

Plants for Birds

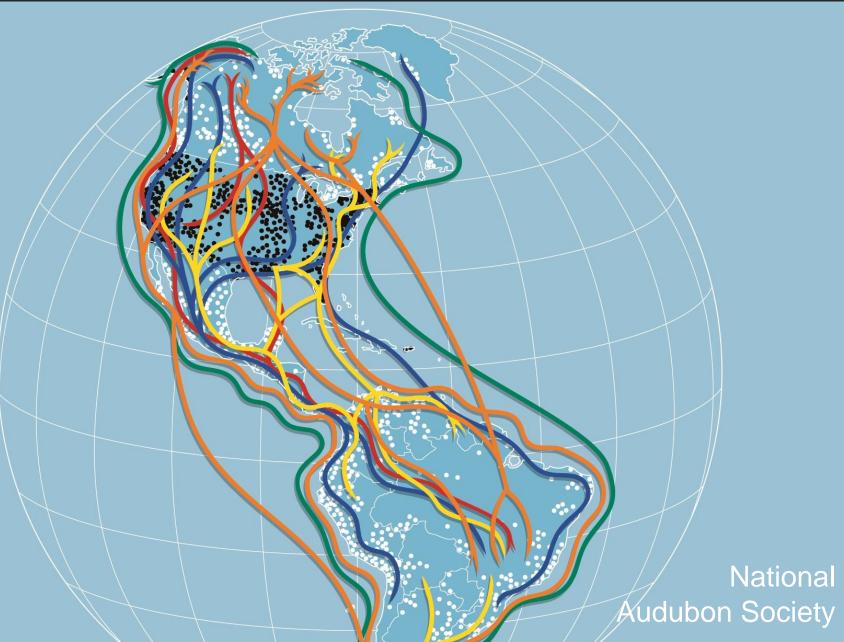
Restoring our community, one garden at a time Brian Merlos, Audubon Great Lakes

Photo by Will Stuart



Why we need plants for birds Habitat loss and other threats





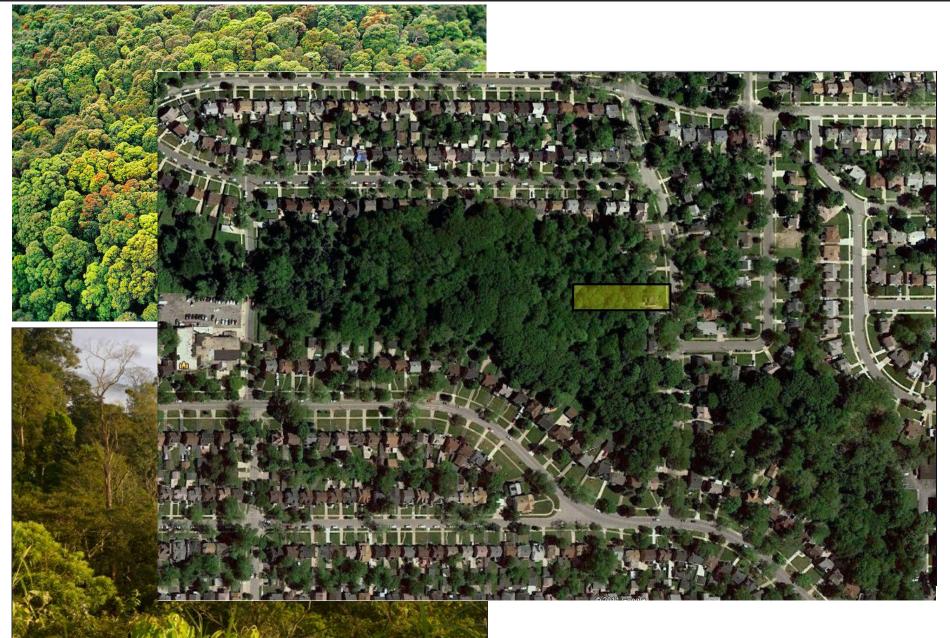




The Wood Thrush's Story

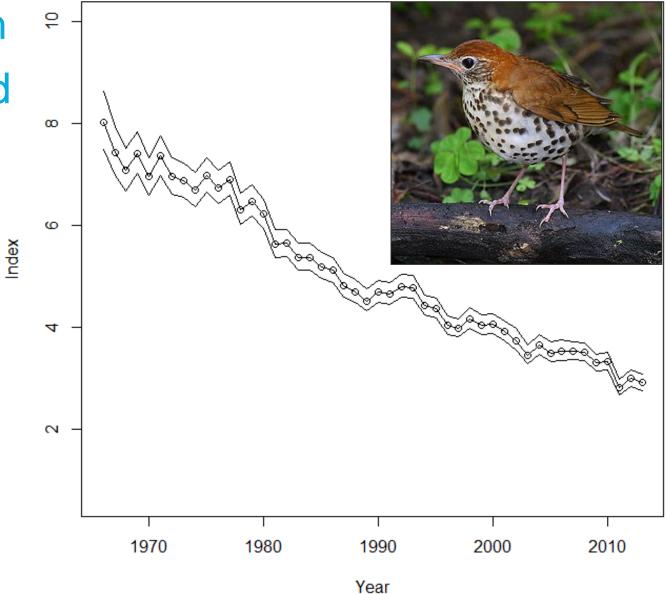
Photo by Kelly Colgan Azar







Wood Thrush₽Breeding BirdSurvey Data





Cerulean Warbler. Creative Commons



Red-eyed Vireo. Creative Commons © Matt MacGillivray





Black-throated Blue Warbler. Creative Commons © Bob Devlin



Rose-breasted Grosbeak Creative Commons © Steven Kersting











Photo by © Hans Bomers







Brown-headed Cowbird. Creative Commons © Brad Horwedel

Audubon The Climate Report

Take Action

Audubon's Birds and Climate Change Report

314 Species on the Brink

Shrinking and shifting ranges could imperil nearly half of U.S. birds within this century.

Audubon.org/climate



Baird's Sparrow

By 2080, this grassland bird is expected to lose 100 percent of its current breeding range.

See the climate forecast map »

Tony Bynum



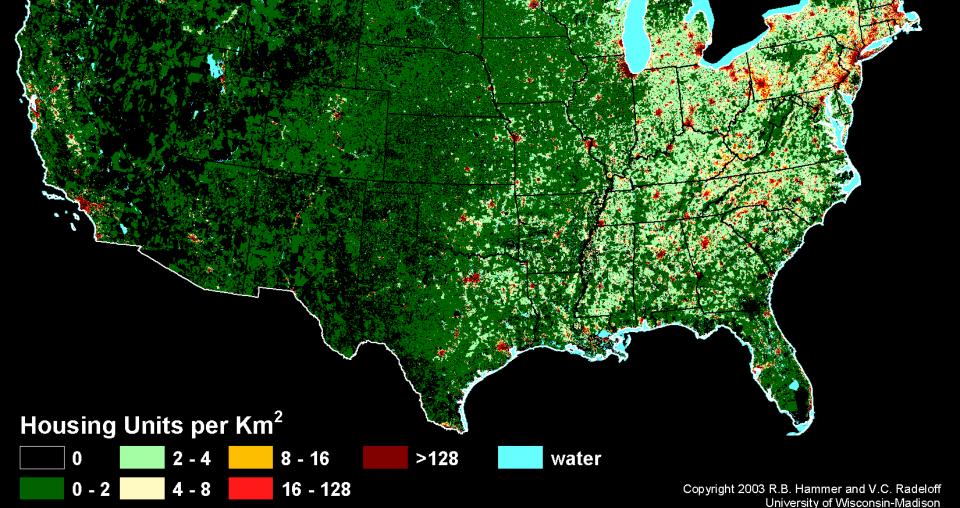
Climate change threatens the birds we see every day. I pledge to help build a brighter future for the 314 birds at risk.

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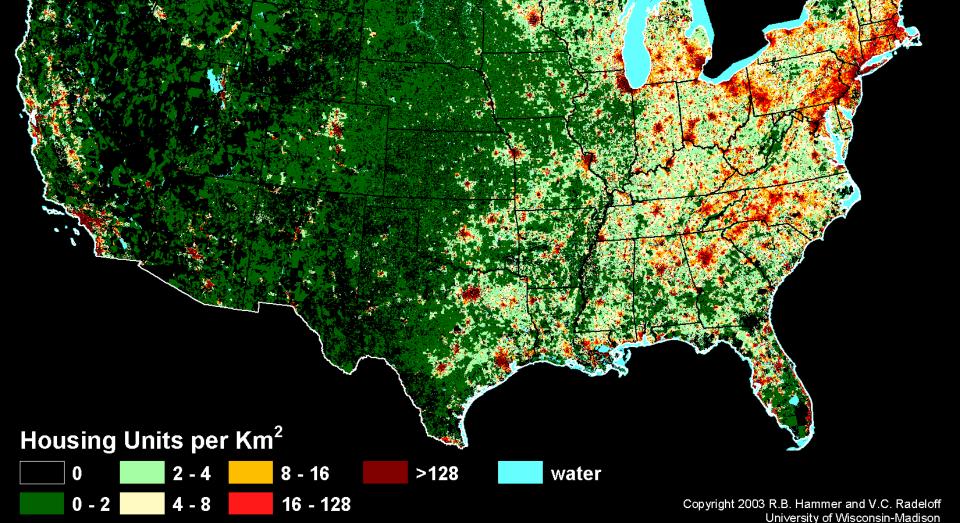
Your Email Address

Pledge

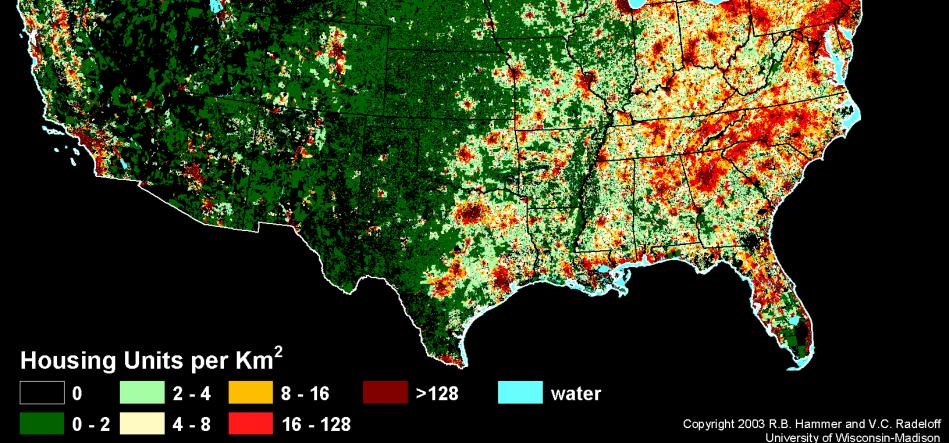
Housing Density 1940 Partial Block Group Resolution



Housing Density 1980 Partial Block Group Resolution



Housing Density 2010 Partial Block Group Resolution



Projected Housing Density 2030

Partial Block Group Resolution

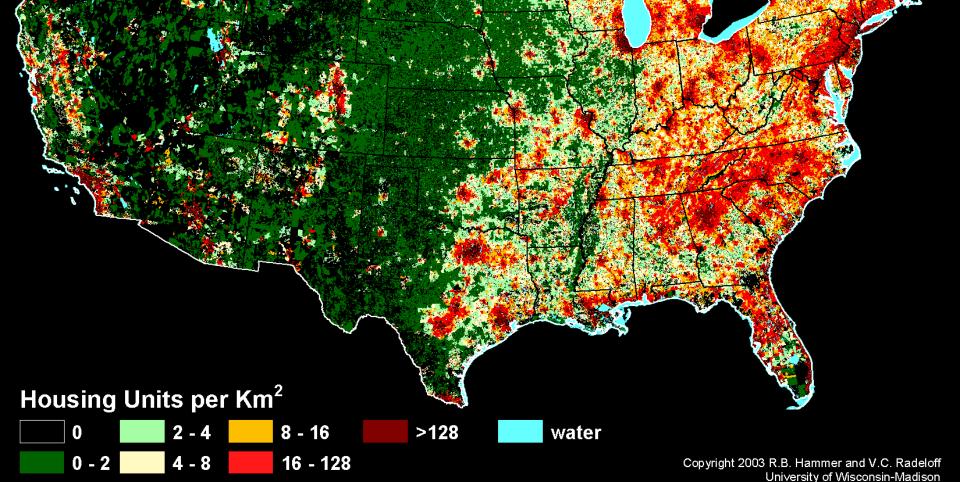




















Photo by Doug Tallamy



Restoring native plants means we will have more birds, butterflies, and flowers in our lives!

Photo by Doug Tallamy



"Plant something meaningful."

 Dr. Larry Mellichamp, author of Native Plants of the Southeast

© USFWS NE Region



Solutions in Our Backyards Building a bird-friendly garden





The Bird-Friendly Yard

- Native plant foods
- Layers of habitat
- Water
- Shelter & nest sites





Four Native Plant Food Groups for Birds

- Insects
- Berries & fruits
- Nectar
- Nuts & Seeds



Food Group #1: Insects











557 species of caterpillars

Creative Commons Photo by Michael W. May

5 species of caterpillars

Creative Commons Photo by Landhalauts





Specialization is the key

90% of the insects

that eat plants can

only eat the plants

with which they co-

evolved.





A world without insects is a world without birds.





Best caterpillar trees

| Oak | 557 |
|-----------|------------|
| Willow | 456 |
| Cherry | 456 |
| Birch | 413 |
| Crabapple | 311 |
| Blueberry | 288 |
| Maple | 285 |
| Pine | 203 |
| Hickory | 200 |
| | |



Food Group #2: Berries & Fruits

Fruits



Photo by Will Stuart

Highbush Blueberry



Photo by Will Stuart

Spicebush, Lindera benzoin





Pokeweed



Gray Catbird, Will Stuart

Winterberry



Photo by Will Stuart

Eastern Red Cedar



Cedar Waxwing, Photo by Will Stuart



Food Group #3: Nectar

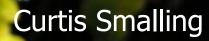




Jewelweed

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Wild Columbine





Coral Honeysuckle, Lonicera sempervirens





Crossvine





Trumpet Vine



Ruby-throated Hummingbird - Will Stuart





Food Group #4: Nuts & Seeds

Nuts





Photo by Douglas Tallamy





Photo by Will Stuart





Seeds



Creative Commons © Rob Amend

Black-eyed Susan, Rudbeckia





Goldenrod, Little Bluestem



Palm Warbler Will Stuart

Little Bluestem, Will Stuart





The Bird-Friendly Yard

- Native plant foods
- Layers of habitat
- Water
- Shelter & nest sites

Habitat Layers



Over-story (canopy trees)

Mid-story (small trees & shrubs)

Understory (perennials & ground cover)

Photo by Robert Petty





The Bird-Friendly Yard

- Native plant foods
- Layers of habitat
- Water
- Shelter & nest sites

Water



Eastern Towhee – Will Stuart





The Bird-Friendly Yard

- Native plant foods
- Layers of habitat
- Water
- Shelter & nest sites

Shelter and Nest Sites





Build a Brush Pile





Leaf Litter



Wood Thrush by Will Stuart



Scaling Up A community effort







Photo by Kim Brand

Plants for Birds Can Empower People Everywhere



Terresa Carter Wotring Baltimore, Maryland

Patterson Park Audubon Center 50% of patio in native plants Urban conservationist since 2013

Audubon

Benefits to people:

It is not just about birds. Creating beautiful native plant habitat benefits humans too.



- Increased physical health
- Increased mental health
- Saves money.
- Saves time
- Increases property value
- Increased recreation time outside
- Quality of life for community





Bird-Friendly is Climate-Friendly:

- Directly reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- Increases carbon storage
- Builds resilient bird populations



"If you have a backyard, this book is for you." -Richard Louv, author of Last Child in the Woods

Bringing Nature Home

UPDATED AND EXPANDED

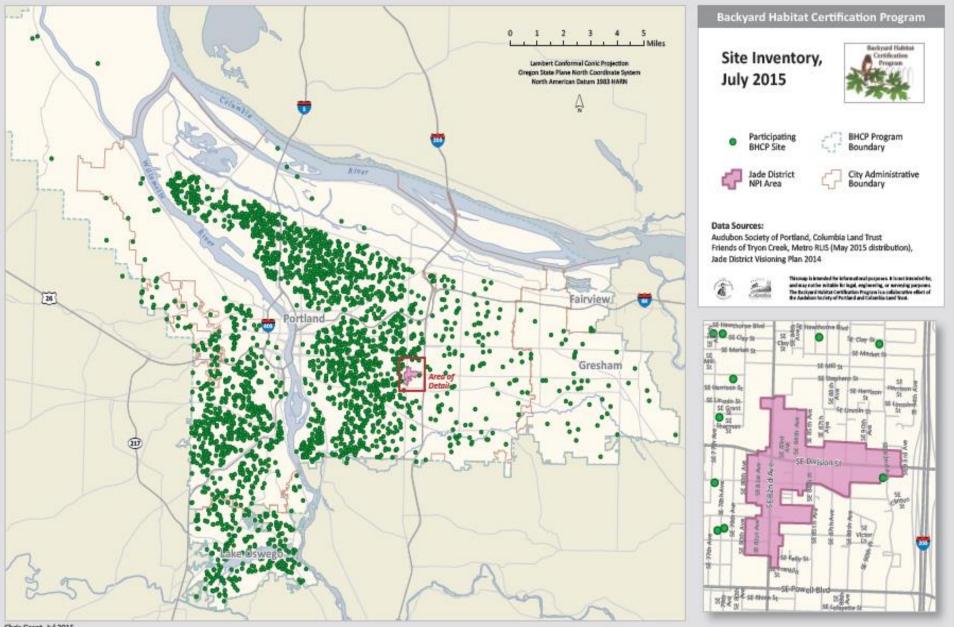
How You Can Sustain Wildlife with Native Plants

Douglas W. Tallamy With a Foreword by Rick Darke

You can help birds by:

- Reducing your lawn.
- Planting native plants wherever you can.
- Removing invasive plants
- Creating corridors that connect with natural areas





Chris Grant, Jul 2015



North Carolina Executive Mansion, Oct. 2017

Brian Crawford/Audubon NC



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PHOTO: Jeremy M. Lange



Creative Commons © Cameron Jay Erens

Plants for Birds



Native Plants Database

Sponsored by

Bring more birds to your home with native plants

Email Address

U.S. ZIP code

Search

Enter your zip code to use Audubon's native plants database and view a list of the best plants for birds in your area, as well as local resources and links to more information. By entering your email address, you'll receive an emailed list of the native plants you've selected, get additional tips on creating your bird-friendly habitat, and help us keep track of your contributions to our efforts to get 1 million native plants for birds in the ground. <u>Privacy Policy</u>

Purple Coneflower and American Goldfinch. Photo: Will Stuart



Audubon's Plants for Birds Program: http://www.audubon.org/plantsforbirds

Search the Native Plants Database: http://www.audubon.org/native-plants

Find Local Native Plant Resources: http://www.audubon.org/native-plants-resources



Questions, thoughts, or comments? Brian Merlos bmerlos@audubon.org

Will Stuar