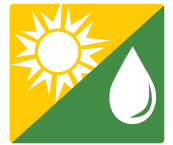


List of Shrubs Available through Tree Tenders of Upper Darby

For more information about these shrubs check out this link:

https://grownative.org/native-plant-database/?_native_plant_type=shrubs

Common Name	Latin Name
Button Bush	Occidentalis
Silky dogwood (red willow)	Cornus Amomum
Witch hazel	Hamamelis Virginian
Wild hydrangea	Hydrangea Arborescens
Winterberry	Ilex Verticillata
Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus Virginiana
Sweetbay Magnolia	Magnolia Virginiana
Ninebark	Physocarpus Opulifolius
Silky Willow	Salix Sericea
Arrowwood	Virburnum Dentatum
Nannyberry	Viburnum Lentago
Chokeberry	Aronia Melancoarpa
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>



Sunny/
Moist



Bring Home the Natives

More than just pretty plants

Why should I care about native plants?

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What is a native plant?

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A "growing" problem

While new plants are coming into Pennsylvania, native plants are being lost to habitat destruction, invasive plants, and introduced pests and diseases. By 2000, five percent of Pennsylvania's native plant species had been eliminated and another 25 percent were in danger of becoming extinct. The good news is that action can be taken to protect and enhance the remaining diversity of these beautiful and often useful plant species.

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Sunny/Moist

Backyard Best Bets



Bee-balm

This colorful herb has a fruity, minty aroma. It's a good choice for attracting butterflies and hummingbirds to your garden.



Serviceberry

This beautiful, small, slow-growing tree provides fruit enjoyed by songbirds and humankind alike. Its white flowers in spring and red leaves in autumn are the perfect complement to a backyard landscape.



White oak

If you like summer shade, this majestic species has a spreading crown that can get as wide as the height of the tree. It is one of the pre-eminent and longest-living hardwoods of eastern North America.



Black chokeberry

This glossy-leaved, multi-stemmed shrub sets clusters of bitter, dark purple to black fruit consumed by songbirds, upland game birds, and small mammals. It can tolerate a wide variety of growing conditions.



Red-osier dogwood

This popular ornamental tree displays showy red stems, adding year-round color to a backyard landscape. It can form dense thickets for privacy as well.



Indian grass

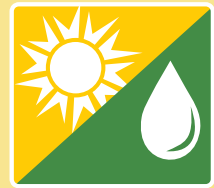
A perennial bunch grass that can reach eight feet in height, Indian grass is a nice selection for garden borders. The seed head shimmers silver and gold in sunlight.

How can I help?

- Learn more about native plants
- Landscape with native plants
- Buy nursery-propagated native plants
- Practice responsible landscaping techniques
- Protect your property against invasive plants
- Do not remove native plants from the wild
- Protect native plant communities and minimize habitat destruction

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Sunny/Moist



Key for Symbols



Attracts Birds



Nectar Plant



Deer Resistant



Drought Resistant



Edible



Colorful Fall Leaves



Attracts Wildlife



Evergreen



Fragrant








Durable Plants






Ground Cover



Sunny/Moist

Trees	Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit										 Backyard Best Bet	 Ground Cover
Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	40-100'	Mar-Apr	red flowers	■									■	
Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	20-30'	Mar-May	white flowers	■					■				■	■
American hornbeam <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	15-30'	Apr-May												
Green ash <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	30-50'	Apr-May	yellow flowers			■								
Tulip poplar <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	75-100'	May-Jun	green flowers				■							
Eastern white pine <i>Pinus strobus</i>	60-90'		light brown cone		■				■				■	
Sycamore <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	70-100'	Apr-May	brown round fruit											
Wild plum <i>Prunus americana</i>	15-30'	Apr-May	white flowers						■				■	
White oak <i>Quercus alba</i>	60-80'	Mar-May	acorn fruit										■	■
Pin oak <i>Quercus palustris</i>	60-70'	Apr-May	acorn fruit	■									■	
Eastern hemlock <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	60-80'		light brown cone						■				■	

Shrubs	Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit										 Backyard Best Bet	 Ground Cover
Red chokeberry <i>Photinia pyrifolia (Aronia arbutifolia)</i>	5-10'	Mar-May	red berries	■										
Black chokeberry <i>Photinia (Aronia) melanocarpa</i>	3-6'	Apr-May	dark blue berries											■
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	6-15'	Jun-Sep	creamy white flowers				■							
Summersweet <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	6-12'	Jul-Aug	white-pink flowers							■		■		
Red-osier dogwood <i>Cornus stolonifera (sericea)</i>	6-12'	May	white flowers										■	■
Winterberry <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	6-10'	May-Jun	red berries		■								■	
Silky dogwood <i>Cornus amomum</i>	6-12'	May-Jun	bluish berries		■								■	
Mountain Laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	12-20'	May-Jul	white to pink flowers						■					
Pinxter-flower <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	6-12'	Apr-May	pink to white flowers											
Elderberry <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	5-15'	Jun-Jul	white flowers						■				■	
Highbush blueberry <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	6-12'	May-June	dark blue fruit						■				■	
Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	5-10'	May-Jul	pink to white flowers			■								

Landscape with rain gardens

Rain gardens are a great way to return a piece of your yard to the forest or meadow ecosystem that existed before your house was built. These specially constructed gardens capture and filter the storm water run off from your house and driveway. The garden's native plants clean pollutants from the water and allow the rain water to

return naturally to the groundwater system and recharge aquifers, streams and rivers. The unique native plant communities you choose for your rain garden ecosystem can provide habitat for a host of wildlife and years of enjoyment for you. Visit iConserve.PA.org/inyouryard.html for more information about installing a rain garden in your own backyard.

Ferns and Grasses														Backyard Best Bet	
Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit													
Cinnamon fern <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	1'-2'				■										
Riverbank wild rye <i>Elymus riparius</i>	1-5'	Jul-Sep													
Virginia wild rye <i>Elymus virginicus</i>	1-5.5'	Jul-Sep													
Switch grass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	3-6'	Jul-Oct			■										
Indian grass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	2.5-8'	Aug-Sep										■	■		
Perennials														Backyard Best Bet	
Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit													
Swamp Milkweed <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	2-6'	Jul-Aug	rose flowers									■	■		
Common milkweed <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	2-6'	Jun-Aug	pale purple flowers					■				■	■		
New England aster <i>Symphyocarpus (Aster) novae-angliae</i>	2-6'	Aug-Oct	purple flowers			■		■							
Turtlehead <i>Chelone glabra</i>	1-3'	Jul-Sep	white-pink flowers					■							
Joe-pye-weed <i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	3-10'	Aug-Sep	pink-purple flowers					■					■		
Boneset <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	1-5'	Jul-Oct	white flowers					■							
White snakeroot <i>Ageratina altissima (Eupatorium rugosum)</i>	2-3'	Jul-Oct	white flowers					■							
Wild geranium <i>Geranium maculatum</i>	1-2'	Apr-Jul	lavender-pink flowers					■							
Sneezeweed <i>Helenium autumnale</i>	2-6'	Aug-Oct	yellow flowers												
Oxeye sunflower <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	1-5'	Jul-Sep	yellow flowers		■			■							
Cardinal flower <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	2-5'	Jul-Sep	scarlet flowers		■			■							
Great blue lobelia <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	1-4'	Jul-Oct	blue flowers		■			■							
Monkey flower <i>Mimulus ringens</i>	2-3'	Jul-Sep	violet flowers												
Bee-balm <i>Monarda didyma</i>	2-5'	Jul-Aug	red flowers					■					■		
Bee-balm (Wild bergamot) <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	2-5'	Jul-Aug	pink to purple flowers		■			■							
Sundrops <i>Oenothera perennis</i>	1-2'	Jun-Aug	yellow flowers			■									
Virginia creeper vine <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	25-35'		bluish-black berry	■									■		■
Beard-tongue <i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	2-5'	May-Jul	white flowers					■							
Wild blue phlox <i>Phlox divaricata</i>	1-2'	May-Jun	lilac flowers					■				■			
Wild sweet William <i>Phlox maculata</i>	1-3'	Jun-Sep	purple flowers					■				■			
Garden phlox <i>Phlox paniculata</i>	2-5'	Jul-Oct	pink flowers					■				■			
New York ironweed <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	3-6'	Jul-Sep	purple flowers					■							

Sunny/Dry



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Visit

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pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Sunny/Dry

Backyard Best Bets



Eastern white pine

The dense, soft, flexible needles of this evergreen conifer provide cover and nesting habitat for wildlife. Old growth specimens have attained heights of 150' or more.



Sassafras

The roots, leaves, twigs, and fruits of this small to medium-sized tree have a spicy fragrance. The oil contained in the plant is used to make a well-known tea.



New Jersey tea

Easy to grow and drought tolerant, this compact shrub is covered by cylindrical clusters of creamy white blooms in summer. Hummingbirds are common visitors, eating tiny insects that pollinate the flowers.



Mountain laurel

This hardy, evergreen shrub erupts in May and June with attractive, star-shaped white flowers, accented in pink. It is Pennsylvania's state flower.



Little bluestem

Although it has a blue tint in the spring, this fine-leaved, warm season, bunch-type grass takes on its more predominant reddish color in the fall. It is tolerant of poor soils and adds interesting texture to the winter landscape. Found in 45 of the 50 states, it is the most abundant of all native grasses.



Common milkweed

Recognizable for its signature seed pods, this widely-dispersed perennial displays fragrant pink flowers in summer. It is a very important host plant for the monarch butterfly.



Sundrops

Looking for a long-blooming perennial that spreads? The bright yellow flowers called sun drops are an excellent choice. They're even drought tolerant.



Black-eyed Susan

This popular wildflower excels as a meadow plant. The daisy-like, yellow-rayed flowers bloom for long periods and are widely-available.

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Sunny/Dry



Key for Symbols



Attracts Birds



Nectar Plant



Deer Resistant



Drought Resistant



Edible



Colorful Fall Leaves



Attracts Wildlife



Evergreen



Fragrant

























Durable Plants
























Ground Cover



Sunny/Dry

Trees	Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit											
Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	40-100'	Mar-Apr	red flowers	■								■		
Sugar maple <i>Acer saccharum</i>	60-100'	Apr-May	yellow flowers	■					■			■		
Downy serviceberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	20-30'	Mar-May	white flowers	■					■			■		
Allegheny serviceberry <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	25'	Mar-May	white flowers		■									
Common hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	30-70'	Apr-May	purple brown fruit		■	■								
Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20-35'	Apr-May	pinkish flowers		■			■						
Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	30-75'	Jun	yellow-orange fruit						■					
Eastern red cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	30-45'		sky blue berries		■				■			■		
Black-gum <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	30-75'	Apr-May	dark blue fruit	■	■							■		
Eastern white pine <i>Pinus strobus</i>	60-90'		light brown cone		■							■	■	
Quaking aspen <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	40-60'	Mar-Apr	silvery-gray catkins	■								■		
White oak <i>Quercus alba</i>	60-100'	Mar-May	acorn fruit									■		
Chestnut oak <i>Quercus prinus (montana)</i>	50-75'	May-Jun	acorn fruit	■								■		
Red oak <i>Quercus rubra</i>	60-80'	Apr-May	acorn fruit	■								■		
Sassafras <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	30-50'	Apr-May	dark blue fruit	■								■	■	
Shrubs	Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit											
Red chokeberry <i>Photinia pyrifolia (Aronia arbutifolia)</i>	5-10'	Mar-May	red berries	■	■							■		
Black chokeberry <i>Photinia (Aronia) melanocarpa</i>	3-6'	Apr-May	dark blue berries		■							■		
New Jersey tea <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	<3'	May-Sep	creamy white flowers			■							■	
Sweetfern <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	3'									■	■			
Mountain laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	12-20'	May-Jul	white to pink flowers							■			■	
Pinxter-flower <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	6-12'	Apr-May	pink to white flowers								■			
Staghorn sumac <i>Rhus hirta (typhina)</i>	8-18'	Jun-Jul	red, fuzzy cone-like fruit	■	■									
Lowbush blueberry <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	1-2'	May-Jun	blue to black berry	■					■			■		
Highbush blueberry <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	6-12'	May-Jun	dark blue fruit	■	■				■			■		
Southern arrow-wood <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	6-12'	May-Jun	bluish-black berry									■		
Blackhaw <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	8-15'	Apr-May	bluish-black berry						■					

Grasses	Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit											Backyard Best Bet	
Big bluestem <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	2-6.5'	Jun-Sep		■										■	
Little bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium (A. scoparius)</i>	1-5.5'	Aug-Oct												■	■
Purple lovegrass <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	2'	Aug	purple flowers												
Switch grass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	3-6'	Jul-Oct			■										
Indian grass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	2.5-8'	Aug-Sep												■	
Perennials/Vines	Size	Bloom Period	Bloom/Fruit											Backyard Best Bet	
Wild columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	1-3'	Apr-Jun	red-yellow flowers		■			■							
Common milkweed <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	2-6'	Jun-Aug	pale purple flowers					■			■	■	■		
Butterfly weed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	1-3'	May-Sep	orange flowers					■				■			
White snakeroot <i>Ageratina altissima (Eupatorium rugosum)</i>	2-3'	Jul-Oct	white flowers					■							
Trumpet creeper vine <i>Campsis radicans</i>	20-35'	Jul-Sep	orange-red flowers		■			■							
Oxeye sunflower <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	1-5'	Jul-Sep	yellow flowers		■			■							
Bee-balm (Wild bergamot) <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	2-5'	Jul-Aug	pink to purple flowers		■			■			■				
Sundrops <i>Oenothera perennis</i>	1-2'	Jun-Aug	yellow flowers			■								■	
Virginia creeper vine <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	25-35'		bluish-black berry	■										■	■
Beard-tongue <i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	2-5'	May-Jul	white flowers					■							
Black-eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	2-3'	May-Sep	yellow, black eye flowers											■	
False Solomon's seal <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	1-2'	May-Jul	white flowers					■							
Wrinkle-leaf goldenrod <i>Solidago rugosa</i>	2-6'	Jul-Nov	yellow flowers					■							

Tips for reducing invasive plant introductions and growth

- Avoid using known invasive plants
- Minimize landscape disturbance
- Protect healthy native plant communities
- Use organic fertilizers wisely
- Create a land management plan for maintenance over time
- Scout for invasive plants regularly
- Remove invasive plants when they are present in low numbers or when they are confined to a small area before they become a problem
- Dispose of removed invasive plants wisely
- Replace invasive plants with native or non-invasive species
- Clean equipment before using it elsewhere to minimize the spread of invasives from one area to another
- Ask for fill materials free of invasive plants

How can I help?

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**Shady/
Moist**



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Shady/Moist



Backyard Best Bets

Christmas fern

This evergreen fern is easy to grow in all soil types. It is a host plant for some butterfly larvae.



Black-gum

The black-gum explodes in the fall with vivid, red foliage and abundant blue fruit—making it an outstanding ornamental selection. The tree is picturesque in the winter when stark horizontal branches reach in every direction.



Spicebush

Bearing scarlet berries at summer's end, this fragrant shrub releases the scent of allspice when its leaves and twigs are crushed. It is a vital host plant to butterflies in the swallowtail family.



Highbush blueberry

Gobs of delicious fruit—larger than that of its lowbush cousin—are the reward for planting highbush blueberry, prized by people and wildlife. In late spring, the plant is adorned with small, bell-shaped white flowers.



Maidenhair fern

This plant is great for clumping in cool, shady spots in woodland gardens or rock gardens. It has a distinctive, delicate texture.



River birch

Peeling bark—light on one side, cinnamon brown on the other—is a striking feature of this tree, well-suited for moist areas but tolerant of drier conditions. It is often available in multi-trunk forms.



Wild geranium

The first flowers appear as early as April on this long-blooming, adaptable perennial. It spreads well in the garden and is a good source of nectar.



Jacob's ladder

This is an attractive, small plant for a shade garden. Pale blue flowers are complemented by ladder-like foliage. It was historically used in herbal medicines.

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A **native plant** is one that occurred within the state before settlement by Europeans. Native plants include ferns and clubmosses; grasses, sedges, rushes, and their kin; flowering perennials; annuals, which only live one year; biennials, which have a two-year life cycle; and, of course, the woody trees, shrubs, and vines that covered "Penn's Woods" when the first settlers arrived. More than 2,100 native plant species make up the botanical diversity of Pennsylvania.

A "growing" problem

While new plants are coming into Pennsylvania, native plants are being lost to habitat destruction, invasive plants, and introduced pests and diseases. By 2000, five percent of Pennsylvania's native plant species had been eliminated and another 25 percent were in danger of becoming extinct. The good news is that action can be taken to protect and enhance the remaining diversity of these beautiful and often useful plant species.

An **introduced or non-native plant** is one that has been brought into the state and become established. At the turn of the 21st century, about 1,300 species of non-native plants existed in Pennsylvania. That is 37 percent of Pennsylvania's total plant flora (about 3,400 species), and more introduced plants are identified every year.

An **invasive plant** is a species that has become a weed pest—one that grows aggressively, spreads, and displaces other plants. Although some native plants are aggressive on disturbed areas, most invasive plants are introduced from other regions, leaving behind the pests, diseases, predators, and other natural controls that usually keep them in check.



Visit iConservePA.org for a larger list of native plants, native plant nurseries, garden templates & more!

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Cooperating Partners:



PENNSYLVANIA
LANDSCAPE & NURSERY
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Shady/Dry

Backyard Best Bets



Sugar maple

This important timber tree, famous for its sweet sap, is an excellent ornamental for large, open areas. Come autumn, the leaves turn brilliant shades of yellow, orange, or red.



Witch-hazel

Known for the medicinal extract distilled from its bark, this deciduous shrub is used as a food source by the larvae of certain moths and butterflies. Its yellow flowers bloom in the fall—a rarity among trees.



Arrow-wood

Conspicuous white flowers give way to abundant dark fruit making this shrub highly-valued by wildlife. Its straight stems and vase-shape contribute structure to a yard in winter.



Black cohosh

Bearing tall, tapering racemes of white, mid-summer flowers on wiry black-purple stems, this perennial is a lovely background plant. The drying seed heads stay on the plant for many weeks, adding interest to the garden.

DCNR's Backyard Best Bets were chosen based on their hardiness potential in any soil condition, availability in the nursery trade, wildlife and habitat benefit, and viability in the overall ecosystem.

Shady/Dry



Key for Symbols



Attracts Birds



Nectar Plant



Deer Resistant



Drought Resistant



Edible



Colorful Fall Leaves



Attracts Wildlife



Evergreen



Fragrant



Durable Plants



Ground Cover

How can I help?

- Learn more about native plants
- Landscape with native plants
- Buy nursery-propagated native plants
- Practice responsible landscaping techniques
- Protect your property against invasive plants
- Do not remove native plants from the wild
- Protect native plant communities and minimize habitat destruction

Tips for reducing invasive plant introductions & growth

- Avoid using known invasive plants
- Minimize landscape disturbance
- Protect healthy native plant communities
- Use organic fertilizers wisely
- Create a land management plan for maintenance over time
- Scout for invasive plants regularly
- Remove invasive plants when they are present in low numbers or when they are confined to a small area before they become a problem
- Dispose of removed invasive plants wisely
- Replace invasive plants with native or non-invasive species
- Clean equipment before using it elsewhere to minimize the spread of invasives from one area to another
- Ask for fill materials free of invasive plants
















Shady/Dry

Trees	Size	Bloom period	Bloom/Fruit											Backyard Best Bet	Ground Cover
Red maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	40-100'	Mar-Apr	red flowers	■										■	
Sugar maple <i>Acer saccharum</i>	60-100'	Apr-May	yellow flowers	■					■					■	■
Downy serviceberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	20-30'	Mar-May	white flowers	■					■					■	
Allegheny serviceberry <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	25'	Mar-May	white flowers		■										
Black (Sweet) birch <i>Betula lenta</i>	50-75'	Apr-May	greenish catkins	■					■					■	
Mockernut hickory <i>Carya alba (tomentosa)</i>	75-100'		reddish brown nut	■										■	
Common hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	30-70'	Apr-May	purple brown fruit		■	■									
Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20-35'	Apr-May	pinkish flowers		■			■							
White ash <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	75-100'	Apr-May		■											
Tulip poplar <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	75-100'	May-Jun	green flowers					■							
Hop hornbeam <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	35-50'		hop-like flowers & fruit											■	
Wild plum <i>Prunus americana</i>	15-30'	Apr-May	white flowers						■					■	
Chestnut oak <i>Quercus prinus (montana)</i>	50-75'		acorn fruit	■										■	

Shrubs	Size	Bloom period	Bloom/Fruit											Backyard Best Bet	Ground Cover
New Jersey tea <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	< 3'	May-Sep	creamy white flowers			■									
American hazelnut <i>Corylus americana</i>	10-15'		brown or red catkins						■						
Beaked hazelnut <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	6-12'													■	
Witch-hazel <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	8-20'	Sep-Nov	golden flowers										■	■	■
Mountain laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	12-20'	May-Jul	white to pink flowers						■						
Rosebay <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	10-30'	Jun-Jul	rose pink flowers						■						
Pinxter-flower <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	6-12'	Apr-May	pink to white flowers										■		
Red elderberry <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	4-10'	May	creamy white flowers						■	■	■				
Lowbush blueberry <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	1-2'	May-Jun	blue to black berry	■					■					■	
Maple-leaved viburnum <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	4-6'	May-Jun	white flowers	■					■						
Arrow-wood <i>Viburnum recognitum</i>	3-15'	May-Jun	white flowers											■	■
Blackhaw <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	8-15'	Apr-May	bluish-black berry						■						

Ferns	Size	Bloom period	Bloom/Fruit											Backyard Best Bet	Ground Cover
Evergreen shield fern <i>Dryopteris marginalis marginalis</i>	1-3'									■					

Perennials	Size	Bloom period	Bloom/Fruit										 Backyard Best Bet	 Ground Cover
Wild columbine <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	1-3'	Apr-Jun	red-yellow flowers		■			■					■	
Wild ginger <i>Asarum canadense</i>	< 1'	Apr-May	maroon flowers						■	■				■
White wood aster <i>Eurybia (Aster) divaricatus</i>	1-3'	Jul-Oct	white flowers	■				■				■		
Blue cohosh <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	1-2.5'	Apr-Jun	green-yellow flowers											
Black cohosh <i>Actea racemosa</i>	3-8'	Jun-Sep	white flowers					■					■	
White snakeroot <i>Ageratina altissima (Eupatorium rugosum)</i>	2-3'	Jul-Oct	white flowers					■						
Wild geranium <i>Geranium maculatum</i>	1-2'	Apr-Jul	lavender-pink flowers					■						
Alumroot <i>Heuchera americana</i>	1-2'	May-Aug	greenish flowers			■			■					
Virginia bluebells <i>Mertensia virginica</i>	1-2.5'	Mar-Jun	pink-blue flowers					■						
Partridge-berry <i>Mitchella repens</i>	0.5"	May-Jul	white flowers						■	■		■		■
Mayapple <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	1-2'	May	white flowers									■		
Bloodroot <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	< 1'	Mar-May	snow white flowers											
Stoncrop <i>Sedum ternatum</i>	< 1'	Apr-Jun	greenish-white flowers											■
False Solomon's seal <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	1-2'	May-Jul	white flowers					■						
White goldenrod <i>Solidago bicolor</i>	1-2'	Aug-Oct	creamy white flowers					■						
Zigzag goldenrod <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	1-4'	Aug-Nov	yellow flowers					■						
Foamflower <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	< 1'	Apr-Jul	white flowers											■

Ground Cover Native ground covers



Stonecrop

Planting native ground covers is a perfect solution for areas of your yard that have erosion issues. Erosion is not only bad for water quality, it also causes the loss of valuable topsoil that develops into unsightly bald patches in your yard. Find ground covers that are right for your yard's site conditions. They will add visual interest to what was once a landscaping challenge and environmental problem.

