What native plants are good for pollinators?

Goal: Students use online and printed materials to help select the native plants for their schoolyard pollination gardens.

Objectives:

Knowledge. Students use on-line research tools & printed native plant resources to learn about native plants.

Skills. Students develop research skills such as using multiple sources of information and technology, as well as scan documents for key words and communicate findings to peers.

Values. Students gain an appreciation for the diversity of native plants that are available for gardens.

Grade(s): designed for 4th, but can scaffold for higher grades

Special Safety: Insure safe internet use

VA Standards of Learning addressed: English 4.1, 4.4, 4.6, 4.9

Instructional Time: Two or three 30 to 45 minute sessions, depending on the time needed to introduce research skills, especially using the internet, and time devoted to discussing the students' research results.

Materials:

- Computers (1 per team of 2 students)
- Datasheet(s) (1 double-sided sheet per team)
- Web Research directions (1 per team)
- Printed copies of *Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping: Chesapeake Bay Watershed*

  Citation: Slattery, Britt E., Kathryn Reshetiloff, and Susan M. Zwicker. 2003. Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping: Chesapeake Bay Watershed. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Chesapeake Bay Field Office, Annapolis, MD. 82 pp.
- Projector & Laptop or SmartBoard with internet access

NOTE: This activity was developed as part of a project to research and then plant a schoolyard garden with native plants that attract native pollinators. If you are not planting a school garden, you might want to create a scenario as to why students are researching plants (making a recommendation to the school administration, a community project needs research assistance, etc.).

Set Up:

- Conduct a trial search before your students arrive to make sure the web site search parameters have not changed. If they, have be ready to adjust your web search instructions.
- Print web instructions for your students (1 instruction sheet/student team)
- Print datasheets double-sided (2 datasheets per sheet of paper); 1 double-sided sheet/pair of students

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- Gather your non-fiction resource books describing native plants and their pollinators

Teaching Strategy:

Before beginning the online research activity, you may wish to discuss appropriate resources for finding information, and how to use the internet for research.

1. Inquire: Begin by asking your students:
   What are the things we need to think about to help us choose our plants?
   - Record student responses so that all can see them (newsprint, whiteboard, SmartBoard). Some potential responses are: sun, moisture, what animals can use the plant, height & width, can it live here, etc.
   - Advise students that they will use online resources and non-fiction book sources to determine what plants might work for their garden (regional native plant guides & pollination garden guides are good resources).
2. Model the on-line research with students.
   Using the projector and laptop or SmartBoard, demonstrate how to use the American Native Plants Beauties website (See the student instruction sheet included with this lesson).
3. Student online research: Organize students to work in pairs. Distribute data sheets to each pair and instruct them to choose two plants they think would be good for the pollinator garden and record information about each of the plants on the data sheet (see page 4 & 5). Assist students as necessary but be sure to let them navigate the webpages and choose their plants.
4. Research conclusion: Ask students to share a few interesting facts about the plants they with another pair (small group oral presentation). Inform students that the next steps will be to for you to review the information on their data sheets and then, as a class group they will choose what species of plants to use in their garden.
5. Plant Selection:
   Discuss the plants and the garden and allow students to vote as to what plants they can plant in the pollinator garden.
   Some strategies you could use to help students make their final plant selections are to list the potential plants by a variety of features, such as

Flower color	Plant Height	Pollinator attracted
Flowering time	Plant width	

   Then, help students select plants that will fit into the garden space they have, attract a variety of pollinators, and provide the color combinations that they desire.
6. Extensions
   Use the height and width, and flower color information to draw a map (landscape design) of what the garden will look like.

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Part 1. Web research

1. Go to the American Native Plants Beauties Web site or use printed copies of the Native Plants document listed in the materials section http://www.abnativeplants.com/
2. Click on Detailed Plant Search (top right on web page)
3. Conduct an Advanced Plant Search; there are "Green" and Red" portions to help with your search.
4. Follow the examples below to guide your search.
5. Select one or two plants that you might like to plant in your pollination garden and write the information about the plants (s) on your datasheet.

Your Search

The Underlined text asks for information to help with your search.
Plain text are the selections recommended.

Green Search Section

Native to: Virginia Plant Type: Perennial
Leave the height, width and hardiness zones blank.

Red Search Section

Exposure: Filtered shade (could also try a search for morning sun/afternoon shade)

Soil moisture preference: Average

Soil: Wide soil tolerance

Critter resistance: Rabbit

All other boxes/selections can be left blank. If you try more selection criteria, the search will yield too few plants.

Bottom of page

Check the button for "Show only plants having **ALL** checked characteristics above."

Part 2. Book Research

Find one of the plants you selected in the book, *Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping: Chesapeake Bay Watershed.*

The plants are on pages 18-40 (Herbaceous Plants, Purple section of the book). Plants are listed alphabetically by scientific name: genus, then species. You can learn more about each plant's height, flowering time, amount of light, and the types of wildlife that use this plant.

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What native plants are good for pollinators?

Student Name(s):	
Plant Scientific Name (genus and species, just like a last and first name):	
Plant Common Name:	
Height it can grow to:	**Width (spread) it can grow to:**

Pollinators that like this plant. Please check all the pollinators that use this plant.

- ☐ **Butterflies**
- ☐ **Bees**
- ☐ **Moths**
- ☐ **Hummingbirds**
- ☐ **Any Others? (please list):**

Scan over the page to find the Flower Color:

Scan over the page to find the plant's Bloom time:
(It might list the months or a season, look for both!)

Is there any other interesting information about this plant that you learned?

Why I think this would be a good plant for our school pollinator garden:

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping

Maryland: Piedmont Region

photo credit: Britt Slattery, USFWS

May 2001

ABOUT THIS PLANT LIST

This list provides information about native plants that can be used for habitat restoration and natural or environmentally beneficial landscaping projects such as ***BayScapes****. All of the plants listed occur naturally in Maryland. Plants are grouped by plant type, then listed alphabetically by Latin name. This is not intended as a complete list of plants native to Maryland. Rather, plants have been included because they have both ornamental and wildlife value, and are generally available for sale.*

WHY USE NATIVE PLANTS?

Native or indigenous plants naturally occur in the region in which they evolved. They are adapted to local soil, rainfall and temperature conditions, and have developed natural defenses to many insects and diseases. Because of these traits, native plants will grow with minimal use of water, fertilizers, and pesticides. Wildlife species evolve with plants; therefore, they use native plant communities as their habitat. Using native plants helps preserve the balance and beauty of natural ecosystems.

TREASURED NATURAL RESOURCES

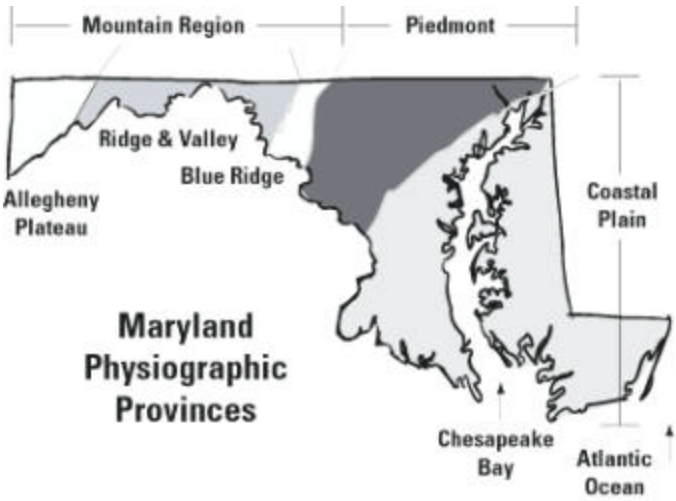
Maryland's landscape includes a wide range of natural communities, physiographic provinces, and natural features. Here, one can find both southern and northern ecosystems in close proximity. From the cypress swamps, barrier islands, and Delmarva bays of the Eastern Shore; to the rolling hills, stream valleys, and hardwood forests of the Piedmont plateau; to the mountain boreal bogs, caves, and limestone woods to the west, Maryland offers a diversity of habitats that support an impressive variety of species.

Rich in plants and animals, Maryland harbors some species with extremely limited ranges -- the nationally endangered dwarf wedge mussel and Delmarva fox squirrel find refuge within our borders, along with rare subterranean invertebrates, beach-loving beetles, and uncommon shale barren plants, like Kate's-mountain clover. When early colonists first explored this part of the New World, they found an abundance of wildlife, including elk, wolves, bison, and prairie-chickens. Today, these species are gone from Maryland and many more have declined. Much of our natural heritage is now confined to small fragments of the original wilderness.

As our population grows and land-use pressures intensify it is increasingly important that we protect our vanishing species and remaining natural areas, and restore or create habitat for the wildlife that remains. Maryland's wildlife, plants, habitats, and network of streams and rivers that lead to the Chesapeake Bay hold tremendous resource potential, as well as educational, recreational, aesthetic, and cultural values. By working together, these treasures can be conserved for future generations.

MARYLAND'S REGIONS AND HABITATS

From the sandy dunes of the coast to the rocky slopes of the mountains, Maryland's rich variety of habitats are strongly linked to its geology (see map). For this guide, the state has been divided into three regions: (1) the ***coastal plain*****,** an area with a more southern climate in the eastern part of the state, which includes the Chesapeake Bay's eastern and western shores, up to the fall line roughly represented by U.S. Route 1; (2) the ***Piedmont plateau***, which extends roughly from the fall line to Frederick, MD; and (3) the ***mountain zone***, a more northern climate, which reaches from Frederick westward, above the 1500' elevation level. Some native plants are common throughout the state, while others are adapted to the unique conditions found only in one or two regions.



This publication is part of a set of three brochures that feature lists of species appropriate for planting in Maryland's coastal plain, Piedmont plateau, and mountain region. To help ensure successful landscaping and restoration, use plants' natural ranges to guide your plant selection. For more complete plant information, request a copy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's new edition of *Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat,* a more comprehensive guide to native plants for the full Chesapeake Bay watershed (see references list in this brochure).

Wetland, forest, meadow, and thicket are just a few of Maryland's habitats, each of which is characterized by plants that have adapted to the available growing conditions. Plants usually do best when placed in sites with the same light, moisture, and soil conditions as their natural habitats.

GROWTH CONDITIONS

LIGHT The amount of sunlight a plant requires is defined as: (1) **Full sun (Su)**, the site is in direct sunlight for at least six hours a day during the growing season; (2) **Partial shade (PS)**, the site receives approximately three to six hours of direct sunlight; and (3) **Shade (Sh)**, the site receives less than three hours of direct sunlight or filtered light.

MOISTURE The amount of soil moisture a plant requires is defined as: (1) **Wet (W)**, areas where the soil is saturated for much of the growing season, except in droughts. Many of the plants designated for wet areas tolerate specific ranges of water depths. Consult a wetland plant specialist or reference book; (2) **Moist (M)**, areas where the soil is damp, and may be occasionally saturated ("average soil" has been included in this category); and (3) **Dry (D)**, areas where water does not remain after a rain. The latter areas may be in full sun or in a windy location, on a steep slope, or have sandy soil. Plants in this category are drought tolerant.

SOIL Many of the native plants listed will tolerate a range of soil types. For best results, select plants suited to existing site conditions rather than amending the soil. However, be aware that plant selection may be limited if your site has very sandy soil, heavy clay, compacted soil, or extreme soil pH (above 6.8 or below 5.5). In these cases, seek advice from a nurseryman, horticulturist, botanist, Maryland Cooperative Extension, or other expert.

DESIGNING A HABITAT

In addition to providing the growth conditions that native plants prefer in the wild, it is also a good idea to try to re-create a natural habitat. Consider using plants together as they grow in the wild (known as plant communities). Arrange plants in groups or groves, providing several layers of vegetation. Select plants that fruit or bloom during different times of the year to provide food for wildlife year round. For more information and assistance, particularly with large habitat projects, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, county Soil Conservation District, Maryland Cooperative Extension, or other natural resources agency or organization.

WHERE TO FIND NATIVE PLANTS

Most nurseries carry some native plants, and some nurseries specialize and carry a greater selection. Some plants will be more readily available than others will. If you have a favorite that you can't obtain, be sure to ask your local nursery to consider adding it to their stock. A list of native plant nurseries in the Chesapeake Bay region is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Chesapeake Bay Field Office at **www.fws.gov/r5cbfo/bayscapes.htm**.

Native plants should not be removed from the wild unless an area is about to be developed. Even then, it is difficult to transplant wild-collected plants and to duplicate their soil and other growth requirements in a home garden. Plants that are grown from seed or cuttings by nurseries have a much greater tolerance for garden conditions. Help to preserve natural areas by purchasing plants that have been grown, not collected.

AVOID USING INVASIVE NON-NATIVE PLANTS

Non-native or exotic plants introduced from other parts of the world or other parts of the country have degraded many natural ecosystems. Although many non-native plants are considered beneficial and do not escape into the natural environment, it is difficult for most gardeners to know the risks of every ornamental plant. Some of these introduced plants are invasive, meaning that there are few or no naturally occurring measures such as insects or competitors to control them. Invasive plants can spread rapidly and smother or out-compete native vegetation. Ecosystems impacted by invasive, non-native plants have a reduced ability to clean our air and water, stabilize the soil, buffer floods, and provide wildlife food and shelter. Lists of non-native plants to avoid in your landscape are available from the Maryland Native Plant Society, Maryland DNR Heritage Program, or Plant Conservation Alliance (see contact information in this brochure).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

There are many resources available that provide information on native plants and natural landscaping. Walking in natural areas near your home is a good way to see the plants in their native habitats, and to get ideas on how to plant them in your landscape. Check libraries and bookstores for field guides to native plants and wildlife in the Chesapeake Bay region. You will also find books on how to create native plant landscapes. Organizations such as the Maryland Native Plant Society and the Plant Conservation Alliance publish newsletters and maintain Web sites. Landscaping with native plants has become very popular, and you will be joining many others in this effort to help preserve Maryland's natural resources.

PLANTS NATIVE TO MARYLAND'S PIEDMONT REGION

Soil Moisture:
W = wet
M = moist
D = Dry

Sunlight:
Su = full sun
PS = part shade
Sh = full shade

Flower Color (simplified, all shades):
B = brown **R** = red **O** = orange
W = white **P** = pink **G** = green
Y = yellow **Pu** = purple **Bl** = blue
* denotes evergreen or semi-evergreen foliage

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
FERN / FERN ALLY										
Adiantum pedatum	maidenhair fern		●			●		1-2'		
Asplenium platyneuron	ebony spleenwort		●			●	●	1-1.5'	*	
Athyrium asplenioides	southern lady fern	●	●			●		1.5-3'		
Botrychium virginianum	rattlesnake fern		●	●		●	●	1.5'		
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	hay-scented fern		●	●	●	●		1-3'		
Dryopteris marginalis	marginal shield fern, evergreen wood fern		●			●	●	1.5'	*	
Dryopteris spinulosa	spinulose woodfern		●			●	●	1-2.5'		
Onoclea sensibilis	sensitive fern	●	●			●	●	1-2'		
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
Osmunda regalis	royal fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas fern		●			●	●	1.5-2'	*	
Thelypteris noveboracensis	New York fern	●	●			●	●	1-2.5'		
Thelypteris palustris	marsh fern	●	●		●	●		2-3'		
Woodwardia areolata	netted chain fern		●			●	●	1-2'		
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chain fern	●	●			●	●	4'		
GRASS / GRASSLIKE										
Andropogon virginicus	broomsedge			●	●	●		1-3'		Aug-Nov
Carex glaucodea or C. flaccosperma	blue wood sedge		●	●		●		0.5-2'	B-R	Jun-Jul
Carex pensylvanica	sedge			●		●	●	0.5-1.5'	R-W	May-Jun
Chasmanthium latifolium	wild oats, river oats		●			●		2-3'		Jul-Sep
Elymus canadensis	Canada wild rye		●	●	●			3-4.5'		Jun-Oct
Elymus hystrix (Hystrix patula)	bottlebrush grass		●	●	●	●	●	3'		
Elymus virginicus	Virginia wild rye		●	●		●	●	1.5-5.5'		Jun-Oct
Panicum virgatum	Virginia switchgrass	●	●		●			3-6'		Jul-Oct
Schizachyrium scoparium	little bluestem			●	●	●		4'		Aug-Oct
Sorghastrum nutans	Indiangrass			●	●	●		5-7'		Aug-Sep
Tripsacum dactyloides	gama grass	●	●		●	●		6-9'		
GROUNDCOVER										
Asarum canadense	wild ginger		●			●	●	<1'	B *	Apr-May
Carex glaucodea or C. flaccosperma	blue wood sedge		●	●		●		0.5-2'	B-R	Jun-Jul
Carex pensylvanica	sedge			●		●	●	0.5-1.5'	R-W	May-Jun
Chimaphila maculata	striped wintergreen			●		●	●	<1'	W	Jun-Aug
Chrysogonum virginianum	green-and-gold		●	●		●		<1'	Y	Mar-Jun
Gaultheria procumbens	wintergreen		●	●		●	●	<1'	W, P *	Jun-Aug
Hepatica americana	round-lobed hepatica		●	●		●	●	<1'	W, Pu	Mar-Jun
Heuchera americana	alumroot		●	●		●	●	1.5'	G, W *	Apr-Jun
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower		●			●	●	<1'	W	May-Jul
Mitchella repens	partridgeberry		●	●		●	●	<1'	W *	Jul-Sep
Oxalis violacea	violet wood sorrel		●	●		●	●	<1'	Pu	Apr-Jun
Phlox subulata	moss phlox			●	●			<1'	P, W *	Apr-May
Sedum ternatum	mountain stonecrop		●			●	●	<1'	G-W *	Apr
Uvularia sessilifolia	straw lily		●		●	●	●	<1'	Y	May-Jun
HERBACEOUS										
Anemone canadensis	round-leaved anemone		●		●	●		0.5-1.5'	W	May-Jul
Aquilegia canadensis	eastern or wild columbine		●	●	●	●	●	2'	R-Y	Apr-May
Aralia racemosa	spikenard		●			●	●	to 6'	W	July
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit	●	●			●	●	1'	*striped*	Apr-Jun
Asclepias incarnata	swamp milkweed		●		●	●		4'	P	May-Jun
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed			●	●			6'	Pu	Jun-Aug
Asclepias tuberosa	butterflyweed		●	●	●	●		3'	O	May-Jun
Aster divaricatus	white wood aster		●	●	●	●		1-3'	W	Jul-Aug
Aster ericoides	heath aster		●	●	●	●		1-3.5'	W	Jul-Nov
Aster laevis	smooth blue aster			●	●			2-5'	Bl, Pu	Aug-Oct
Aster novae-angliae	New England aster		●	●	●	●		to 6'	Pu	Sep-Oct
Aster novi-belgii	New York aster		●		●	●		3-4'	Bl, Pu	Jul-Oct
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**W**	**M**	**D**	**Su**	**PS**	**Sh**	**Height**	**Color**	**Bloom**

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
HERBACEOUS, continued										
Aster pilosus	white heath aster			●	●	●		3.5'	W	Aug-Oct
Baptisia australis	blue false indigo		●	●	●	●		3-5'	Bl, Pu	May-Jun
Baptisia tinctoria	wild indigo			●	●			3'	Y	Jun-Sep
Chelone glabra	white turtlehead	●	●			●		3'	W	Aug-Oct
Chrysogonum virginianum	green-and-gold		●	●		●		<1'	Y	Mar-Jun
Chrysopsis mariana	Maryland golden aster			●	●	●		0.5-2'	Y	Aug-Oct
Cimicifuga racemosa	black snakeroot		●				●	5'	W	Jun-Jul
Claytonia virginica	narrowleaf spring beauty		●				●	<1'	W, P	Mar-May
Coreopsis tinctoria	tickseed sunflower			●	●	●		1-3'	Y	Jun-Sep
Coreopsis verticillata	threadleaf Coreopsis			●	●	●		2'	Y	Jun-Oct
Dentaria laciniata	toothwort		●				●	1'	W, Pu	Apr-Jun
Desmodium paniculatum	panicled tick-trefoil			●	●	●		2-4'	Pu	Jul-Sep
Dicentra cucullaria	Dutchman's breeches		●				●	<1'	W	Apr-May
Dicentra eximia	wild bleeding heart		●				●	1.5'	P, W	Apr-Sep
Erythronium americanum	trout lily	●	●			●	●	1'	Y	Mar-Jun
Eupatorium dubium	Joe-Pye weed	●	●		●	●		4-7'	Pu	Jul-Sep
Eupatorium fistulosum	Joe-Pye weed		●	●	●			1.5-6'	P	Jul-Sep
Eupatorium maculatum	spotted Joe-Pye weed		●		●	●		2-6'	P	Jul-Sep
Eupatorium perfoliatum	common boneset	●	●		●	●		3.5'	W	Jul-Oct
Eupatorium purpureum	green-stemmed Joe-Pye weed		●		●	●		2-6'	P	Jul-Sep
Eupatorium rugosum	white snakeroot		●	●		●		3.5'	W	Jun-Aug
Geranium maculatum	wild geranium		●			●	●	2'	P, Pu	Apr-Jul
Helenium autumnale	yellow sneezeweed		●		●	●	●	1.5-3'	Y	Aug-Nov
Helianthus divaricatus	woodland sunflower			●		●		1.5-6'	Y	Jul-Sep
Heliopsis helianthoides	oxeye sunflower		●	●	●	●		1.5-3.5'	Y	Jul-Sep
Hepatica americana	round-lobed hepatica		●	●		●	●	<1'	W, Pu	Mar-Jun
Heuchera americana	alumroot		●	●		●	●	1.5'	G, W *	Apr-Jun
Houstonia caerulea	bluet, innocence		●		●	●		<1'	Bl, W	Apr-Jun
Liatris graminifolia	grass-leaf blazingstar		●	●	●	●		1-3'	Pu	Sep-Oct
Lilium canadense	Canada lily	●	●		●	●		1.5-4.5'	O	Jun-Aug
Lilium superbum	Turk's cap lily	●	●		●	●		4-7'	Y, O, R	Jul-Aug
Lobelia cardinalis	cardinal flower	●	●		●	●		3'	R	Jul-Sep
Lobelia siphilitica	great blue lobelia	●	●		●	●	●	3'	Bl	Aug-Oct
Mertensia virginica	Virginia bluebells		●			●	●	1'	Bl	Mar-Apr
Monarda fistulosa	wild bergamot		●	●	●	●		1.5-5	P, Pu	Jul-Aug
Monarda punctata	horsemint			●	●			0.5-3'	Y-Pu	Jun-Oct
Oenothera fruticosa	narrow-leaved sundrops	●	●		●			2'	Y	Jun-Sep
Oenothera perennis	sundrops			●	●			1-3'	Y	May-Aug
Penstemon digitalis	beardtongue		●	●	●	●		2'	W	Jun-Jul
Phlox divaricata	woodland blue phlox		●			●	●	1.5'	Bl	Apr-May
Phlox subulata	moss phlox			●	●			<1'	P, W *	Apr-May
Physostegia virginiana	obedient plant, false dragonhead		●	●	●			3'	P, Pu	Aug-Sep
Podophyllum peltatum	Mayapple		●			●	●	1'	W	Apr-May
Polemonium reptans	Jacob's ladder		●			●	●	0.5-1.5'	Bl	Apr-Jun
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's seal		●	●		●	●	0.5-2'	W	May-Jun
Rudbeckia fulgida	early coneflower		●		●	●		1.5'	Y	Jul-Oct
Rudbeckia hirta	black-eyed Susan		●	●	●	●		2'	Y	Jun-Oct
Rudbeckia laciniata	tall or green-headed coneflower		●		●	●		1.5-9'	Y	Jul-Sep
Rudbeckia triloba	three-lobed coneflower		●		●	●		1.5-4.5'	Y	Jun-Oct
Sanguinaria canadensis	bloodroot		●				●	<1'	W	Mar-May
Saxifraga virginiensis	early saxifrage		●	●	●	●	●	1'	W	Mar-May
Senecio aureus	golden ragwort	●	●		●	●	●	0.5-2.5'	Y	Apr-Aug
Senna marilandica (Cassia marilandica)	Maryland wild senna			●		●		3-4'	Y	Jul-Aug
Silene stellata	starry campion		●	●	●	●		1-2'	W	Jul-Sep
Sisyrinchium atlanticum	coastal blue-eyed grass	●	●		●			0.5-2.5'	Bl	May-Jul
Sisyrinchium graminoides	blue-eyed grass		●	●	●	●		0.5-1.5'	Bl	Apr-Jun
Smilacina racemosa	false Solomon's seal		●			●	●	2.5'	W	May-Jul
Solidago caesia	blue-stemmed goldenrod		●	●	●	●		1-3'	Y	Aug-Oct
Solidago nemoralis	gray goldenrod			●	●	●		0.5-3'	Y	Jul-Nov
Solidago rigida	rigid goldenrod		●	●	●			3-5'	Y	Aug-Oct
Solidago rugosa	wrinkle leaf goldenrod	●	●		●			1-6'	Y	Aug-Oct
Solidago speciosa	showy goldenrod		●	●	●	●		2-6'	Y	Jul-Oct
Symplocarpus foetidus	skunk cabbage	●					●	1-3'		Mar-Apr
Thalictrum dioicum	early meadow rue		●				●	2'	G, Pu	Apr-May
Thalictrum polygamum	tall meadow rue		●		●	●	●	3-6'	W	Jun-Jul
Tiarella cordifolia	foamflower		●		●	●	●	1'	W	Apr-Jul
Tradescantia virginiana	Virginia spiderwort		●		●	●	●	2-3'	Bl, Pu	Apr-Jun
Trillium grandiflorum	white trillium		●				●	1'	W	Apr-Jun
Verbena hastata	blue vervain	●	●		●	●		4'	Bl, Pu	Jun-Oct
Vernonia noveboracensis	New York ironweed		●		●			4-8'	Pu	Aug-Oct
Viola pedata	bird's foot violet			●	●	●		<1'	Pu	Mar-Jun
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**W**	**M**	**D**	**Su**	**PS**	**Sh**	**Height**	**Color**	**Bloom**

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
HERBACEOUS EMERGENT (can grow with roots in water)										
Acorus calamus	sweet flag	●	●		●	●		2-3'	Y, W	May-Jul
Iris versicolor	blue flag	●	●		●	●		3'	Bl	May-Jun
Juncus canadensis	Canada rush	●	●		●	●		1-3'		
Juncus effusus	soft rush	●	●		●			2-3'		Jun-Sep
Nuphar luteum (Nuphar advena)	spatterdock, yellow water lily	●			●	●		1'	Y	May-Oct
Nymphaea odorata	fragrant water lily	●			●			<1'	W	Jun-Sep
Osmunda regalis	royal fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
Peltandra virginica	arrow arum	●			●	●		to 2'	G-W	Apr-Jul
Pontederia cordata	pickerelweed	●			●	●		3'	Pu	Jun-Nov
Sagittaria latifolia	duck potato	●			●			0.5-2'	W	Jul-Oct
Scirpus cyperinus	woolgrass	●	●		●	●		3-4'		Aug-Sep
Scirpus pungens (S. americanus)	common three-square	●			●			4'		Jun-Sep
Typha latifolia	broad-leaved cattail	●	●		●			5-7'		May-Jun
SHRUB, low										
Comptonia peregrina	sweet fern		●		●	●		3'	G	Apr-May
Euonymus americanus	strawberry bush, hearts-a-bustin'		●			●		1.5-6.5'	G	May-Jun
Gaylussacia baccata	black huckleberry		●	●		●	●	1.5'	W, P	May-Jun
Hypericum densiflorum	dense St. John's wort	●	●	●	●			1.5-6'	Y	Jul-Sep
Rosa carolina	pasture rose		●	●	●	●		0.5-3'	P	May-Jun
Rubus allegheniensis	Allegheny blackberry	●	●	●	●	●		1-3'	W	May-Jun
Vaccinium vacillans (V. pallidum)	early lowbush blueberry		●		●	●		1.5'	W, P	Apr-May
Viburnum acerifolium	maple-leaved arrowwood		●	●	●	●		3-6.5'	W, P	Apr-May
SHRUB, medium										
Aronia arbutifolia	red chokeberry	●	●	●	●			1.5-13'	W	Mar-May
Cephalanthus occidentalis	buttonbush	●	●		●			to 10'	W	Jul-Aug
Cornus amomum	silky dogwood		●		●	●		3-10'	W	May-Jun
Hamamelis virginiana	witch hazel		●	●	●	●		3-15'	Y	Sep-Dec
Hydrangea arborescens	wild hydrangea		●			●	●	3-9'	W	Jun-Jul
Leucothoe racemosa	fetterbush		●			●	●	13'	W, P	May-Jun
Lindera benzoin	spicebush		●	●		●		6.5-16'	Y	Mar-May
Lyonia ligustrina	male-berry		●			●	●	1.5-10'	W	May-Jul
Rhododendron maximum	great rhododendron, rose bay	●	●			●	●	15' +	W, P *	May-Aug
Rhododendron periclymenoides	pink azalea, Pinxterbloom	●	●			●		3-10'	P, W	Apr-May
Rhododendron viscosum	swamp azalea	●	●		●			6.5-10'	W, P	May-Aug
Rhus aromatica	fragrant sumac			●	●	●		6'	G	Mar-May
Rhus glabra	sweet or smooth sumac		●	●	●			1.5-10'	G	Jun-Jul
Rosa palustris	swamp rose	●			●	●	●	8'	P	Jul-Aug
Sambucus canadensis	common elderberry	●	●		●	●	●	6-12'	W	Jun-Jul
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry		●	●	●	●		6-12'	W, P	Apr-May
Vaccinium stamineum	deerberry		●		●	●		5-10'	W, Pu	Apr-Jun
Viburnum dentatum (V. recognitum)	southern arrowwood		●	●	●	●		10'	W	May-Jun
Viburnum nudum	naked witherod		●		●	●		6.5-13'	W	Apr-May
SHRUB, tall										
Alnus serrulata	smooth alder	●	●		●			12-20'		Mar-Apr
Aralia spinosa	Devil's walking stick		●		●	●		39'	W	Jun-Aug
Corylus americana	American hazelnut or filbert		●			●		10-15'		Mar-Apr
Ilex decidua	possom haw		●	●	●	●		33'	W	Apr-May
Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel		●	●	●	●	●	10'	W, P *	May-Jul
Rhus copallina	shining or winged sumac			●	●	●		20-30'	G-Y	Jul-Aug
Rhus typhina	staghorn sumac			●	●			33'	Y, G	Jun-Jul
Viburnum prunifolium	black haw	●	●		●	●		26'	W	Apr-May
TREE, small/ medium (understory)										
Amelanchier canadensis	serviceberry, shadbush	●	●			●	●	35-50'	W	Apr-May
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam, blue beech		●			●	●	35-50'		Apr-May
Castanea pumila	chinquapin			●		●		12-20'	Y	Jun
Cercis canadensis	eastern redbud		●	●		●	●	20-35'	P, Pu	Apr-May
Chionanthus virginicus	white fringetree		●	●	●	●	●	20-35'	W	May-Jun
Cornus florida	flowering dogwood		●	●		●	●	35-50'	W	Apr-May
Crataegus crus-galli	cockspur hawthorn		●	●	●	●		20-35'	W	May-Jun
Ilex opaca	American holly		●		●	●		65'	W *	May-Jun
Juniperus virginiana	eastern red cedar		●	●	●			50'	*	Mar-Apr
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**W**	**M**	**D**	**Su**	**PS**	**Sh**	**Height**	**Color**	**Bloom**

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
TREE, small/ medium (understory), continued										
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay magnolia	●	●		●	●	●	30'	W *	May-Jul
Pyrus (Malus) angustifolia	southern crabapple		●			●	●	25'		Apr-May
Pyrus (Malus) coronaria	sweet crabapple		●		●			20-26'	P	Apr-May
Sassafras albidum	sassafras		●		●	●		35-50'	Y, G	Apr-May
TREE, tall (canopy)										
Acer negundo	box elder	●	●		●	●		30-60'		
Acer rubrum	red maple	●	●		●	●		40-60'		
Acer saccharinum	silver maple	●	●		●	●		50-80'		
Betula lenta	sweet or black birch		●		●	●		75'		
Betula nigra	river birch	●	●		●	●		30-50'		
Carya alba (C. tomentosa)	mockernut hickory		●	●		●	●	60-90'		
Carya cordiformis	bitternut hickory	●	●		●			60-80'		
Carya glabra	pignut hickory	●	●	●	●	●		60-80'		
Carya ovata	shagbark hickory		●		●			70-100'		
Celtis occidentalis	hackberry	●	●		●	●		40-60'		
Diospyros virginiana	common persimmon		●	●	●	●		50-75'		
Fagus grandifolia	American beech		●		●	●		50-100'		
Fraxinus americana	white ash		●		●	●		80'		
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	●	●		●	●		50-60'		
Juglans nigra	black walnut		●		●			70-90'		
Liquidambar styraciflua	sweet gum	●	●		●	●		60-80'		
Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar		●		●	●		70-120'		
Morus rubra	red mulberry		●		●			60'		
Nyssa sylvatica	black gum, sourgum	●	●	●	●	●		30-60'		
Pinus echinata	shortleaf pine		●	●	●			100'	*	
Pinus rigida	pitch pine			●	●			50-60'	*	
Pinus strobus	white pine		●	●	●			90'	*	
Pinus virginiana	Virginia pine		●	●	●			50-80'	*	
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	●	●		●	●		75-100'		
Populus deltoides	eastern cottonwood	●	●		●			100'		
Populus heterophylla	swamp cottonwood	●			●			80'		
Prunus serotina	black or wild cherry		●		●			40-60'		
Quercus alba	white oak		●		●			80-100'		
Quercus bicolor	swamp white oak	●			●	●		60-70'		
Quercus coccinea	scarlet oak		●		●			40-60'		
Quercus marilandica	black jack oak			●		●		50'		
Quercus michauxii	swamp chestnut oak	●	●		●			60-80'		
Quercus palustris	pin oak		●		●			60-80'		
Quercus phellos	willow oak	●	●		●	●		80-100'		
Quercus prinus (Q. montana)	chestnut oak			●	●	●		60-80'		
Quercus rubra	northern red oak		●	●	●	●		90'		
Quercus stellata	post oak		●		●			75'		
Quercus velutina	black oak		●	●	●			50-60'		
Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust		●	●	●			40-80'		
Salix nigra	black willow	●	●		●	●		40-80'		
Tilia americana	American basswood		●			●		> 100'		
Tsuga canadensis	eastern hemlock		●		●	●		90'	*	
Ulmus americana	American elm		●		●			100'		
Ulmus rubra	slippery elm		●	●		●	●	70'		
VINE										
Campsis radicans	trumpet creeper			●	●			30'+	O	Jul-Sep
Celastrus scandens	American bittersweet		●		●	●	●	to 45'	G	May-Jun
Clematis viorna	leather flower		●	●		●	●	6'	Pu	May-Aug
Clematis virginiana	virgin's bower			●	●			6-12'	W	Jul-Sep
Lonicera sempervirens	coral honeysuckle			●	●			10-20'+	R *	Apr-Jul
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper	●	●		●	●	●	to 45'	G, W	Jun-Aug
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**W**	**M**	**D**	**Su**	**PS**	**Sh**	**Height**	**Color**	**Bloom**

photo credit: Randy Loftus, USFWS

Milkweeds such as this butterflyweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) are important host plants for Monarch butterflies

sample plant lists for Maryland's Piedmont region

Plants for Wet Sites, Wetlands, Ponds, and Wet Edges *(partial to full sun)*

Ferns:

Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Osmunda regalis	royal fern
Thelypteris palustris	marsh fern

Grasses and Grasslike Plants:

Carex stricta	tussock sedge
Panicum virgatum	Virginia switchgrass
Tripsacum dactyloides	gama grass

Herbaceous Plants:

Eupatorium dubium	Joe-Pye weed
Eupatorium perfoliatum	common boneset
Liatris spicata	blazingstar
Lilium canadense	Canada lily
Lilium superbum	Turk's cap lily
Lobelia cardinalis	cardinal flower
Lobelia siphilitica	great blue lobelia
Oenothera fruticosa	sundrops
Senecio aureus	golden ragwort
Sisyrinchium atlanticum	coastal blue-eyed grass
Solidago rugosa	wrinkle leaf goldenrod
Verbena hastata	blue vervain

Herbaceous Emergents
(growing up out of water)**:**

Acorus calamus	sweet flag
Iris versicolor	blue flag iris
Juncus canadensis	Canada rush
Juncus effusus	soft rush
Nuphar luteum (advena)	yellow water lily
Nymphaea odorata	fragrant water lily
Osmunda regalis	royal fern
Peltandra virginica	arrow arum
Pontederia cordata	pickerelweed
Sagittaria latifolia	duck potato
Scirpus cyperinus	woolgrass
Scirpus pungens	three-square
Typha latifolia	broad-leaved cattail

Shrubs:
low:

Hypericum densiflorum	dense St. John's wort
Rubus allegheniensis	Allegheny blackberry

medium:

Aronia arbutifolia	red chokeberry
Cephalanthus occidentalis	buttonbush
Rhododendron viscosum	swamp azalea
Rosa palustris	swamp rose
Sambucus canadensis	common elderberry

tall:

Alnus serrulata	smooth alder
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay (see Trees)
Viburnum prunifolium	black haw viburnum

Trees, tall:

Acer negundo	box elder
Acer ruburm	red maple
Acer saccharinum	silver maple
Betula nigra	river birch
Carya cordiformis	bitternut hickory
Carya glabra	pignut hickory
Celtis occidentalis	hackberry
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash
Liquidambar styraciflua	sweet gum
Nyssa sylvatica	black gum, sourgum
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore
Populus deltoides	eastern cottonwood
Populus heterophylla	swamp cottonwood
Quercus bicolor	swamp white oak
Quercus michauxii	swamp chestnut oak
Quercus phellos	willow oak
Salix nigra	black willow
Salix sericea	silky willow
Taxodium distichum	bald cypress

Vine:

Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper

Plants for Dry Sun, Sunny Slopes, Meadows, Hedgerows, or Edges

Ferns:

Dennstaedtia punctilobula	hay-scented fern

Grasses or Grasslike Plants:

Andropogon virginicus	broomsedge
Elymus canadensis	Canada wild rye
Elymus hystrix	bottlebrush grass
Panicum amarum	coastal panic grass
Schizachyrium scoparium	little bluestem
Sorghastrum nutans	Indiangrass

Herbaceous Plants and Groundcovers:

Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa	butterflyweed
Aster laevis	smooth blue aster
Aster novae-angliae	New England aster
Aster pilosus	white heath aster
Baptisia tinctoria	wild indigo
Chrysopsis mariana	Maryland golden aster
Coreopsis tinctoria	tickseed sunflower
Coreopsis verticillata	threadleaf coreopsis
Desmodium paniculatum	panicled tick-trefoil
Eupatorium fistulosum	Joe-Pye weed
Heliopsis helianthoides	ox-eye sunflower
Liatris graminifolia	grass-leaf blazingstar
Monarda fistulosa	wild bergamot
Monarda punctata	horsemint
Rudbeckia hirta	black-eyed Susan
Saxifraga virginiensis	early saxifrage
Silene stellata	starry campion
Sisyrinchium graminoides	blue-eyed grass
Solidago caesia	blue-stem goldenrod
Solidago nemoralis	gray goldenrod
Solidago rigida	rigid goldenrod
Solidago speciosa	showy goldenrod
Viola pedata	bird's foot violet

Shrubs:
low:

Hypericum densiflorum	dense St. John's wort
Rosa carolina	pasture rose
Rubus allegheniensis	Allegheny blackberry
Viburnum acerifolium	maple-leaved arrowwood

medium:

Aronia arbutifolia	red chokeberry
Hamamelis virginiana	witch hazel
Rhus aromatica	fragrant sumac
Rhus glabra	smooth sumac
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry
Viburnum dentatum	southern arrowwood

tall:

Ilex decidua	possom haw
Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel (evgr)
Rhus copallina	shining sumac
Rhus typhina	staghorn sumac

Trees:
small/ medium:

Chionanthus virginicus	white fringetree
Crataegus crus-galli	cockspur hawthorn
Juniperus virginiana	eastern redcedar (evgr)
Prunus americana	American wild plum

tall:

Carya glabra	pignut hickory
Diospyros virginiana	common persimmon
Nyssa sylvatica	black gum, sourgum
Pinus echinata	shortleaf pine (evrgr)
Pinus rigida	pitch pine (evergr)
Pinus strobus	white pine (evergr)
Pinus virginiana	Virginia pine (evergr)
Quercus prinus (montana)	chestnut oak
Quercus rubra	northern red oak
Quercus velutina	black oak
Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust

Vines:

Campsis radicans	trumpet creeper
Clematis virginiana	virgin's bower
Lonicera sempervirens	coral honeysuckle

Plants for Shade, Woodlands, or Woods Edges *(dry to moist soil)*

* designates plants for part shade (not for full shade)

Ferns:

Adiantum pedatum	maidenhair fern	*
Asplenium platyneuron	ebony spleenwort	
Botrychium virginianum	rattlesnake fern	
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	hay-scented fern	*
Dryopteris marginalis	evergreen wood fern	
Dryopteris spinulosa	spinulose wood fern	
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas fern (evgr)	
Woodwardia areolata	netted chain fern	

Grasses and Grasslike Plants:

Carex glaucodea	blue wood sedge	
Carex pensylvanica	sedge	
Chasmanthium latifolium	wild (river) oats	*
Elymus hystrix	bottlebrush grass	
Elymus virginicus	Virginia wild rye	

Groundcovers:

Asarum canadense	wild ginger	
Carex glaucodea	blue wood sedge	
Chimaphila maculata	striped wintergreen	
Chrysogonum virginianum	green-and-gold	*
Gaultheria procumbens	wintergreen	
Hepatica americana	round-lobed hepatica	
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower	
Mitchella repens	partridgeberry (evgr)	
Sedum ternatum	mountain stonecrop	
Uvularia sessilifolia	straw lily	

Herbaceous Plants:

Aquilegia canadensis	eastern columbine	
Aralia racemosa	spikenard	
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit	
Chelone glabra	white turtlehead	*
Claytonia virginica	spring beauty	
Dentaria laciniata	toothwort	
Dicentra cucullaria	Dutchman's breeches	
Dicentra eximia	wild bleeding heart	
Erythronium americanum	trout lily	
Eupatorium rugosum	white snakeroot	*
Geranium maculatum	wild geranium	
Helenium autumnale	yellow sneezeweed	
Heuchera americana	alumroot (semi-evrgr)	
Houstonia caerulea	bluet, innocence	*
Lobelia siphilitica	great blue lobelia	
Mertensia virginica	Virginia bluebells	
Phlox divaricata	woodland blue phlox	
Podophyllum peltatum	Mayapple	
Polemonium reptans	Jacob's ladder	
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's seal	
Sanguinaria canadensis	bloodroot	
Saxifraga virginiensis	early saxifrage	
Senecio aureus	golden ragwort	
Smilacina racemosa	false Solomon's seal	
Thalictrum polygamum	tall meadow rue	
Tiarella cordifolia	foamflower	
Tradescantia virginiana	Virginia spiderwort	
Trillium grandiflorum	white trillium	

Shrubs:

low:

Gaylussacia baccata	black huckleberry	
Viburnum acerifolium	maple-leaved arrowwood	

medium:

Cornus amomum	silky dogwood	*
Hamamelis virginiana	witch hazel	*
Hydrangea arborescens	wild hydrangea	
Leucothoe racemosa	fetterbush	
Lindera benzoin	spicebush	*
Lyonia ligustrina	male-berry	
Vaccinium stamineum	deerberry	*
Viburnum nudum	naked witherod	*

tall:

Corylus americana	American hazelnut	*
Ilex decidua	possom haw	*
Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel (evrgr)	
Viburnum prunifolium	black haw	*

Trees:

small/ medium:

Amelanchier canadensis	serviceberry	
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	
Cercis canadensis	eastern redbud	
Chionanthus virginicus	white fringetree	
Cornus florida	flowering dogwood	
Ilex opaca	American holly	*
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay magnolia	
Ostrya virginiana	hop-hornbeam	
Pyrus angustifolia	southern crabapple	
Sassafras albidum	sassafras	*

tall:

Carya alba (tomentosa)	mockernut hickory	
Diospyros virginiana	common persimmon	
Nyssa sylvatica	black gum, sourgum	
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	
Tilia americana	American basswood	*
Tsuga canadensis	eastern hemlock (evgr)	
Ulmus rubra	slippery elm	

Vines:

Celastrus scandens	American bittersweet
Clematis viorna	leather flower
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper

Evergreens *for various sites*

ferns, herbaceous plants and other groundcovers

Asarum canadense	wild ginger (semi-evgr)
Asplenium platyneuron	ebony spleenwort
Dryopteris marginalis	marginal shield fern
Gaultheria procumbens	wintergreen
Heuchera americana	alumroot (semi-evgr)
Mitchella repens	partridgeberry
Phlox subulata	moss phlox
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas fern
Sedum ternatum	mountain stonecrop

short shrubs *(under 6')*

Gaultheria procumbens	wintergreen

medium shrubs *(to 15' or more)*

Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay magnolia
Rhododendron maximum	rosebay, great laurel

tall shrubs and trees

Ilex opaca	American holly
Juniperus virginiana	eastern redcedar
Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel
Pinus rigida	pitch pine
Pinus strobus	white pine
Pinus virginiana	Virginia pine
Tsuga canadensis	eastern hemlock

vines

Lonicera sempervirens	coral honeysuckle

photo credit: Britt Slattery, USFWS

A box turtle enjoys a woodland garden featuring native plants (here, fern fiddleheads as they emerge in spring).

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Moss phlox *(Phlox subulata)* is blanketed with bright flowers in early spring, and provides a year-round carpet of green foliage.

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BayScapes Program, Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (for private lands), Schoolyard Habitats Program

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Thank you to volunteer Carol Jelich for compiling plant information in this guide.