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Berried Shrubs For Bird Gardens



Berries of Berberis Thunbergi

Bobbink & Atkins



Rutherford New Jersey

Shrubs and Vines Attractive to Birds

ANY effort to protect our birds should be encouraged, if only for selfish reasons, to perpetuate the various inimitable songs and cheerful twittering that, unconsciously, perhaps, brighten our spirits throughout the year.

There are many ways and means, such as Bird-Houses and Bird-Baths, of attracting these blithe little songsters; but, perhaps, supplying food in the form of berries is naturally the strongest appeal for their company. Not only are you giving food and joy to your little would-be friends, but also adding greatly to the beauty of your garden, no matter of what size, by planting these berried shrubs.

Going still further into this endeavor, pools in secluded corners of the garden make a popular meeting-place for all kinds of birds.

These Baths or Drinking Pools need only to be very simple (even to an earthenware saucer) and almost of any size, irregularly shaped, about 3 or 4 feet in diameter being a good size, but no Bath should be deeper than 4 inches at the deepest spot. There should be a gradual slope which will encourage the birds to go into deeper water and bathe. The bottom should be clean, with some pebbles scattered over it and larger stones jutting into the water at irregular distances. The planting around the edge should be as natural as possible, and should, of course, consist of the low-growing plants such as the small ferns and creeping plants, and perhaps one larger bush near at hand.

Such vines as the Woodbine, Honeysuckle, Climbing Roses, and Bittersweet, planted to ramble over the stones and old trees and stumps around the pool, add to the seclusion of the bath. Ferns can be planted right on the edge of the pool and some evergreens, such as Hemlocks and Pines, in the background which, in winter, are highly appreciated.

Berried Shrubs and Fruiting Trees should be dotted all over the garden and planted more thickly in the proximity of the pool.

It is of great importance to have a ground covering beneath your shrubs. Vines, creeping perennials, or evergreen plants like *Mabonia repens*, *Pachysandra terminalis*, and the like, may be used. Besides improving your shrub planting, it gives shelter and a perfect hiding-place for the birds.

On the following pages we give a list of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and Perennials which have proved attractive to many kinds of birds. All varieties marked with an asterisk (*) have berries or seeds which birds feed on; all other varieties are for ornamental purpose.

TREES

For Sheltering and Fruit

- **ALNUS incana*. Gray Alder. Dark brown fruit.
- **ARALIA chinensis mandshurica*. Angelica Tree. Deep blue-black fruit.
- **CORNUS florida*. Dogwood. Red fruit.
- **CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha*. Hawthorn. Red fruit.
- ILEX opaca*. American Holly. Red fruit.
- **MAGNOLIA acuminata*. Cucumber-tree. Red fruit.
- **MALUS baccata*. Siberian Crab-Apple. Reddish yellow fruit.
- **coronaria*. Sweet Crab. Reddish yellow fruit.
- **floribunda*. Japanese Flowering Crab. Yellow fruit.
- **Scheideckeri*. Scheidecker Crab. Reddish yellow fruit.
- **MORUS alba*. Mulberry. Dark red fruit.
- **PRUNUS avium*. Bird Cherry. Dark red fruit.

SHRUBS

For Sheltering and Fruit

- **ARONIA arbutifolia*. Red Chokeberry. Red fruit.
- **melanocarpa (nigra)*. Black Chokeberry. Black fruit.
- **BERBERIS Thunbergi*. Japanese Barberry. Red fruit.
- CALLICARPA purpurea*. Purple Callicarpa. Purple fruit.
- COTONEASTER horizontalis*. Rock Cotoneaster. Red fruit.
- **CORNUS alba sibirica (sibirica)*. Coral Dogwood. Bluish white fruit.
- **racemosa (paniculata)*. Gray Dogwood. White fruit.
- **stolonifera*. Red Osier Dogwood. White fruit.
- CRATÆGUS Carrieri*. Carriere Hawthorn. Red fruit.
- Pyracantha*. Scarlet Fire-thorn. Orange to fiery red fruit.
- ELÆAGNUS longipes*. Cherry Elæagnus. Yellow fruit.
- EUONYMUS alatus*. Winged Euonymus. Red fruit.
- americanus*. Brook Euonymus. Red fruit.
- europæus*. European Burning-bush. Red fruit.
- ILEX crenata*. Japanese Holly. Black fruit.
- glabra*. Inkberry. Black fruit.
- LIGUSTRUM Iboti*. Iboti Privet. Deep blue-black fruit.
- ovalifolium*. California Privet. Blue-black fruit.
- **LONICERA latifolia (tatarica rosea grandiflora)*. Yellow fruit.
- **Morrowi*. Morrow Honeysuckle. Red fruit.
- **tatarica*. Tatarian Honeysuckle. Reddish yellow fruit.

Shrubs, continued

- MAHONIA Aquifolium.** Oregon Holly Grape.
Deep blue-black fruit.
- PHELLODENDRON amurense.** Amur Corktree.
Black fruit.
- ***PRUNUS Padus.** European Bird Cherry. Red fruit.
- RHAMNUS Frangula.** Glossy Buckthorn. Black fruit.
- Roses in most varieties. The following species or wild Roses are especially useful:
- ***ROSA blanda.** Red fruit.
- ***Fendleri.** Red fruit.
 - ***gymnocarpa.** Orange-red fruit.
 - ***Helenæ.** Scarlet fruit.
 - ***Hugonis.** Deep scarlet fruit.
 - ***Humilis.** Scarlet fruit.
 - ***lævigata.** Large red fruit.
 - ***lucida** (*R. virginiana*). Scarlet fruit.
 - ***macrantha.** Brick-red fruit.
 - ***Moyesi.** Deep orange-red fruit.
 - ***multiflora.** Red fruit.
 - ***omeiensis.** Red fruit.
 - ***pomifera.** Scarlet fruit.
 - ***rubiginosa.** Orange-red to scarlet fruit.
 - ***rugosa**, in varieties. Red fruit.
 - ***setigera.** Red fruit.
 - ***Wichuraiana.** Red fruit.
 - ***Willmottiae.** Bright orange-red fruit.
- ***SAMBUCUS canadensis acutiloba.** Cut-leaf American Elm. Red fruit.
- ***nigra.** European Elm. Red fruit.
 - ***nigra aurea.** Golden European Elm. Red fruit.
 - ***pubens** (*racemosa pubescens*). Scarlet Elm. Red fruit.
- STYRAX japonica.** Japanese Snowbell. Grayish white fruit.
- SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus.** Common Snowberry. White fruit.
- vulgaris.** Coralberry. Red fruit.
- ***VACCINIUM corymbosum.** Highbush Blueberry. Deep blue-black fruit.
- ***VIBURNUM acerifolium.** Mapleleaf Viburnum. Black fruit.
- ***cassinoides.** Withe-Rod. Deep blue-black fruit.
 - ***dentatum.** Arrowwood. Deep blue-black fruit.
 - ***Opulus.** European Cranberry Bush. Red fruit.
 - ***Sieboldi.** Siebold Viburnum. Red fruit.

EVERGREENS

Fine for Sheltering Birds

- JUNIPERUS communis depressa** (*canadensis*).
Canadian Juniper.
- virginiana.** Red Cedar.
- PICEA excelsa.** Norway Spruce.

Evergreens, continued

PINUS *Massoniana*.

Montana. Swiss Mountain Pine.

resinosa. Red Pine.

Strobus. White Pine.

RETINOSPORA *filifera*. Thread Retinospora.

plumosa. Plume Retinospora.

RHODODENDRONS in variety.

TAXUS *cuspidata* (*capitata*). Japanese Yew.

repandens. Spreading English Yew.

THUJA, B. & A. Golden Arborvitæ.

occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.

Vervænæana. Vervæne Arborvitæ.

Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ.

TSUGA *canadensis*. Canada Hemlock.

VINES

For Sheltering Birds

ACTINIDIA *arguta*. Bower Actinidia. Orange-red fruit.

*AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia*. Virginia Creeper. Bluish fruit.

**Veitchi*. Japanese or Boston Ivy. Bluish fruit.

CELASTRUS *scandens*. American Bittersweet. Orange-scarlet fruit.

CLEMATIS *paniculata*. Sweet Autumn Clematis. White fruit.

EUONYMUS *radicans vegetus*. Bigleaf Winter-creeper.

HEDERA *helix*. English Ivy.

HUMULUS *Lupulus*. Common Hop Vine. Golden yellow fruit.

LONICERA *japonica Halliana*. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Blackish blue fruit.

*LYCIUM *europæum*. European Matrimony Vine. Wine-red fruit.

POLYGONUM *Auberti*. China Fleecevine.

PUERARIA *Thunbergiana*. Kudzu-Bean.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA *hydrangeoides*. Japanese Hydrangea Vine.

VINCA *minor*. Common Periwinkle.

WISTERIA *sinensis*. Chinese Wisteria.

PERENNIALS

Seeds of Which Birds are Fond

AGROSTEMMA (*Lychnis*) *coronaria*. Mullein Pink.

AQUILEGIAS in variety. Columbine.

ASTERS in variety. Michaelmas Daisy.

CENTAUREA *macrocephala*. Globe Centaurea. *montana*. Mountain Bluet.

COREOPSIS.

DIANTHUS. Hardy Pinks.

ECHINACEA *purpurea*. Purple Coneflower.

Perennials, continued

- ECHINOPS** *sphaerocephalus*. Common Globe-
Thistle.
GAILLARDIA.
GILLENIA *trifoliata*. Bowman's Root.
HELENIUM. Sneezeweed.
HELIANTHUS. Sunflower.
HELIOPSIS.
LUPINUS.
ŒNOTHERA. Evening-Primrose or Sundrops.
PAPAVER. Poppy.
PYRETHRUM.
STOKESIA *lævis* (*cyanea*).
THERMOPSIS *caroliniana*. Carolina Thermopsis.
TROLLIUS. Globe Flower.

In addition to these bright-berried shrubs, various fruits, such as Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries are eagerly sought and much enjoyed by our feathered friends.

The small Evergreens, such as the Dwarf Junipers and Pines, offer seclusion and warmth in winter and relieve the bare aspect of the garden, and, as a result, the garden containing these is inhabited throughout the year.

Flowers, of course, must not be forgotten, as color will always attract attention and invite further investigation on the part of the birds.

Although we have given here ample material for the construction of a bird-garden, there are many other plants that could be installed to advantage.

Our Illustrated Catalogue gives a full list of Berried Shrubs and Trees for autumn effects, and many others peculiar to various locations, which will materially help in overcoming any planting problems you may have.

In our extensive Nurseries (over 500 acres) we have a wonderfully complete collection of every meritable tree or plant and can fill all your needs in this respect.

Our Illustrated Evergreen, Tree, Shrub and Vine, Hardy Herbaceous Plant, and American-grown Rose Catalogues are sent on request. In your request for Catalogues, it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant, and we cordially invite you to visit our Nurseries which are always interesting.

The first stop from Jersey City on the Erie Main Line is Rutherford Station, and our Nurseries are about ten minutes' walk. By automobile, the New Dyckman St. Ferry at 204th St. to Palisades is a most pleasant ride, having good roads right through to Rutherford.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
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