



Native Plants Visible in the Scene

1. Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

- **Location:** Left side of the path, tall evergreen with reddish bark.
- **Description:** A hardy, salt-tolerant evergreen conifer. Provides year-round cover for birds and berries for wildlife. Common along coastal dunes.
- **Wildlife Value:** Excellent nesting habitat and winter food source.

2. Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)

- **Location:** Right side of the path, behind the flower pots—upright clumps of airy, tall grass.
- **Description:** Native warm-season bunchgrass with feathery seed heads. Very drought- and salt-tolerant, stabilizes soil in sandy areas.
- **Wildlife Value:** Seeds feed songbirds; dense clumps shelter small mammals and ground-nesting birds.

3. Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) (likely mix with switchgrass)

- **Location:** Along the path, bluish-gray upright grasses.
- **Description:** A clumping prairie grass with blue-green summer color, turning bronze-red in fall. Thrives in sandy coastal soils.
- **Wildlife Value:** Host plant for skipper butterflies; provides seeds for birds.

4. Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) or Pitch Pine (*Pinus rigida*) (possible)

- **Location:** Mid-right background, behind the umbrella—cone-shaped evergreen tree.
- **Description:** Native conifers tolerant of coastal winds and sandy soil. Pitch pine especially dominates dune and coastal barrens.
- **Wildlife Value:** Cones provide seeds for squirrels and birds; strong windbreak habitat.

? Non-native or Ornamental Additions (foreground planters and borders)

- Bright **petunias**, **geraniums**, and mixed bedding annuals are not native but provide color.
- These are more for ornamental interest than ecological habitat.

↙The **true natives** here—Eastern Red Cedar, Switchgrass, Little Bluestem, and likely a native pine—are well-suited for coastal landscapes, offering erosion control, wildlife habitat, and salt tolerance.