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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
*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.
CALLICARPA purpurea. Purple Callicarpa. Purple fruit.
*racemosa (paniculata). Gray Dogwood. White fruit.
*stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. White fruit.
Pyracantha. Scarlet Fire-thorn. Orange to fiery red fruit.
ELÆGNUS longipes. Cherry Elæagnus. Yellow fruit.
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus. Red fruit.
americanus. Brook Euonymus. Red fruit.
*glabra. Inkberry. Black fruit.
*LONICERA latifolia (tatarica rosea grandiflora). Yellow fruit.
*tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. Reddish yellow fruit.
Shrubs, continued


Roses in most varieties. The following species or wild Roses are especially useful:

*ROSA blanda. Red fruit.
*R. fendleri. Red fruit.
*R. gymnocarpa. Orange-red fruit.
*R. Helenae. Scarlet fruit.
*R. laevigata. Large red fruit.
*R. macrantha. Brick-red fruit.
*R. multiflora. Red fruit.
*R. omeiensis. Red fruit.
*R. pomifera. Scarlet fruit.
*R. rubiginosa. Orange-red to scarlet fruit.
*R. rugosa, in varieties. Red fruit.
*R. setigera. Red fruit.
*R. Wichuraiana. Red fruit.
*R. Willmottiae. Bright orange-red fruit.

*S. nigra. European Elm. Red fruit.
*S. pubens (racemosa pubescens). Scarlet Elm. Red fruit.


*S. cassinoides. Withe-Rod. Deep blue-black fruit.

EVERGREENS

Fine for Sheltering Birds

JUNIPERUS communis depressa (canadensis). Canadian Juniper.
*S. 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.  

    repandens.  Spreading English Yew.  

THUJA, B. & A.  Golden Arborvitae.  
    occidentalis.  American Arborvitae.  
    Vervenæana.  Vervaene Arborvitae.  
    Wareana.  Siberian Arborvitae.  

TSUGA canadensis.  Canada Hemlock.

VINES
For Sheltering Birds


*AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.  Virginia Creeper.  
    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.  


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

POLYGONUM Auberti.  China Fleecevine.  

PUERARIA Thunbergiana.  Kudzu-Bean.  


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


GAILLARDIA. 

GILLENIA trifoliata. Bowman’s Root.

HELENIUM. Sneezeweed.

HELIANTHUS. Sunflower.

HELIOPSIS. 

LUPINUS.

ŒNOTHERA. Evening-Primrose or Sundrops.

PAPAVER. Poppy.

PYRETHRUM. 

STOKESIA laevis (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.

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