

Shade Plants for Birds

While shady spots can be challenging in a garden, they can provide a great opportunity to create attractive habitat for birds, pollinators, and other wildlife.

* Available at North Haven Gardens



Full Shade Plants

Pigeonberry* *Rivina humilis*

Yaupon Holly* *Ilex vomitoria*

Buttonbush* *Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*

Turk's Cap* *Malvaviscus drummondii*

Coralberry* *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*

New Jersey Tea *Ceanothus americanus*

Texas Wisteria* *Wisteria frutescens*

Virginia Creeper* *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

Inland Sea Oats* *Chasmanthium latifolium*

Eastern Red Columbine* *Aquilegia canadensis*

Cardinal Flower *Lobelia cardinalis*

Scarlet Sage* *Salvia coccinea*

Cedar Sage* *Salvia roemeriana*

Frostweed* *Verbesina virginica*



Part-shade Plants

Texas Buckeye *Aesculus glabra* var. *arguta*

Texas Redbud* *Cercis Canadensis* var. *texensis*

Texas Persimmon* *Diospyros texana*

Wafer Ash *Ptelea trifoliata*

American Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*

Farkleberry *Vaccinium arboretum*

False Willow *Baccharis neglecta*

American Beautyberry* *Callicarpa americana*

Blue Mistflower *Chromolaena odorata*

Hog Plum *Prunus vivularis*

Sumac sp.* *Rhus* sp.

Heartleaf Peppervine *Ampelopsis coradata*

Woolly Dutchman's Pipe *Aristolochia tomentosa*

Cross Vine* *Bignonia capreolata*

Purple Clematis *Clematis pitcheri*

Carolina Snailseed *Cocculus carolinus*

Coral Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*

Big Bluestem *Andropogon gerardii*

Sideoats Grama* *Bouteloua curtipendula*

Sedge Sp. *Carex* sp.

Switchgrass* *Panicum virgatum*

Indiangrass* *Sorghastrum nutans*

Huisache Daisy *Amblyolepsis setigera*

Winecup* *Callirhoe involucrata*

Black Samson *Echinacea angustifolia*

Purple Coneflower* *Echinacea purpurea*

Lindheimer's Beeblossom *Gaura lindheimeri*

Lemon Beebalm *Monarda citriodora*

Annual Phlox *Phlox drummondii*

Frogfruit *Phyla nodiflora*

Pigeonberry *Rivina humilis*

Common Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*

Lanceleaf Coreopsis *Coreopsis lanceolata*

Late Boneset *Eupatorium serotinum*

There are 5 main native plant food groups for birds: larval hosts, nectar-producing, berry-producing, nut-producing, and seed-producing. To provide food for a variety of species, and to provide natural food sources all year round, include plants from all 5 of these groups. Start growing a garden for birds by choosing a plant from each of these boxes.

S - Full Sun PS - Part Shade SH - Full Shade WB - Wildlife Benefits



Larval Hosts

Bur Oak *Quercus macrocarpa* S/PS/SH
WB: Used by at least 8 butterfly species, over 100 moth species, and 20+ bird species.

Smooth Sumac *Rhus glabra* S/PS/SH
WB: Valued by native bees, larval host and food source for a variety of insects. Used by over 30 bird species.

Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis* PS/SH
WB: Hosts at least 19 Lepidopteran (butterflies & moths) species and used by at least 24 different types of birds.



Nectar-producing

Coralbean *Erythrina herbacea* S/PS
WB: Attracts hummingbirds.

Coral Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens* S/PS
WB: Flowers attract hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Various birds feed on the berries. Larval host to 2 butterfly species, and is of special value to bumblebees.

Scarlet Sage *Salvia coccinea* S/PS/SH
WB: Blooms attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.



Berry-producing

Possumhaw Holly *Ilex decidua* S/PS
WB: Many birds will feed on the berries throughout winter, and also use the tree as a nesting site and a source for insects.

American Beautyberry *Callicarpa americana* PS
WB: Attracts butterflies, and more than 40 species of birds will eat the berries. Important source for winter migrants.

Coralberry *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* PS/SH
WB: A variety of birds feed on the berries, and caterpillars of clearwing moths feed on the foliage.



Seed-producing

Purple Coneflower *Echinacea purpurea* S/PS
WB: Attracts butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds. Goldfinches will feed on the seeds.

Indiangrass *Sorghastrum nutans* S/PS/SH
WB: Attracts butterflies. Granivorous birds feed on the seeds and use the foliage for nesting.

Inland Sea Oats *Chasmanthium latifolium* S/SH
WB: Larval host for at least 3 kinds of butterflies, granivorous birds eat the seeds, and the stems and leaves are used as nesting materials.



Nut-producing

Pecan *Carya illinoensis* S
WB: Used by at least 10 bird species and 15+ Lepidopteran species.

Texas Redbud *Cercis Canadensis var. texensis* S/PS
WB: Nectar source for bees and butterflies. Provides nesting materials for native bees. Pods are eaten by a variety of bird species.

Shumard Oak *Quercus shumardii* S/PS
WB: Attracts butterflies, and provides food, nesting sites, and cover to many birds.