



Promoting Native Plants since 2003 Certified Women Owned Business Enterprise

Native Plants for Hummingbirds

In general, hummingbirds go to red, orange, or pink tubular flowers, although they eat nectar from flowers of most colors. They also eat insects (off flowers and those caught in the air), spiders, and occasionally sap from trees, especially from woodpecker drilling holes. Minimize your use of pesticides so that insects are available for the hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds are attracted to large clusters of flowers. Group your plantings so that they are conspicuous to the birds. They prefer areas where they can find nectar with trees and shrubs nearby for shelter and perching.

Hummingbirds are also key pollinators for some native plants. These flowers tend to have petals joined into long tubes, with long stamens. The hummingbirds brush against the stamens as they feed on the nectar, thus facilitating pollination.

PERENNIALS

<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	- Anise Hyssop	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	- Wild Lupine
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	- Nodding Onion	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	- Virginia Bluebells
<i>Amsonia species</i>	- Bluestar	<i>Monarda species</i>	- Beebalm, Wild Bergamot
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	- Eastern Columbine	<i>Penstemon species</i>	- Beardtongue
<i>Asclepias species</i>	- Milkweed	<i>Phlox species</i>	- Phlox, Sweet William
<i>Baptisia species</i>	- False Indigo	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	- Obedient Plant
<i>Campanula species</i>	- Bellflower	<i>Porteranthus trifoliatus</i>	- Bowman's Root
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	- White Turtlehead	<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	- Wild Petunia
<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	- Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	- American Burnet
<i>Delphinium species</i>	- Larkspur	<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	- Downy Skullcap
<i>Dicentra species</i>	- Bleeding Hearts, Dutchman's Breeches	<i>Silene species</i>	- Fire Pink, Royal Catchfly
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	- Shooting Star	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	- Cup Plant
<i>Echinacea species</i>	- Coneflower	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	- Woodland Pinkroot
<i>Hibiscus species</i>	- Hibiscus, Swamp or Rose Mallow	<i>Verbena species</i>	- Vervain
<i>Liatris species</i>	- Blazing Star	<i>Vernonia species</i>	- Ironweed
<i>Lobelia species</i>	- Cardinal Flower, Blue Lobelia	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	- Culver's Root

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES

<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	- Red buckeye
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	- Crossvine
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	- Trumpet vine
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	- New Jersey Tea
<i>Clematis species</i>	- Clematis, Virgin's Bower
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	- Summersweet
<i>Craetagus phaenopyrum</i>	- Washington Hawthorn
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	- Bush Honeysuckle
<i>Itea virginica</i>	- Virginia Sweetspire
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	- Tulip Poplar
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	- Trumpet Honeysuckle
<i>Rhododendron species</i>	- Rhododendron, Azaleas
<i>Spiraea species</i>	- Meadowsweet, Steeplebush

6 Reasons to Use Native Plants in the Landscape
Provides beauty and four seasons of interest
Saves on water and fertilizer
Reduces disease
Attracts beneficial insects
Provides food for songbirds and butterflies
Restores and balances the ecology of Lehigh Valley
