

Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)



- Mature height: Up to 20 feet
- Blooms: Red-orange & yellow tubular clusters beginning in spring and sporadically through summer
- Natural habitat: Moist to dry woodlands, clearings & disturbed habitats
- Light: Part shade to full sun
- Soil: Prefers moist & rich; adaptable to soil type
- Notes: This woody vine flowers best in full sun; it needs a sturdy support to climb and also good air circulation. Leaves are semi-evergreen. It's the larval host to 12 native butterfly and moth species.

Scarlet Beebalm (*Monarda didyma*)



- Mature height: Two to five feet
- Blooms: Deep red showy flowers from May through July and possibly into fall
- Natural habitat: Stream banks, seepage swamps, wet roadsides
- Light: Part shade to full sun
- Soil: Moist, rich & acidic
- Notes: Perennial; spreads by shallow rhizomes. Browsing by deer and rabbits is low. To reduce powdery mildew, provide good air circulation. Also resist the urge to use fungicides which can harm wildlife, including beneficial insects.

Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)



- Mature height: One to four feet
- Blooms: Red flowers from July through October
- Natural habitat: Floodplain forests, swamps, wet meadows
- Light: Shade to full sun
- Soil: Moist to wet
- Notes: Plant en masse for a hummingbird feast. Although a short-lived perennial, cardinal flower's tiny seeds will self-sow if conditions are optimal. This striking plant depends on hummingbirds for pollination.

#### Other nectar plants for hummers:

- *Aquilegia canadensis*—Wild Columbine
- *Bigonia capreolata*—Crossvine
- *Chelone glabra*—White Turtlehead
- *Impatiens capensis*—Orange Jewelweed
- *Liatris spicata*—Dense Blazing Star
- *Lobelia siphilitica*—Great Blue Lobelia

- *Monarda fistulosa*—Wild Bergamot
- *Penstemon hirsutus*—Hairy Beardtongue
- *Phlox divaricata*—Wild Blue Phlox
- *Physostegia virginiana*—Obedient-plant
- *Salvia lyrata*—Lyre-leaf Sage
- *Silene caroliniana*—Wild Pink

#### Hummingbirds also need protein!

- Insects & spiders are critical to their diet
- Leaf litter supports arthropods
- Forgo the pesticides for a healthy garden

*May your wee garden visitors continually delight!*

## What Are Native Plants?

Native plant species evolved within specific regions and dispersed throughout their range without known human involvement.

## What Makes Them Easy?

All the plants in this brochure are naturally occurring in Northern Virginia; they are adapted to our local soils and climate. Site them correctly and they will be easy to grow and maintain and will provide years of enjoyment!

## Why Are Natives Important?

Native plants co-evolved with native animals over many thousands to millions of years and have formed complex and interdependent relationships. Many species of Virginia's wildlife including migratory songbirds rely exclusively upon native flora to provide food and cover. Many butterflies and other animals such as the snowberry clearwing moth (featured in our logo) require specific plants for their survival. All these species are in sharp decline. We can turn that around and create a Northern Virginia where humans share their properties with the rest of the living world.

## Plant NoVA Natives

Plant NOVA Natives is the joint marketing campaign of a grand coalition of non-profit, governmental, and private groups, all working to reverse the decline of native plants and wildlife in Northern Virginia. Our strategy is to encourage residents as well as public and commercial entities to install native plants as the first step toward creating wildlife habitat and functioning ecosystems on their own properties. All are welcome to participate in this collective action movement!



For More Information on Native Plants:  
[www.plantnovanatives.org](http://www.plantnovanatives.org)

## Northern Virginia Natives

Three Best Plants for  
*Hummingbirds*

