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FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS - GREAT BASIN STATES  
REGION No. 6

[Utah and Nevada]

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REGIONS FOR WHICH LEAFLETS ON FRUITS ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS ARE AVAILABLE

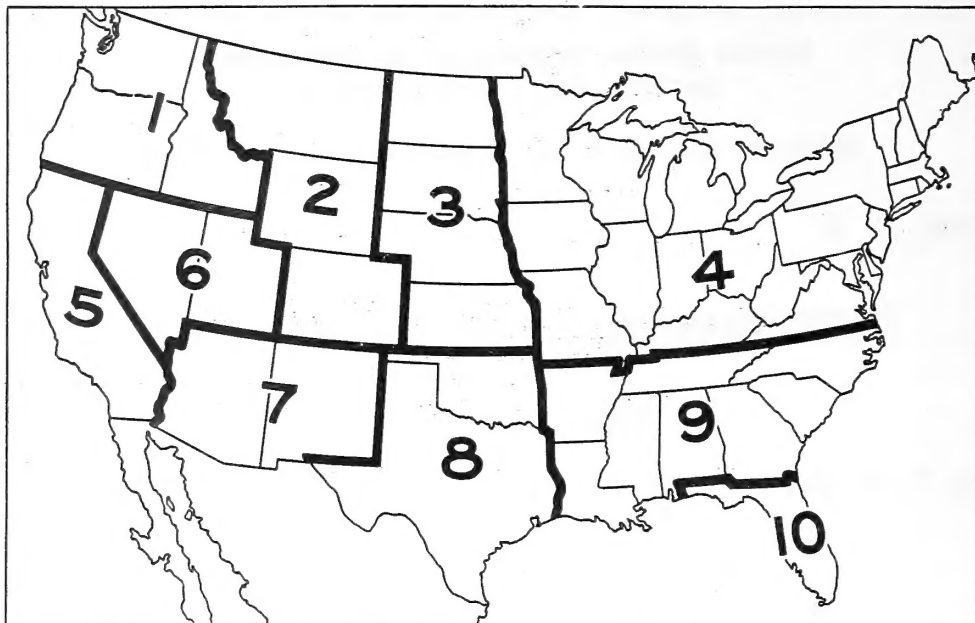


FIGURE 1.--Map of the United States, showing the 10 regions used in presenting information on fruits attractive to birds.

As an aid in requesting leaflets, it should be noted that No. BS-41 is for region 1; BS-42, for region 2, etc., with BS-50 for region 10.

## INTRODUCTION

The Great Basin is an elevated region between the Wasatch and Sierra Nevada Mountains that has no drainage to the ocean. It includes most of Nevada, about a third of Utah, and parts of California, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon. For the purposes of this leaflet the scope of the term is limited to Utah and Nevada, but the fruits recommended no doubt are especially suitable for parts of the Great Basin lying in neighboring States.

Table 1 shows groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States and lists desirable kinds of birds most fond of the fruit. No barberries, currants, or buckthorns are listed, because they harbor rusts destructive to plants of economic importance. Junipers are in almost the same category, as they serve as alternate hosts for apple rust, but there is no reason why they cannot be used in districts where apples are not commercially grown, as they are among the most valuable plants for wildlife. Omitted also are plants poisonous to man on contact, as poison ivy and poison sumac, as well as various kinds dangerously poisonous to domestic animals, as yews, wild cherries, and nightshades, in spite of the fact that wild cherries are greatly relished by birds. Browsing animals are known to have been killed by feeding on the leaves of wild cherries but do not seem to be so seriously affected by those of plums. Certain plants included among fleshy fruit bearers in previous publications have been transferred to the list of seed producers, hence do not appear in the present series of leaflets. These include magnolia (Magnolia), bittersweet (Celastrus), and burningbush (Euonymus).

It should be noted that the fruit-bearing seasons recorded, being collected from varied sources, tend to be maxima. As a rule they are not likely to be realized or even approached in a single locality unless numerous specimens of a given species are present and so distributed in sun and shade as to favor both early and late fruiting.

The word "extralimital" as here used in the heading of table 4 covers plants from other States or regions of the United States as well as wholly introduced, exotic, or foreign plants.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits<sup>1/</sup> most attractive to birds throughout the United States

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Num- ber <sup>2/</sup>	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Juniper; redcedar <sup>3/</sup>	Juniperus ....	50	Flicker, mockingbird, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, myrtle warbler, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch.
Greenbrier .....	Smilax .....	43	Mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, cardinal.
Bayberry .....	Myrica .....	85	Bobwhite, flicker, downy woodpecker, eastern phoebe, tree swallow, black-capped chickadee, Carolina wren, catbird, brown thrasher, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, myrtle warbler, meadowlark, towhee.
Hackberry .....	Celtis .....	47	Flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Mulberry .....	Morus .....	59	Yellow-billed cuckoo, red-bellied, red-headed, and downy woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, wood thrush, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, yellow warbler, orchard and Baltimore orioles, scarlet tanager, cardinal, purple finch.
Pokeberry .....	Phytolacca ...	52	Mourning dove, flicker, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cardinal.
Spicebush .....	Benzoin .....	17	Eastern kingbird, wood thrush, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Sassafras .....	Sassafras ....	18	Bobwhite, eastern kingbird, catbird, robin, veery, red-eyed vireo.
Strawberry .....	Fragaria .....	52	Catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, towhee.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit
Common	Generic	Num-ber : Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Raspberry, black-berry	Rubus .....	146 : Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, flicker, red-headed woodpecker, eastern kingbird, tufted titmouse, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood and olive-backed thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed vireo, orchard and Baltimore orioles, cardinal, rose-breasted, black-headed, and pine grosbeaks, red-eyed, spurred, and California towhees, white-throated, fox, and song sparrows.
Rose .....	Rosa .....	38 : Ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, bobwhite.
Mountain-ash .....	Sorbus .....	13 : Red-headed woodpecker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, Bohemian and cedar waxwings, Baltimore oriole, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Chokeberry .....	Aronia .....	21 : Brown thrasher, meadowlark.
Hawthorn .....	Crataegus ...	39 : Ruffed grouse, robin, purple finch, pine grosbeak.
Apple .....	Malus .....	43 : Ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, mockingbird, robin, cedar waxwing, purple finch, pine grosbeak, red crossbill.
Juneberry .....	Amelanchier .	42 : Flicker, catbird, robin, hermit thrush, veery, cedar waxwing, Baltimore oriole.
Sumac <sup>4/</sup> .....	Rhus .....	97 : Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, northern and red-shafted flickers, red-bellied and downy woodpeckers, phoebe, black-capped and Carolina chickadees, wren tit, Carolina wren, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, towhee, Audubon's warbler, goldfinch, golden-crowned sparrow.
Pepperberry .....	Schinus .....	12 : Robin, varied and hermit thrushes, cedar waxwing, phainopepla.

TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Num- ber	Species of birds known to eat the fruit
Common	Generic		Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Holly .....	Ilex .....	48	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, valley quail, flicker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing.
Supplejack.....	Berchemia ...	15	Mockingbird, robin.
Grape .....	Vitis .....	87	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, pileated and red-bellied woodpeckers, eastern kingbird, mockingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, veery, eastern and western bluebirds, cedar waxwing, cardinal.
Virginia creeper .	Ampelopsis ..	38	Flicker, red-bellied and red-headed woodpeckers, yellow-bellied sapsucker, tufted titmouse, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, red-eyed vireo, scarlet tanager, evening grosbeak, purple finch.
Buffaloberry .....	Shepherdia ..	18	Sharp-tailed grouse, pine grosbeak.
Silverberry, Russian olive, etc.	Elaeagnus ...	5/	Prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, catbird, robin, cedar waxwing.
Wild-sarsaparilla	Aralia .....	16	Bobwhite, robin.
Dogwood .....	Cornus .....	93	Ruffed grouse, bobwhite, northern and red-shafted flickers, downy woodpecker, eastern kingbird, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood, hermit, olive-backed, and gray-cheeked thrushes, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, red-eyed and warbling vireos, cardinal, evening and pine grosbeaks, purple finch, white-throated and song sparrows.
Sourgum, tupelo ..	Nyssa .....	39	Flicker, robin, olive-backed and gray-cheeked thrushes, cedar waxwing, purple finch.
Crowberry .....	Empetrum .....	40	Pine grosbeak, snow bunting.
Bearberry, manzanita	Arctostaphylos	34	Dusky and ruffed grouse, valley and mountain quail, wren tit, fox sparrow.



TABLE 1. - Groups of fleshy fruits most attractive to birds throughout the United States--Continued

Name of fruit		Species of birds known to eat the fruit	
Common	Generic	Num-ber	Desirable kinds most fond of the fruit
Wintergreen .....	Gaultheria ..	10	Ruffed grouse, wren tit.
Huckleberry .....	Gaylussacia .	46	Robin, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Blueberry .....	Vaccinium ...	93	Ruffed grouse, valley quail, eastern kingbird, black-capped chickadee, tufted titmouse, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, orchard oriole, pine grosbeak, towhee.
Beautyberry .....	Callicarpa .	11	Mockingbird, brown thrasher.
Partridgeberry ...	Mitchella ...	10	Ruffed grouse.
Elderberry .....	Sambucus ....	118	Valley quail, flicker, red-headed woodpecker, eastern and Arkansas kingbirds, black phoebe, wren tit, mockingbird, catbird, brown and California thrashers, robin, olive-backed thrush, eastern and western bluebirds, phainopepla, red-eyed vireo, rose-breasted and black-headed grosbeaks, California towhee, white-crowned sparrow.
Snowberry, coral-berry	Symphoricarpos	33	Sharp-tailed grouse, varied thrush, evening and pine grosbeaks.
Blackhaw, cran-berrybush	Viburnum ....	35	Ruffed grouse, yellow-billed cuckoo, flicker, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, eastern bluebird, cedar waxwing, rose-breasted grosbeak, purple finch.
Honeysuckle .....	Lonicera ....	18	Bobwhite, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, pine grosbeak, white-throated sparrow.

<sup>1/</sup> Barberries (Berberis), buckthorns (Rhamnus), and currants (Ribes) are omitted because they serve as alternate hosts of rusts, attacking wheat, oats, and white pine, respectively. Yews (Taxus), wild cherries (Prunus), and nightshades (Solanum) also are omitted as being dangerous stock poisoning plants.

<sup>2/</sup> When 10 or more.

<sup>3/</sup> Carries apple rust; should not be planted near valuable orchards.

<sup>4/</sup> Only nonpoisonous species of sumac are considered.

<sup>5/</sup> Data given are based entirely on field observations; total number of birds eating the various species of Elaeagnus unknown.

TABLE 2. - Generally distributed native fruits of Utah and Nevada for which satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Fruiting season
Juniper . . . . .	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> . . . . .	All year
Do. . . . .	<i>Juniperus utahensis</i> . . . . .	Do.
Do. . . . .	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> . . . . .	Do.
Do. . . . .	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> . . . . .	Do.
Hackberry . . . . .	<i>Celtis douglasii</i> . . . . .	Early July to late December.
Strawberry . . . . .	<i>Fragaria glauca</i> . . . . .	July
Whitebark raspberry	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i> . . . . .	Mid-July to early October.
Wild rose . . . . .	<i>Rosa fendleri</i> . . . . .	All year.
Do. . . . .	<i>Rosa woodsii</i> . . . . .	Do.
Serviceberry . . . . .	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> . . . . .	Early June to early August.
River hawthorn . . . . .	<i>Crataegus rivularis</i> . . . . .	Mid-July to late November.
Mountain-ash . . . . .	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i> . . . . .	Late July to late December.
Squaw-apple . . . . .	<i>Perophyllum ramosissimum</i>	Mid-June to mid-August.
Wild plum . . . . .	<i>Prunus emarginata</i> . . . . .	Early August to late September.
Skunk-bush . . . . .	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> . . . . .	All year.
Sumac . . . . .	<i>Rhus utahensis</i> . . . . .	Do.
Silver buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i> . . . . .	Mid-July to early August.
Russet buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> . . . . .	Do.
Red-osier . . . . .	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> . . . . .	Mid-July to late August.
Bearberry . . . . .	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	All year.
Manzanita . . . . .	<i>Arctostaphylos nevadensis</i>	Mid-July to late October.
Do. . . . .	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> . . . . .	All year.
Blue elderberry . . . . .	<i>Sambucus caerulea</i> . . . . .	Early August to early October.
Red elderberry . . . . .	<i>Sambucus microbotrys</i> . . . . .	Early July to late August.
Snowberry . . . . .	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	Late July to late December.
Honeysuckle . . . . .	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i> . . . . .	Late May to late August.
Do. . . . .	<i>Lonicera utahensis</i> . . . . .	Early July to late August.

TABLE 3. - Native fruits of Utah and Nevada for which less satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Strawberry . . . . .	<i>Fragaria americana</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	<i>Fragaria platypetala</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	<i>Fragaria truncata</i> . . . . .	
Thimbleberry . . . . .	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> . . . . .	
Arizona red raspberry	<i>Rubus arizonicus</i> . . . . .	
Western red raspberry	<i>Rubus melanolasius</i> . . . . .	
Baldhip rose . . . . .	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> . . . . .	
Serviceberry . . . . .	<i>Amelanchier oreophila</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	<i>Amelanchier polycarpa</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> . . . . .	
Black hawthorn . . . . .	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> . . . . .	
Sumac . . . . .	<i>Rhus cismontana</i> . . . . .	
Canyon grape . . . . .	<i>Vitis arizonica</i> . . . . .	Southern Utah.

TABLE 3. - Native fruits of Utah and Nevada for which less satisfactory data on fruiting seasons are available--Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Remarks
Thicket creeper . . . . .	: <i>Ampelopsis vitacea</i> . . . . .	: Eastern Utah.
Silverberry . . . . .	: <i>Elaeagnus argentea</i> . . . . .	: Northern Utah.
Dogwood . . . . .	: <i>Cornus occidentalis</i> . . . . .	
Wintergreen . . . . .	: <i>Gaultheria humifusa</i> . . . . .	
Manzanita . . . . .	: <i>Arctostaphylos platyphylla</i> . . . . .	: All year.
Blueberry . . . . .	: <i>Vaccinium occidentale</i> . . . . .	
Whortleberry . . . . .	: <i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	: <i>Vaccinium scoparium</i> . . . . .	
Adelia . . . . .	: <i>Forestiera neomexicana</i> . . . . .	
Elderberry . . . . .	: <i>Sambucus velutina</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	: <i>Sambucus melanocarpa</i> . . . . .	
Snowberry . . . . .	: <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	: <i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolius</i> . . . . .	
Honeysuckle . . . . .	: <i>Lonicera ciliosa</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	: <i>Lonicera coerulea</i> . . . . .	
Do. . . . .	: <i>Lonicera conjugialis</i> . . . . .	

TABLE 4. - Extralimital fruits that have been recommended for Utah and Nevada

Common name	Scientific name
Irish juniper . . . . .	: <i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>hibernica</i> .
Swedish juniper . . . . .	: <i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>suecica</i> .
Russian mulberry . . . . .	: <i>Morus alba tatarica</i> .
Mountain-ash . . . . .	: <i>Sorbus americana</i> .
Do. . . . .	: <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> .
Hawthorn . . . . .	: <i>Crataegus crusgalli</i> .
Do. . . . .	: <i>Crataegus macracantha</i> .
Flowering crab . . . . .	: <i>Malus floribunda</i> .
Hall crab . . . . .	: <i>Malus halliana</i> .
Toringo crab . . . . .	: <i>Malus sieboldi</i> .
Russian olive . . . . .	: <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .
Chinaberry . . . . .	: <i>Melia azedarach</i> .
Golden dogwood . . . . .	: <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> var. <i>aurea</i> .
California privet . . . . .	: <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> .

LITERATURE

A publication of interest in connection with fruits for the Great Basin States is:

Flora of Utah and Nevada, by Ivar Tidestrom. Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium 25, 665 pp., 15 pls., 1925. Published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

