

Wildlife Depends on Habitat Quantity and Quality

Connecticut's landscape has changed over time. Habitat trends will be discussed and practical steps to conserve or enhance habitat will be discussed. Basic wildlife requirements and specialized wildlife requirements will be discussed. What are some of wildlife's limiting factors? Examples of native plants that can diversify the seasonal food sources and cover for wildlife will be emphasized.

Seasonal Food and Cover Sources (Discussed In Talk)

Summer Berries: Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), Shadbush (*Amelanchier canadensis*), Red Mulberry (*Morus rubra*), Black Raspberry and Blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), Dewberry (*Rubus* spp.)

Fall Berries: Viburnums: Arrowwood (*Viburnum recognitum* or *dentatum*), Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*), Mapleleaf Viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), Common Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*),

Dogwoods: Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), Silky Dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), **Cherries:** Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Pin Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)

Fall Nuts: Oaks: White oak (*Quercus alba*), Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*), Red oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Fall Seeds: Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), White Ash-female (*Fraxinus americana*)

Evergreen Cover: White pine (*Pinus strobus*), Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*): (Non-native but not invasive), Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)

Winter Persistent Food: Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*), Pasture rose (*Rosa carolina*), Swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*), Staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), Smooth Sumac (*Rhus copallina*), Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*), Virginia Creeper Vine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

Spring Seeds: Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)

Herbaceous Plants: New England Aster (*Aster novai-angliae*), Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), New York Ironweed (*Veronia noveboracensis*), Joe Pye-weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), Goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.), Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), Orange Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), Red Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), Woodland Sunflower (*Helianthus* spp.), Native Grasses (little bluestem *Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), deer-tongue grass (*Panicum clandestinum*)

Hummingbird Plants : Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), Sweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), Beebalm (*Monarda didyma*), Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Hummingbird and Butterfly Garden Flower and Shrub Description

The majority of these flowers and shrubs are valuable in the creation of your hummingbird/butterfly garden.

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Purple Cone Flower (*Echinacea purpurea*) have dark pink petals that surround an orange center attracts butterflies. It grows 3 to 5 feet tall and looks excellent in the middle or back of a butterfly garden. These flowers make a spectacular display that blooms seemingly without end from summer to fall.

Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) brilliant fiery red flowers located on dense spikes grow up to 4 feet tall, making this a favorite with hummingbirds. The tubular cardinal red flowers bloom between July and September and last 4 to 6 weeks.

Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*) is an attractive perennial that will grow anywhere from 1 to 3 feet tall in a wide range of conditions. It grows best when planted in rich, moist soil in full sun in a butterfly garden or prairie meadow with other prairie wildflowers and prairie grasses. The flowers (1/4 inch across, blooming on round heads around 1/2 inch across) are very attractive to butterflies and are commonly used in flower arrangements.

Black Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) is a summer/early fall bloomer. The flowers are beautiful symmetrical circles of deep yellow petals surrounding dark brown central cones. It is also a host plant for the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly caterpillar. It can grow from 12-30" .

Wild Indigo (*Baptisia australis*) is a spectacular specimen in the flower garden. The blue-green foliage resembles a small rounded bush 2 to 3 feet in height. Tall spikes of deep blue flowers bloom above the foliage in May or June and turn into large dark seed-pods in late summer that are often used in flower arrangements. This plant has a deep taproot which permits it to withstand dry conditions and heat.

Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) magnificent bright orange flowers are in compact clusters at the top of branching stems. The flowers bloom between June and September and produce a large quantity of nectar that attracts butterflies throughout the growing season. Butterflyweed grows 1 to 2 feet tall. There is also a yellow flowered variety.

Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) is often found with several different species of butterflies feeding on its nectar at once. It is also one of the favorite host plants for the Monarch butterfly caterpillar. Attractive rounded clusters of delicately scented pink flowers sprout from smooth-stemmed branches that can grow up to 5 feet tall. Each small flower has 5 curved petals surrounding 5 contrasting light pink to whitish hoods. The plant grows quickly and typically blooms sometime during June through August.

New England Aster (*Aster Novae - angliae*) are beautiful, easy to grow prairie plants prized for their masses of pink to purple flowers with bright yellow centers. Blooms in September and October. Its mounds of pink to royal purple flowers are very attractive to butterflies, especially Monarchs. It grows up to 6 feet tall and works well in the background of the fall garden.

New York Aster (*Aster Novae - belgi*) grows 2 to 4 feet tall presenting an intense display of color in the fall garden (July-October) by virtually covering itself with clustered, daisy-like bluish-lavender flowers with yellow centers.

Beebalm (*Monarda didyma*) is a spreading, clump-forming herbaceous perennial with square stems and opposite leaves. Beebalm grows anywhere from 2-4 feet tall and its flowers bloom from June to August. Each flowering stem bears one or (rarely) two whorled clusters of scarlet red flowers. The intense red color, distinctive fragrance and the nectar it produces make this a popular plant with bees and hummingbirds.

Wild Bergamot (*Mondara fistulosa*) a, pleasantly scented member of the mint family, grows up to 5 feet tall with rose-purple to lavender flowers. Wild Bergamot has been used medicinally as a stimulant to remove the pain of colic. It blooms vary from late May to August.

Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*) has showy flowers that appeal to hummingbirds and butterflies. This plant can grow up to 3 feet tall with blue-green leaves growing at the plants base and along the stems. The unique shape and color of the flowers are created by 5 petals hanging from a stem in a bell-like fashion. Wild Columbine should be planted in average, well drained soil in full sun to medium shade in a hummingbird or butterfly garden.

Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) forms large clumps 12 to 24 inches tall covered with delicate rosy-lavender to soft pink flowers. It is a favorite in the wild garden due to its attractive foliage and flowers that require little or no maintenance and is spectacular as a mass in an open woodland, perfect for the border of a shade garden, or naturalized in sweeps at the base of large trees. Wild Geranium prefers humus-rich, well-drained soil and high open shade and accepts sunny conditions with moisture but will go dormant in drought conditions.

Summersweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*) has often been planted as an ornamental because of its attractive and fragrant white, shell pink or light pink flowers that bloom anytime from late July to early September (usually in mid-August), and lasting for about three weeks when in bloom. The flowers of this shrub have a sweet fragrance like its name suggests. Summersweet Pepperbush can grow anywhere from 3-10 feet tall. The pink-flowered variety is attractive to hummingbirds.

Northern Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*), a native shrub is capable of reaching a height of 10 to 20 feet. It grows multiple, twisted trunks with smooth, light gray bark with aromatic, olive green leaves, and clusters of grey-blue, persistent waxy berries on female plants which are attractive to wildlife especially for spring migratory songbirds.

Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), a deciduous shrub, has several ornamental traits, however it is most often grown as a fruit crop. Highbush Blueberry does best in a moist acid soil. The ornamental traits are its white flowers in spring, red fall foliage color, and curled stems. Its edible dark blue berries are also great food source for songbirds during the summer nesting season.,

Trumpet Creeper Vine (*Campsis radicans*) grows from 20 to 40 feet long and either stretches along the ground or climbs on bushes and trees. This vine blooms a brilliant red to red-orange flower from July to September providing nectar for the Ruby-throated hummingbird.

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) is a medium sized shade tree. Its fruit, a sweet, edible berry is eaten by a variety of small birds and mammals. These berries persist through the winter, but most are consumed or fall off by the spring providing a ground food source for wildlife.

Thicket forming native plants that create predator avoidance cover:

Fall Berries

Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum recognitum*)

Nannyberry Viburnum (*Viburnum lentago*)

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)

Winter Persistent Berries

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

Northern Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*)

Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)

Smooth Sumac (*Rhus copallina*)

Pasture Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)

Swamp Rose (*Rosa palustris*)

Carolina Rose (*Rosa carolina*)

Virginia Rose (*Rosa virginiana*)

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**Clonal or Thicket Forming Native Plants
That Create Predator Avoidance Cover**

Fall Nuts

Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)

Beaked Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*)

Post/Scrub Oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*)

Summer Berries

Black Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*)

Blackberry (*Rubus alleghaniensis*)

Black Raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*)

Nectar/Pollination

Spirea (*Spirea latifolia*)

Swamp Azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*)

OTHER

Sweet Fern (*Comptonia peregrina*)

Speckled Alder (*Alnus rugosa*)

Sheep Laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*)

CONNECTICUT INVASIVE PLANT LIST

November 2014

Connecticut Invasive Plants Council

Ordered by Scientific Name

Statement to accompany list -- January 2004: This is a list of species that have been determined by floristic analysis to be invasive or potentially invasive in the state of Connecticut, in accordance with PA 03-136. The Invasive Plants Council will generate a second list recommending restrictions on some of these plants. In developing the second list and particular restrictions, the Council will recognize the need to balance the detrimental effects of invasive plants with the agricultural and horticultural value of some of these plants, while still protecting the state's minimally managed habitats.

In May 2004, Public Act 04-203 restricted a subset of the January 2004 list making it illegal to move, sell, purchase, transplant, cultivate or distribute prohibited plants. Effective July 1, 2009, Public Act 09-52 removed the prohibition on *Pistia stratiotes*.

@ column indicates growth form or habitat: A = Aquatic & Wetland; G = Grass & Grass-like; H = Herbaceous; S = Shrub; T = Tree; V = Woody Vine

Explanation of symbols after Common Name:

(P) Indicates Potentially Invasive (all other plants listed are considered Invasive in Connecticut)

* denotes that the species, although shown by scientific evaluation to be invasive, has cultivars that have not been evaluated for invasive characteristics. Further research may determine whether or not individual cultivars are potentially invasive. Cultivars are commercially available selections of a plant species that have been bred or selected for predictable, desirable attributes of horticultural value such as form (dwarf or weeping forms), foliage (variegated or colorful leaves), or flowering attributes (enhanced flower color or size).

"PROHIBITED BY STATUTE?" column indicates prohibited status: Y= prohibited from importation, movement, sale, purchase, transplanting, cultivation and distribution under CT Gen. Stat. §22a-381d; N/A= not prohibited

^ Indicates species that are not currently known to be naturalized in Connecticut but would likely become invasive here if they are found to persist in the state without cultivation

The taxonomic names used by the Connecticut Invasive Plants Council on the Invasive Plant List are consistent with the names used by the United States Department of Agriculture PLANTS database, accessible online at www.plants.usda.gov. The Council also maintains a list of scientific name synonyms for reference purposes.

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COMMON NAME	@	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SYNONYMS	PROHIBITED BY STATUTE?
Amur maple (P)	T	<i>Acer ginnala</i> Maxim.		N/A
Norway maple*	T	<i>Acer platanoides</i> L.		N/A
Sycamore maple (P)	T	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L.		Y
Goutweed	H	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> L.	Bishop's weed	Y
Tree of heaven	T	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle		Y
Garlic mustard	H	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (M. Bleb.) Cavara & Grande		Y
False indigo (P)	S	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.		Y
Porcelainberry*	V	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Trautv.	Amur peppervine	N/A
Mugwort	H	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Common wormwood	N/A
Hairy jointgrass (P)	G	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Small carpgress	Y
Common kochia (P)	H	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (L.) A.J. Scott	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> ; Fireweed; Summer cypress	Y
Japanese barberry*	S	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.		N/A
Common barberry	S	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.		Y
Drooping brome-grass (P)	G	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.	Cheatgrass	Y
Flowering rush (P)	A	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.		Y
Fanwort	A	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> A. Gray	Carolina fanwort	Y
Pond water-starwort (P)	A	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> Scop.		Y
Narrowleaf bittercress	H	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i> L.		Y
Japanese sedge^ (P)	G	<i>Carex kobomugi</i> Ohwi		Y
Oriental bittersweet	V	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	Asiatic bittersweet	Y
Spotted knapweed	H	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> L.	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i> ; <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Y
Canada thistle (P)	H	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.		Y
Black swallow-wort	H	<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> Kartesz & Gandhi	<i>Cynanchum nigrum</i> ; <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Y
Pale swallow-wort	H	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> (Kleoc.) Borhidi	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	Y
Jimsonweed (P)	H	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.		Y
Brazilian water-weed (P)	A	<i>Egeria densa</i> Planchon	Anacharis; Egeria	Y
Common water-hyacinth^ (P)	A	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms		N/A
Russian olive (P)	S	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.		Y
Autumn olive	S	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Thunb.		Y
Crested late-summer mint (P)	H	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i> (Thunb.) Hylander	Elsholtzia	Y
Winged euonymus*	S	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (Thunb.) Sieb.	Burning bush	N/A
Cypress spurge (P)	H	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> L.		Y
Leafy spurge	H	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> L.		Y
Glossy buckthorn	S	<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> ; European buckthorn	N/A
Slender snake cotton	H	<i>Froelichia gracilis</i> (Hook.) Moq.	Cottonweed	Y
Ground ivy (P)	H	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Gill-over-the-ground; Run-away robin	Y
Reed mannagrass^ (P)	G	<i>Glyceria maxima</i> (Hartm.) Holmb.	Tall mannagrass	Y
Giant hogweed (P)	H	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> (Sommer & Levier)		Y

Dame's rocket	H	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> L.		Y
Japanese hops (P)	H	<i>Humulus japonicus</i> Sieb. & Zucc.	Japanese hop	Y
Hydrilla	A	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L.f.) Royle	Water thyme	Y
Ornamental jewelweed (P)	H	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> Royle	Tall impatiens	Y
Yellow iris	A	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.	Yellow flag iris; Pale yellow iris	Y
Perennial pepperweed	H	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Tall pepperwort	Y
Border privet (P)	S	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> Sieb. & Zucc.		Y
California privet (P)	S	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> Hassk.		N/A
European privet (P)	S	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.		N/A
Japanese honeysuckle*	V	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.		Y
Amur honeysuckle	S	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Herder		Y
Morrow's honeysuckle	S	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> A. Gray		Y
Tatarian honeysuckle (P)	S	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.		Y
Belle honeysuckle	S	<i>Lonicera x bella</i> Zabel	Bell's honeysuckle (<i>misapplied</i>)	Y
Dwarf honeysuckle^ (P)	S	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> L.	European fly-honeysuckle	Y
Ragged robin (P)	H	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> L.		Y
Moneywort* (P)	H	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> L.	Creeping jenny	N/A
Garden loosestrife* (P)	H	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> L.	Garden yellow loosestrife	Y
Purple loosestrife	A	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.		Y
European waterclover (P)	A	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> L.	Water shamrock	Y
Japanese stilt grass	G	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trin.) A. Camus		Y
Eulalia* (P)	G	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> Andersson	Chinese or Japanese silvergrass	N/A
Forget-me-not	A	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> L.	True forget-me-not; Water scorpion-grass	Y
Parrotfeather (P)	A	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Vell.) Verdc.		Y
Variable-leaf watermilfoil	A	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> Michx.		Y
Eurasian watermilfoil	A	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L.		Y
Brittle water-nymph (P)	A	<i>Najas minor</i> All.	Eutrophic water-nymph	Y
Onerow yellowcress (P)	A	<i>Nasturtium microphyllum</i> Boenn. ex. Rchb.	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	Y
Watercress (P)	A	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Y
American water lotus (P)	A	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i> Willd.	American water lotus	Y
Yellow floating heart (P)	A	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i> (S.G. Gmel.) Kuntze		Y
Scotch thistle (P)	H	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.		Y
Star-of-Bethlehem (P)	H	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L.		N/A
Princess tree (P)	T	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Siebold & Zucc. ex Steud.	Empress-tree	Y
Reed canary grass	G	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> L.		N/A
Common reed	G	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Phragmites	Y
Water lettuce^ (P)	A	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.		N/A
Canada bluegrass (P)	G	<i>Poa compressa</i> L.		Y
Bristled knotweed	H	<i>Polygonum caespitosum</i> Blume	<i>Persicaria longiseta</i> ; Oriental lady's thumb	Y
Japanese knotweed	H	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Siebold & Zucc.	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Y
Mile-a-minute vine	H	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> L.	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Y
Giant knotweed (P)	H	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> F. Schmidt ex. Maxim.	<i>Fallopia sachalinense</i>	Y
White poplar (P)	T	<i>Populus alba</i> L.		Y
Crispy-leaved pondweed	A	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> L.	Curly pondweed or Curly-leaved pondweed	Y
Kudzu (P)	V	<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr.	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Y
Fig buttercup	H	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> L.	Lesser celandine; <i>Ficaria verna</i>	Y
Common buckthorn	S	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.		Y
Black locust*	T	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.		N/A
Multiflora rose	S	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb.		Y
Rugosa rose* (P)	S	<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Thunb.*	Beach, Salt spray, Japanese, or Ramanas Rose	N/A
		*Note: This plant is especially aggressive in coastal areas		
Wineberry	S	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> Maxim.		Y
Sheep sorrel (P)	H	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.		Y
Giant salvinia^ (P)	A	<i>Salvinia molesta</i> Mitchell		Y
Tansy ragwort^ (P)	H	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> L.	Stinking Willie	Y
Cup plant (P)	H	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> L.		Y
Bittersweet nightshade (P)	H	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	Climbing nightshade	Y
Water chestnut	A	<i>Trapa natans</i> L.		Y
Coltsfoot	H	<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.		Y
Garden heliotrope (P)	H	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	Garden Valerian	Y