

PLANTS LISTED AS BENEFICIAL TO WILDLIFE

The following list was taken from PUBL-WM-223-98 by WDNR "Wildlife & Your Land" staff. Plants listed for plant hardiness zones 3 & 4 are listed. They should do OK in at least parts of the U.P.

Vines:

American Bittersweet – *Celastrus scandens*
Virginia Creeper – *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Wild Grape – *Vitis spp.*

Shrubs:

Blackberry/Raspberry/Thimbleberry – *Rubus spp.*
Gray Dogwood – *Cornus racemosa*
Red-osier Dogwood – *Cornus stolonifera* (publ. says *C. sericea*)
Hazelnut – *Corylus americana*, *C. cornuta*
Ninebark – *Physocarpus opulifolius*
Nannyberry – *Viburnum lentago*
Mapleleaf Viburnum – *Viburnum acerifolium*
Arrowwood – *Viburnum dentatum*
Highbush Cranberry – *Viburnum trilobum*
Sumac – *Rhus typhina*, *R. glabra*, *R. aromatica*
Wild Rose – *Rosa spp.* (but NOT *Rosa multiflora*)
Crabapples – *Pyrus ioensis*, *P. coronaria*
Cherries – *Prunus serotina*, *P. pensylvanica*, *P. virginiana*
Wild Plum – *Prunus americana*
Mountain Ash – *Sorbus americana* (but NOT *S. aucuparia*)
Juneberry – *Amelanchier laevis*, *A. canadensis*, *A. arborea*

Nut Trees:

Beech – *Fagus grandifolia*
Butternut – *Juglans cinerea*
Bitternut Hickory – *Carya cordiformis*
N. Red Oak – *Quercus rubra*
N. Pin Oak – *Quercus ellipsoidales*

Other Hardwoods (Deciduous Trees)

White/Black/Green Ash – *Fraxinus americana*, *F. nigra*, *F. pennsylvanica*
Quaking/Bigtooth Aspen – *Populus tremuloides*, *P. grandidentata*
Basswood – *Tilia americana*
Paper/Yellow Birch – *Betula papyrifera*, *B. alleghaniensis*
American/Slippery/Rock Elm – *Ulmus americana*, *U. rubra*, *U. thomasii*
Sugar/Red Maple – *Acer saccharum*, *A. rubrum*
Willow – *Salix spp.*

Softwoods (or Conifers):

Balsam Fir – *Abies balsamea*
Cedar – *Thuja occidentalis*
Hemlock – *Tsuga canadensis*
White/Red/Jack Pine – *Pinus strobus*, *P. resinosa*, *P. banksiana*
White/Black Spruce – *Picea glauca*, *P. mariana*
Tamarack – *Larix laricina*

Non-natives That Should Be Avoided:

Common Buckthorn – *Rhamnus cathartica*
Glossy or columnar Buckthorn – *Rhamnus frangula*
European Mountain Ash – *Sorbus aucuparia*
Amur Maple – *Acer ginnala*
Norway Maple – *Acer platanoides*
Black Locust – *Robinia pseudoacacia*
Chinese Elm – *Ulmus parviflora*
Siberian Elm – *Ulmus pumila*
Black Alder – *Alnus glutinosa*
White Poplar – *Populus alba*
Lombardy Poplar – *Populus nigra italica*
Bush Honeysuckles – *Lonicera tatarica*, *L. x bella*, *L. morrowii*, *L. aackii*
Japanese Barberry – *Berberis thunbergii*
European Barberry – *Berberis vulgaris*
Multiflora Rose – *Rosa multiflora*
European Cranberry Bush – *Viburnum opulus*
Common Privet – *Ligustrum vulgare*
Burning Bush – *Euonymus alatus*
Autumn Olive – *Eleagnus umbellata*
Russian Olive – *Eleagnus angustifolia*
Smooth Sumac – *Rhus glabra*

Ideas to add:

Conifers, especially spruce, provide escape cover in an open yard or landscape for birds. Planting these, along with food species will help attract birds. Many breeding birds may use these conifers to nest, also. Much depends on the landscape in question.

Deer also eat many of these species. In areas of high deer densities, it will be more difficult to establish shrub / tree cover for birds and other wildlife.

Many ecologists suggest that use of native species is preferable to non-native species. However, non-native species may be more available from nurseries or seed dispensaries.

Not all species are appropriate for soil and climate conditions that occur across the Upper Peninsula. Check with the Conservation District, DNR, MSU Extension, or other source.



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