female plants. Native habitats include flood plains and woodland streams, however there are tidy shrubs in the wildlife garden, growing from three to 10 feet tall. It does well in Zones 4 - 8 with filtered sun or partial shade. Berries are a valuable food source for Wood thrush, veeries, quail, grouse, cardinals and other fruit eating birds. Rabbits and deer may browse on the twigs and it is only one of two known plant species to host Spicebush swallowtail butterfly larvae the other is the sassafras tree. Spicebush can be found growing wild throughout most of the Northeast and Southeast regions and are a favorite in any garden. Bayberry grows wild along sandy shores and dunes of the Great Lakes. Native shrubs of the northeast that thrive in dry conditions. This bush also bloom on separate male and female plants. One male will take care of up to 10 females for berry crops. It is best to buy plants when they are fruiting so you can make proper choices. A plant with four season attraction will grow to four feet and requires full sun. Berries are a favorite of migrating trees swallows and fruit eating birds. Any remaining fruits are often taken care of in late winter by bluebirds and Yellow-rumped warblers. Bayberry is a very hardy plant in Zones 2 - 7. Highbush blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum*, the "wild blueberry". Once again, the native range of these shrubs can be found throughout the Northeast and Great Lakes regions. A favorite with several species of birds Black bears, chipmunks and other mammals. Highbush blueberry prefers a rich, moist acid, soil and are often found growing wild in bogs, swamps and wet grounds. They grow to 10 feet and need full sun but will do okay in partial shade, hardy from Zones 4 - 9 These shrubs are pollinated by a variety of bees and for a better crop, plant more than one bush. Blueberries are desired by many fruit eating birds like Scarlet tanagers, bluebirds, cardinals, mockingbirds, catbirds and many other backyard birds. Red-osier dogwood *Cornus sericea* and its cultivars are four season favorites to any wildlife garden. Common plant life of the northeast that cover most of the United States and the lower portions of Canada are found wild growing along river banks and streams. Red-twig dogwoods prefer moist acid soil but adapt well to gardens. Adding mulch can help retain moisture. Spring blooms turn to creamy white berries in July and August. Like all dogwoods, these shrubs of the northeast are favorites of wildlife. Small animals like the fruits as do several birds like robins, grosbeaks, Cedar waxwings, Wood thrush, Wood ducks and other berry eating birds. Red-twig dogwoods also host larvae of the Blue spring azure butterfly. These hardy plants of Zones 4 - 9, do best in full sun and moderate to high moisture. They should be pruned to keep color and shape. Also called Michigan holly is a deciduous holly. Like all members of the holly family, they need a male and female plant to produce berries on the female. One male bush will service every three to five females. These bushes of the northeast really come into their own in fall and winter when

the clumps of red berries make it to the big show. Native to the Eastern two-thirds of America and lower Canada, Winterberry can be found in swamps, marshes, river beds and coastal plains. They are very adaptable to drier conditions and gardens, however. Wild Winterberry can grow to 10 feet, but newer cultivars are shorter. Plant in full to partial sun and provide moderate moisture. Hardy from Zones 4 - 8. In the winter, berries offer food for mockingbirds, robins, waxwings and other fruit eaters. The foliage is on the menu for woolly bear caterpillars. Highbush cranberry *Viburnum trilobum*: A tall, arching plant that is found growing near woods edge and swamps. Highbush cranberry prefers moist, rich soil and is grows freely throughout the Northeast and Great Lakes region. In May this viburnum is covered with white lace flowers and by fall the fruits turn a bright red and last through much of the winter. Chipmunks and other small animals may eat your fruits. Flocks of Cedar waxwings are known to strip bushes in a matter of minutes. Highbush cranberry is hardy from Zones 4 - 6, does well in full sun to partial shade and requires moderate to high moisture. These are native shrubs of the northeast woods and may struggle in hot humid conditions. Other native viburnums include Blackhaw V. These plants offer fruits that turn a blackish-blue by mid to late summer. They also offer nectar for other butterflies and several different bees. Cardinals, robins and other birds nest freely in your wildlife garden Viburnum as long as they are not disturbed. Plant life in your northeast and Great Lakes gardens that serve many purposes is a good thing. Serviceberry, Juneberry, Shadblow berry *Amelanchier* spp. They are one in the same. Different names for different parts of the region. Serviceberry are bushes and small trees that thrive in open woods and woods edge. They are found throughout much of the United States and lower Canada. Hardy from Zones 3 - 9, they do best in moist acid soil and prefer partial shade. Serviceberry make an ideal under story shrub or small tree. As fruits ripen in June, your wildlife gardens will come to life with birds and possibly mammals. Serviceberry are a favorite for bear, turkeys as well as people if you can get them first. A major bird attractor, Serviceberry shrubs will attract bluebirds, robins, cardinals, catbirds, orioles and tanagers plus a host of other backyard birds. Serviceberry offer fruits in June, when little else is fruiting. This is a must plant if you have room. Other shrubs to consider in your Northeast wildlife gardens can be: Chokecherry *Aronia arbutifolia* from Zones 4 - 9 grow to 8 feet and host caterpillars foliage , feed birds and small mammals with the fruits. Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis* from Zones 4 - 9. These shrubs are found growing wild near ditches and stream beds. Large clumps of fruits attract a variety of birds and make a great pie. There are several natives of the northeast that grow throughout the region, be sure to check with local garden centers. Native shrubs of the northeast offer more of what native wildlife needs. They also are more adaptable to the regions severe changes in weather and tolerate pests more so than exotic plants will.

For a low-maintenance, wildlife-friendly landscape, use native plants adapted to the climate and range of soils in the Northeast Ellen Sousa May 10, Houzz Contributor.

Eastern United States Height: Orange, spotted maroon Sun: Full sun to part shade Water: Medium to wet Maintenance: Best in consistently moist, humusy soils. Soils should not be allowed to dry out. Mulch helps keep root zone cool. Plant bulbs 2" deep in fall. Bulbs are stoloniferous, and plants often spread to form impressive colonies in the wild. May be slow to spread in cultivation, particularly when sited in less than optimum growing conditions. Elliptic to lance-shaped leaves to 6" long are arranged in whorls around the stems. Flowers appear in a loose inflorescence atop upright stems in early to mid summer. No serious insect or disease problems. Borders, cottage gardens, native plant gardens or meadows. Good plant for moist low spots or pond peripheries. Best grouped or massed. Garden phlox *Phlox paniculata* Grow in moderately fertile, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to light shade. Best in full sun. Prefers rich, moist, organic soils. They need good air circulation space well and thin out stems as needed to help combat potential powdery mildew problems. Intolerant of drought and needs to be watered in dry spells. Avoid overhead watering however. Appreciates a summer mulch which helps keep the root zone cool. Remove faded panicles to prolong bloom period and to prevent unwanted self-seeding cultivars generally do not come true from seed. Individual blooms are densely arranged in large, terminal, pyramidal clusters panicles to 12" long atop stiff, upright stems which seldom need staking. Long mid to late summer bloom sometimes extends into early fall. Narrow, opposite, pointed, lance-shaped leaves to 5" long. Good fresh cut flower. The name phlox is derived from the Greek word for flame. Phlox is not always an easy plant to grow well. Powdery mildew and root rot can be serious problems. I have several phlox cultivars in my gardens and new varieties in my gardens where powdery mildew is not a problem. For native flowers of the northeast, I think they are a must have too. Garden phlox is a staple of the perennial border. Mixes well with other perennials and provides long summer bloom. Regardless of flower color, there are several cultivars now available phlox is attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies and is a good selection for inclusion in your bird garden as seed also offer food if you leave the heads on the plant. There is a very attractive wild woodland Phlox ideal for the wildflower garden. Blooms are and attractive light blue and grows from a foot to a foot and a half tall. July - September Bloom Color: Pink with dark eye Natural Sun: Medium Wild bergamot *Monarda fistulosa* Best if you grow it in dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates somewhat poor soils and some drought. Plants need good air circulation. Deadhead flowers to prolong summer bloom. Wild bergamot are common native flowers of the northeast. Perennials which occurs in dryish soils on prairies, dry rocky woods and glade margins, unplanted fields and along roads and railroads. Lavender, two-lipped, tubular flowers appear in dense, globular, solitary, terminal heads atop square stems. Each head is subtended by rests upon a whorl of showy, pinkish, leafy bracts. Blooms are attractive to bees and butterflies. The toothed, aromatic, oblong, grayish-green leaves to 4" may be used in teas. Long summer bloom period. Wild Monarda also comes in red and white in my neck of the woods Problems: Powdery mildew can be a significant problem with the monarda, particularly in crowded gardens with poor air circulation. This species has good mildew resistance, however. Rust can also be a problem. Provides color and contrast for your herb garden, wild garden, native plant garden, meadow or naturalized area. Magnets for hummingbirds and butterflies makes this a must have if you want to attract them. Canada, United States, Mexico Height: July - September Sun: Dry to medium Maintenance: Medium Swamp Rose-mallow *Hibiscus moscheutos* *Hibiscus palustris* These flowers of the northeast are easily grown in average, medium to wet soils in full sun. Best in moist, organically rich soils, but does surprisingly well in average garden soils as long as those soils are not allowed to dry out. Regular deep watering is advisable. Tolerates some light shade, but full sun with good air circulation produces best flowers, strongest stems and the best environment for resisting potential diseases. You may want to plant these in locations protected from wind to minimize risk of wind burn. Deadhead to maintain plant appearance. Cut back stems to approximately 12" in late autumn. New growth shoots are slow to emerge in spring. However,

once new growth begins, it proceeds quite rapidly and plants will benefit from regular fertilization during the growing season. Many hibiscus can grow any where from 4 to 8 feet tall. Flowers are pink on the edges fading to white with a deep pinkish-red central eye. Each bloom has a prominent and showy pale yellow tubular central staminal column. Individual flowers are very short-lived days , but one or more flowers usually open each day, in succession, over a long mid-summer to early fall bloom period. Large, ovate, green leaves. Also commonly called rose mallow or swamp rose mallow. Species is a U. Several cultivars and hybrids now exist. Plant height can be as short as 2 feet to as tall as 8 feet, Check before you buy and avoid a surprise. They are easy to grow from seed and bloom the second year. Some susceptibility to leaf spots, blights, rusts and canker. Japanese beetles, whiteflies and aphids are occasional insect visitors. Japanese beetles can severely damage foliage if left unchecked. Leaf scorch will occur if soils are allowed to dry out. Healthy plants grown in the proper environment usually do not need staking. Specimen, group or mass for landscape accent. Useful in low spots or wet areas in the landscape. Effective along streams or ponds. Attractive to butterflies, hummingbirds. Pink with red eye Native Height: Low These plants are just a sample of what our natives have to offer you and your wildlife gardens. Though they flourish in ideal conditions, you may look for drought tolerant plants. Black-eyed-susan, Coneflower, Yarrow and a host of other flowers of the northeast. With a little time, effort and your imagination, you can offer up just about any type of wildlife garden that attracts birds, butterflies, other pollinators and even small mammals. Be sure to offer shrubs and trees. Fresh water is always a must in your wildlife gardens.

Chapter 4 : Native Plants of the Northeast: A Guide for Gardening & Conservation from Timber Press

If you've always wanted to garden with native plants, this book is for you. With entries for nearly species of native trees, shrubs, vines, ferns, grasses, and wildflowers from the northeastern quarter of the U.S. and eastern Canada, its comprehensive horticultural coverage is unsurpassed by any other single volume.

Chapter 5 : Native Plants of the Northeast: A Guide for Gardening and Conservation by Donald J. Leopold

Native plants are the key to successful gardening and this book is the key to native plants of the northeast area of the US. Any serious gardener living in the northeast will wish that they had this wonderful and very beautifully organized and illustrated reference before they first set out to begin a garden.

Chapter 6 : Native Shrubs of the Northeast and Great Lake attract, feed and shelter wildlife

Native plants grow and propagate well in their native soils and promote ecosystem sustainability and better air quality for the region. The range of different native plant species of the Northeast includes towering trees, bushes, groundcovers and flowering plants.

Chapter 7 : About Your Privacy on this Site

Blue-eyed grass pairs pretty blue blooms with grassy foliage on plants that flower from late spring to early summer. Allow blossoms to set seed, and you'll be rewarded with a spreading colony of blue-eyed grass.

Chapter 8 : Native Plants of the Northeast - Workman Publishing

The Native Plant Society of Northeastern Ohio is a non-profit organization whose mission promotes the study, appreciation, and conservation of Ohio's native plants and plant communities. Our Society is a chapter of the Ohio Native Plant Society.

Chapter 9 : Native Plants Of The Northeast Book â€” PDF Download

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From woodlands to wetlands and from roadsides to sandy beaches, Common Flowering Plants of the Northeast is a ready reference tool for identifying plants in their native habitat. It is a habitat-oriented guide to common flowering plants in the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada.