






















































Plant List and Wildlife Value:

Bee Balm	<i>(Monarda sp.)</i>	  
Black Chokeberry	<i>(Aronia melanocarpa)</i>	 
Black-eyed Susan	<i>(Rudbeckia fulgida)</i>	  
Bleeding Heart	<i>(Dicentra spectabilis)</i>	 
Columbine	<i>(Aquilegia canadensis)</i>	 
Common Elderberry	<i>(Sambucus canadensis)</i>	  
Dropmore Scarlet Honeysuckle Vine	<i>(Lonicera x brownii)</i>	 
Globe Thistle	<i>(Echinops bannaticus)</i>	  
Feather Reed Grass	<i>(Calamagrostis x acutiflora)</i>	 
Fragrant Sumac	<i>(Rhus aromatica)</i>	  
Joe-pye weed	<i>(Eupatorium fitulosum)</i>	 
Lungwort	<i>(Pulmonaria sp.)</i>	 
New England Aster	<i>(Symphyotrichum novae-angliae)</i>	 
Pennsylvania Sedge	<i>(Carex pennsylvanica)</i>	 
Purple Coneflower	<i>(Echinacea purpurea)</i>	  
Sedum	<i>(Sedum sp.)</i>	 
Serviceberry	<i>(Amelanchier canadensis)</i>	   
Siberian Iris	<i>(Iris sibirica)</i>	  
Virginia Bluebells	<i>(Mertensia virginica)</i>	 

 Attracts hummingbirds	 Attracts songbirds	 Provides shelter
 Attracts pollinators	 Attracts small mammals	 Attracts butterflies

Audubon's Healthy Yard Pledge

Create and maintain a healthy environment for you, your family, and local wildlife by pledging to:

- Reduce pesticide use
- Conserve Water
- Protect water quality
- Remove invasive exotic plants
- Plant native species
- Support wildlife on your property

For more information and resources go to the following website:
athome.audubon.org



The Green Mountain Audubon Center's wildlife garden project was made possible through a grant from,



Gardening for Wildlife



GREEN MOUNTAIN
Audubon
CENTER
255 Sherman Hollow Road
Huntington, Vermont 05462
802-434-3068
vt.audubon.org

Attract Wildlife to Your Yard:

INSTALL BIRDHOUSES:

Cavity nesting birds like Black-capped Chickadees, Tufted Titmice and wrens will nest in appropriately sized birdhouses.

INSTALL BIRDFEEDERS:

Strategically placed birdfeeders will attract several species of birds to your yard depending on the style of feeders and types of seed you choose. Provide seeds and suet during the winter months and then switch to hummingbird feeders for the summer.

PROVIDE A SOURCE OF WATER:

A well maintained bird bath or small pond will attract birds and several insect species, especially if the water is slowly running. Birds prefer shallow places to drink without getting too wet.

PLANT NATIVES:

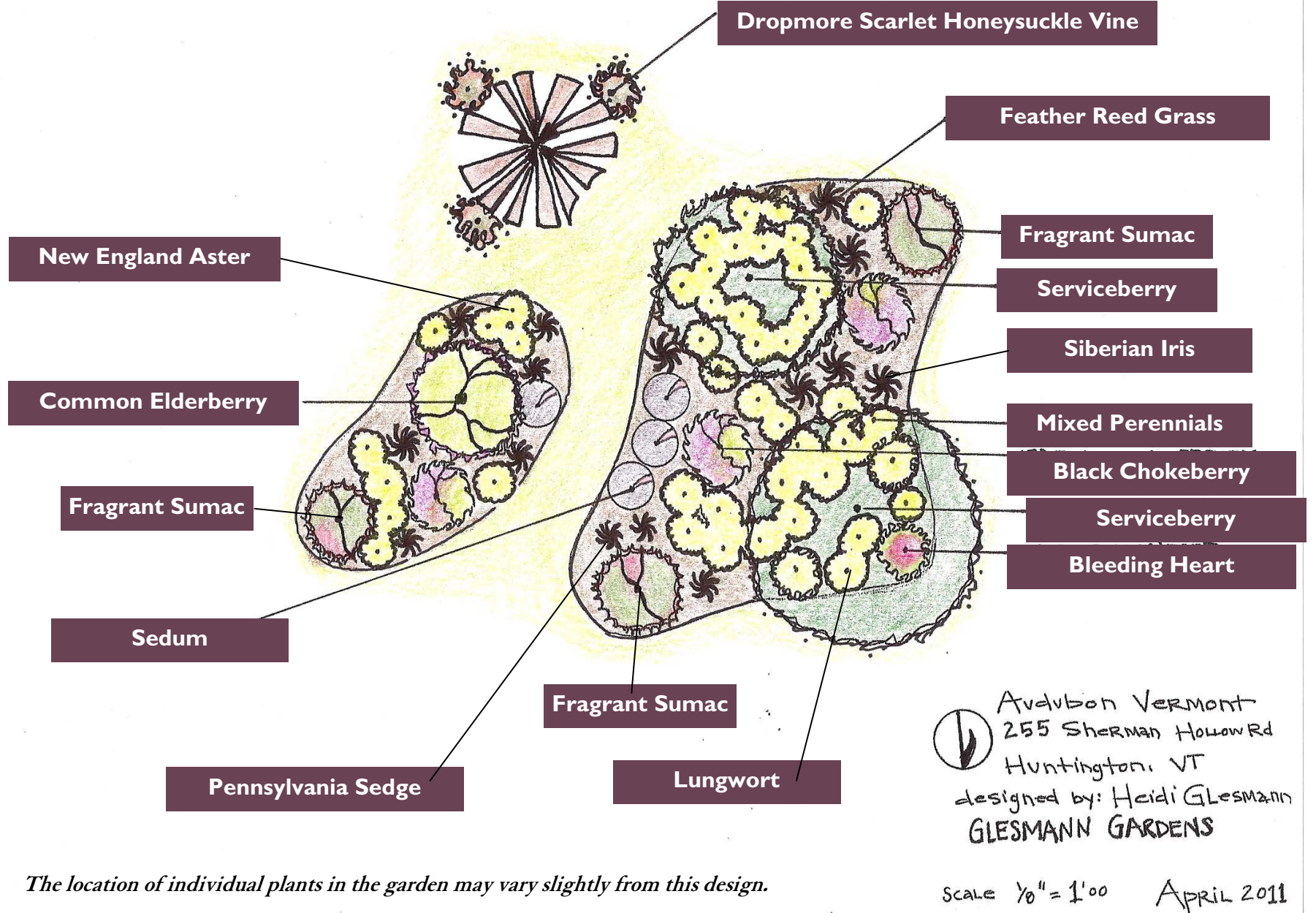
When adding plants to your yard, plant native species. Include trees, shrubs and groundcover that together will mimic the natural habitat. Use plants that look nice together but also provide food and shelter year-round.

FLOWERS FOR BUTTERFLIES:

Native wildflowers including plants that provide food for caterpillars will attract several species of butterflies to your yard in the warmer months.

INSTALL A BAT HOUSE:

Provide roosting sites for bats to attract these nocturnal insect eaters to your yard.



The location of individual plants in the garden may vary slightly from this design.