



THE BEST POLLINATOR PLANTS FOR SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

Jesse Connor for the South Jersey Butterfly Project www.blogs.stockton.edu/sjbfs/
 And the Native Plant Society of New Jersey <http://www.npsnj.org/>
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The native perennials, shrubs, and trees listed below all provide nectar and/or pollen for local pollinators including bees, wasps, beetles, butterflies, moths, and flies. Nearly all are also host plants for Lepidoptera (MHP = Moth Host Plant; BHP = Butterfly Host Plant). Host plants are crucially important because they provide ecosystem services that are essential to a fully-functioning landscape.

NATIVE POLLINATOR PLANTS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MHP, BHP	SEASON OF BLOOM
NATIVE PERENNIALS			
ANISE HYSOP	Agastache foeniculum	MHP	June July
ASTERS	A. oblongifolius, Symphyotrichum laevis, S. novae-angliae	MHP BHP	Aug Sep Oct
BEE BALMS	Monarda didyma, M. fistulosa	MHP	June July Aug
BLAZING STAR	Liatris spicata, L. graminifolia,	MHP	July Aug Sep
BLUE MISTFLOWER	Conoclinium coelestinum	MHP	Aug Sep Oct
BLUE WILD INDIGO	Baptisia australis	BHP	May June
MILKWEEDS	Asclepias incarnata, A. syriaca, A. tuberosa	MHP BHP	May June July Aug
COLUMBINE	Aquilegia canadensis		Apr May June
CUTLEAF CONEFLOWER	Rudbeckia lacinata, R. nitida	MHP	July Aug Sep
FALSE SUNFLOWER	Heliopsis helianthoides	MHP	June July Aug Sep
FOXGLOVE BEARDTONGUE	Penstemon digitalis	MHP	June July
GOLDENRODS	Solidago canadensis, S. flexicaulis, S. nemoralis, S. sempervirens, S. rugosa	MHP	Aug Sep
JOE-PYE WEEDS	Eupatorium maculatum, E. perfoliatum, E. purpureum, E. serotinum, Eutrochium dubium	MHP	July Aug Sep
MOUNTAIN MINT	Pyranthemum spp		July Aug Sep Oct
NEW YORK IRONWEED	Vernonia noveboracensis	MHP	Aug Sep
PHLOX	Phlox paniculata, P pilosa	MHP	June July Aug
PURPLE CONEFLOWER	Echinacea purpurea	MHP	June July Aug
VERVAINS	Verbena hastata, V. stricta	MHP	July Aug Sep
WILD GERANIUM	Geranium maculatum	MHP	May June
WILD QUININE	Parthenium integrifolium	MHP	July Aug
NATIVE SHRUBS			
BEACH PLUM	Prunus maritima	MHP	Apr May
CHOKEBERRIES	Aronia arbutifolia, A. melanocarpa	MHP	Apr May
DOGWOODS	Cornus amomum, C. racemose, C. sericea, C. alternifolia	MHP	May June
GROUNDSEL BUSH	Baccharis halimifolia		Aug Sep
HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY	Vaccinium corymbosum, Vaccinium spp	MHP BHP	Apr May
INKBERRY HOLLY	Ilex glabra	MHP BHP	May June
MEADOWSWEET	Spirea alba	MHP	May June
NEW JERSEY TEA	Ceanothus americanus	MHP	June July
NINEBARK	Physocarpus opulifolia	MHP	May June
SHADBUSH	Amelanchier spp	MHP	Apr May
SWEET PEPPERBUSH	Clethra alnifolia	MHP	June July

SWEETSPIRE	Itea virginica	MHP	May June
VIBURNUMS	Viburnum acerifolium, V. dentatum, V. nudum, V. prunifolium	MHP BHP	May June
WILLOWS	Salix spp	MHP BHP	Apr
NATIVE TREES			
AMERICAN HOLLY	Ilex opaca	MHP BHP	May June
BASSWOOD	Tilia americana	MHP BHP	June
BLACK CHERRY	Prunus serotina	MHP BHP	May June
BLACK LOCUST	Robinia pseudoacacia	MHP BHP	June
CRABAPPLE	Malus angustifolia	MHP	Apr May
EASTERN REDBUD	Cercis canadensis	MHP BHP	Apr May
RED MAPLE	Acer rubrum	MHP	March April
TUPELO (BLACK GUM)	Nyssa sylvatica	MHP	May June
TULIP TREE	Liriodendron tulipifera	MHP BHP	May June

ACCEPTABLE NON-NATIVE, NON-INVASIVE PERENNIALS that are especially beneficial to pollinators: Sedum spectabilis, Chives, Lavender, and Oregano.

ACCEPTABLE NON-NATIVE, NON-INVASIVE ANNUALS that are especially beneficial to pollinators: Pentas, Brazilian verbena, Globe amaranth, Mexican sunflower, old-fashioned zinnias. NOTE: Some non-native lawn weeds -- white clover, for example -- provide nectar and pollen early in the spring. We can manage our lawns with this in mind by raising lawnmower height to the recommended 3"– 4".

A COMPLETE LIST? I have included only those plants that occur naturally or are relatively easy to purchase, and can be grown in a typical garden. Not included are some excellent pollinator plants that require wet soil – e.g. buttonbush, pickerelweed, and jewelweed.

Also not included are several plants that can be found too often in lists of pollinator plants in books, magazines, and websites that seem to have been copied from sources that date back to a time when butterfly-gardening was just beginning. Shasta daisy, yarrow, and marigolds, for example, can be found on many of these lists, although none of them is native and, none, in my experience, at least, are not exceptional pollinator plants. One of the goals of the SJBFB Project is to promote gardening for butterflies through the development and dissemination of accurate information. I welcome your observations and suggestions. Please send them to jesseconnor@gmail.com with the word "pollinator" in the subject line.

CAUTIONARY NOTE ABOUT NEONICOTINOIDS: It is difficult to find native plants in big box stores (and even some nurseries) and sometimes impossible to learn what insecticides were used on them. It's best to track down nurseries where you can talk to the growers directly. Be sure to ask about insecticide applications. Neonicotinoids are systemic insecticides. Plants treated with them have the potential to kill both caterpillars and adult butterflies.

SOURCES:

South Jersey Butterfly Project, www.blogs.stockton.edu/sjbfb/
Attracting Native Pollinators by the Xerces Society (Storey Publishing, 2011)
Bees: An Identification & Native Plant Foraging Guide by Heather Holm (Pollination Press, 2017)
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Butterflies of New Jersey: A Guide to Their Status, Distribution, Conservation & Appreciation by Michael Gochfeld and Joanna Burger (Rutgers University Press, 1997)
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Caterpillars of Eastern North America by David L. Wagner (Princeton University Press, 2005)
The Living Landscape by Rick Darke and Doug Tallamy (Timber Press, 2014)