NATIVE PLANTS FOR THE SMALL YARD

Easy, Beautiful Home Gardens that Support Local Ecology

By KATE BRANDES

Lehigh Gap Nature Center’s Landscaping for Communities and Wildlife Program
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Landscaping for Communities and Wildlife

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Why This Book?

Social scientists have looked at how people feel about their yards. Research shows that people’s preferences are determined mostly by the desire to fit in with their neighbors.

Native plants have developed something of a bad rap among many homeowners as messy and hard to manage plants that do not fit in with the neighborhood. But there are many beautiful native plants that not only fit well into a residential yard, but also provide multiple benefits. This book features ideas and recommendations for these native plants that will work well in a flower garden or home landscaping project, especially for the resident with the small yard.

The use of native plants at home is a feature of this book because these plants are known for their ecological benefits (see page 3) but they are also a valuable resource for many other reasons, including:

- **Beauty made easy** – native plants have a more subtle color pallet that mimics nature, so they look naturally beautiful and unified to our eye when grouped together. Choosing a wide assortment of plants also ensures seasonal interest, with the bonus of attracting colorful birds and butterflies.

- **Keeping it local** – many people support the local food movement. Native plants are a keystone species for growing local food since so many pollinators depend on native plants to survive.

- **Sense of place** – Nature, which inherently includes native plants, gives people a sense of place. These plants are tied to the landscape and culture of our local area.

- **Less need for herbicides and pesticides** — resulting in a healthier yard for your family and pets. Native plants co-exist with nature rather than competing against it, so they’re often easier to maintain than nonnative species.

- **Reduction of storm water runoff and increased rainwater absorption** – wet-loving plants can dramatically increase water infiltration on your property. This also helps improve water quality in your community.
What Will You Find Here?

This book includes:

- A description of the connection between native plants and local ecology;
- Guidance on flower garden designs for your yard, including nine different design templates you can use and/or modify as you wish;
- Advice on installing and maintaining a flower garden; and
- Information on the best native plants for small spaces, as well as visual guides for common yard weeds and invasive plants.

Use this book if you’re interested in beautiful gardens that are easy to manage and beneficial to the health and well being of your family, community, and local environment.
INTRODUCTION

There are many options for using native plants in a residential yard, even a small one. This book provides practical examples for how to include native plants in your landscape that look nice, are easy to care for and also support the local ecology. In fact, this book is designed especially for the resident with a small yard.

Most of us have seen examples of native plants in larger gardens, as either:

1) Wild areas, or

2) Highly managed gardens at destination botanical gardens.

But there are many choices for the home gardener to include natives in ways that blend into the neighborhood and do not require a team of gardeners to maintain.
Native plants may seem like a new fad, but they’ve always been around and have a history in our yards. Perennial beds, as they were designed decades ago, often included natives. But many of these native perennials and shrubs have been lost from the modern yard.

Native plants are not only beautiful, but they’re part of the local ecosystem and serve a vital role in the lives of local fauna including nearly all birds and butterflies. The plants and their pollinators are also a fundamental part of our food chain.
Doug Tallamy, a professor of entomology and wildlife ecology at the University of Delaware, has studied the role of native plants extensively. His findings show that native plants support local insects that also serve as the basis of our food chain. Non-native plants are not part of this food chain. For example, Dr. Tallamy has determined that most species of native caterpillars rely on native plants. In keeping with the idea of a food chain, many birds then rely on those caterpillars. In fact, Dr. Tallamy and his students have recorded the number of caterpillars needed to feed a clutch of chickadee hatchlings. One nest of baby birds requires 350 to 570 caterpillars every day, depending on how many chicks there are. So, an incredible 6,000 to 9,000 caterpillars are required to raise one clutch of chickadees[^1] to adults. Almost all baby birds require insects like caterpillars to grow, even birds that mature into seed-eaters. As Dr. Tallamy explains, what we plant in our landscapes determines what can live in our landscapes.

**A special note on invasives:**

Ornamental plants that are non-native, such as lilacs or daffodils, can be lovely in your garden. But there are certain invasive, non-native species that cause harm to the environment, economy, or human health. These robust plants thrive and that’s part of the reason they are sometimes marketable ornamental plants and also why they persist in nature. They should be avoided in our yards since they often spread to places they don’t belong. For a list of invasives in your area, please see: Invasivespeciesinfo.gov. And for drawings of some of the most common invasive plants found in yards, see Appendix B (page 37).

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**Virginia sweetspire** (*Itea virginica*) is an excellent replacement for the invasive Japanese barberry.

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**Replacing Common Invasive Ornamentals with Similar Natives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONLY SOLD INVASIVES</th>
<th>NATIVE ALTERNATIVE(S)</th>
<th>FEATURES OF NATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Bradford Pear</td>
<td>Redbud, Native Dogwoods, Shadbush</td>
<td>Small trees with spring bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Eastern red-cedar</td>
<td>Dense, evergreen foliage; privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese or Chinese Wisteria</td>
<td>American Wisteria</td>
<td>Similar to nonnative, but not invasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning Bush</td>
<td>Highbush blueberry or Winterberry</td>
<td>Brilliant fall color; edible fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bright-red berries in winter</td>
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<td>Butterfly Bush</td>
<td>Sweet pepperbush</td>
<td>Attract butterflies with flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Barberry</td>
<td>Virginia sweetspire</td>
<td>Scented flowers and nice fall color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privet</td>
<td>Bayberry</td>
<td>Glossy foliage can be pruned to hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Loosestrife</td>
<td>Blazing-star Joe-pye weed</td>
<td>Spikes of purple flowers in summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Purple flowers attract butterflies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Attracts pollinators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Periwinkle</td>
<td>Golden groundsel, Barren strawberry</td>
<td>Attractive groundcover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creeping phlox, Green and gold</td>
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</table>
DESIGNING A GARDEN

Your garden should suit your tastes and lifestyle. Here we offer some ideas you can take from and modify to whatever best serves you. When considering a new flower garden or adding to one you already have, here are a few things to keep in mind:

– Start small. You don’t have to convert your whole yard to native plants. Instead try introducing native plants little bits at a time. It’s more economical and this approach will let you get to know each plant well.

– Try a more informal garden, which requires less maintenance. By informal we mean more natural looking as compared to a formal Italian-style garden.

– Curved garden edges have an organic feel and are also easier to maintain than sharp edges.

– Keep things simple – especially in a small space. A mix of just a few plants or colors looks better than a lot of different things all at once.

– Plant a swath or mass of the same plant together. This is the way plants grow in nature and so this kind of planting looks right to our eye when we see it in a garden space.

– Include layers of plants, with varying heights, so that the ground is ideally covered with plants. This reduces or eliminates the need for the addition of mulch over time since the plants provide their own green mulch once they grow in. Weeds often establish on bare soil, so the idea is to cover the ground with the plants you want and crowd out the ones you don’t. This kind of planting will also help the soil naturally retain moisture, and prevent erosion. If you let plants die back in place you’ll also feed the soil.

Start small and keep it simple. Informal = less maintenance.

Container gardens are a good way to start small and to give you the opportunity to get to know each plant.
For examples of the ideas described above, we've created some templates you can use to design your garden space. These templates include native plants that work especially well in small spaces. You can also mix other ornamentals in if you like.

Take ideas from each template. Use them as is or modify them anyway you wish. They can be tailored to your garden space, needs, and preferences.

In general the designs feature taller plants in the back and short and medium plants up front. This doesn’t mean you shouldn’t experiment with some of the taller plants in the middle ground or up front. Some irregularity in the garden keeps it interesting.

These templates were developed for some common areas in small yards. There’s also a container garden example in case you have no yard. The designs include the following:

- Corner Garden
- Mailbox Garden
- Small Water Feature Garden
- Container Garden
- Downspout Garden
- Rock Wall Garden
- Front Porch Garden
- Sidewalk Strip Garden
- Back Patio Garden

Each one is overlaid on a grid so you can expand or contract the design to meet the dimensions of your own space. Recommended spacing between plants is shown by the dots on the template. Most of these designs have plant suggestions for the following four conditions: sunnier and wetter, sunnier and drier, shadier and wetter, and shadier and drier. The rain gutter garden template is for both sunny and shady wet options. The designs for containers, the rock garden, and sidewalk strip have options for sunny and shady dry conditions.
In addition, Table 1 on page 41 lists many of the native plants that could work in a small space. These plants are listed by size (short, medium, tall) and by their preferred growing conditions, so you can easily substitute one of those plants for something in the templates if you’re looking for another color, texture, or a specific plant.

If you’re planning your own garden design, it helps to do a quick drawing of the space that is roughly to scale. All you need is graph paper and a pencil. Place the larger plants first (shrubs and plants that are taller and wider). Then add smaller plant material to fill in.

Sample Template Design:

- site conditions
- plant areas (color-coded to indicate height)
- garden dimension
- scale of gridded blocks
- leaf and bloom colors
- featured plants with botanical names
- photo samples

Brandes, K.
Best Natives for Small Spaces
There are so many natives to choose from when considering your garden design. Here are ten of the best for a smaller yard (see Table 1 on Page 41 for ideal growing conditions).

- Alumroot (Heuchera americana)
- Maidenhair fern (Adiantum pedatum)
- Clethra (small variety such as ‘Hummingbird’) (Clethra alnifolia)
- Purple coneflower (Echinacea purpurea)
- Penstemon (Penstemon digitalis)
- Ginger (Asarum canadense)
- False Blue indigo (Baptisia australis)
- Amsonia (Amsonia hubrichtii)
- Little blue stem (Schizachyrium scoparium)
- Phlox (Phlox paniculata)
Every yard has at least one corner, which can be made more beautiful and welcoming with the addition of flowers and interesting foliage.
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**DESIGN TEMPLATES**

**CORNER GARDEN**

Helpful hints:
- Consider planting attractive gardens in places that are visible from the windows of your home.
- Plant along fences to make your yard look more spacious. Plants will soften the boundary line and make it look less severe.
- Make sure plants growing under windows are low enough that they won’t grow over the window.
- Select plants based on the sun and moisture conditions you have.

**SITE:** house and fence corner

**CONDITIONS:** drier and more sun

**PLANTS:**

**Short:**
- Prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)
- Nodding onion (*Allium cernuum*)
- Alumroot (*Heuchera americana*)

**Medium:**
- Threadleaf coreopsis (*Coreopsis verticillata*)
- Bluestar amsonia (*Amsonia hubrichtii*)

**Tall:**
- Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
- Blue false indigo (*Baptisia australis*)
- Grey-headed coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)
- Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

**Color palette:**

1 block = 1 ft.²

Image credits: Marcus, Joseph, US Fish and Wildlife
### Plant Alternatives:

#### Drier and More Shade

- **Short:**
  - Green and gold
    (Chrysogonum virginianum)
  - Alumroot
    (Heuchera americana)
  - Allegheny pachysandra
    (Pachysandra procumbens)

- **Medium:**
  - Bottle brush grass
    (Elymus hystrix)

- **Tall:**
  - Sneezeweed
    (Helenium autumnale)

#### Wetter and More Shade

- **Short:**
  - Maidenhair fern
    (Adiantum pedatum)
  - Solomon’s seal
    (Polygonatum biflorum)
  - Canada anemone
    (Anemone canadensis)
  - Bleeding heart
    (Dicentra eximia)

- **Medium:**
  - Great blue lobelia
    (Lobelia siphilitica)
  - Royal fern
    (Osmunda regalis)
  - Meadow sweet
    (Spiraea alba)

- **Tall:**
  - Goat’s beard
    (Aruncus dioicus)
  - Clethra - small variety
    (Clethra alnifolia ‘Hummingbird’)
  - Black Cohosh
    (Actaea racemosa)

#### Wetter and More Sun

- **Short:**
  - Pink Coreopsis
    (Coreopsis rosea)
  - Wild geranium
    (Geranium maculatum)

- **Medium:**
  - Dwarf fothergilla (small shrub)
    (Fothergilla gardenii)
  - Meadow sweet (small shrub)
    (Spiraea alba)

- **Tall:**
  - Sneezeweed
    (Helenium autumnale)
  - Blazing Star
    (Liatris spicata)
  - Garden Phlox
    (Phlox paniculata)
DESIGN TEMPLATES

SMALL WATER FEATURE GARDEN

Flowing water is not only beautiful to admire, but the sound is very relaxing.

A water feature in your yard is likely to attract birds, as well as frogs and dragonflies. Planting natives around your water helps improve the local water quality.
SMALL WATER FEATURE GARDEN

SITE: backyard pond  CONDITIONS: wetter and more shade

Helpful hint:
- For a more contemplative surrounding, less is more – keep things simple in terms of colors and different kinds of plants.

PLANT ALTERNATIVES: wetter and more sun

Short:
- Turtlehead (Chelone obliqua)
- Pink coreopsis (Coreopsis rosea)
- Golden alexanders (Zizia aurea)

Medium:
- Little joe pye (Eutrochium dubium)
- Blazing star (Liatris spicata)
- Great blue lobelia (Lobelia siphilitica)
- Swamp milkweed (Asclepias incarnata)

Tall:
- Beebalm (Monarda didyma)
- New England aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae)
- New York ironweed (Vernonia noveboracensis)
- Culver’s root (Veronicastrum virginicum)
- Winterberry (small variety) (Ilex verticillata 'Nana' RED SPRITE)
- Meadowsweet (Spiraea alba)

Color palette:

PLANTS:

Short:
- Lady fern (Athyrium filix-femina)

Medium:
- Blue flag iris (Iris veriscolor)
- Royal fern (Osmunda regalis)
- Cardinal flower (Lobelia cardinalis)

Tall:
- Goat’s beard (Aruncus dioicus)
- Clethra (small variety) (Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird')

Cardinal flower  Blue flag iris  Clethra

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DESIGN TEMPLATES

CONTAINER GARDEN

A container garden can instantly add interest to any outdoor space.

Container gardens are versatile for small yards, patios, decks and porches. They can be placed alone or in groups. Arrange containers close to your favorite outdoor spot so you can enjoy them. The color pallet of natives is often more subtle, like that found in nature. So it’s easy to mix things together and have them look good.
**Helpful hints:**
- Containers are often planted with a tall plant, a plant that fills the pot and one that spills over the brim. These varying heights are attractive, but you can also use a single plant for good effect.
- Pots should have drainage holes in the bottom, be deep enough for root growth, and wide enough so that plants aren’t crowded.
- Large pots work best, but make sure they aren’t too heavy. Add wheels to pots to be able to move them around easily.

**PLANT ALTERNATIVES:**
(Use alone or in combination)

### More Sun
- **Filler/Spilling:**
  - Prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)
  - Prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia compressa*)
- **Filler:**
  - Nodding onion (*Allium cernuum*)
  - Dwarf crested iris (*Iris cristata*)
  - Snow flurry aster (*Symphyotrichum ericoides*)
- **Tall:**
  - Black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida*)
  - Spotted bee balm (*Monarda punctata*)
  - Penstemon (*Penstemon digitalis*)
  - Garden phlox (*Phlox paniculata*)
  - Little lemon goldenrod (*Solidago 'Little Lemon')

### More Shade
- **Filler/Spilling:**
  - Moss phlox (*Phlox subulata*)
  - Prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia compressa*)
- **Filler:**
  - Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*)
  - Stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*)
  - Most heucheras
- **Tall:**
  - Bottlebrush grass (*Elymus hystrix*)
DESIGN TEMPLATES

SIDEOALK STRIP GARDEN

The narrow strip of land between the sidewalk and street has a big impact on your home’s curb appeal.

Here are some ideas to transform that strip into something that adds value to your home and benefits local wildlife.
**SIDEWALK STRIP GARDEN**

**SITE:** soil strip between sidewalk and street

**CONDITIONS:** drier and more sun

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**PLANTS:**

**Short:**
- Moss phlox *(Phlox subulata)*

**Medium:**
- Amsonia blue star *(Amsonia hubrichtii)*

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**Note:** The pavement strip (otherwise known as ‘the hell strip’) is hot in the summer and is salted in the winter, so not many plants can survive. Below are a few other natives (on the shorter side, for visibility issues) that could work in this area.

**PLANT ALTERNATIVES:**

**Short:**
- Creeping juniper *(Juniperus horizontalis)*
- Stonecrop *(Sedum ternatum)*

**Medium:**
- Penstemon *(Penstemon digitalis)*
- Butterfly weed *(Asclepias tuberosa)*
The water runoff from your roof’s downspout creates an opportunity to plant beautiful natives adapted to the fluctuating levels of moisture at a drainpipe. You can create a garden that will attract butterflies, bees, birds, and amphibians and also help rainwater absorb back into the ground instead of being diverted as waste.
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**DOWNSPOUT GARDEN**

**SITE:** building corner

**CONDITIONS:** wetter and more sun (best on east, west or north side of building)

- Water should be directed away from the house foundation.
- Inspiration can come from local surroundings. Using native plants and even local stones in your yard creates harmony between your garden and the local area.

**PLANT ALTERNATIVES:**

**Short:**
- Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*)
- Golden ragwort (*Packera aurea*)

**Medium:**
- Blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)
- Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
- Royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*)

**Tall:**
- Goat’s beard (*Aruncus dioicus*)
- Black cohosh (*Actaea racemosa*)

Color palette:
A rock wall is a great spot to tuck in a whole garden full of drought-tolerant plants to creep, crawl and cascade over the rocks.
ROCK WALL GARDEN

SITE: along wall
CONDITIONS: drier and more sun

PLANTS:
Short:
- Moss phlox
  (Phlox subulata)
- Snow flurry aster
  (Symphyotrichum ericoides)
- Wild columbine
  (Aquilegia canadensis)

Medium:
- Nodding onion
  (Allium cernuum)
- Wild bleeding heart
  (Dicentra eximia)
- Penstemon
  (Penstemon digitalis)

Tall:
- Little blue stem
  (Schizachyrium scoparium)
- Rattlesnake master
  (Eryngium yuccifolium)

Color palette:

PLANT ALTERNATIVES: drier and more shade
Short:
- Golden alexanders
  (Zizia aurea)

Alumroot
(Heuchera americana)

Green and gold
(Chrysogonum virginianum)

Medium:
- Geranium
  (Geranium maculatum)

Tall:
- Tall bellflower
  (Campanula americana)
MAILBOX GARDEN

Dress up your mailbox with native perennials that will draw butterflies.
Helpful hints:
- Use plants that will tolerate and thrive in the conditions you have.
- Plant the big stuff first. Account for full size when planting and spacing. Then fill in with smaller plants.

SITE: roadside mailbox

CONDITIONS: drier and more sun

PLANTS:

Short:
- Sundrops (Oenothera fruticosa)
- Butterfly weed (Asclepias tuberosa)
- Prairie dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis)

Medium:
- Black-eyed susan (Rudbeckia fulgida)

Tall:
- Little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium)

Color palette:

1 block = 1 ft.²

Black-eyed susan

Sundrops

Prairie dropseed

Butterfly weed

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**MAILBOX GARDEN**

**PLANT ALTERNATIVES:**

**drier and more shade**

- **Short:**
  - Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)
  - Green and gold (*Chrysogonum virginianum*)
  - Alumroot (*Heuchera americana*)

- **Medium:**
  - Golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*)

- **Tall:**
  - Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*)

**wetter and more shade**

- **Short:**
  - Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*)
  - Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)
  - Foam flower (*Tiarella cordifolia*)

- **Medium:**
  - Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
  - Royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*)
  - Golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*)

- **Tall:**
  - Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*)

**wetter and more sun**

- **Short:**
  - Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)
  - Pink Coreopsis (*Coreopsis rosea*)
  - Wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

- **Medium:**
  - Golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*)

- **Tall:**
  - Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
  - Garden Phlox (*Phlox paniculata*)

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*Images: Golden Alexanders, Swallowtail Butterfly, Purple Blazing Star*
Gardens in the front of the house are often the ones we want looking the best since they are what most people see. Native plants can enhance the beauty of your home and landscaping.
Helpful hint: Use plants that aren’t so tall that they obscure the view from your porch.

SITE: front porch  CONDITIONS: wetter and more shade

Color palette:

PLANTS:

Short:
- Ginger (*Asarum canadense*)
- Green and gold (*Chrysogonum virginianum*)
- Woodland phlox (*Phlox divaricata*)

Medium:
- Garden phlox (*Phlox paniculata*)
- Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*)

Tall:
- Black cohosh (*Actaea racemosa*)
## PLANT ALTERNATIVES:

### drier and more shade

**Short:**
- Canada anemone *(Anemone canadensis)*
- Green and gold *(Chrysogonum virginianum)*
- Alumroot *(Heuchera americana)*
- Allegheny pachysandra *(Pachysandra procumbens)*

**Medium:**
- Bottlebrush Grass *(Elymus hystrix)*

**Tall:**
- Sneezeweed *(Helenium autumnale)*

### drier and more sun

**Short:**
- Nodding onion *(Allium cernuum)*
- Butterfly weed *(Asclepias tuberosa)*
- Threadleaf coreopsis *(Coreopsis verticillata)*
- Alumroot *(Heuchera americana)*
- Sundrops *(Oenothera fruticosa)*

**Medium:**
- New Jersey tea (small shrub) *(Ceanothus americanus)*
- Sweet fern *(Comptonia peregrina)*
- Blue star amsonia *(Amsonia hubrichtii)*
- Beardtongue penstemon *(Penstemon digitalis)*

**Tall:**
- Anise hyssop *(Agastache foeniculum)*
- Blue false indigo *(Baptisia australis)*
- Grey-headed coneflower *(Ratibida pinnata)*
- Little bluestem *(Schizachyrium scoparium)*

### wetter and more sun

**Short:**
- Canada anemone *(Anemone canadensis)*
- Pink Coreopsis *(Coreopsis rosea)*
- Wild geranium *(Geranium maculatum)*

**Medium:**
- Dwarf fothergila (small shrub) *(Fothergilla gardenii)*
- Meadowsweet *(Spiraea alba)*
- Swamp milkweed *(Asclepias incarnata)*
- Great blue lobelia *(Lobelia siphilitica)*

**Tall:**
- Beebalm *(Monarda didyma)*
- Cardinal flower *(Lobelia cardinalis)*

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Backyards are often the places we relax and unwind. Lush gardens that draw in an array of birds and butterflies add to the allure of a backyard oasis.
**Helpful hints:**
- Use a garden hose to lay out a natural looking garden border.
- For less weeding, use plants that grow in clumps.
- Massed plants that bloom at the same time will make a better showing. But you also want to incorporate other plants that bloom other times of the year.

**Design Templates**

**Back Patio Garden**

**Site:** house and fence corner

**Conditions:** drier and more shade

**Plants:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ginger (Asarum canadense)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green and gold (Chrysogonum virginianum)</td>
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<td>Wild Geranium (Geranium maculatum)</td>
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<table>
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<th>Medium:</th>
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<td>Ostrich fern (Osmunda regalis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maple leaf viburnum (Viburnum acerifolium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpet honeysuckle (vine) (Lonicera sempervirens)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-bud tree (Cercis canadensis)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Color palette:**

![Wild geranium](image1)
![Lady Fern](image2)
![Trumpet honeysuckle](image3)
## Design Templates

### Back Patio Garden

#### Plant Alternatives:

**Drier and More Sun**
- **Short:**
  - Moss phlox *(Phlox subulata)*
  - Alumroot *(Heuchera americana)*
  - Thread leaf coreopsis *(Coreopsis verticillata)*
- **Medium:**
  - Amsonia *(Amsonia hubrichtii)*
  - Beardtongue *(Penstemon digitalis)*
  - Black-eyed susan *(Rudbeckia fulgida)*
- **Tall:**
  - Little bluestem *(Schizachyrium scoparium)*
  - New Jersey tea *(Ceanothus americanus)*
  - Oak leaf hydrangea (small) *(Hydrangea quercifolia ‘Pee Wee’)*
  - Blue false indigo *(Baptisia australis)*
  - Red-bud tree *(Cercis canadensis)*

**Wetter and More Shade**
- **Short:**
  - Maidenhair fern *(Adiantum pedatum)*
  - Green and gold *(Chrysogonum virginianum)*
  - Canada anemone *(Anemone canadensis)*
  - Golden Alexanders *(Zizia aurea)*
  - Christmas fern *(Polystichum acrostichoides)*
  - Ginger *(Asarum canadense)*
  - Bleeding heart *(Dicentra eximia)*

**Wetter and More Sun**
- **Short:**
  - Canada anemone *(Anemone canadensis)*
  - Pink Coreopsis *(Coreopsis rosea)*
  - Wild geranium *(Geranium maculatum)*
- **Medium:**
  - Turtlehead *(Chelone obliqua)*
  - Garden Phlox *(Phlox paniculata)*
  - Bee balm *(Monarda didyma)*
  - Cardinal flower *(Lobelia cardinalis)*
  - Blazing star *(Liatris spicata)*
- **Tall:**
  - Joe-pye weed *(Eutrochium dubium)*
  - Culver’s root *(Veronicastrum virginicum)*
  - Winterberry (small variety) *(Ilex verticillata ‘Nana’ RED SPRITE)*
  - Dwarf fothegilla *(Fothergilla gardenii)*
  - Serviceberry (tree) *(Amelanchier canadensis)*

---

Native Plants for the Small Yard: Easy, Beautiful Home Gardens that Support Local Ecology
INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING THE GARDEN

If you’re going to establish a new garden bed, you’ll have to prep the area by removing the grass either by digging, tilling or smothering it. If you plan ahead, the easiest method is to begin in the early fall and lay down cardboard over the intended garden area, wet it, and cover that with a thick layer of leaf mulch and water again. By late spring you can plant into your new garden without doing anything more.

Once a garden bed is ready for planting (either one you’ve prepped or an existing one), the best times to plant are spring and fall.

It helps to place the larger plant material first (shrubs, grasses, big perennials). Leave enough space around them so that when they’re fully grown they won’t be crowded. Then fill in around the larger plant material with smaller plants.

Weeding is required even in the most well designed garden spaces. The key is to do a little, often. That way it doesn’t get ahead of you. Once gardens are established, less weeding is needed. To help with identification, pictures of some of the common yard weeds are shown in Appendix A.

You might find some native plants at your local nursery. Purple coneflower and black-eyed susans are two of the most commonly available native perennials. You can also find native shrubs and trees. But there are many natives to choose from and in order to have the full selection available to you, visit a local nursery that specializes in these plants. For information on where to find these nurseries see the resource section on page 49.
Trading plants with a friend or neighbor is a very economical way to start incorporating natives into your garden. Consider that most of the plants included in this book can be shared. Perennials are easily divided. Participate in local perennial exchanges. Garden clubs are also great places to meet people with an interest in plants.

Allow your garden time to establish. It will take about three years to fully develop after it’s planted. Shrubs will often take longer to reach maturity.

It’s important to water new plants well until they get established (usually a few weeks). If plants are located in the growing conditions they prefer, extra watering won’t be needed once they’re established, except during very dry conditions.

Weeding is required, but as your garden fills in with the plants you want, less weeding will be needed.

You may choose to mulch your garden or actively weed until the new plants grow in fully. The quicker you cover the soil with plants or mulch, the better. Exposed soil = weeds.

Consider leaving plants in place to die back in the fall. This will help naturally feed the soil. Seed heads can be left if you're interested in plants reseeding and/or feeding the winter birds. Plants material that’s left alone in the fall is easier for you, provides multiple benefits for wildlife, and enhances the textural interest of the winter landscape in your yard.

Here are five widely available native plants to look for at your nursery. Look for plant nurseries or mail order companies that specialize in natives to get access to a wider variety of native plants – there are many to choose from.

- Purple coneflower
- Black-eyed susan
- Garden phlox
- Winterberry
- Ninebark
APPENDICES AND TABLES

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B. Common Invasives 37
Native Plants (Table 1) 41
Native Trees (Table 2) 48
Resources 49
APPENDIX A

COMMON WEEDS
Identifying familiar weeds in your yard or garden.

dandelion

sow thistle

henbit

shepherd’s purse

pennywort

annual fleabane
COMMON WEEDS

Canada thistle

Stiltgrass

Catchweed bedstraw

Crabgrass

Purslane

Chickweed

APPENDIX A

Native Plants for the Small Yard: Easy, Beautiful Home Gardens that Support Local Ecology
APPENDIX A
COMMON WEEDS

- European plantain
- Lamb's quarters
- Garlic mustard
- Mile-a-minute weed
- Curly dock
Identifying Common Invasive Plants that might be found in your yard or garden.

purple loosestrife

butterfly bush
This isn’t an exhaustive list of all native plants, or the only ones that could do well in a small yard, but these are most of the native plants that will work in a typical residential landscape. This list gives you options for each of the template designs and/or any design you might be doing yourself. We’ve listed each plant in terms of height and growing conditions. Shrubs, vines, grasses and perennials are included. We have not listed trees here, but Table 2 (page 48) provides a list of small native trees to consider if you have a small yard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus americanus</td>
<td>New Jersey Tea</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring/sum</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>small shrub</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>drought, dry or, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptonia peregrina</td>
<td>Sweet-Fern</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4-6 Ft</td>
<td>small shrub (does not transplant well once established; does well in poor soils)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diervilla lonicera</td>
<td>Bush Honeysuckle</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>small shrub</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>pruning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea quercifolia</td>
<td>Oakleaf Hydrangea</td>
<td>6-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/sum</td>
<td>6-8 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border, specimen shrub (winter interest; fall color)</td>
<td>white changing</td>
<td>purple pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus horizontalis</td>
<td>Creeping Juniper</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8-10 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock gardens, retaining walls, mass on slopes (erosion control)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer, drought, dry soil, erosion shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica pensylvanica</td>
<td>Bayberry</td>
<td>5-10 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5-10 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border (need one male plant to pollinate)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>drought, salt, wide range of soil moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physocarpus opulifolius</td>
<td>Ninebark</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Dry</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>4-8 Ft</td>
<td>effective as hedge or screen, backdrop shrub (all season interest)</td>
<td>white/pink</td>
<td>drought, erosion, clay soil, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron atlanticum</td>
<td>Dwarf Azalea</td>
<td>2-6 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-5 Ft</td>
<td>small shrub, patio specimen (best in acidic soils)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea betulifolia</td>
<td>White Spirea</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/sum</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>low hedge, specimen shrub</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer, wide range of soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum acerifolium</td>
<td>Mapleleaf Viburnum</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border, hedge</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum dentatum</td>
<td>Arrowwood Viburnum</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>shrub borders, tall hedge or screen, backdrop</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 1  Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VINES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aristolochia macrophylla</em></td>
<td>Dutchman’s Pipevine</td>
<td>15 - 30 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/sum</td>
<td>15 - 20 Ft</td>
<td>good for climbing pillars, posts, trellises, arbors, fences or walls (cut back in late winter to control growth)</td>
<td>yellow, purple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lonicera sempervirens</em></td>
<td>Trumpet Honeysuckle</td>
<td>6-15 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/sum</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>cover for fence, arbor, trellis, wall, other structures</td>
<td>scarlet/orange</td>
<td>deer, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</em></td>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
<td>25-40 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Wet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5-10 Ft</td>
<td>good climber for brick or stone walls, large trellises, arbors, or fences (must be trimmed regularly to keep in bounds; can ruin painted surfaces)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer, drought, heavy shade, erosion, clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERENNIALS and GRASSES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agastache foeniculum</em></td>
<td>Anise Hyssop</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1.5-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground, background plant, herb garden</td>
<td>lavender to purple</td>
<td>deer, drought, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Allium cernuum</em></td>
<td>Nodding Onion</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>.05 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, rock garden</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>deer, drought, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amsonia hubrichtii</em></td>
<td>Blue Star</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground, rock gardens (best when massed)</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amsonia tabernaemontana</em></td>
<td>Eastern Blue Star</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground, containers (best when massed)</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer, drought, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias tuberosa</em></td>
<td>Butterfly weed</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground (does not transplant well once established)</td>
<td>orange</td>
<td>deer, drought, erosion, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aster oblongifolium</em></td>
<td>Aromatic Aster</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>sum/fall</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground</td>
<td>blue/purple</td>
<td>drought, erosion, shallow-rocky, clay soil, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Baptisia australis</em></td>
<td>Blue False Indigo</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Sun</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>midground (does not transplant well once established; attractive seed pods)</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>rabbit, drought, erosion, shallow-rocky, clay or dry soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sun to Part Shade - Dry to Medium Soil</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERENNIALS and GRASSES (cont'd.):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Callirhoe involucrata</em></td>
<td>Winecups</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring/sum</td>
<td>1-3 Ft.</td>
<td>foreground, rock walls, groundcover (long tap root makes transplanting difficult)</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>deer, drought, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Coreopsis verticillata</em></td>
<td>Threadleaf Coreopsis</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft.</td>
<td>foreground (can spread aggressively)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, drought, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Echinacea purpurea</em></td>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft.</td>
<td>midground, background (long blooming)</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>deer, drought, clay soil, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elymus hystrix</em></td>
<td>Bottlebrush Grass</td>
<td>3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.5 Ft.</td>
<td>midground (plant in shadier areas to keep from spreading too aggressively)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>drought, heavy shade, erosion, dry soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eryngium yuccifolium</em></td>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>2-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-3 Ft.</td>
<td>midground, vertical interest (deep root system that should not be disturbed once established)</td>
<td>greenish-white</td>
<td>drought, erosion, clay soil, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Heliopsis helianthoides</em></td>
<td>Oxeye</td>
<td>2-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-4 Ft.</td>
<td>midground (long blooming; good cut flower)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>drought, erosion, clay soil, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Helenium autumnale</em></td>
<td>Sneezeweed</td>
<td>2-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>2-3 Ft.</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, range of soil moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Heuchera americana</em></td>
<td>Alumroot</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft.</td>
<td>foreground, ground cover, rock garden (attractive foliage)</td>
<td>greenish-white</td>
<td>drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Heuchera villosa</em></td>
<td>Hairy Alumroot</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft.</td>
<td>foreground, rock gardens (best when massed)</td>
<td>white to pink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liatris spicata</em></td>
<td>Blazing Star</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>1-2 Ft.</td>
<td>foreground, midground, vertical accent</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>drought, erosion, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Plants for the Small Yard: Easy, Beautiful Home Gardens that Support Local Ecology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liatris squarrosa</td>
<td>Scaly Blazing Star</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground, (good for rock gardens)</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>deer and black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda fistulosa</td>
<td>Wild bergamot</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>pink/lavender</td>
<td>deer, drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda punctata</td>
<td>spotted beebalm</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, containers</td>
<td>yellow w/ purple spots</td>
<td>deer, drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera fruticosa</td>
<td>Sundrops</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, rock garden (can be aggressive; plant in shadier locations to control spreading)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>drought, erosion, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opuntia humifusa</td>
<td>Prickly pear Cactus</td>
<td>Up to 1 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>rock garden, stone walls, small area groundcover (winter interest)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>rabbit, drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon digitalis</td>
<td>Beardtongue</td>
<td>2-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer, drought, clay soil, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon smallii</td>
<td>Beardtongue</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, rock garden</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>deer, drought, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox glaberrima</td>
<td>Smooth Phlox</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-2.5 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox subulata</td>
<td>Moss Phlox</td>
<td>Up to 0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, foreground, rock garden, spilling habit for rock wall</td>
<td>purple, pink, white</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia virginiana</td>
<td>Obedient Plant</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground (can spread aggressively)</td>
<td>pink, white</td>
<td>deer, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratibida pinnata</td>
<td>Grey-head coneflower</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1.5-2 Ft</td>
<td>midground (best when massed)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>drought, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida</td>
<td>Black-eyed Susan</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>yellow/orange</td>
<td>deer, drought, clay, dry or shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruellia humilis</td>
<td>Prairie Petunia</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, rock garden</td>
<td>lavender</td>
<td>drought, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizachyrium scoparium</td>
<td>Little Bluestem</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.5-2 Ft</td>
<td>midground, backdrop</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer, drought, erosion, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 1  Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sun to Part Shade - Dry to Medium Soil</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERENNIALS and GRASSES (cont’d.):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sedum ternatum</em></td>
<td>Stonecrop</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>.05 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought tolerant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Silene virginica</em></td>
<td>Fire Pink</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>Up to 1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, rock garden</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>drought, clay or dry soil, shallow-rocky soil, deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solidago speciosa</em></td>
<td>Showy Goldenrod</td>
<td>2-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground, backdrop (not as aggressive as other goldenrods)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, drought, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Symphyotrichum ericoides</em></td>
<td>Snow flurry aster</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>rock gardens, ground cover, ledges</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>drought, erosion, clay, dry or shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Waldsteinia fragarioides</em></td>
<td>Barren Strawberry</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sun to Part Shade - Wet to Medium Soil</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aronia melanocarpa</em></td>
<td>Black Chokeberry</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border (remove root suckers to prevent spread)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cephalanthus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>Buttonbush</td>
<td>6-12 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>4-8 Ft</td>
<td>good along pond edge, low spots (fragrant)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clethra alnifolia</em></td>
<td>Summer sweet</td>
<td>3-8 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Sun</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>4-6 Ft</td>
<td>background shrub, specimen shrub, good near patio (great for butterflies, fragrant, look for small varieties like ‘Hummingbird’ for small spaces)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>heavy shade, erosion, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus sericea</em></td>
<td>Red osier Dogwood</td>
<td>6-12 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>7-10 Ft</td>
<td>good as screen or shrub border (winter interest, remove root suckers to prevent spreading)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer, erosion, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fothergilla gardenii</em></td>
<td>Dwarf Fothergilla</td>
<td>1.5-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>small shrub, nice accent</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>fragrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ilex glabra</em></td>
<td>Inkberry</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop, low hedge (slow growing, evergreen, winter interest)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, erosion, wet soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 1  Native Plant Table Continued

#### SHRUBS (cont’d.):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ilex verticillata</em></td>
<td>Winterberry</td>
<td>3-12 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>3-12 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop shrub (attractive red berries in winter, need separate male and female plants for berries, look for smaller varieties like ‘Sprite’ for small spaces)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>erosion, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Itea virginiana</em></td>
<td>Virginia Sweetspire</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>4-6 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop shrub (fragrant)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>heavy shade, erosion, clay or wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrangea quercifolia</em></td>
<td>Oakleaf Hydrangea</td>
<td>6-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>6-8 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border, specimen shrub (winter interest, fall color)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>changing to pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Physocarpus opulifolius</em></td>
<td>Ninebark</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Dry</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>4-8 Ft</td>
<td>effective as hedge or screen, backdrop shrub (all season interest)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>drought, erosion, clay, dry or shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron viscosum</em></td>
<td>Swamp Azalea</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>small shrub (best grown in acidic soil)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>purple to pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rosa carolina</em></td>
<td>Pasture Rose</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>5-10 Ft</td>
<td>hedge (fragrant)</td>
<td>white/pink</td>
<td>white to pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron calendulaceum</em></td>
<td>Flame Azalea</td>
<td>4-8 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>8-10 Ft</td>
<td>specimen shrub (best grown in acidic soil)</td>
<td>yellow to orange</td>
<td>yellow to orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron carolinum</em></td>
<td>Carolina Azalea</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>specimen shrub (best grown in acidic soil)</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spiraea alba</em></td>
<td>Meadowsweet</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>small shrub (needs constant moisture)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spiraea betulifolia</em></td>
<td>White Spirea</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>low hedge, specimen shrub (tolerates wide range of soils)</td>
<td>white/pink</td>
<td>white/ pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vaccinium corymbosum</em></td>
<td>Highbush Blueberry</td>
<td>6-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Dry</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>6-8 Ft</td>
<td>Good hedge, backdrop shrub (plant with rhododendrons and azaleas which share similar acidic soil requirements), Makes an excellent hedge with the added benefits of summer fruit which can be harvested or left for the birds. Good fall color.</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS (cont’d.):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum dentatum</em></td>
<td>Arrowwood Viburnum</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border, tall hedge or screen, backdrop shrub</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum nudum</em></td>
<td>Witherod Viburnum</td>
<td>5-12 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>5-12 Ft</td>
<td>shrub borders, foundations, hedges, good selection for low spots and peripheries of water gardens, backdrop shrub (good fall foliage)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum trilobum</em></td>
<td>American Cranberry bush Viburnum</td>
<td>6-12 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>8-12 Ft</td>
<td>shrub borders, hedge or screen (good fall foliage)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VINES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aristolochia macrophylla</em></td>
<td>Dutchman’s Pipevine</td>
<td>15-30 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>15-20 Ft</td>
<td>good for climbing pillars, posts, trellises, arbors, fences or walls (intolerant of dry soils, cut back late winter to control growth, large, heart-shaped, densely overlapping leaves)</td>
<td>yellow, purple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lonicera sempervirens</em></td>
<td>Trumpet Honeysuckle</td>
<td>6-15 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>cover for fence, arbor, trellis, wall or other structures</td>
<td>scarlet/orange</td>
<td>deer, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</em></td>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
<td>25-40 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Wet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5-10 Ft</td>
<td>good climber for brick or stone walls, large trellises, arbors, or fences (trim regularly to keep in bounds, can ruin painted surfaces)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer, drought, heavy shade, erosion, clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERENNIALS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
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<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Amsonia hubrichtii</em></td>
<td>Blue Star</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, mid-ground, rock gardens (best when massed)</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anemone canadensis</em></td>
<td>Canada Anemone</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2 Ft</td>
<td>groundcover (low growing, spreading flower)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asclepias incarnata</em></td>
<td>Swamp Milkweed</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carex vulpinoidea</em></td>
<td>Fox Sedge</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium to Wet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground (can be weedy)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelone glabra</em></td>
<td>White turtlehead</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>1.5-2.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, mid-ground, good pond or water garden plant</td>
<td>white, tinged w/ pink</td>
<td>wet soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 1  Native Plant Table Continued

![Table Image](image-url)

**Sun to Part Shade - Wet to Medium Soil**

**PERENNIALS (cont’d):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelone lyonii</em></td>
<td>Pink turtlehead</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer/ fall</td>
<td>1.5-2.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground, good pond or water garden plant</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>deer, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Coreopsis rosea</em></td>
<td>Pink Coreopsis</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1.5-2.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, small area groundcover, rock gardens (long summer bloomer)</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>deer, wide range of soil moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eutrochium dubium</em></td>
<td>Little Joe-pye weed</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>mauve</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eupatorium maculatum</em></td>
<td>Joe-pye weed</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer/ fall</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop</td>
<td>dusty rose</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Helenium autumnale</em></td>
<td>Sneezeweed</td>
<td>2-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer/ fall</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hibiscus moscheutos</em></td>
<td>Rose-mallow</td>
<td>3-7 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop, along pond edge</td>
<td>white to pink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Iris versicolor</em></td>
<td>Blue Flag Iris</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground, around ponds</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liatris spicata</em></td>
<td>Blazing star</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>midground, background, vertical interest (does best in moist soils)</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>drought, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lobelia cardinalis</em></td>
<td>Cardinal Flower</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>midground, vertical interest, pond edge</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lobelia siphilitica</em></td>
<td>Great Blue Lobelia</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>midground, vertical interest, pond edge</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer, heavy shade, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Monarda didyma</em></td>
<td>Bee Balm</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground, vertical interest (plants can move around garden)</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, clay soil, wet soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox carolina</em></td>
<td>Summer phlox</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Wet to Moist</td>
<td>spring/ summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>Fall phlox</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer/ fall</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground (long-blooming)</td>
<td>pink, white</td>
<td>deer and black walnut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERENNIALS (cont'd):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum ternatum</td>
<td>Stonecrop</td>
<td>.05 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>.05 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</td>
<td>Blue-eyed grass</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, ground cover, rock gardens (can spread)</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</td>
<td>New England Aster</td>
<td>2-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground (can spread)</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</td>
<td>New York Aster</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground (can spread)</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernonia noveboracensis</td>
<td>New York ironweed</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronicastrum virginicum</td>
<td>Culver’s root</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>midground, background, vertical interest</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldsteinia fragarioides</td>
<td>Barren Strawberry</td>
<td>.05 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea arborescens</td>
<td>Smooth Hydrangea</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop shrub</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, erosion, clay, dry, wet, or shallow-rocky soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physocarpus opulifolius</td>
<td>Ninebark</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Dry</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>4-8 Ft</td>
<td>hedge or screen, backdrop shrub (all season interest)</td>
<td>white/pink</td>
<td>drought, erosion, clay soil, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum acerifolium</td>
<td>Mapleleaf Viburnum</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border/hedge</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum dentatum</td>
<td>Arrowwood Viburnum</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>shrub borders, tall hedge or screen, backdrop shrub</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VINES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</td>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
<td>25-40 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Wet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5-10 Ft</td>
<td>Climber for brick or stone walls of buildings, large trellises, arbors, or fences (must be trimmed regularly to keep in bounds, can ruin painted surfaces)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer, drought, heavy shade, erosion, clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 1 Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
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<th>Moisture</th>
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<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actaea racemosa</td>
<td>Black Cohosh</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop (adds architectural height)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer, rabbit, drought, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone canadensis</td>
<td>Canada Anemone</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2 Ft</td>
<td>groundcover (low growing, spreading flower)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>deer, rabbit, drought, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>Wild Columbine</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade to Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, rock garden (long tap root makes transplanting difficult)</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>rabbit, heavy shade, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callirhoe involucrata</td>
<td>Winecups</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, rock walls, groundcover</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>drought, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryopteris marginalis</td>
<td>Evergreen Wood Fern</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.5 - 2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, containers, rock garden, along shaded walls or buildings (winter interest)</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>rabbit, heavy shade, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium maculatum</td>
<td>Wild geranium</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, small area groundcover</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda punctata</td>
<td>Spotted Beebalm</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, containers</td>
<td>yellow with purple spots</td>
<td>deer, drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachysandra procumbens</td>
<td>Allegheny Pachysandra</td>
<td>0.5-1 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>groundcover (attractive foliage)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>drought, heavy shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystichum acrostichoides</td>
<td>Christmas Fern</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought, heavy shade, erosion, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum ternatum</td>
<td>Stonecrop</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>0.05 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden (evergreen)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidago caesia</td>
<td>Wreath Goldenrod</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Dry to Medium</td>
<td>summer/fall</td>
<td>1.5-3 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground (does not spread aggressively as do some of the other goldenrod species and hybrids)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, drought, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldsteinia fragarioides</td>
<td>Barren Strawberry</td>
<td>.05 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, clay soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 1 Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of: (Notes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sun to Part Shade - Wet to Medium Soil</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clethra alnifolia</em></td>
<td>Summer sweet</td>
<td>3-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>4-6 Ft</td>
<td>background shrub, shrub in lawn, good near patio Great for butterflies, fragrant. Look for small varieties like 'Hummingbird' for small spaces</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>heavy shade, erosion, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euonymus americanus</em></td>
<td>Strawberry-bush</td>
<td>4-6 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4-6 Ft</td>
<td>shrub, hedge</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eutrochium dubium</em></td>
<td>Little Joe-pye weed</td>
<td>3-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground</td>
<td>mauve</td>
<td>deer, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrangea arborescens</em></td>
<td>Smooth Hydrangea</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop shrub</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, erosion, clay soil, dry soil, wet soil, shallow-rocky soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Itea virginiana</em></td>
<td>Virginia Sweetspire</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>4-6 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop shrub, fragrant</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>heavy shade, erosion, clay soil, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lindera benzoin</em></td>
<td>Spicebush</td>
<td>6-12 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>6-12 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, drought, heavy shade, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Physocarpus opulifolius</em></td>
<td>Ninebark</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Dry</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>4-8 Ft</td>
<td>hedge or screen, backdrop shrub (all season interest)</td>
<td>white/</td>
<td>drought, erosion, clay soil, dry soil, shallow-rocky soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron maximum</em></td>
<td>Rosebay Rhododendron</td>
<td>5-15 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>5-12 Ft</td>
<td>shrub border (needs acidic soils)</td>
<td>white to pink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron periclymenoides</em></td>
<td>Pinxter</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>4-7 Ft</td>
<td>specimen shrub</td>
<td>white to pink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum dentatum</em></td>
<td>Arrowwood Viburnum</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>6-10 Ft</td>
<td>shrub borders, hedge or screen, backdrop shrub</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum nudum</em></td>
<td>Witherod Viburnum</td>
<td>5-12 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>5-12 Ft</td>
<td>shrub borders, hedge, low spots and peripheries of water gardens, backdrop shrub (good fall foliage)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VINES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</em></td>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
<td>25-40 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Dry</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5-10 Ft</td>
<td>Climber for brick or stone walls of buildings, large trellises, arbors, or fences (must be trimmed regularly to keep in bounds; can ruin painted surfaces)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer, drought, heavy shade, erosion, clay soil, black walnut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERENNIALS AND FERNS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Actaea racemosa</em></td>
<td>Black Cohosh</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop (adds architectural height)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Adiantum pedatum</em></td>
<td>Maidenhair Fern</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground (beautiful, lasting foliage)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>heavy shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anemone canadensis</em></td>
<td>Canada Anemone</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2 Ft</td>
<td>groundcover (low growing, spreading flower)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aruncus dioicus</em></td>
<td>Goat’s-beard</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop (can take time to establish in garden)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asarum canadense</em></td>
<td>Wild Ginger</td>
<td>6-12 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, groundcover</td>
<td>brown</td>
<td>deer, heavy shade, erosion, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Athyrium filix-femina</em></td>
<td>Lady Fern</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-2.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground (nice texture)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>rabbit, heavy shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carex vulpinoidea</em></td>
<td>Fox Sedge</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium to Wet</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground (can be weedy)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chrysogonum virginianum</em></td>
<td>Green-and-gold</td>
<td>0.5 - 1 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium to Wet</td>
<td>spring/summer/fall</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, groundcover (long bloomer)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>heavy shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cimicifuga racemosa</em></td>
<td>Black Cohosh</td>
<td>2-6 Ft</td>
<td>Part Shade to Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>midground, vertical interest (nice lasting green foliage)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dicentra exima</em></td>
<td>Bleeding Heart</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring/summer</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground (delicate foliage, long bloomer)</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Geranium maculatum</em></td>
<td>Wild geranium</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, small area groundcover</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought, dry soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Iris cristata</em></td>
<td>Dwarf Crested Iris</td>
<td>Up to 0.75 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>0.5-1 Ft</td>
<td>groundcover, rock garden</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer, drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lobelia cardinalis</em></td>
<td>Cardinal Flower</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>midground, vertical interest, pond edge</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lobelia siphilitica</em></td>
<td>Great Blue Lobelia</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>midground, vertical interest, pond edge</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer, heavy shade, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Matteuccia struthiopteris</em></td>
<td>Ostrich Fern</td>
<td>3-5 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5-8 Ft</td>
<td>backdrop</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>rabbit, heavy shade, clay soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Osmunda cinnamomea</em></td>
<td>Cinnamon Fern</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to sun</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground (interesting texture)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>rabbit, heavy shade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 1  Native Plant Table Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Approx. Height</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Approx. Width</th>
<th>Plant Use in Design</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Tolerant of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osmunda regalis</strong></td>
<td>Royal Fern</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground, pond edge</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, heavy shade, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phlox divaricata</strong></td>
<td>Wild Blue Phlox</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, foreground, rock garden</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>deer, drought, clay soil, wide range of soil moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phlox stolonifera</strong></td>
<td>Creeping Phlox</td>
<td>0.5 - 1 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>0.75-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, groundcover, rock garden</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought, air pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polygonatum biflorum</strong></td>
<td>Solomon’s Seal</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, midground (graceful, arching habit)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought, heavy shade, erosion, wide range of soil moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polystichum acrostichoides</strong></td>
<td>Christmas Fern</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground (evergreen)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought, heavy shade, erosion, wide range of soil moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanguinaria canadensis</strong></td>
<td>Bloodroot</td>
<td>0.5 - 0.75 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground (very early spring bloomer, interesting foliage)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>wide range of soil moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sedum ternatum</strong></td>
<td>Stonecrop</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, deer, drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Senecio aureus</strong></td>
<td>Golden Ragwort</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Sun</td>
<td>Wet to Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>0.5-1.5 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, groundcover (semi-evergreen)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smilacena racemosa</strong></td>
<td>False Solomon’s Seal</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>midground (graceful, arching habit)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stylophorum diphyllum</strong></td>
<td>Wood Poppy</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
<td>foreground (spreads easily)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>heavy shade, wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tiarella cordifolia</strong></td>
<td>Foam Flower</td>
<td>0.5 - 1 Ft</td>
<td>Shade to Sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
<td>foreground, groundcover, rock garden</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>rabbit, deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waldsteinia fragarioides</strong></td>
<td>Barren Strawberry</td>
<td>0.5 Ft</td>
<td>Sun to Part Shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>1 Ft</td>
<td>ground cover, rock garden</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>deer, clay soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table was compiled from information on the Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder website; the native plant database at the Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center; Penn State Extension; and native plant information available on the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources website.
TABLE 2

**TEN SMALL NATIVE TREES** ideal for the yard

1. Red bud  
   (*Cercis canadensis*)

2. Alternate dogwood  
   (*Swida alternifolia*)

3. Sweetbay magnolia  
   (*Magnolia virginiana*)

4. Smooth Blackhaw  
   (*Viburnum prunifolium*)

5. Flowering dogwood  
   (*Cornus florida*)

6. Buttonbush  
   (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

7. Eastern red cedar  
   (*Juniperus virginiana*)

8. Serviceberry  
   (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

9. American witch hazel  
   (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

10. Bottlebrush buckeye  
    (*Aesculus parviflora*)
RESOURCES

The online website PlantNative has a searchable database of native plant nurseries in each state.
http://www.plantnative.org

The National Wildlife Federation’s website has information about gardening for wildlife.
https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife

The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources website has information about landscaping with native plants.
https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/WildPlants/LandscapingwithNativePlants/Pages/default.aspx

TEN SMALL NATIVE TREES CONTINUED

Serviceberry

Alternate dogwood

Flowering dogwood

Bottlebrush buckeye

Smooth Blackhaw
“Everyone deserves beauty.”

Bernadette Cozart