



**BRUCE A. BLAKEMAN**  
NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE

# NATIVE PLANT SALE

OUR  
**6<sup>TH</sup>**  
ANNUAL

supporting **NORTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY** and  
**THE FRIENDS of GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE**  
[www.garviespointmuseum.com](http://www.garviespointmuseum.com) | [www.northshoreaudubon.org](http://www.northshoreaudubon.org)

## WHY PLANT NATIVE?

**It's simple:** Birds, pollinators & wildlife depend on native plants for food, nesting and cover. They are well-adapted to survive their natural range. Native plants are beautiful and should be preserved for their own sake!

## BIRDS RELY ON PLANTS AND TREES FOR:

**FOOD** Plants, shrubs and trees provide food as seeds, berries and nectar. Flowers attract insects at all stages of their life, essential protein for young, developing birds. Try to have berries that ripen at different times of year to provide food for migratory and overwintering species. You may supplement your garden with seed, suet, or hummingbird feeders. Provide water all year—such as from a bird bath or shallow pond.

**COVER** is necessary all year to provide safety from predators and preening privacy with trees, shrubs, vines, brambles and grasses. Any feeders need cover as well.

**NESTING** Many songbirds nest in trees or shrubs. Different species nest at varying heights and in a variety of ways. You can provide nesting boxes as well.



**PLANT  
PRE-ORDER BY  
FRIDAY, APRIL 14<sup>TH</sup>**

**PLANT PICK-UP  
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29<sup>TH</sup> & SUNDAY, APRIL 30<sup>TH</sup>  
10:00AM-4:00PM at GARVIES POINT MUSEUM**

Pay in advance and order will be ready for contactless pick-up!  
(Other pick-up arrangements may be made if necessary)

*Don't want to pre-order? Plants, books & more will be available for sale on APRIL 29<sup>TH</sup> & APRIL 30<sup>TH</sup>*

**SPEND \$250+ TO RECEIVE 10% DISCOUNT**  
**NSAS & FRIENDS OF GARVIES MEMBERS GET 10% OFF ANY ORDER AMOUNT**



**GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE**

50 Barry Drive • Glen Cove • 516-571-8010 • 516-571-8011 • [GarviesPointMuseum.com](http://GarviesPointMuseum.com)



## HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS - Attract native bees, butterflies, pollinators, birds

Non-woody, overwinter as roots, regrow from roots in Spring. Beautiful flowers attract insects, bees, butterflies, hummingbirds & other native pollinators that are essential to our ecosystem. Insect protein=main food source for baby birds=attract birds!

Attract butterflies to your garden with flowers & host plants for their caterpillars!

**All plants are NYS NATIVE except 1 from mid-west (noted).**

**KEY:** FS=Full sun (6+hrs), PS=Part Sun (4-6 hrs), SH=Shade(< 3 hrs) ; Avg=average soil, M=moist, D=dry; **AP=Attracts pollinators;** **Hum=Attracts hummingbirds;** **LI= grown from Long Island seed stock**

### FULL SUN, AVERAGE-DRY SOIL - DROUGHT TOLERANT (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)

<p><b>1. Bird's Foot Violet</b> <i>Viola pedata</i>  <i>Dry meadows, sandy fields, rock outcrops</i>                      2-4" tall, FS-PS, Prefers sandy, rocky, well-drained soils. Beautiful pale-deep purple flowers in spring, with finely textured leaves. Deer res.</p>	<p><b>9. Purple Coneflower</b> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>  <i>Meadows, open woodlands</i>                      Pink-purple petals, &amp; spiny coppery-orange cones, Jun-Jul. 3' T, FS-PS, Avg-D. Low maintenance. Drght tol. Native to mid-west. Birds eat seeds, nectar attracts beneficial pollinators, Silvery checkerspot larval host plant. Widely naturalized.</p>
<p><b>2. Moss Phlox</b> <i>Phlox subulata</i> 'Purple Beauty'  <i>Rocky outcrops, sandy soil</i>                      Evergreen carpet, 4-6" T. Beautiful deep purple blooms, May-Jun. FS-drought tolerant/deer resistant. Good for edges, groundcover, rock gardens, suppresses weeds. LI Native Phlox! Deer res.</p>	<p><b>10. Hoary Mountain Mint</b> <i>Pycnanthemum incana</i>  <i>Dry habitats, open-thin woods</i>                      2-3' T, FS-PSH, dry-med soil. Beautiful lavender flowers, Jul-Sept are excellent for pollinators, needs room to spread. Silvery-white foliage, Mint family. Deer res.</p>
<p><b>3. Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus</b> <i>Opuntia humifusa</i>  <i>Rocky outcrops, sandy coastal soils, dry meadows</i>                      LI native cactus! Evergreen succulent pads. Large beautiful, yellow flowers, Jun-Jul. Edible fruit. 4-8" T, FS, D, sandy. Drought/salt tol/Deer res. LI. AP, forms groundcover.</p>	<p><b>11. Maryland Golden-Aster</b> <i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>  <i>Barrens, sandy soil</i>                      Golden yellow flowers, Aug-Sep. 8-16" T. FS, D. Short-lived but self seeds where happy. Drght tol, sandy soil. LI. Attracts pollinators.</p>
<p><b>4. Prairie Smoke</b> <i>Geum triflorum</i>  <i>Rocky soils, meadows</i>                      Pink flowers, May-Jun, followed by fuzzy pink seed heads! 10-16" T, FS, Avg-D, Low ground-covering mats of fuzzy green foliage. Drought tolerant/Deer resistant. AP</p>	<p><b>12. Showy Aster</b> (<i>Eurybia spectabilis</i>)  <i>Dry meadows, grasslands, open fields, sandy coastal soils</i>                      Violet-blue flowers, Sep-Oct. 18" T. FS-PS, D-Avg, sandy soil. Coastal. Drght tol/DR. Attracts pollinators, birds eat seeds.</p>
<p><b>5. Yarrow</b> <i>Achillea millefolium</i>  <i>Dry meadows, roadsides</i>                      Clusters of white flowers, Jun-Jul w/ green, fern-like foliage. 1-3' T, FS, Avg-D. Cut for rebloom. Leaves used medicinally for 100s of years. AP/deer res/salt tolerant</p>	<p><b>13. Slender Mountain Mint</b> <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>  <i>Dry meadows, grasslands, rocky soils</i>                      Pale lavender flowers, Jul-Sep. 2-3' T. FS-PS, D-Avg-M. Mint fragrance. Produces a lot of nectar for wildlife/hum. Drght/mst soil tol/adaptable/Deer res. Moderate spreader. LI</p>
<p><b>6. Butterfly Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>  <i>Roadsides, meadows, grasslands</i>                      Brilliant orange flowers, Jun-Aug. 1-3' T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Monarch butterfly larval food source. Excellent for many pollinators/Hum. Drght tol/Deer res/salt tolerant. Mounding habit.</p>	<p><b>14. Showy Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago speciosa</i>  <i>Dry meadows, grasslands</i>                      Yellow flower clusters with reddish stems, Aug-Sept. 2-3' T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Moderate spreader. Birds eat seeds. Excellent pollinator attractor! Drght tol/Deer res. LI. Larval host plant.</p>
<p><b>7. Whorled Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias verticillata</i>  <i>Dry slopes, open woodlands</i>                      White flowers, Jul-Aug. Linear leaves. 24-30" T, FS-PS, Avg-D. Drght tol./Deer res. Monarch food source, excellent for pollinators/Hummers</p>	<p><b>15. Seaside Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago sempervirens</i>  <i>Coastal maritime dunes, sea beaches, salt marsh</i>                      Golden yellow flowers, Sept-Oct. FS, dry-moist soil tolerant. Fleshy, thick leaves. 2-4' T. Prefers sandy soils, Salt tolerant/Good along driveways/roadways. Attracts pollinators. LI. DR</p>
<p><b>8. Brown Eyed Susan</b> <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>  <i>Open woodlands, thickets</i>                      Deep gold daisies with brown eyes, Jul-Oct, FS-PS, D-Avg. 2-3' T. Attracts pollinators/hum. Birds eat seeds. Low maint. Drought tolerant/deer resistant. LI Native!</p>	

### FULL-PART SUN—ADAPT. SOIL COND.—LOW-GROWING (loosely arranged by hgt/bloom time)

<p><b>16. Woodland Stonecrop</b> <i>Sedum ternatum</i> 'Larinem Park'  <i>Moist, rocky slopes</i>                      Compact, mat-forming habit. 2-3" T. Showy, fine flowers, May-Jun, on 8" stalks; PS-FS, D-Avg-M, Drght tol. AP. Semi-evergreen. Native to NJ &amp; south of LI, NE native sedum!</p>	<p><b>19. Robin's Plantain</b> <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>  <i>Rich woodlands, meadows</i>                      Pale lavender daisies, May-Jun. 12-18" T; FS-PS; D-Avg-M; Basal leaves form low groundcover, small colonies over time. Drght/Mst soil tol/Deer res. AP</p>
<p><b>17. Barren Strawberry</b> <i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>  <i>Woodlands, woodland edges</i>                      Yellow flowers to 8" T, Apr-May. Foliage, 4-6" T. FS-PS-SH, drought/salt tol/deer res. Strawberry-looking foliage, not a true strawberry. Forms dense, weed smothering evergreen mat.</p>	<p><b>20. Wild Geranium</b> <i>Geranium maculatum</i>  <i>Woodlands, forest edges</i>                      Light pink-lavender flowers, May-Jun. 14-18" T; PS-PSH, Avg; Early spring nectar source for bumblebee queens. Attracts pollinators. Deer resistant. FS if moist soil.</p>
<p><b>18. Nodding Onion</b> <i>Allium cernuum</i> <i>Meadows, grasslands, rocky outcrops</i>                      Pink "nodding" flowers, July. 12-16" T. FS-PS, Dry-Avg-M, adaptable. Forms thick stands of persistent foliage – an excellent ornamental. Pollinators/Hum. Deer res.</p>	

## FULL SUN-PART SUN, DRY-MED-ADAPTABLE SOIL (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)

<p><b>21. Yellow Wild Indigo</b> <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>  <i>Dry meadows, sandy coastal soils, rocky outcrops</i>  Bright yellow flower spikes, May-Jun. Showy, upright, pea-like flowers. Bushy habit, attractive foliage. Up to 3'T. FS-PS, well-drained soil. Drought/salt tolerant. Larval host. LI</p>	<p><b>25. Wild Bergamot</b> <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>  <i>Grasslands, meadows, old fields, woodland edges</i>  Pink flowers, Jul-Aug. 3-4'T; FS-PS, D-Avg-M. Aromatic foliage. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res. Top pollinator plant/Hum. Cut spent flowers for rebloom.</p>
<p><b>22. Northeast Beardtongue</b> <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>  <i>Open woodlands, bluffs, rocky fields</i>  Tubular lavender flowers, Jun-Jul. 1-2' T, drought tol/deer resistant. FS-PS-PSH. Excellent garden plant, well-drained soils. Attracts pollinators/hummers. Larval host plant.</p>	<p><b>26. False Sunflower/Oxeye</b> <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>  <i>Open woodlands, thickets, river-banks</i>  Warm yellow-gold daisies, Jul-Sep. Forms bushy clumps. 3-5' T; FS; D-Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol. Attracts pollinators. VERY long blooming!</p>
<p><b>23. Common Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>  <i>Meadows, old fields, disturbed areas, grasslands</i>  Fragrant pink-purple flowers, Jun-Jul. 3-5' T. FS-PS, Avg. Vigorous spreader, excellent for meadow gardens/wild areas. Research shown #1 choice for monarch larva out of all milkweed species. Attracts many beneficial insects/hum. Drght tol/Deer res. LI.</p>	<p><b>27. Purple Giant Hyssop</b> <i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>  <i>Meadows, old fields, grasslands</i>  LI Native hyssop! Purple flowers in spikes, July-Sept. 3-6'T, FS-PS, Avg-Moist soil. Long blooming nectar source. Tall garden interest. Deer res. Birds eat seeds. Plant primarily grows in disturbed soil, may need space from competing plants to become established.</p>
<p><b>24. New England Aster</b> <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>  <i>Old fields, dry meadows, grasslands</i>  Large daisy-like rose-purple flowers, Aug-Oct. 3-5', FS-PS, Avg-M; Mst soil tol. Top-rated pollinator attractor/Pearl crescent larval food/birds eat seeds. Readily spreads. LI.</p>	

## FULL SUN-PART SUN - MOIST-WET SOIL (loosely arranged by bloom time/height)

<p><b>28. Blue-Eyed Grass</b> <i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>  <i>Woods, marsh edges, coastal</i>  Starry true blue flowers, May-Jul. lily family. 6-18"T, grass-like foliage that looks good all season long. FS; Mst soil tol/drought tol. Deer res.</p>	<p><b>36. White Turtlehead</b> <i>Chelone glabra</i>  <i>Swamps, wetlands, marshes, river/stream, pond/lake shores</i>  Large white turtle-shaped flowers, July-Sept. 1-3', PS-PSH, Avg-M; Mst soil tol/DR Attracts pollinators/Hum/Baltimore checkerspot butterfly larval food.</p>
<p><b>29. Golden Alexanders</b> <i>Zizia aurea</i>  <i>Wet meadows, floodplain forests</i>  Yellow umbel flowers, May-Jun. Deep green foliage. 1-2'T; PS-PSH; Avg-M. Mst soil tol. Readily self sows. Larval food Black Swallowtail butterfly/Attracts pollinators.</p>	<p><b>37. Blue Vervain</b> <i>Verbena hastata</i>  <i>Wet meadows, marshes, wetland edges</i>  Delicate dark blue-violet flower spikes, Jul-Sept. 2-4'T; FS-PS; Moist soil tol. Attracts many pollinators/larval food source. LI</p>
<p><b>30. Slender Blue Flag Iris</b> <i>Iris prismatica</i>  <i>Wetlands, swamps, marshes, river/stream corridors</i>  Violet flowers, June. Sword-like leaves. 10-14" T, FS-PS, Avg-M, Mst soil/salt tol. AP/hum. Native iris! Good for pond edges. LI</p>	<p><b>38. Cutleaf or Tall Coneflower</b> <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>  <i>Swamps, wet meadows.</i>  Large, yellow sunflower like flowers, Jul-Sept. Up to 5'T. FS-PS, avg-moist soil tolerant. Seed eating fall birds. LI Native relative of Black eyed susan!</p>
<p><b>31. Swamp Rose Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>  <i>Swamps, wetlands, marshes, river/stream corridors</i>  Rose pink, June-Aug. 2-4 ft, FS-PS, Avg-Moist soil. moist soil tol, Monarch larval food, high wildlife value/Hum. LI. DR. Grows well in garden setting.</p>	<p><b>39. Swamp Rose Mallow</b> <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>  <i>Marshes, wetlands, swamps</i>  Native hibiscus! Large pink or white blooms, Jul-Sept. Shrublike. Up to 5'W, 4-6' T, FS, Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res/salt tolerant. Larval food for skippers, hairstreaks, &amp; wood nymph butterflies/Hum. LI.</p>
<p><b>32. Red Bee Balm</b> <i>Monarda didyma</i>  <i>Moist woodlands</i>  Bright red flowers, Jun-Aug. 3-4'T; FS-PS; Avg-Mst soil tol. Aromatic foliage. Mildew/Deer resistant. Top-rated pollinator/hummer attractor.</p>	<p><b>40. Boneset</b> <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>  <i>Wet meadows, grasslands, river/stream &amp; pond/lake shores</i>  White flower clusters, Aug-Sept. 2-4'T, FS-PS, Med-Moist soil. Fuzzy leaves that wrap around stem, forms colonies over time. Excellent wildlife plant: Moth host plant, AP, seeds. DR. LI.</p>
<p><b>33. Bee Balm</b> <i>Monarda 'Raspberry Wine'</i>  <i>Moist woodlands</i>  Beautiful fuchsia flowers, Jul-Aug. Up to 3'T. Fragrant foliage. Attracts hummingbirds. Long blooming, deadhead for more blooms. FS-PS, moist soil tol./mildew resistant.</p>	<p><b>41. Zig-Zag Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>  <i>Woodlands, mountains</i>  Golden yellow flowers on slender panicles, Aug-Oct. 2-3'T, FS-PS, Good for shady, moist areas. Drght tol/Deer res. Excellent late-summer nectar source and winter seeds.</p>
<p><b>34. Red Cardinal Flower</b> <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>  <i>River/stream corridors, floodplain forests</i>  Striking red flowers, Jul-Aug. 3-4'T, PS-PSH, Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves. Adaptable to garden soils.</p>	<p><b>42. New York Aster</b> <i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i>  <i>Wet meadows, river/stream corridors</i>  Large daisy-like purple flowers, Sept-Oct. 3-5'T, FS-PS, Avg-M; Mst soil &amp; salt tolerant. Top-rated pollinator attractor/Pearl crescent/Silvery Checkerspot larval food/birds eat seeds. Readily spreads.</p>
<p><b>35. Great Blue Lobelia</b> <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>  <i>Wet meadows, river/stream corridors, floodplain forests</i>  Intense blue flowers, Jul-Sept. 2-3'T. PS-PSH. Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves. Popular garden plant.</p>	<p><b>43. New York Ironweed</b> <i>Vernonia novaboracensis</i>  <i>Wet meadows, grasslands.</i>  Tough, dense stems, strong vertical presence for border garden/meadow. Deep purple flowers, Aug-Sept. Prefers moist soil with FS-PS. 3-7'T.</p>

**PART SUN-SHADE - ADAPTABLE/AVERAGE - MOIST, WELL-DRAINED SOIL**  
**MOST LOW-GROWING & EARLY SPRING-BLOOMING WOODLAND FLOWERS**

<b>44. Patridgeberry</b> <i>Mitchella repens</i> <i>Rich woodlands, wet forests-wet sandy soils</i> White-pink, 4-petaled flowers, at end of creeping stem, May-July. Beautiful, delicate evergreen groundcover. PSH-SH. Bright red berry often persist into winter.	<b>51. Doll's Eyes</b> <i>Actaea pachypoda</i> <i>Woodlands, woodland edges</i> Beautiful addition to woodland garden, PS-PSH, 1-2'T. Shaggy white flowers attract beneficial insect pollinators. Fruit is a stark white berry with black dot, hence name "Doll's Eyes". POISONOUS if consumed, not for small children or pets. BIRDS consume berries with no issue. Dry-moist, acidic soils. Deer res
<b>45. Labrador Violet</b> <i>Viola labradorica</i> <i>Woodlands, forest edges, floodplains</i> Attractive dark colored leaves, 4" T. Purple flowers, Apr-May & again in Sep-Oct. PS-SH; D-Avg-M. Excellent self-sowing groundcover Adaptable. AP. Larval host of Fritillary butterflies	<b>52. Showy Skullcap</b> <i>Scutellaria serrata</i> <i>Rich woodlands, open clearings in woods</i> Blue snap-dragon like flowers, May-June. Purple edged leaves. 1-2'T; PS-FS; adaptable to rich soil. Attracts pollinators. Lovely well-behaved woodland garden plant.
<b>46. Foamflower</b> <i>'Running Tapestry'</i> <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> <i>Woodlands, floodplain forests, mountain streams</i> Lush green leaves with radiant red hearts. Running habit. Foamy white flowers attract early pollinators, May-Jun. 8-12"T. Evergreen. PS-SH, Avg-M soil. Beautiful native groundcover! DR. Natural variation discovered in the wild many years ago.	<b>53. Solomon's Seal</b> <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> <i>Woodlands, stream banks, forest edges</i> White flowers that appear dipped in green, May. 18-24"T; PS-PSH-SH; adaptable soil. Lovely arching stems. Showy blue fruits in the fall eaten by birds/AP. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res.
<b>47. Wild Blue Phlox</b> <i>Phlox divaricata</i> <i>Rich open woodlands, forest edges</i> Blue 5 petaled flowers, Spring. Up to 12" T. PS-SH, Avg-dry soil. Slowly spreads by rhizomes. Attractive to pollinators, birds.	<b>54. Wild Columbine</b> <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> <i>Rocky ledges, woodland slopes</i> Red w/ yellow tubed flower, May-June, 18-24"T, PS-PSH, Avg. Deer res/Salt tol. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Self seeds readily. Larval host plant. Well-drained soil.
<b>48. Bellwort</b> <i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> <i>Rich Woodlands</i> Large, fragrant, yellow flowers dangle from upper leaf axils, Spring. 1'T; PS-SH; Avg-Mst soil tol. Rich soil.	<b>55. Goatsbeard</b> <i>Aruncus dioicus Limited</i> <i>Moist woodlands, river/stream corridors, mountain slopes,</i> Sprays of creamy white flowers, Jun-Jul. Upright habit, 3-5' T. PS-PSH. M-Avg. Mst soil tol. Rich soil. Attracts many beneficial insects and pollinators! Larval food plant: dusky azure butterfly
<b>49. Mayapple</b> <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> <i>Woodlands, thickets</i> Large, deeply lobed umbrella-shaped leaves. 12"T. PS-PSH-SH, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Solitary white flowers, May, followed by an edible yellow fruit, eaten by box turtles. Forms large stands over time.	<b>56. White Wood Aster</b> <i>Eurybia/Aster divaricatus</i> <i>Dry woodlands</i> Delicate, white flowers, Aug-Sept. 18-24"T. PS-PSH-SH. Dry-Avg soil. Great for woodland gardens/dry shade. Attracts pollinators.
<b>50. Jacob's Ladder</b> <i>Polemonium reptans</i> <i>Moist woodlands, bottomland forests</i> Handsome green foliage. Light blue flowers, May-Jun. Sprawling habit. 10-16"T; PS-SH, Avg-M. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Attracts pollinators.	

**FERNS**— Excellent additions for woodland, part sun areas to add textured appearance. All deer res. In height order.

<b>57. Maidenhair Fern</b> <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> <i>Rich woodlands, rocky banks</i> Delicate, graceful, light green fronds, purple when emerging. 1-2' T, Moist-rich, well-drained soil. PS-SH, moist soil tolerant. Great for woodland garden.	<b>60. Lady Fern</b> <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> <i>Meadows, woods, ravines</i> 18-36" T. PS-SH-FS, Avg-M, moist soil tolerant. Lacy textured leaves. FS if moist soil.
<b>58. Christmas Fern</b> <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> <i>Wood streamsbanks, rocky shaded slopes</i> Evergreen. 12-18"T. PS-PSH, Avg-M. Great for woodland gardens.	<b>61. Male Fern</b> <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> <i>Rocky woodlands</i> Handsome green fronds form arching clumps 2-3' T. Beautiful garden fern. FS if moist soil. PS-SH. Deer res.
<b>59. Ostrich Fern</b> <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> <i>Woodlands, moist soils</i> 3-4+ T, PS-PSH; Avg-M; beautiful foliage for shade. Most soil tol. Spread via rhizomes to form beautiful colonies.	

**Please inquire for grass & sedge choices. Wide variety available.**

## SHRUBS - best in well-drained soil with ample water to produce juicy berries.

Native shrubs have beautiful pollinator attracting blooms & provide berries in summer-fall. Some provide winter food. Sizes given are approximate, most shrubs are slow-growing and can be pruned. Under optimal conditions (sunlight, soil, space) may reach maximum size after many years. Multiple shrubs increases cross-pollination = fruit

### 62. Wintergreen or Teaberry *Gaultheria procumbens*

Woodlands, bogs, rocky outcrops

Beautiful woody, evergreen groundcover, up to 6" T. FS-PS. Beautiful, white urn-shaped flowers give small red berries eaten by birds & small animals. Wintergreen aroma of crushed leaves. 10+ bird species consume berries.

### 73. Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Swamps, wetlands

3-15' T, 8' W, FS-PSH, moist soil tolerant; excellent nesting sites, hummingbirds visit flowers, wetland birds eat seeds, unique rounded flowers. Summer food, nesting. Salt tol/deer res.

### 63. Low Bush Blueberry *Vaccinium angustifolium*

Woodlands, open woodlands, old fields

2' T, acidic soil; low-growing blueberry, white bell-shaped flowers, summer berries, eaten by 37+ species; 2 plants to increase berry production; woody. FS for best fruit. Vibrant fall color.

### 74. Summersweet *Clethra alnifolia*

Swamps, wetland margins, river/pond shores

4-6' W, 4-7' H, FS-PS-SH, Avg-Moist soil; beautiful white fragrant flowers in summer; attracts many pollinators & hummingbirds; LI. Salt tolerant/deer res.

### 64. Black Raspberry *Rubus occidentalis* 'Jewel'

Yummy! Heavy producer of large black raspberries around July. Can be pruned after fruiting to control growth. 40+ species eat fruit, 12+ species nest in brambles. FS.

### 75. Swamp Azalea *Rhododendron viscosum*

Swamps, wetland margins, lake/pond shores

White, tubular flowers with a sweet, spicy scent, Jun-Jul. Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub. 5-8' T. FS-PS-SH; Avg-Moist soil tol. Attracts pollinators/Hum. LI

### 65. Flowering Raspberry *Rubus odoratus*

Rocky woods, woodland edges

Beautiful, showy, fragrant pink flowers, June-Jul. PS-SH, Avg-Moist. 3-6' T. Berries in late summer, high sugar content for birds. Beautiful, under-utilized shrub!

### 76. Pinxter Azalea *Azalea periclymoides*

Woodland understory, woodlands

6-9' T x 6-12' W. Dense, bushy shrub has beautiful fragrant pink tubular flowers, early spring that attract hummingbirds/butterflies. Moist, well-drained soil. FS-PSH. Tolerate dry, sandy, rocky soil, compacted, even periodic flooding.

### 66. Black Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*

Wetland edges, pond/lake shores, wet meadows

Arching shrub 12' T; FS-PSH; Mst soil/salt tol. large white flower clusters, June; purple-black fruit, Aug; Fast-growing forms thicket; excellent cover/nesting; medicinal value; 33 species eat berries & flowers attracts pollinators. LI

### 77. Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*

Woodlands, bottomland forests

6-10' H&W, PS-SH-FS; Avg-moist soil tol. Small-beautiful yellow flowers attract pollinators before leaves, April. Red berries summer-fall, aromatic leaves, larval food for Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly & silk moth; 15+ species & preferred by thrushes. Dioecious. Not sexed. Salt tol/Deer res.

### 67. Highbush Blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum*

Wetland margins, lake/pond shores

White bell-shaped flowers, Spring. Summer fruit attracts tanagers, thrushes, chickadees, titmice, towhees, orioles, catbirds, 34+ species; 6-8' T, FS-PS; prefers moist, acidic soil. Salt tol. 2 plants increase cross pollination/berry production. Vibrant fall color!

### 78. Red-twig Dogwood *Cornus sericea*

Wet meadows, swamp edges, pond/lake shores

10' H&W, FS-PS; white flowers in Spring; berries persist thru winter & serve as early spring food, red stems give winter interest; bluebirds, cardinals, catbirds, grosbeaks, orioles, robins, tanagers, waxwings, woodpeckers. Salt tol/deer res

### 68. Smooth Arrowwood *Viburnum dentatum*

Wetland margins, pond/lake shores

8-10' H&W; FS-PS; Moist soil tol; white flowers spring attract pollinators, blue berries summer-fall for migratory birds; cover & nesting; LI

### 79. American Hazelnut *Corylus americana*

Woodland edges, old fields, open woodlands

10'x7-12' W. FS-PSH, dry-moist soil. Will sucker to create great nesting/cover. Use edging/fencerow. Nuts attract grouse, pheasants, blue jays, woodpeckers. Larval food plant.

### 69. American Cranberrybush *Viburnum trilobum*

Cool woods, thickets, sandy shores

Clusters white flowers, May-June. Red berries eaten by birds, make into jam. FS-PSH. 8-12' T x 10' W. Useful as screening hedge. Larval host plant. Attractive fall color. In Viburnum family. Not true cranberry. Attractive 3-lobed leaves.

### 80. Pussy Willow *Salix discolor*

Wet meadows, pond/lake shores

5-15' T x 4-12' W, FS-PS, Avg-moist soil. Early blooming fuzzy flowers, Mar-Apr. Larval host of Red-spotted purple, mourning cloak, & Viceroy butterflies. Early pollen/nectar source. Leaves feed insects->attract songbirds. Nesting. Drought/salt tolerant.

### 70. Meadowsweet *Spiraea tomentosa*

Wet meadows, bogs, pond/lake shores

Rose-pink, steeple shaped flower clusters, attracts many beneficial insects. Mounding habit, great for nesting/cover for birds, hedging. FS-Moist soil tol. Yellow fall foliage. Deer res. LI

### 81. Inkberry *Ilex glabra* 'Shamrock' & "Compacta"

Wetlands, bog margins, coastal brackish soils

6-8' T x 8-10' W, broadleaf evergreen shrub. FS-PSH. Fruit consumed by waxwings, robins, thrasher, mockingbird, catbird. \*\*Need male & female for fruit production\*\*

### 71. Virginia Rose *Rosa virginiana*

Meadows, fields, sandy-dry soils

Single, pink flowers, 2-3" wide. Persistent rose hips attract 20+ bird species. Canes provide good cover & nesting. 3-6' T; FS; Mst soil/Salt tol. Attracts pollinators. LI

### 82. Canada Yew *Taxus canadensis*

Woodland understory

3' T x 8-10' W. Evergreen shrub. PSH-SH. Shade tolerant. Moist, rich, well-drained soil. Excellent for cover/nesting for shade.

### 72. New Jersey Tea *Ceanothus americana*

Dry rocky slopes, banks

Fragrant, white flowers, May-Jul. Low-shrub 2-3' T; S-PS; Avg-D; purple-black fruit summer food; Adapts to nutrient-poor soil/salt tolerant. Excellent pollinators & larval food for azures, moths, & skippers; Hum



## TREES— Overall, trees provide the most resources for birds, insects, and wildlife.

### Small Understory Trees

<b>83. Striped Maple</b> <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> <i>Woodland understory</i> 15-25' T. PS-SH. Beautiful native, understory tree with bright yellow fall foliage. Can tolerant part-full shade. Woodland bird nesting. Prefers well-drained, acidic soil.	<b>86. Paw Paw</b> <i>Asimina triloba</i> <i>Moist woodlands, stream banks</i> Small shrub-short tree. 20-35'Tx10-20'W. Larval host plant. Delicious edible fruit.
<b>84. Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> <i>Woodlands, woodland edges</i> 10-30' T, Part Sun-Part Shade; Avg-moist soil; white flowers April, edible berries early summer, excellent berries for birds; 36+ species including attracts tanagers, robins, thrushes, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, waxwings; hairstreak butterfly larval plant. Salt tolerant/deer resistant. Monoecious.	<b>87. Sweetbay Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> <i>Swamps, bottomland forests, wetland edges</i> 20-40'T x 10-15'W. Small, understory semi-evergreen tree with large beautiful white blooms late Spring. Best in moist soil, FS-PSH. Dark green, glossy leaves. Tolerant waterlogged soil/periodic drought. Fall fruit choice of kingbird, mockingbird, robin, thrush, vireos.
<b>85. Flowering Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus florida</i> <i>Woodland understory, woodland edges</i> 20-25' T, Sun-P. Shade; large "flowers" in May, red fruit in late summer is important food source for migratory birds; 36+ species eat fruit. Monoecious.	<b>88. Common Hackberry</b> <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> <i>Woodlands, coastal woodlands</i> 30-50'T FS-SH. Dry soil tolerant. Winter persistent fruit consumed by 25+ bird species. Larval food source-many insects. Mammals consume seeds. Useful as windbreak, tolerates pollution.

### Medium-large Trees

<b>89. American Persimmon</b> <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> <i>Old fields, dry uplands</i> 20-70'T, occasionally behaves as shrub depending on soil conditions. Full sun, dry-moist, well drained soil. Yellow bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Orange fleshy fruit in fall, best flavor after first frost. Highly consumed by opossum, deer, birds, raccoons, & more. Dioecious.	<b>92. Eastern Redcedar</b> <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> <i>Old fields, roadsides, maritime dunes</i> Excellent choice providing nesting, cover, and food for songbirds. Evergreen. Female plants produce berries, best planted in multiples. Mature size is 50'T, 15-25'W but will remain small for many years. FS, adaptable soil conditions. 54+ bird species use this tree.
<b>90. American Holly</b> <i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>Woodlands, woodland edges, old fields</i> 40-50'T, 20-40'W, FS-PSH, dry-average soil. Male & female flowers on separate plants. Need both for berry production. Ornamental, evergreen, good for hedges. 13+ species use for food, nesting, & cover. Dioecious. Salt tolerant/deer resistant	<b>93. Eastern White Pine</b> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>Woodlands, wetland edges, mountains</i> Nutritious cones provide food for 38+ bird species. Important for nesting & year-round cover. Up to 80'T, 20-25'W, largest conifer in NE. Evergreen. FS-PS. Monoecious.
<b>91. White Oak</b> <i>Quercus alba</i> <i>Woodlands</i> Our most valuable wildlife tree. Supports over 300+ animals from insects-birds-mammals throughout the year. Widely used by large variety of insects, attracts migratory warblers in hordes! 28+ species feed on acorns. Large tree, 50-80'T x 50-80'W at maturity. FS-PS. Slow-growing tree. Salt tolerant. Monoecious.	

### **THE BIRDS & THE BEES:**

Normally, plants, particularly shrubs & trees, are either Dioecious: male and female flowers on SEPARATE plants or Monoecious: male and female flowers on SAME plant. Male flowers provide pollen. If pollinated, female flowers will produce fruit. Trees must reach a certain age (sexual maturity) before flowering. You can determine whether a shrub or tree is "male" or "female" by examining the flowers of a "mature" tree. For this reason, most trees DO NOT come sexed from nursery (too young). It is recommend to plant shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants in multiples to increase cross-pollination and fruit production. This is important if you want your shrub/tree to produce fruit.

## VINES - vigorous growers with excellent wildlife value. Both come trellised or staked.

<b>94. Virginia Creeper</b> <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> <i>Woodlands, woodland edges, disturbed areas</i> Attractive, palmate green leaves turn brilliant red in the fall with quality, high fat fruit for fall migratory birds. FS-PS-SH, adaptable soil/salt tol. Larval host plant. Woody with age. One of the best wall vines, clings to brick/stone/fencing/	<b>96. Virgin's Bower</b> <i>Clematis virginiana</i> <b><i>Our native clematis!</i></b> <i>Wet meadows, stream/river corridors, woodland &amp; wetland edges</i> White flowers, Jul-Sept. Bright green summer foliage. FS-PS, Avg-M soil. Perennial vine, good for trellis/fencerows/hedges. Attracts beneficial pollinators. Salt tolerant.
<b>95. American Groundnut</b> <i>Apios americana</i> <i>Swamp margins, wetland edges, river/stream corridors</i> Twining herbaceous vine. Dark purple, fragrant pea-like flower clusters, July-Sept. FS-PS; Mst soil tol. Edible cooked tubers. LI.	<b>97. Trumpet Honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> & ' <i>Magnifica</i> ' <i>Bottomland forests, wetland edges, swamp margins</i> Scarlet red with yellow-orange throat, May-Jun, and sporadically throughout summer. FS-PS; adaptable soil. Excellent hummingbird attractor! Vigorous twining vine, grow with vertical trellis or as groundcover. Salt tolerant. Native honeysuckle!

### Things to consider when planning a bird-friendly and wildlife-friendly habitat:

- Plant species that will do best in your sunlight/soil conditions; more flowers & fruit will grow
- Choose plants that bloom & set fruit during different seasons- to attract wildlife all year.
- Multiples of species are easier for wildlife to find; Position taller plants in the back, shorter in front
- Plants at varying heights will attract more variety of birds and pollinators
- Spring Cleaning: wait to clear your garden beds until late Spring. Birds get seeds & berries left on plants & insects in leaf litter. These "emergency foods" make a big difference for a small bird. Many butterflies and beneficial insects overwinter in leaf litter too!
- Birds rely on seeds, hibernating insects over the winter as their main food source. If possible, let plants set seeds and leave them there during the winter months.
- Start a brush pile or "wild area": put twigs, branches, leaves in a corner of your yard. Birds & wildlife benefit from an area to take cover, rest & burrow.
- DON'T use pesticides! For the health of your family, pets, ALL wildlife, our water, & yourself!
- Be prepared for heavy munching of plants! If you are growing plants for wildlife, be aware of varied stages of insect life that will be attracted to them!

Native is always best. Native plants are 10-15 times more beneficial to our wildlife than nonnative. It's OK to have an assortment of native & non-native plants in your garden. Just be sure that any exotic plants are not listed **INVASIVE**: as these plants cause serious harm to our natural environment. BUT be cautious of certain '**cultivars**', some deter native insects and wildlife (which is their goal!) from browsing and feeding, some have no nectar and don't produce fruit (sterile). Studies have shown #1 change that deters insects & wildlife is color leaf change. Don't purchase native plant cultivars with purple leaves and expect to attract hungry insects!

### GARDENING TIPS FOR LASTING PLANTS:

- Most plants spend their lives in less than desirable locations. However, plants in a habitat closest to their needs will have more blooms, resulting in larger fruit/more seeds and be less susceptible to bacterial and fungal infections.
- The more sun you put a plant in, the more water it will need. Afternoon sun is more intense than morning sunlight. If you notice leaves turning yellow or white, it may be in too much sunlight.
- Give plants ample water throughout growing season as they adjust to their new location, especially during summer droughts.
- Give plants room to grow! Try to space them apart, larger the plant, larger the spacing.
- Certain meadow and wetland plants grow quite tall. If this doesn't suit your garden needs, you can trim the plant to half-height in June and new stems will grow. (Same idea behind pruning shrubs) Bloom time will be slightly later and plants will be overall shorter and bushier.
- To avoid powdery mildew, avoid watering directly on plant leaves and in the evening. Best to use soaker hose or water at soil level in the morning.
- Be patient in Spring! Some perennials are slow to emerge including Joe Pye, milkweed, hibiscus and many others. The roots are still in there!
- Depending on your garden environment and amount of space, you may want to limit plant growth. This can be done in a few ways: woody plants can be pruned, preferably after they bloom & set fruit or in winter months; perennials can be dug up, divided, transplanted or given to friends & family.

**HAPPY GARDENING!**

## EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

### ABOUT POLLINATORS and INSECTS

“Pollinator” is a general term for a large group of insects, birds and mammals. Pollination is the process by which flowers reproduce. Pollinators unknowingly pollinate flowers in search of pollen and nectar for food. Flowers and pollinators have co-evolved over millions of years and have become quite specialized. Over 75% of plants on Earth rely on pollination by animals.

In the northeast, our essential pollinators include butterflies & moths, bees & wasps, beetles, flies and hummingbirds.

Many insects will visit flowers and not necessarily pollinate them. Bumblebees are one of our most important pollinators. Due to their larger size, they are first to emerge in early Spring plus they are strong enough to reach pollen/nectar in specialized plants that many other insects can't gain access to. It's important to have an assortment of plant types, including color variations and shapes as pollinators are attracted to a wide range of flower types.

Insects and other arthropods (millipedes, centipedes, spiders & kin, sow bugs & more) at varying life stages (egg, larva, pupa, adult, nymph) are dependent on plants for food, cover and reproduction.

Insects are a highly specialized and incredibly large group of animals estimated at 900,000 living species worldwide! They are essential to our ecosystem and only 1-3% are considered pests by humans. They are as much apart of our environment as birds and mammals and their inclusion in a native habitat garden is essential and should be encouraged!

### ***BOTANY 101***

**ANNUAL**—plants that have fast growth and complete their life cycle (flower then set fruit) in one year then die. Native annuals produce ample overwintering seeds. Ex: Jewelweed.

**PERENNIAL**—plants that overwinter as roots or rootstocks. They also complete flower & set seed in one year but can live for many years. They put energy into roots, bulbs, or tubers and buds for next year. Can be either woody (trees, shrubs) or non-woody (herbaceous perennials or forbs). Perennials also overwinter as seeds in soil. Some plants are called “*short-lived perennials*” because they comparatively only live a few years.

**BIENNIAL**—plants that take 2 years to complete their life cycle then die. Root and leaf growth in 1st year followed by flowers and fruit set in 2nd year. Ex: Wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace.

Some plants don't fit neatly into groups and can behave in multiple ways, like Black Eyed Susan, which in the wild is considered a biennial but many varieties have been bred to live longer.

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- Plants of fields, meadows, and woodland edges produce an abundance of seeds which feed birds and mammals. They rely on wind-distribution to effectively disperse their seeds (which can also be collected to plant). Many of them also spread by asexual reproduction or underground roots/rhizomes. Free plants!
  - Some plants like Cardinal flower, overwinter as a grouping of leaves close to the ground called a “basal rosette”. The flower stalk will grow from this rosette in spring-summer. Other perennials grow shoots directly out of the ground from rootstocks.
  - Learning to identify early spring leaves can be enjoyable and rewarding! Plus you can be aware of young plants so you don't accidentally pull them out! Best way to learn is to be patient and leave the plants to see what it grows into.



# GARVIES & NSAS NATIVE PLANT SALE 2023 ORDER FORM

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	
1	Bird's Foot Violet	1 qt-\$10.50			32	Bee-Balm, red	1 gal-\$16.90			
2	Moss Phlox 'Purple Beauty'	1 qt-\$10.10			33	Bee-Balm, Rasp Wine	1 gal-\$16.90			
3	Prickly Pear Cactus	5-cell pk.-\$16			34	Cardinal flower	1 qt-\$10.50			
4	Prairie-Smoke	1 qt-\$18.50			35	Great Blue Lobelia	1 qt-\$10.50			
5	Yarrow	1 qt-\$10.50			36	White Turtlehead	1 qt-\$10.50			
6	Butterfly Milkweed	1 qt-\$12.50			37	Blue Vervain	1 qt-\$10.50			
7	Whorled Milkweed	3 qt-\$18.80			38	Cutleaf Coneflower	1 qt-\$10.50			
8	Brown Eyed Susan	3 qt-\$17.50			39	Swamp Rose Mallow	1 qt-\$11.90			
9	Purple Coneflower	1 gal-\$19.00			40	Boneset	3 qt-\$18.00			
10	Hoary Mountain Mint	1 qt-\$10.50			41	Zig-zag Goldenrod	3 qt-\$16.90			
11	Maryland Golden-Aster	3 qt-\$17.50			42	New York Aster	3 qt-\$16.90			
12	Showy Aster	3 qt-\$17.00			43	NY Ironweed	1 qt-\$10.50			
13	Slender Mountain Mint	3 qt-\$16.90			44	Partridge Berry	1 qt-\$12.50			
14	Showy Goldenrod	3 qt-\$16.90			45	Labrador Violet	1 qt-\$10.90			
15	Seaside Goldenrod	3 qt-\$16.90			46	Foamflower 'Run Tap'	3 qt-\$18.90			
16	Woodland Stonecrop	1 qt-\$10.10			47	Wild Blue Phlox	1 qt-\$10.50			
17	Barren Strawberry	3 qt-\$18.50			48	Bellwort	3 qt-\$24.90			
18	Nodding Onion	1 qt-\$12.50			49	Mayapple	3 qt-\$20.90			
19	Robin's Plantain	1 qt-\$11.90			50	Jacob's Ladder	3 qt-\$18.00			
20	Wild Geranium	3 qt-\$18.90			51	Doll's Eyes	3 qt-\$21.50			
21	Yellow Wild Indigo	3 qt-\$26.00			52	Showy Skullcap	3 qt-\$22.00			
22	Northeast Beardtongue	3 qt-\$18.50			53	Solomon's Seal	3 qt-\$20.90			
23	Common Milkweed	1 qt-\$10.50			54	Wild Columbine	3 qt-\$16.90			
24	New England Aster	1 gal-\$16.90			55	Goatsbeard	3 qt-\$18.90			
25	Wild Bergamot	1 gal-\$16.90			56	White Wood Aster	3 qt-\$16.90			
26	False Sunflower/Oxeye	1 qt-\$11.90			57	Maidenhair Fern	3 qt-\$20.00			
27	Purple Giant Hyssop	2 gal-\$28.00			58	Christmas Fern	3 qt-\$20.00			
28	Blue-Eyed Grass	2 qt-\$16.10			59	Ostrich Fern	1 gal-\$19.00			
29	Golden Alexanders	3 qt-\$16.90			60	Lady Fern	1 qt-\$12.90			
30	Slender Blue Flag Iris	4" pot-\$8.90			61	Male Fern	1 qt-\$13.50			
31	Swamp Rose Milkweed	1 qt-\$10.90								
				COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2				
				<b>Thank you for your support!</b>		<b>MORE PLANTS ON NEXT PAGE &amp; CONTACT INFO →</b>				

PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	
62	Wintergreen	4"pot\$16.10			80	Pussy Willow	3 gal-\$48			
63	Blueberry, lowbush 1 gal-\$24, 2/\$45				81	Inkberry 3gal-\$52. 2/\$95 #M:___ #F:___				
64	Raspberry, Black 'Jewel'	3 qt-\$28.90			82	Yew, Canada	1 gal-\$33			
65	Raspberry, Flowering	1 gal-\$28.90			83	Striped Maple	6 qt-\$47			
66	Elderberry	6 qt.-\$36.90			84	Serviceberry	2 gal-\$33			
67	Blueberry, Highbush 3 qt-\$28.90, 2/\$50				85	Dogwood, Flowering	1.5 gal-\$33			
68	Smooth Arrowwood	3 gal-\$44			86	Paw Paw	1.5 gal-\$48			
69	Cranberrybush	6 qt-\$40			87	Magnolia	3 gal.-\$48			
70	Meadowsweet	6 qt-\$38			88	Hackberry	2 gal.-\$33			
71	Virginia Rose	6 qt-\$38			89	Persimmon 5 gal -\$72. 2/\$135				
72	New Jersey Tea	3 gal-\$56			90	American Holly 3 gal -\$56, 2/\$100				
73	Buttonbush	1.5 gal-\$33			91	Oak, White 2 gal-\$40				
74	Summersweet	6 qt-\$38			92	Eastern Redcedar 2 gal-\$44, 2/\$80				
75	Azalea, Swamp	3 qt-\$30			93	Pine, Eastern White 2 gal-\$33				
76	Azalea, Pinxter	3 gal-\$56			94	Virginia Creeper 3 qt-\$28.				
77	Spicebush	3 gal-\$56			95	Groundnut 3 qt-\$32				
78	Dogwood, Red-Twig	3 gal-\$38			96	Virgin's Bower 1 gal-\$31				
79	Hazelnut	1.5 gal-\$32			97	Honeysuckle 4 qt-\$28				
COLUMN 3					COLUMN 4					
Are you a member?					Subtotal (Columns 1+2+3+4)					
Friends or North Shore Audubon DISCOUNT: 10% MEMBER &/OR OVER \$250										
SUBTOTAL INCLUDING DISCOUNTS										
NYS SALES TAX (8.625%)										
Payable: Friends of Garvies Point Museum					GRAND TOTAL					
REMIT FORM WITH CHECK TO MUSEUM'S ADDRESS, FILLABLE PDF AVAIL. ONLINE, EMAIL TO VNATALE@NASSAUCOUNTYNY.GOV & WE WILL FOLLOW UP FOR CREDIT CARD INFO										

LAST NAME, FIRST		PHONE #:	
ADDRESS			
E-MAIL:		TOTAL:	Total # of plants:
Consider sending a check to save us CC fees! Thank you!		CIRCLE PICK-UP-> 4/29 OR 4/30 ALT DATE_____	
_____ check # _____charge _____cash		CONTACT YOU FOR CREDIT CARD PAYMENT? YES_____	