



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Green Landscaping with Native Plants

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This is from a brochure prepared by Dr. Noel Pavlovic, Noël Studer, Shelly Swisher and Dr. Ralph Grundel of the Lake Michigan Ecological Research Station, National Biological Service, Porter, IN and produced with funding from the Great Lakes National Program Office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

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Introduction

If you are a homeowner, landscape architect, or someone simply interested in landscaping in an ecological, cost effective, and aesthetically pleasing manner, it is time to think about incorporating native plants into your outdoor design. Native plants are those flowers, grasses, shrubs, and trees indigenous to a geographical region of North America prior to European settlement.

Landscaping in the likeness of nature brings many benefits. Being naturally suited for an area, native plants require minimal maintenance and watering once established. In addition, most species are perennial or self-seeding biennial plants. Creating floristically diverse areas can attract songbirds and wildlife in search of shelter and food. Native plants often attract insects which prey upon pests, thus decreasing the need for pesticide use. The ever changing beauty of biologically diverse surroundings will bring you hours of pleasure and peace of mind because you are landscaping in an ecologically sound manner.

Getting Started Top

Site Conditions

First of all, it is important to familiarize yourself with the environmental conditions of the site to be landscaped. Becoming aware of the relative amounts of sand, silt, and clay in

the soil, along with the available moisture and sunlight is crucial for selecting plants most suited to an area. For example, a plant which requires a dry, sandy area in full sun, such as dwarf blazing star (*Liatrix cylindracea*) will not thrive under a tree in clay soil. Likewise, wild iris (*Iris versicolor*), a wetland species, will not live long on a sandy ridge. Books and seed catalogues about native plant landscaping contain lists of appropriate species for the environmental conditions at your site. Assistance with soils may be obtained from your county extension agent.

Natural Vegetation Community

Sometimes an area may have been so significantly altered by agriculture or urbanization that the natural vegetation community cannot be determined. Personnel at a park nature center, natural resources office, or university botany department may be able to tell you what species and vegetation are native to your area. Books about the local or regional native plants may also help.

Scientific Nomenclature

Familiarizing yourself with scientific names will enable you to identify accurately plant varieties native to your region. A nursery may carry five plants called columbine, all in the genus, *Aquilegia*. By using the entire two-word species name, *Aquilegia canadensis*, you will be able to order the native Midwestern variety, instead of Colorado columbine, *Aquilegia caerulea*.

Site Preparation

Perhaps one of the most important aspects in maintaining native plant beds or a meadow is the initial soil preparation. Incorporating organic matter, such as compost, into the soil will increase fertility and water retention, especially in sandy soils. Another key factor is eliminating weedy competition. The method used to remove competition will depend on the scale at which you are working. Proper mulching suffices in small areas, but timely disking, mowing and/or one-time herbicide use prior to planting is necessary when creating larger prairies or meadows.

Plant Acquisition

Obtaining plants from nurseries carrying local stock preserves the genetic diversity within your ecosystem while ensuring that the plants are suited to your environmental conditions. Digging plants from natural areas is strongly discouraged because it is ecologically disruptive, the plants may not survive, and is, sometimes, illegal. Instead, seed or plants should be ordered from a nearby nursery.

Time Frame

Establishing native plants is a learning process, requiring patience and keen observation. Once the proper plants are started in an area with favorable conditions, it may take three to five years for complete establishment. During this period, work (weeding, mulching, and watering) comparable to traditional landscaping may be required.

Conclusion Top

In essence, when landscaping with native plants, a stable ecosystem with diverse animal and plant life begins to take form that can flourish for decades. This brochure provides a list of sources to help you plan this process. In addition, there is a list of some of the nurseries throughout the Great Lakes Region that carry native plant stock.

Bibliography Top

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Great Lakes Nurseries

This list of nurseries does not imply any endorsement or recommendation by the Federal Government. When listed as a wholesale business, then orders can be placed through your local garden store.

R - Retail	FO - Forbs
W - Wholesale	G - Grasses
M - Mail Order	W - Wetland Plants
T - Trees	% - Percent Native Species
FE - Ferns	

Illinois

Country Road Greenhouses Lafayette Home Nursery Midwest Wildflowers
 19561 E. Twombly #1 Nursery Lane P.O. Box 64
 Rochelle, IL 61068 Lafayette, IL 61449 Rockton, IL 61072
 (815) 384-3311 309-995-3311 M;FO;70%
W;FO,G;75% R,W,M;FO,G;90%

The Natural Garden Possibility Place Nursery
 38W443 Highway 64 7548 W. Monee
 St. Charles, IL 60175 Monee, IL 60449
 312-584-0150 708-534-3988
R,W,N;G,FO;40% R,W,T;90%

Indiana

Heidi's Haven J.F. New and Associates Spence Landscaping and Nursery
 1670 S. 900 E 708 Roosevelt Road P. O. Box 546
 Zionsville, IN 46077 Walkerton, IN 46574 Muncie, IN 47308
 317-769-3278 219-586-3400 317-286-2775
W;W;25% W;W;98% W;FO,G;20%

Michigan

Far North Gardens Grass Roots Nursery Needlefast Evergreens
 P.O. Box 126 24765 Bell Rd. 4075 W. Hansen Road
 New Hudson, MI 48165 New Boston, MI 48164 Ludington, MI 49431
 313-422-0747 313-654-2405 616-843-8524
M;FO:70% R,W,M;W,FO;10% W,M;T;35%

Van Pines
 7550-144th Avenue
 West Olive, MI 49460
 800-888-7337
W,M;T;60%

Minnesota

Albert Lea Seed House Orchid Gardens Prairie Moon Nursery
 P.O. Box 167 2232-139th Avenue Route 3 Box 163
 Albert Lea, MN 56007 Andover, MN 55304 Winona, MN 55987
R,W;G;10% M;FO;100% 507-452-1362
M;G,FO;100%

Prairie Restorations Willow Lake Farm
 P. O. Box 327 P.O. Box 128
 Princeton, MN 55371 Windom, MN 56101
 612-389-4342 507-831-3483
R,W,M;FO;100% W;G,FO;100%

New York

K. Van Bourgondien & Sons Wildginger Woodlands
 245 Farmingdale Rd. P.O. Box 1091
 P.O. Box A Webster, NY 14580
 Babylon, NY 11702
M;FE,FO;95% R,W,M;F,T;10%

Ohio

Cory's Wildflower Land Reformers
 Gardens 35703 Loop Road
 1461 Valley Drive Rutland, OH 45775
 Chillicothe, OH
 614-742-3478 614-774-1771
R,W,M;T,FE,G,W,
R;FO;25% FO;80%

Pennsylvania

Appalachian Musser Forests Octoraro Wetland
 Wildflower Nursery P.O. Box 340 Nurseries
 Rt. 1 Box 275 A Indiana, PA 15701 P.O. Box 24
 Reedsville, PA 17084 412-465-5685 Oxford, PA 19363
 717-667-6998 **R,W,M;T,S;30%** 610-932-2072
R,M;FO;50% W;W;100%

Wisconsin

Boehlke's Woodland Gardens Country Wetlands Evergreen Nursery Co.
 5890 Wausaukee Road S75 W20755B Field Dr. 5027 County TT
 West Bend, WI 53095 Muskego, WI 53150 Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235
 414-675-2740 414-679-1268 414-743-4464
R,M;FE,FO;100% W,R;W;100% W;T;10%

Little Valley Farm Native Savanna& Prairie Seed Prairie Nursery
Route3, P.O. Box 544 c/o Club:EKOS P.O. Box 306
Snead Creek Rd. Waupaca Field Station Westfield, WI 53964
Spring Green, WI 53588 E110 Emmons Creek Rd. 608-296-3679
R;FO,G;100% Waupaca, WI 54981 **W,M;G,FO;100%**
R;G,FO;100%

Prairie Ridge Nursery Prairie Seed Source Strand Nursery
9738 Overland Road P.O. Box 83 Route 3, Box 187
Mt. Horeb, WI 53572 North Lake, WI 53064 Osceola, WI 54020
608-437-5245 **R,M;G,FO;100%** 715-294-3779
R,W,M;G,FO;100% **R;G,FO;100%**

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URL: <http://E%3A\Support%2520Folder%252004%2520-%2520MN%2520DNR%2520Resources/Green%2520Lanscaping%2520Natural.mht>

Natural landscaping, also called native gardening, is the use of native plants, including trees, shrubs, groundcover, and grasses which are indigenous to the geographic area of the garden. Natural landscaping is adapted to the climate, geography and hydrology and should require no pesticides, fertilizers and watering to maintain, given that native plants have adapted and evolved to local conditions over thousands of years. However, these applications may be necessary for some preventive care of trees. Native Plants in a landscape garden, many California plant species have flowers for wildlife. Landscaping with Native Plants uses less water and gives more flowers and wildlife in your garden. Those weeds on the hill are probably not native plants. Landscaping with California Native Plants. Notes from a California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo- Extended Education Class. Instructor: Celeste Wilson. Field Trip- Observe native landscapes around San Luis Obispo, and one example of native plants in their native habitat. Field Trip- Plant section of garden at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, observe plants in their native habitat (Poly Canyon), and observe native landscapes at Cal Poly. Introduction- What is a native plant?