



# GARDEN-WORTHY NATIVE PLANTS

Jennifer Klug Vaccaro Community Restoration Manager

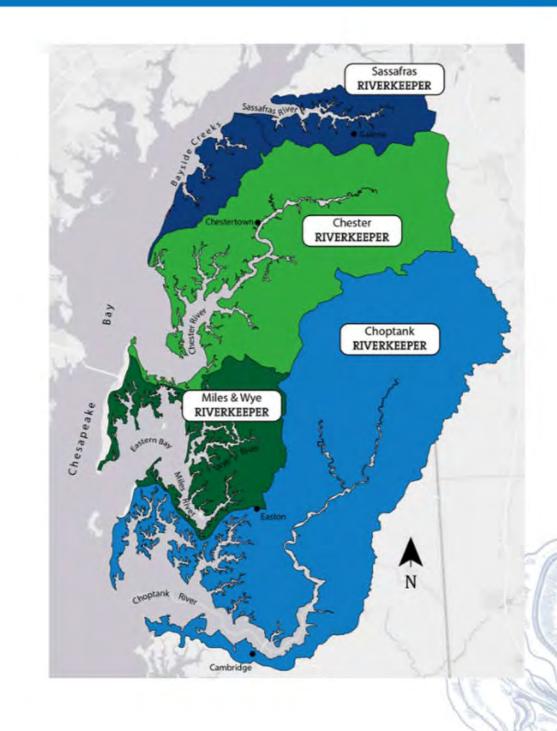
# MISSION



ShoreRivers protects
Maryland's Eastern Shore
waterways through

science-based

advocacy, restoration, education and engagement







- Grass farmers: 1.3 million acres of turf in Maryland.
- Residents spend nearly \$5
   billion dollars a year on
   turf lawns.
- 86 million lbs of nitrogen lawn fertilizer: 44% of the state's total fertilizer is sold for lawns.
- Lawn fertilizer elimination could meet up to 98% of each county's nitrogenreduction goals.

# WHAT IS A NATIVE PLANT?





one that occurs naturally in a particular region, ecosystem and habitat without direct or indirect human actions

co-evolved with the insects, animals and other plants in the ecosystem





requires less care because it adapted over millennia to regional growing conditions

#### Why are Native Plants important?





Essential habitat for birds and pollinators

Improved water quality

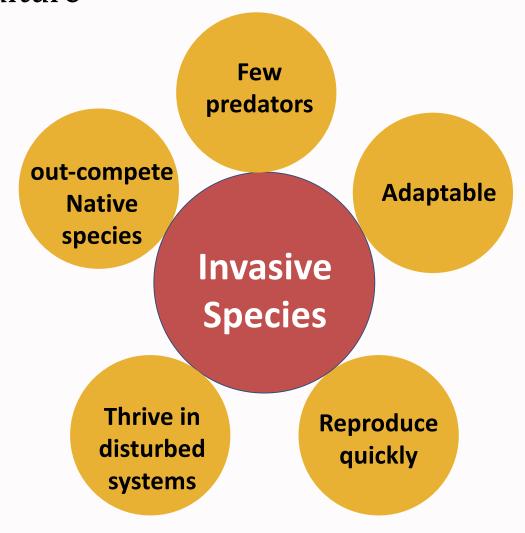
Placemaking & mental health

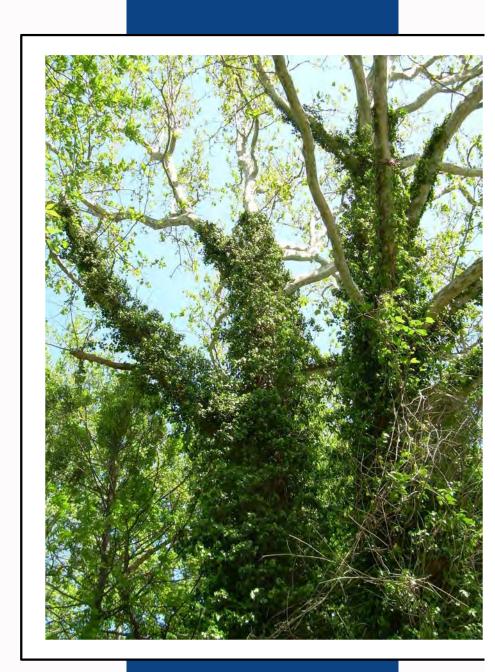
Hope in action



#### WHAT IS AN INVASIVE PLANT?

a plant growing outside of its native range, which spreads aggressively, out-competing and displacing native plant species, disrupting eco-systems and often resulting in a mono-culture





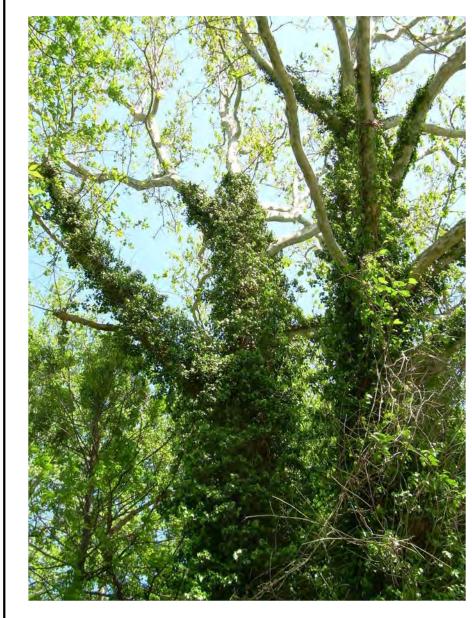
# WHY REMOVE INVASIVE PLANTS?

They spread aggressively, crowding out native plants

Many vines bring trees down

02

Native birds, insects and other animals aren't evolved to eat them



## WHAT SHOULD I PLANT?



01 Groundcovers

02 Fall Color

04

05

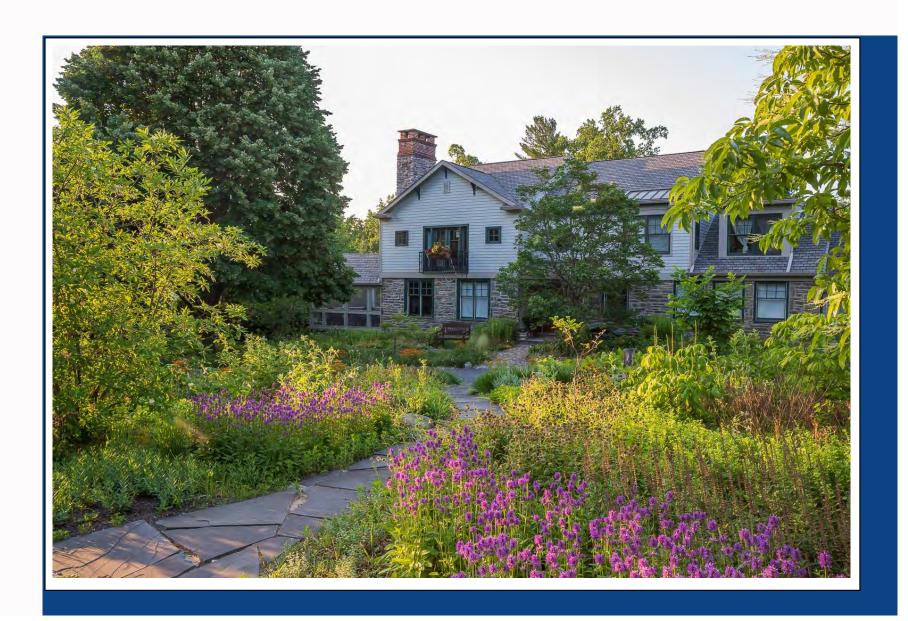
06

03 Ornamental Grasses

Winter Interest

Hedging/privacy

Four Seasons of Interest







#### DON'T PLANT:

- English Ivy
- Vinca (periwinkle)
- Liriope
- Euonymus (wintercreeper)
- Pachysandra

















DO PLANT: Packera aurea (golden groundsel)

- Yellow Flowers in early spring
- Evergreen foliage
- Sun to shade
- Average, medium, moist sites
- Deer resistant











DO PLANT: Asarum canadense (wild ginger)

- Larval host for the pipeline swallowtail butterfly
- Part to full shade
- Moist to wet soils
- Creates a dense groundcover
- Deer resistant





DO PLANT: native Carex (sedges)

- Great substitute for liriope
- Sun to shade
- Dry to moist
- Dense roots
- Food for birds/insects













DO PLANT: Tradescantia virginiana (spiderwort)

- Showy blue-violet blooms
- Sun, part-shade, shade
- Ory-moist soils, very adaptable
- Tolerant of black walnut
- Nectar for bees and butterflies
- Of special value for native bumble bees







#### DO PLANT: Matteuccia struthiopteris (ostrich fern)

- Part sun full shade (full sun with sufficient moisture)
- Rich soil with consistent moisture
- Underground rhizomes form dense colonies
- Deer resistant
- Provide hiding places for waterthrushes, wood thrushes, robins and wrens; protection for wood frogs, green frogs, tree frogs and toads







#### DO PLANT: Onoclea sensibilis (sensitive fern)

Part - full shade

Loose, acidic, moist to wet soils

Shelters salamanders and frogs

Deer resistant





#### DO PLANT: Rhus aromatica 'Gro-low' (Fragrant Sumac)

- Full sun to part shade
- Ory to medium, well-drained soils
- Tolerates rabbits, drought, clay, poor soils
- Birds relish the berries
- Nectar source for adult butterflies
- Suckering roots are great for erosion control







#### DON'T PLANT:

Euonymous alatus (burning bush)

Berberis thunbergia (Japanese barberry)





DO PLANT: Fothergilla spp (Witch Alder)

- Sun part shade
- Average to moist acidic soils
- Fragrant white flowers in spring
- Nectar source for butterflies and bees
- Stunning fall color
- Clean, bold textured foliage









DO PLANT: Itea virginica (Virginia Sweetspire)

- Sun part shade
- Moist to wet acidic soils
- Fragrant white flowers in spring
- Nectar source for butterflies and bees
- Stunning fall color
- 3-6' (several cultivars)







DO PLANT: Aronia arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry)

- Sun part shade
- Moist to wet acidic soils
- Fragrant white flowers in April
- Nectar source for butterflies and bees
- Stunning fall color
- Bright red fruit is eaten by birds in late winter





#### DO PLANT: Viburnum nudum (Possumhaw)

- Sun part shade
- Average, moist to wet soils very adaptable
- Fragrant white flowers in spring
- Nectar source for butterflies and bees
- Stunning fall color
- Birds and small mammals love the fruits
- 5-12' (several cultivars)







#### DON'T PLANT:

- Miscanthus sinensis (Silver grass)
- Pennisetum ssp. (Fountain grass)
- Cartaderia selloana (Pampas grass)







<u>DO PLANT: Panicum virgatum</u> (Switchgrass)

- Sun part shade
- Dry to moist soils
- Many varieties ranging from 3-6' tall
- Deer resistant
- Seedheads are beautiful in fall and eaten by many birds
- Leave standing in winter for beautiful structure and movement (brown IS a color!)
- Larval host for skippers; nesting material and cover for birds







DO PLANT: Schizachyrium scoparium (Little Bluestem)

Full sun

Dry to medium, well-drained soils

Drought tolerant, deer resistant, black walnut tolerant, loves poor soils!

Larval host for six different skippers; provides nesting materials for native bees

Seeds attract many birds in the fall-winter

Fantastic fall color





<u>DO PLANT: Bouteloua gracilis</u> (Blue grama grass)

Full sun

Dry to moist, well-drained soils

Drought tolerant, deer resistant, black walnut tolerant

Larval host for six different skippers; provides nesting materials for native bees

Seeds attract many birds in the fall-winter



#### DO PLANT: Sorghastrum nutans (Indian grass)

- Full sun
- Dry to medium soils
- Tolerates drought, erosion, poor dry soil
- 5 species of butterflies and moths use this as a caterpillar host plant; larval host plant of the specialist pollinator Pepperand-Salt skipper butterfly and several grasshoppers and leafhopper species







#### DON'T PLANT:

- Nandina domestica (Heavenly bamboo)
- Celastrus orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet)







#### DO PLANT: Ilex verticillata (Winterberry)

- Sun part shade
- Medium to wet acidic soils
- Bright red berries persist through winte
- Late winter food for birds
- Larval host to Henrys Elfin butterfly
- Need one male plant for every 6 female plants for good fruit set







DO PLANT: *Ilex glabra* (Inkberry)

- Sun part shade
- Medium to wet acidic soils
- Evergreen
- Late winter food for birds





#### DO PLANT: Juniperus virginiana 'Gray Owl' (red cedar)

- Full sun
- Easily grown in average dry to moist soils (very adaptable)
- Tolerates deer, drought, erosion, dry soil, black walnuts, air pollution
- Grows 3' tall and 6' wide.
- Produces blue "berries" beloved by birds
- Evergreen provides good cover for birds





#### DON'T PLANT:

- Ligustrum ssp. (Privet)
- Bamboo
- Leyland Cypress
- Arborvitae







#### DO PLANT: Morella pensylvanica (Bayberry)

- Sun part shade
- Dry to wet soils
- Semi-evergreen
- Tolerates drought, salt and wind
- Preferred food of many birds; excellent nesting and protection for songbirds
- Larval host for the Columbia Silkmoth







DO PLANT: *Ilex opaca* (American Holly)

- Sun part shade
- Average to moist, well-drained acidic soils
- Evergreen
- Tolerates deer and clay soils
- Fruit is consumed by song birds, gamebirds and small mammals
- Larval host for the Henrys Elfin butterfly
- Great nectar source for butterflies







#### DO PLANT: Juniperus virginiana 'Canaertii' (Red Cedar)

- Full sun
- Average, dry to moist, well-drained soils (very adaptable)
- Evergreen
- Tolerates deer, drought, erosion, dry soil
- Produces profuse highly ornamental, blue, berry-like fruit beloved by birds
- Great winter cover
- Larval host for variety of butterflies and moths.



#### OTHER BAD GUYS

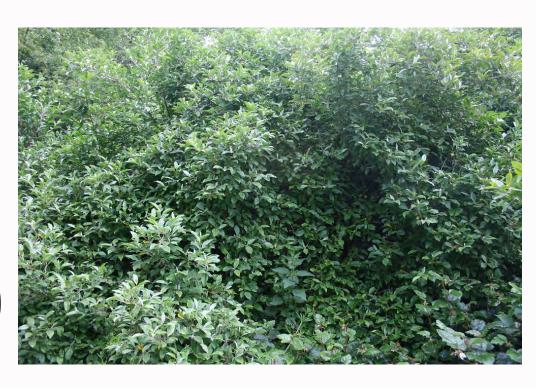


#### DON'T PLANT:

- Autumn Olive (*Eleagnus spp.*)
- Butterfly Bush (Buddleia davidii)
- Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis* or *floribunda*)
- Daylily (Hemerocallis spp.)











#### FOUR SEASONS OF INTEREST

#### Favorite Plants for Year-round Interest

#### Spring

- Fothergilla spp.
- Amsonia hubrichtii
- Amsonia tabernaemontana
- Baptisia spp.
- Packera aurea
- Packera obovata



#### Summer

- Echinacea purpurea
- Vernonia 'Iron Butterfly'
- Agastache foeniculum
- Monarda spp.
- Pycnanthemum flexuosum
- Rudbeckia fulgida var. fulgida



#### Fall

- Aster oblongifolius
- Aster cordifolius
- Aster divaricatus
- Solidago 'Fireworks'
- Solidago 'Golden Fleece'
- Helianthus salicifolius
- Schizachyrium scoparium
- Andropogon virginicus
- Rhus aromatica 'Gro-low'



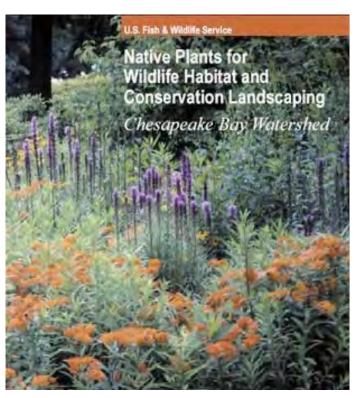
#### Winter

- Ilex verticillata
- Panicum virgatum 'Northwind'
- Juniperus 'Gray Owl'
- Seed heads from perennials like Echinacea, Monarda, Rudbeckia and warm-season grasses

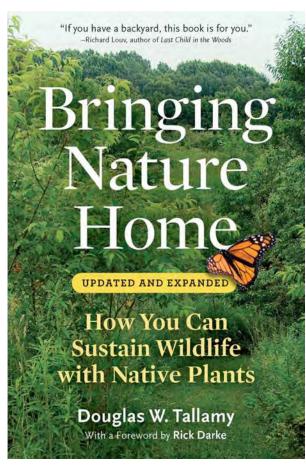


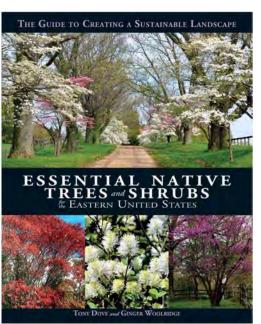


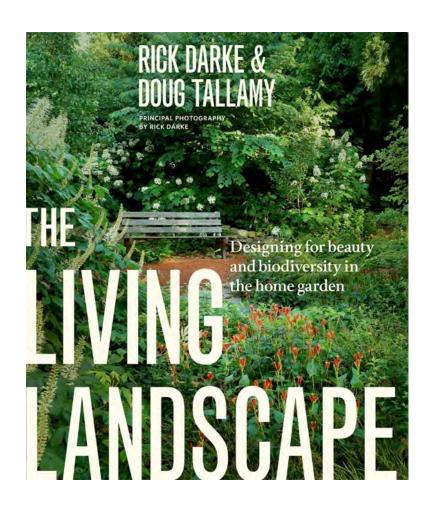
#### RESOURCES











mdflora.org
www.northcreeknurseries.com
www.missouribotanicalgarden.org
plants.ces.ncsu.edu
www.wildflower.org
mtcubacenter.org
www.adkinsarboretum.org

#### Take Action for a Resilient Future

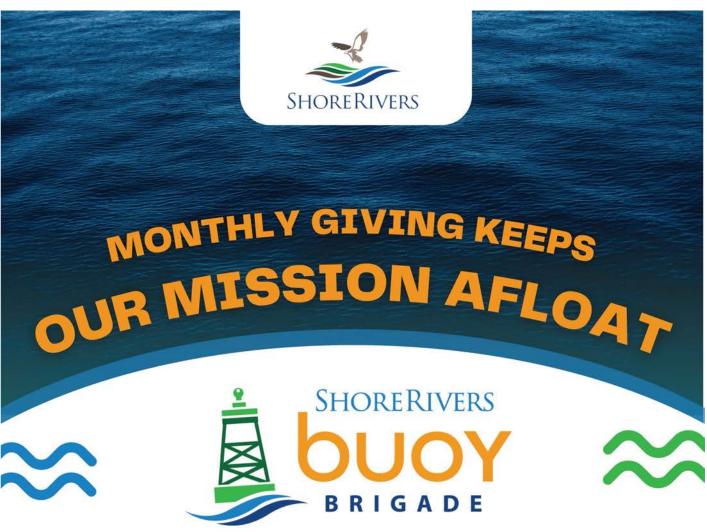


- Share this information with a friend, neighbor or **landscaper**
- Help us Tree the Shore!
- Volunteer with ShoreRivers
- Be a stubborn optimist
- And one more way...



Scan to TAKE ACTION!





ShoreRivers is proud to announce the creation of the Buoy Brigade — a growing community of supporters whose consistent, monthly gifts help provide the navigational aid and financial lift to keep us on course for cherished, thriving rivers.

p.s. our first 30 new members get an exclusive can koozie!







# THANK YOU!

Questions?

jvaccaro@shorerivers.org



Jennifer Klug Vaccaro Community Restoration Manager