New Jersey's Native Trees, Shrubs And Vines That Are Beneficial To Birds

The focus of this list is native vegetation , To assist school faculty, students, landowners in coastal areas, two columns indicate adaptation to "harsh" or "sheltered" seashore conditions.

Key

* * highly important secondary food source (insects : warblers)
— see previously noted number of users for family of plant
+ indicates additional species known to feed on family of plant

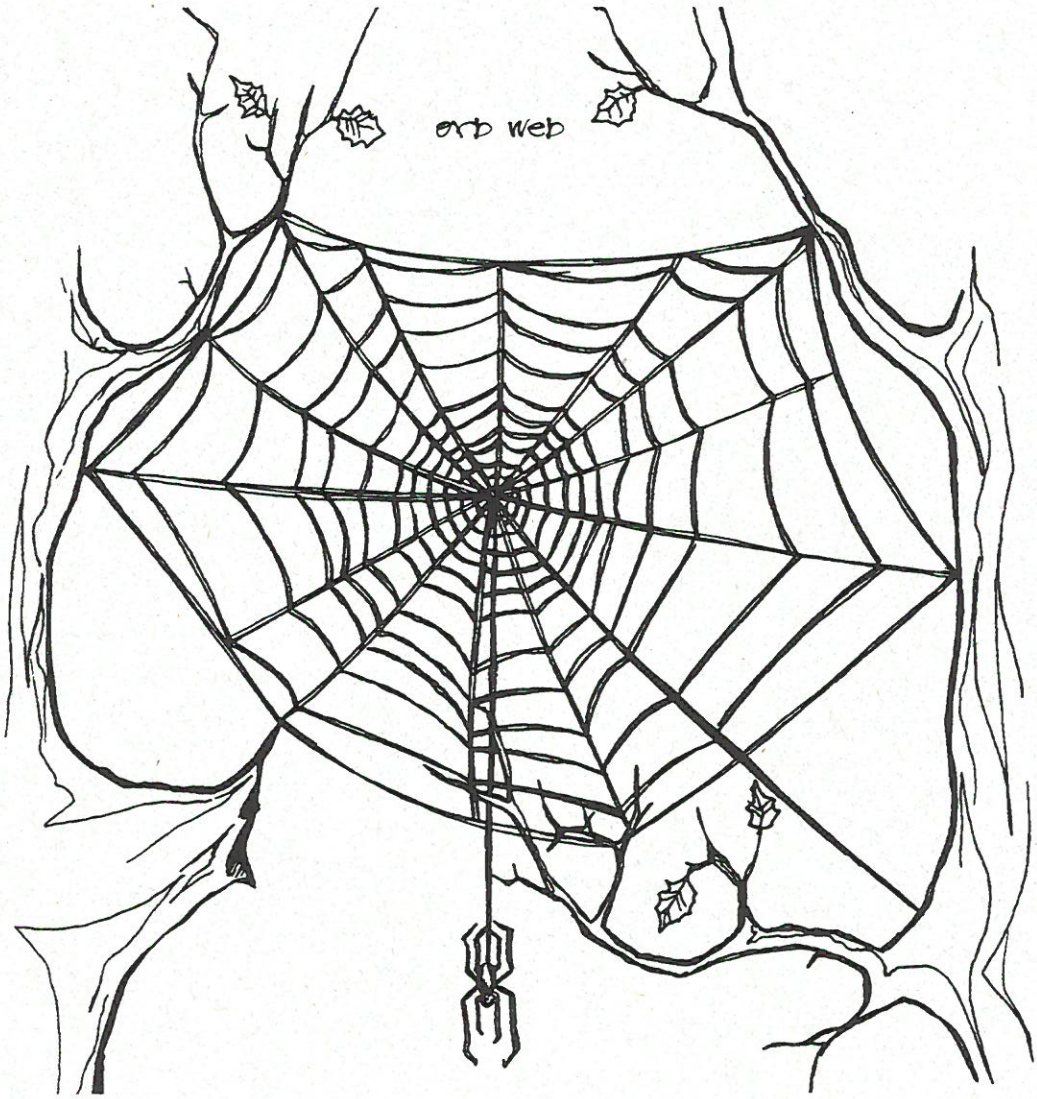
Trees

Tall	(60-100 + feet)
Medium	(30-60 feet)
Low	(10-30 feet)

Tree	TALL	MED	LOW	No. of NJ BIRD SPECIES THAT FEED ON	SEASHORE HARSH	SEASHORE SHELTERED
Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*		X		30	X	X
Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*	X			8		
PINES, *Pinus* spp.				27		
Pitch Pine, *Pinus rigida*		X		28		X
White Pine, P. *strobus*	X			35		
Scrub Pine, P. *virginiana*		X		—		
Shortleaf Pine, P. *echinata*	X			—		
HICKORIES, *Carya* spp.				19		
Pignut Hickory, *Carya glabra*	X			—		
Shagbark Hickory, C. *ovata*	X			—		
Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*		X		11		
Black Walnut, *J. nigra*	X			18		
BIRCHES, *Betula* spp.				24		
Black or Sweet Birch, *Betula lenta*		X		13+		
Yellow Birch, B. *lutea*	X			13+		
Gray Birch, B. *populifolia*			X	14+	X	
American Hornbeam or Ironwood, *Carpinus caroliniana*		X		10		
American Beech, *Fagus grandifolia*	X			25		

branches or walls to support them. The garden spider will either wait at the hub of its web or hide nearby. When an insect lands on the web it shakes. This shaking signals the garden spider that prey has arrived. The spider will wrap its victim in silk and later use specialized body parts called **pedipalps** to suck out the digested remains. **Sheet webs** are made by house spiders. These webs resemble a flat tangled mass of silk threads. When any flying or crawling creature hits the sticky sheet it becomes trapped prey for spider.

Although all spiders make silk, not all spiders spin webs. For instance, most grassland spiders hunt by stealth rather than by spinning webs. Hunting spiders are also known as ground spiders or wandering spiders. Ground spiders use walking as their primary form of locomotion. Jumping is also utilized by many of the hunting spiders to capture prey. There are over thirty thousand kinds of spiders each with its own fascinating survival strategy.



Tree	TALL	MED	LOW	No. of NJ BIRD SPECIES THAT FEED ON	SEASHORE HARSH	SEASHORE SHELTERED
OAKS, *Quercus* spp.				29		
White Oak, *Quercus alba*	X			—	X	
Post Oak, *Q. stellata*		X		—		X
Black Oak, *Q. velutina*	X			—		X
Scrub Oak, *Q. ilicifolia*			X	—		X
Willow Oak, *Q. phellos*	X			—	X	
Pin Oak, *Q. palustris*	X			—		
Red Oak, *Q. rubra*	X			—		
American Hackberry,						
Celtis occidentalis		X		25		X
American Elm, *Ulmus americana*	X			18		
Red Mulberry, *Morus rubra*		X		44		X
Tulip Tree or Yellow Poplar,						
Liriodendron tulipifera	X			10		
Sassafras, *Sassafras albidum*		X		23		X
Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*	X			21		X
SERVICEBERRIES, *Amelanchier* spp.				38		
Juneberry, Shadbush, Shadblow, or						
Serviceberry, *Amelanchier canadensis*		X		26+		X
Downy Serviceberry, A. *arborea*		X		19+		
Wild Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*	X			52		X
Pin or Fire Cherry, *P. pensylvanica*			X	42		
Chokecherry, *P. virginiana*			X	43		
Crab Apple, *Malus* spp.		X	X	26		X
HOLLIES, *Ilex* spp.				29		
American Holly, *Ilex opaca*			X	13+		X
MAPLES, *Acer* spp.				14		
Box Elder, *Acer negundo*	X			4+		
Red Maple, *A. rubrum*	X			5+		X
Silver Maple, *A. saccharinum*	X			4+		
Sugar Maple, *A. saccharum*	X			5+		
Sour Gum or Black Tupelo,						
Nyssa sylvatica		X		34		X
Flowering Dogwood, Cornus florida		X		37		X
Persimmon, Diospyros virginiana		X		13		X

Shrub

Tall (11-20+ feet) Medium (6-10 feet) Low (1-5 feet)

Shrubs	TALL	MED	LOW	No. of NJ BIRD SPECIES THAT FEED ON	SEASHORE HARSH	SEASHORE SHELTERED
Common Waxmyrtle, *Myrica cerifera*	X			25	X	X
Northern Bayberry, *M. pensylvanica*		X		25	X	X
Speckled Alder, *Alnus rugosa*		X		15		
Smooth Alder, *A. serrulata*		X		15		
Common Spicebush, *Lindera benzoin*	X			15		
Wild Black Current, *Ribes americanum*		X		15		
HAWTHORNES, *Crataegus* spp.	X			19		
Beach Plum, *Prunus maritima*		X		**	X	X
Red Chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia*		X		12		X
Black Chokeberry, *A. melanocarpa*		X		7		X
ROSES, *Rosa* spp.				21		
Pasture or Carolina Rose, *Rosa carolina*	X			—		X
Meadow or smoothe Rose, *R. blanda*			X	—		
Virginia Rose, *R. virginiana*		X		—		
Swamp Rose, *R. palustris*		X		—		X
BRAMBLES, *Rubus* spp.				49		
Purple-flowering Raspberry, *Rubus odoratus*			X	—		
Black Raspberry, *R. occidentalis*			X	—		
Red Raspberry, *R. idaeus*			X	—		
Alleghany Blackberry, *R. allegheniensis*		X		—		X
Dewberry, *R. flagellaris*			X	—		X
SUMACS, *Rhus* spp.				31		
Winged or Dwarf Sumac, *Rhus copallina*	X			—	X	X
Smooth Sumac, *R. glabra*	X			21+		
Staghorn Sumac, *R. typhina*	X			21+		
HOLLIES, *Ilex* spp.				29		
Smooth Winterberry, *Ilex laevigata*	X			7+		X
Inkberry, *I. glabra*	X			9+	X	X
DOGWOODS, *Cornus* spp.				34		
Alternate-leaved Dogwood, *Cornus alternifolia*	X			34		
Silky Dogwood, *C. amomum*		X		18+		
Red-osier Dogwood, *C. stolonifera*		X		18+		
HUCKLEBERRIES, *Gaylussacia* spp.				24		
Black Huckleberry, *Gaylussacia baccata*		X		12+		
Dwarf Huckleberry, G. dumosa			X	7+		
Dangleberry, G. frondosa	X			13+		

Shrubs	TALL	MED	LOW	No. of NJ BIRD SPECIES THAT FEED ON	SEASHORE HARSH	SEASHORE SHELTERED
BLUEBERRIES, *Vaccinium* spp.				36		
Common Highbush Blueberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum*	X			15+		X
New Jersey or Coastal Highbush Blueberry, *V. caesariense*	X			—		X
Lowbush Blueberry, *V. angustifolium*		X		8+		
HONEYSUCKLES, *Lonicers* spp.	X	X	X	21		
ELDERS, *Sambucus* spp.				46		
Common Elder or Elderberry, *Sambucus Canadensis*	X			33+		X
Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus*			X	8		
Coralberry, *S. orbiculatus*		X		15		
VIBURNUMS, *Viburnum* spp.				23		
Southern Arrrowwood, *Viburnum dentatum*	X			10+		X
Mapleleaf Viburnum, V. *acerifolium*		X		10+		
White-rod, *V. cassinoides*		X		9+		
Northern Arrowwood, *V. recognitum*	X			10+		
Nannyberry, *V. lentago*	X			11+		X
Cranberry Viburnum, *V. trilobum*		X		6+		
Vines						
Common Greenbrier, *Smilax rotunifolia*				20		X
Cat Greenbrier, *S. glauca*				19		X
Poison Ivy, *Rhus radicans*				33	X	X
American Bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens*				15		X
Porcelainberry or Asiatic Ampelopsis,						
Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*				35	X	X
GRAPES, *Vitis* spp.				51		
Fox Grape, *Vitis* labrusca				—		X
Summer Grape, *V. aestivalis*				—		X
Riverbank Grape, *V. riparia*				—		
Frost Grape, *V. vulpina*				—		
HONEYSUCKLES, *Lonicera* spp.				21		
Trumpet Creeper, *Campsis radicans*				2	X	X

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New Jersey's Native Trees, Shrubs And Wildflowers Beneficial To Northeastern Butterflies

Butterfly Common Name Latin Name	Larval Host Common Name Latin Name	Nectar Plants Common Name Latin Name
Spicebush Swallowtail *Papilio cresphontes*	Sassafras, *Sassafras albidum*	Butterflyweed *Asclepsias tuberosa*
Clouded Sulpher *Common Sulpher*	Clovers	Aster, Goldenrod *Aster spp.,* *Solidago spp.*
Gray Hairstreak *Strymon melinus*	Mallow	Goldenrod, *Solidago spp.* Milkweed *Asclepsias spp.*
Spring Azure *Celastrina argiolus*	Dogwoods *Cornus spp.*	Asters *Aster spp.*
Hackberry Butterfly *Asterocampa celtis*	Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis*	same
American Copper *Lycaena phlaeas*	Sorrels	Butterflyweed *Asclepsias spp.*
Comma Polygonia comma	Nettles Elms *Ulmus spp.*	sap, carrion fruit, dung
Question Mark Polygonia interrogationis	Elms *Ulmus spp.* Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis*	sap, carrion fruit, dung puddling
Buckeye *Junonia coenia*	Plantain *Plantago spp.*	Aster *Aster spp* Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*

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Butterfly Common Name Latin Name	Larval Host Common Name Latin Name	Nectar Plants Common Name Latin Name
Painted Lady Vanessa cardui	Thistles *Cirsium vulgare*	Thistles *Cirsium vulgare*
Great Spangled Fritallary *Speyeria cybele*	Violet *Viola spp.*	Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*
Viceroy *Limenitis archippus*	Aspens *Popoulus spp.*	Joe Pye Weed *Eupatorium purpureum*
Monarch Milkweeds Danaus plexippus Asclepias spp.	Milkweeds *Asclepias spp.*	

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