



## 1. **Acer rubrum (Red Maple)**

- **Type:** Deciduous tree
- **Range:** Eastern and central North America
- **Habitat:** Wetlands, stream banks, upland woods
- **Features:** Brilliant red foliage in fall, small red flowers in spring, adaptable to many soil types.
- **Wildlife value:** Provides seeds for birds and squirrels; important for pollinators in early spring.

## 2. *Myrica pensylvanica* (Northern Bayberry)

- **Type:** Semi-evergreen shrub
- **Range:** Eastern North America, especially coastal areas
- **Habitat:** Sandy soils, dunes, and dry coastal landscapes
- **Features:** Fragrant leaves, grayish wax-coated berries (once used for making bayberry candles).
- **Wildlife value:** Berries are eaten by migrating birds in winter; good cover for small wildlife.

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## 3. *Magnolia virginiana* (Sweet Bay Magnolia)

- **Type:** Semi-evergreen to deciduous tree/shrub
- **Range:** Southeastern U.S., extending north along the coast
- **Habitat:** Wetlands, swamps, and coastal plains
- **Features:** Creamy white, lemon-scented flowers in late spring/summer; glossy leaves with silvery undersides.
- **Wildlife value:** Nectar attracts pollinators; seeds are eaten by birds such as wild turkeys and vireos.

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## 4. *Comptonia peregrina* (Sweetfern)

- **Type:** Deciduous shrub
- **Range:** Northeastern North America
- **Habitat:** Dry, sandy, acidic soils (pine barrens, open woods, roadsides)
- **Features:** Fern-like aromatic leaves (but not a true fern), nitrogen-fixing plant that improves soil.
- **Wildlife value:** Leaves are food for moth larvae (including the sweetfern moth); provides cover for small animals.