## **BIRD-FRIENDLY SCREEN**

FOR DRY TO MOIST AREAS WITH SUN TO PART-SHADE











## **DESCRIPTION**

All plants in this design attract birds to the yard. Wax myrtle, inkberry and beautyberry produce abundant berries in late summer and fall that are irresistible to birds and other backyard wildlife. Many birds also eat the seeds of the orange coneflower.

This design provides a screen to increase privacy or block unwanted views. It also creates a stand-alone garden area for observing wildlife. Only female plants of wax myrtle and inkberry produce berries, so try to select a female plant at the nursery and ensure there are male plants nearby for pollination (in a neighbor's yard or a natural area). This approach is also true for the alternates below.

Wax myrtle and beautyberry are fastgrowing while inkberry is slow-growing.

## **ALTERNATIVE**

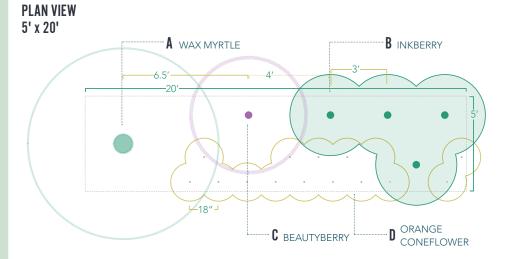
All of these plants should be readily available. If you need less height, dwarf varieties exist for most of the shrubs.

Shrub substitutes: For wax myrtle, try yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*). For beautyberry, choose winterberry holly (*Ilex verticillata*) or black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*). For inkberry, try dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*) or deciduous coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*).

## **MAINTENANCE**

If needed, shrubs can be pruned in late autumn or winter. Beautyberry can be pruned more than other shrubs if a smaller size is desired, but it also thrives if left to grow. Wax myrtle recovers quickly from minor storm damage, but broken branches or damaged bark should be removed.





PLANT SELECTION							SEASONAL COLOR											
KEY	QTY	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE	SPACING	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	s	0	N	D	
А	1	Wax myrtle	Morella cerifera	SHRUB	6.5′ O.C. TO INKBERRY													
В	4	Inkberry	llex glabra	SHRUB	6.5' O.C.													
С	1	American beautyberry	Callicarpa americana	SHRUB	3′ O.C. TO WAX MYRTLE													
D	15	Orange coneflower	Rudbeckia fuligida	PERENNIAL	18" O.C.													