

Bird Feeder



When planting for the birds, do not clean up the dead flowers until spring. Those seed heads provide valuable food in the winter, especially when snow covers the ground.

A sample
landscape plan
and plant list

Layout and Plant List
Adapted from:



By



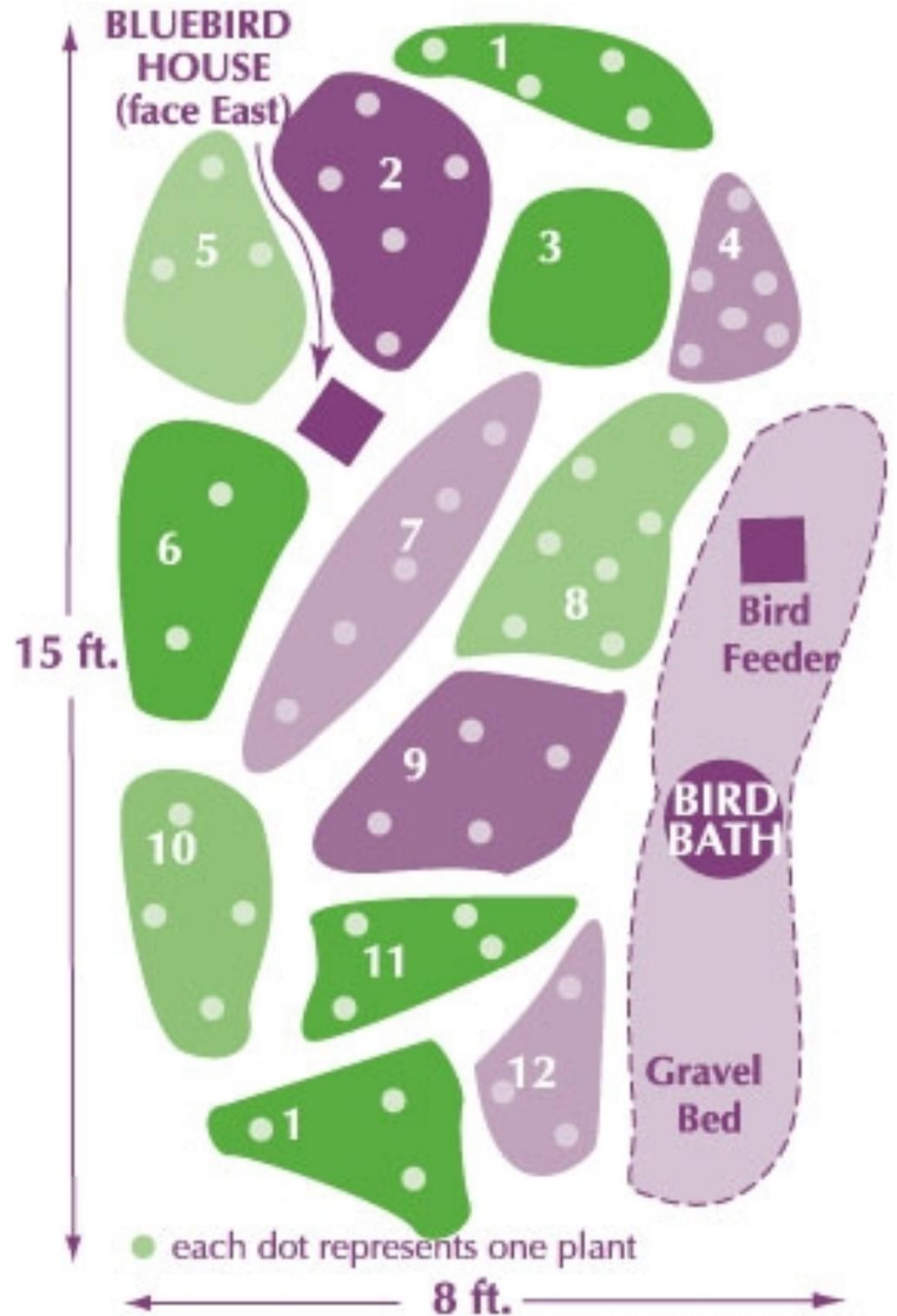
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For



To create a flourishing bird habitat, concentrate on fruiting trees, shrubs, perennials and grasses with seed heads. Add a birdhouse, birdbath or feeder to attract even more birds.

1. Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)
2. Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
3. Vervain (*Verbena hastata*)
4. Sundrops (*Oenothera fruticosa*)
5. Showy Goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)
6. Eastern Gama Grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*)
7. Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*)
8. Black eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida*)
9. Blue False Indigo (*Baptisia australis*)
10. Grey-headed Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)
11. Lanceleaf Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
12. Dwarf Blazingstar (*Liatris microcephala*)





If you are planting to attract the monarch butterfly, be sure to plant milkweed. Monarch caterpillars can only survive on milkweed. The more milkweed the better and a variety of milkweed species is helpful too.

Butterfly Habitat



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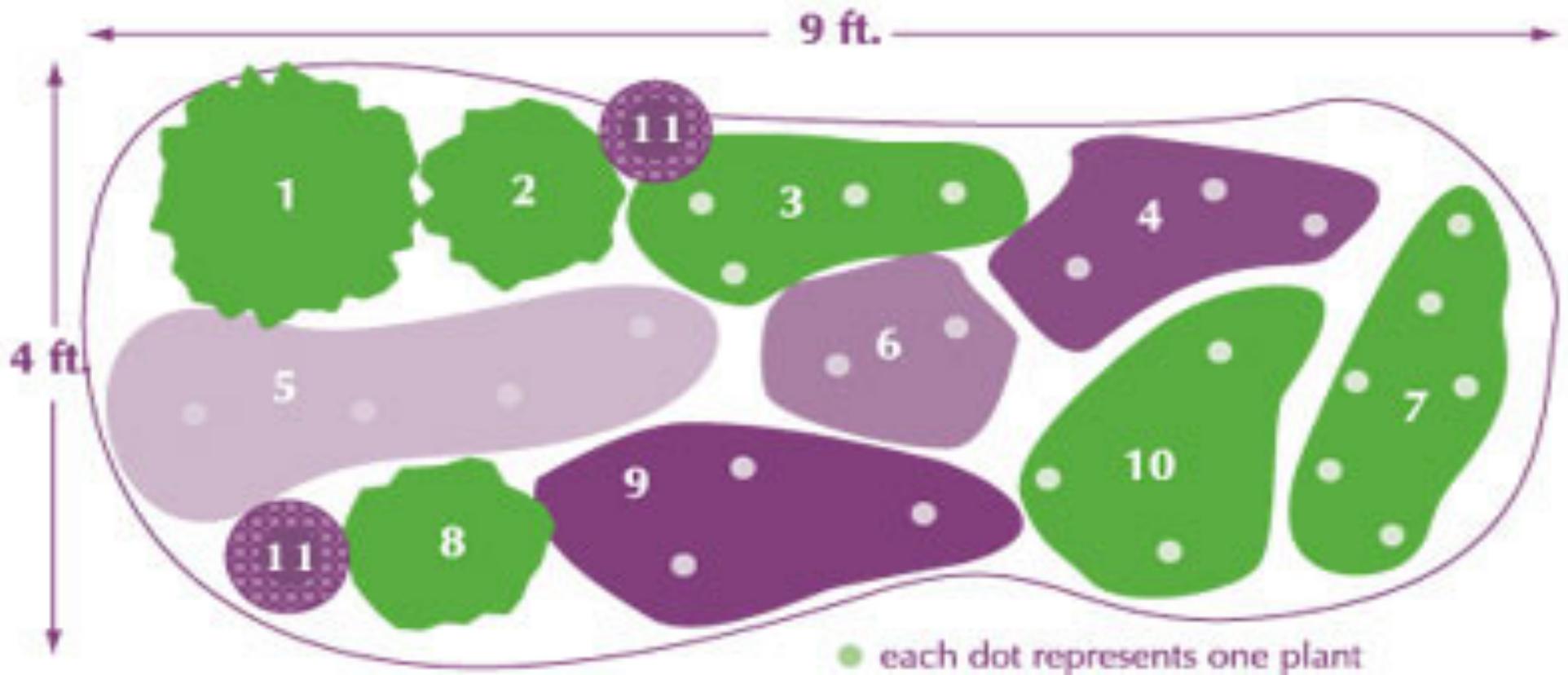
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For



1. Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)
2. New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*)
3. Bergamont (*Monarda*)
4. Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
5. Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum*)
6. Goldenrod (*Solidago*)

7. Milkweed (*Asclepias*)
8. Lanceleaf Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
9. Blue Mistflower (*Conococlinium colestinum*)
10. Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tubarosa*)
11. Shallow watersource





When planning a planting bed, consider the following:

- Plant in odd numbers
- Group plants in clusters of 3 or more
- Group plants with similar light and water needs

Critter Trail



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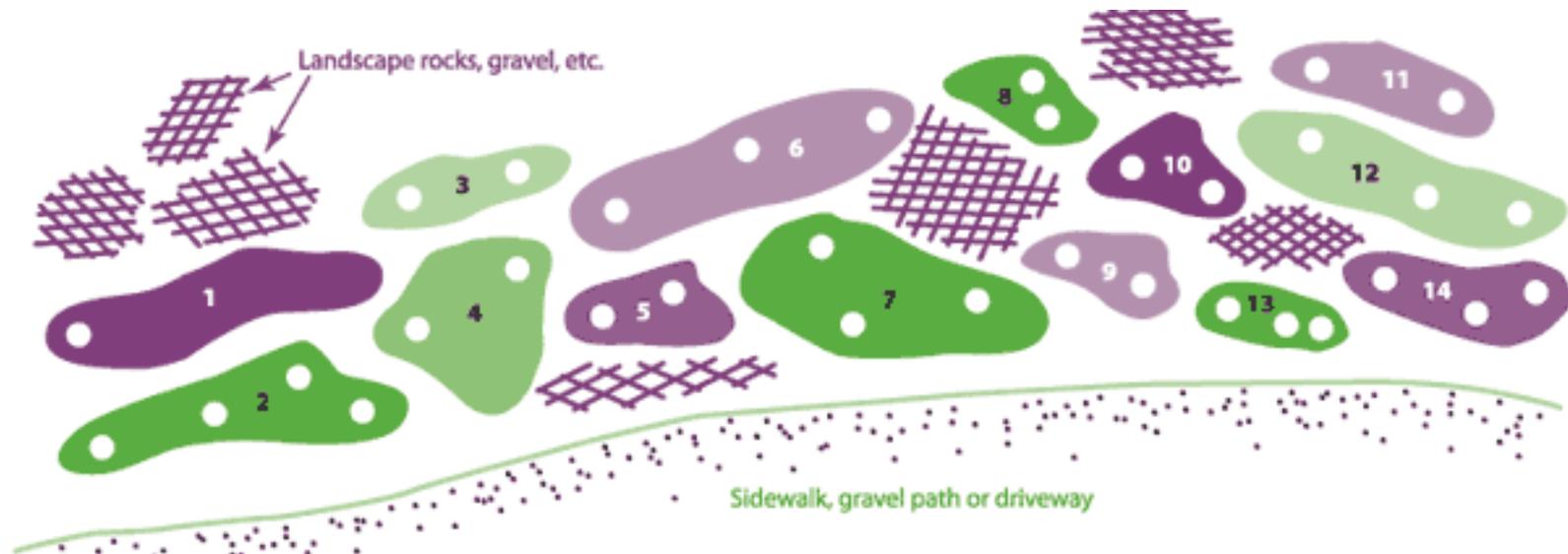


For



If you have a dry, rocky area in your yard, turn it into a bright, boldly textured home for lizards, chipmunks and toads with beautiful glade species. Glades are natural, desert-like areas that occur on sunny slopes with dry, shallow soils. They produce visually striking plants that attract a wide range of fascinating wildlife.

1. Blazing Star (*Liatris scariosa*)
2. Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum*)
3. Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)
4. Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)
5. Prickly Pear (*Opuntia humifusa*)
6. Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
7. Green and Gold (*Chrysogonum virginiana*)
8. Beardtongue (*Penstemon cobaea*)
9. Sundrops (*Oenothera fruticosa*)
10. Purple Prairie Clover (*Dalea purpurea*)
11. Rattlesnake Master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*)
12. Beebalm (*Monarda*)
13. Heath Aster (*Aster erocides*)
14. Blue Mistflower (*Conoclinium coelestinum*)



Frog Pond



When selecting plants be sure to research the height and specifically the spread. Many native plants can be quite aggressive when they are give the ideal growing conditions



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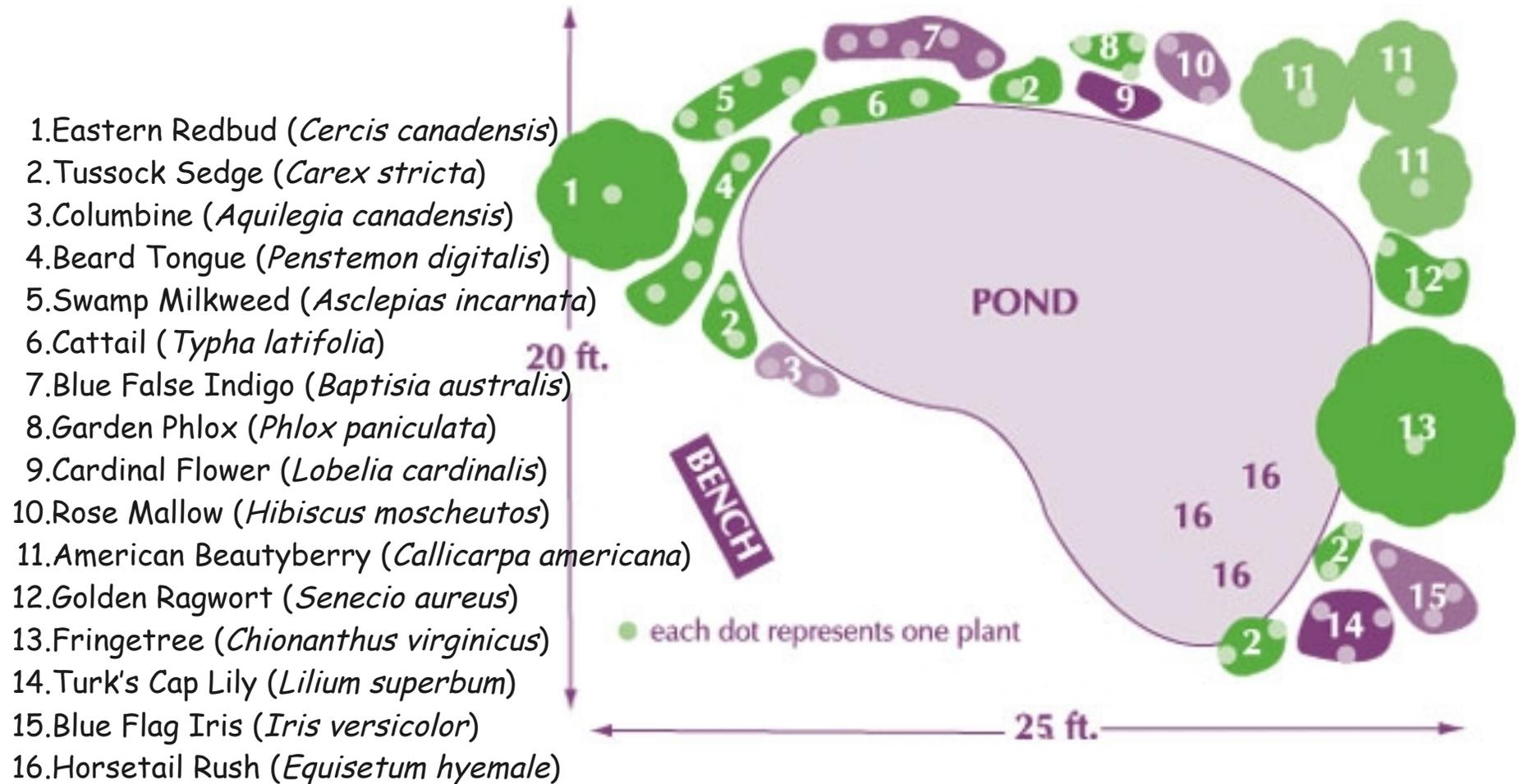
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These natives also flourish in boggy, damp areas or areas with heavy, wet and clay soils where many other species cannot survive. Your frog pond can be made with a pre-formed sheet liner, but a pond with a simple clay bottom will allow amphibians to over-winter.





Did you know?

- Hummingbirds are the smallest birds in the world.
- A hummingbird's brain is 4.2% of its body weight.
- Hummers can see ultraviolet light.
- Hummers do not suck nectar; they use their tongue to 'lap' it up.
- A hummingbird's metabolism is 100 times that of an elephant.
- A baby hummingbird is smaller than a penny.
- Hummers wings can go in a full circle.
- A hummer's favorite color is red.

Hummingbird Haven



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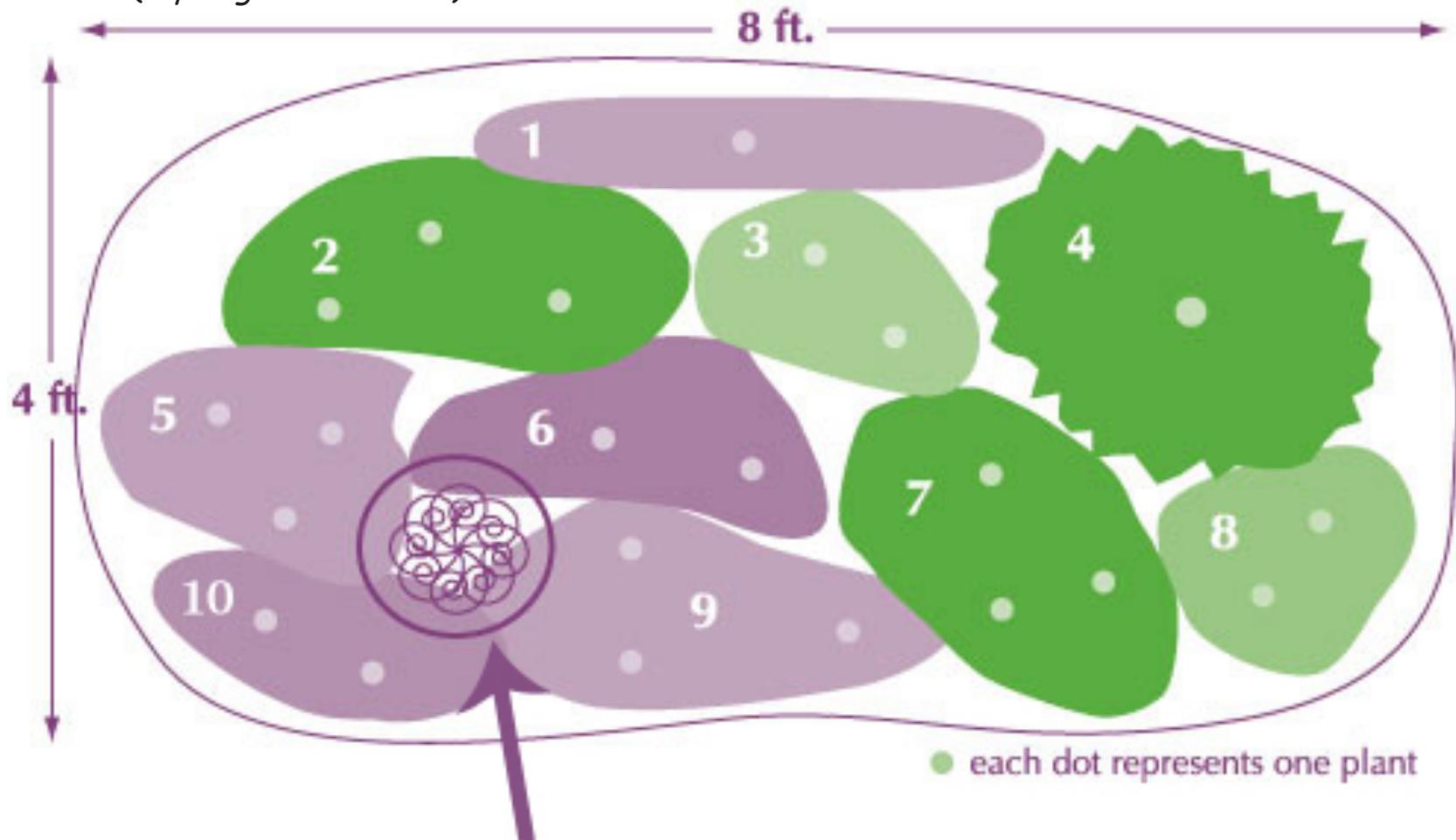
For



Humming birds are one species everyone recognizes. They can prove much entertainment for us with their gregarious personalities. Here are some plants that will be sure to attract plenty of hummers, without having to refill those messy sugar water feeders.

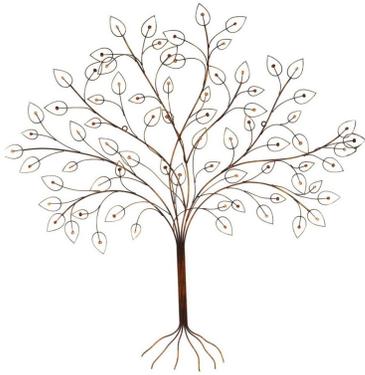
- 1.Honeysuckle - on trellis (*Lonicera siempervirens*)
- 2.Royal Catchfly (*Silene regia*)
- 3.Lyre Leaf Sage (*Salvia lyrata*)
- 4.Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*)
- 5.Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

- 6.Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- 7.Garden Phlox (*Phlox*)
- 8.Beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*)
- 9.Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)
- 10.Rose Verbena (*Glandularia canadensis*)



A fountain mist in the birdbath allows hummers to clean their feathers

Mailbox Habitat



To add purpose and intention to a planting bed try adding structure with a tree, shrub, trellis or even sculpture. Layers can also add visual interest.



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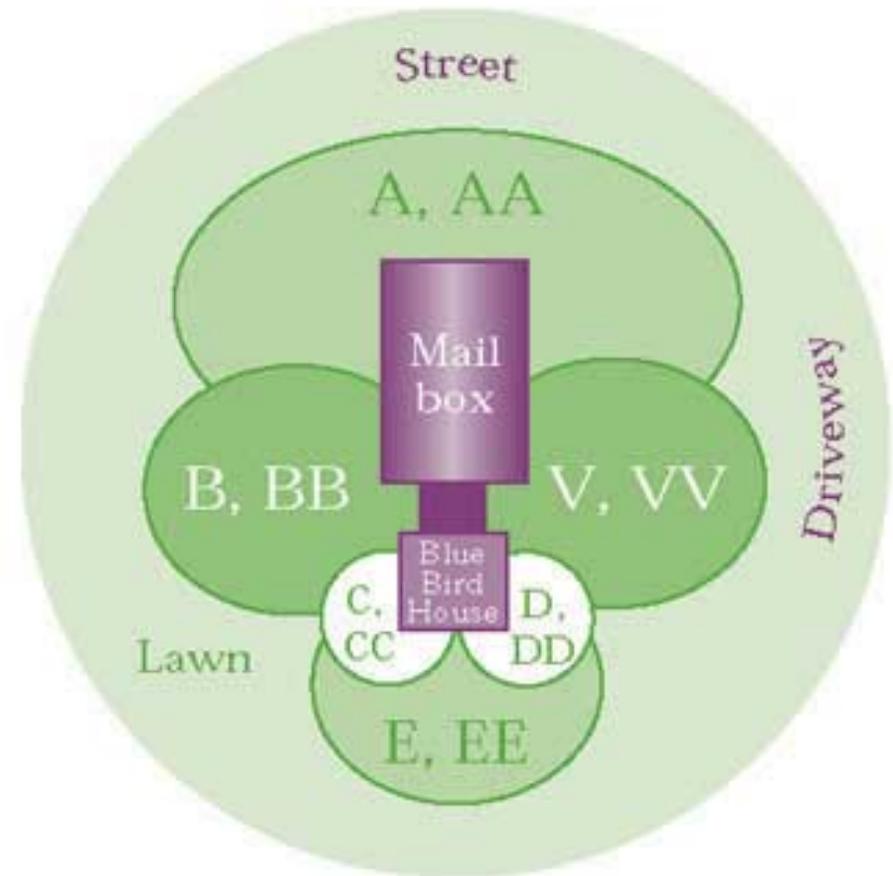
With just a few native plants and a birdhouse or birdbath, your mailbox can become a small wildlife magnet inviting birds and butterflies to dine or take up residence.

Full sun, dry soil:

- A. Mist Flower (*Conoclinium coelestinum*)
- B. Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- C. Royal Catchfly (*Silene regia*)
- D. Prairie Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
- E. Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia*)
- V. Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)

Shade or semi-shade, average to moist soil:

- AA. Golden Ragwort (*Packera aureus*)
- BB. Spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohiensis*)
- CC. Phlox (*Phlox maculata*)
- DD. Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
- EE. Blue Star (*Amsonia tabermontana*)
- VV. Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)





Test your site for drainage before you plant your rain garden. Dig one or two test holes approximately 8 inches wide and 8 inches deep in the proposed area. Fill the hole with water and observe how long it takes the hole to drain. Avoid locating rain gardens in areas where the test holes do not fully drain within a 24-hour period..

Rain Garden



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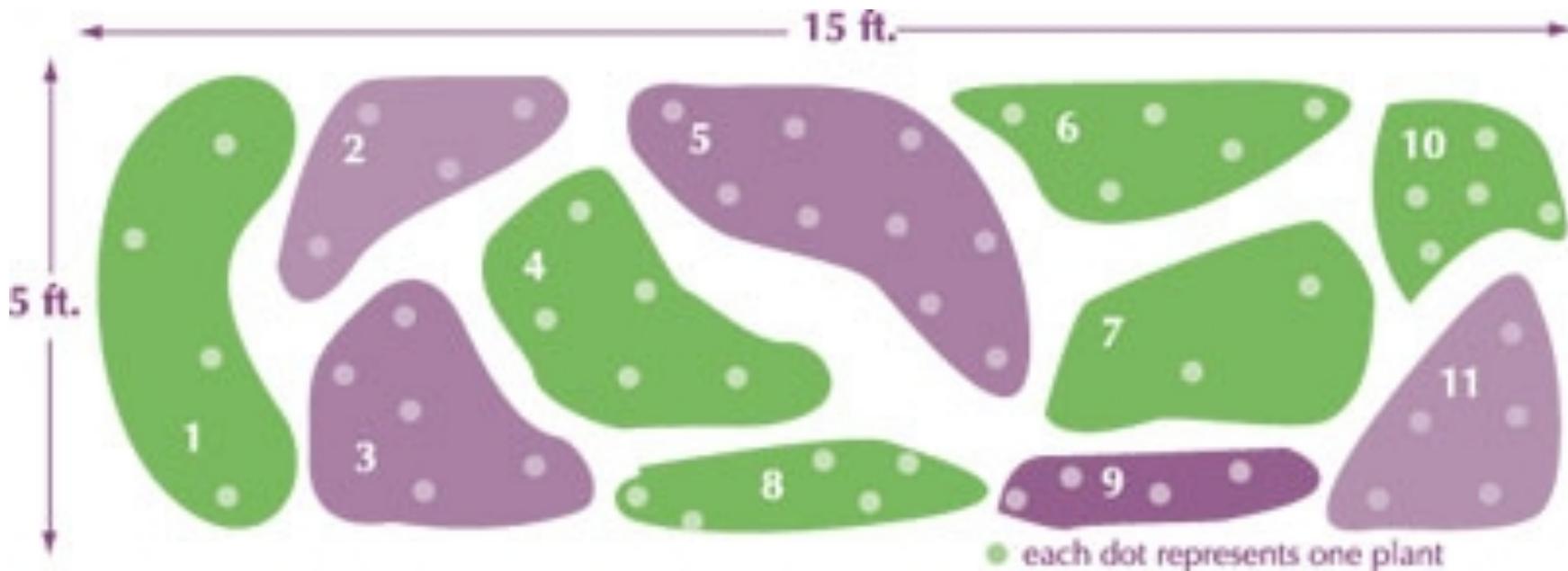
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Plant a shallow depression or swale with native wetland or moist prairie plants that can accept periods of inundation.

Your rain garden can absorb 30 percent more water than a comparable-sized parcel of turf and allow the water to slowly filter into the ground rather than run off into storm drains. A rule-of-thumb is to plan the square footage of your rain garden equal to about 30 percent of the square footage of your roof.

1. Virginia Wild Rye (*Elymus virginicus*)
2. Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
3. Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)
4. Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)
5. Phlox (*Phlox*)
6. Culver's Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)
7. Fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoides*)
8. Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
9. Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)
10. Golden Alexander (*Zizia aptera*)





Shady areas are a great place to plant spring ephemerals (Plants that bloom in the spring then disappear for the rest of the year). Plant companion plants that will bloom later in the year. This will provide benefits for wildlife for a longer period of time.

The Shady Side



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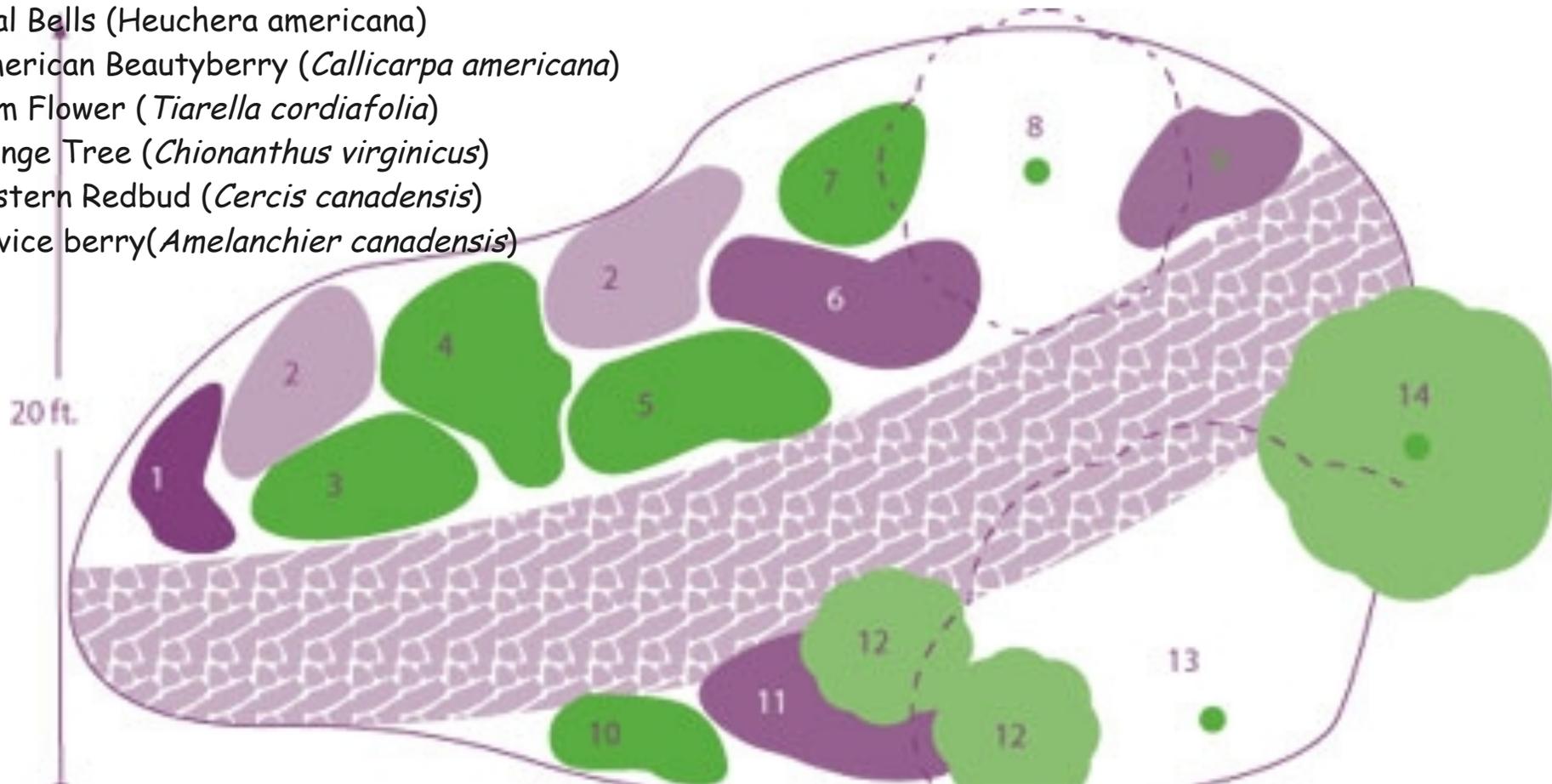
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For



You may not have a true forest on your property, but you can mimic a cool, woodland garden with native shrubs, trees and perennials.

1. Crested Iris (*Iris cristata*)
2. Wild Sweet William (*Phlox divaricata*)
3. Woodland Spiderwort (*Tradescantia ernestiana*)
4. Virginia Bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*)
5. Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*)
6. Celandine Poppy (*Stylophorum diphyllum*)
7. Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*)
8. Oakleaf Hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercerfoila*)
9. Coral Balls (*Heuchera americana*)
10. American Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)
11. Foam Flower (*Tiarella cordiafolia*)
12. Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*)
13. Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)
14. Service berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)



Songbird Station



When planting for birds, think about planting for caterpillars. 96% of native birds rear their young on caterpillars exclusively. For example the Carolina chickadee requires more than 5000 caterpillars to raise her clutch of 3 babies.



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For



Full sun, dry soil

- B. See Shrub list
- C. Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- D. Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)
- E. Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia*)
- F. See Shrub list
- G. See Shrub list
- H. Wild Bergamot (*Monarda*)
- I. Woodland Sunflower (*Helianthus divaricatus*)
- J. Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)
- K. Rose Mallow (*Hibiscus moschutos*)
- L. Blue False Indigo (*Baptisia australis*)
- M. Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)

Shade or semi-shade, average to moist soil

- BB. Golden Ragwort (*Packera aureus*)
- CC. Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*)
- DD. Crested Iris (*Iris cristata*)
- EE. Celandine Poppy (*Stylophorum diphyllum*)
- FF. See Shrub list
- GG. Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
- HH. Jacob's Ladder (*Polemonium reptans*)
- II. Goat's Beard (*Aruncus dioicus*)
- JJ. Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)

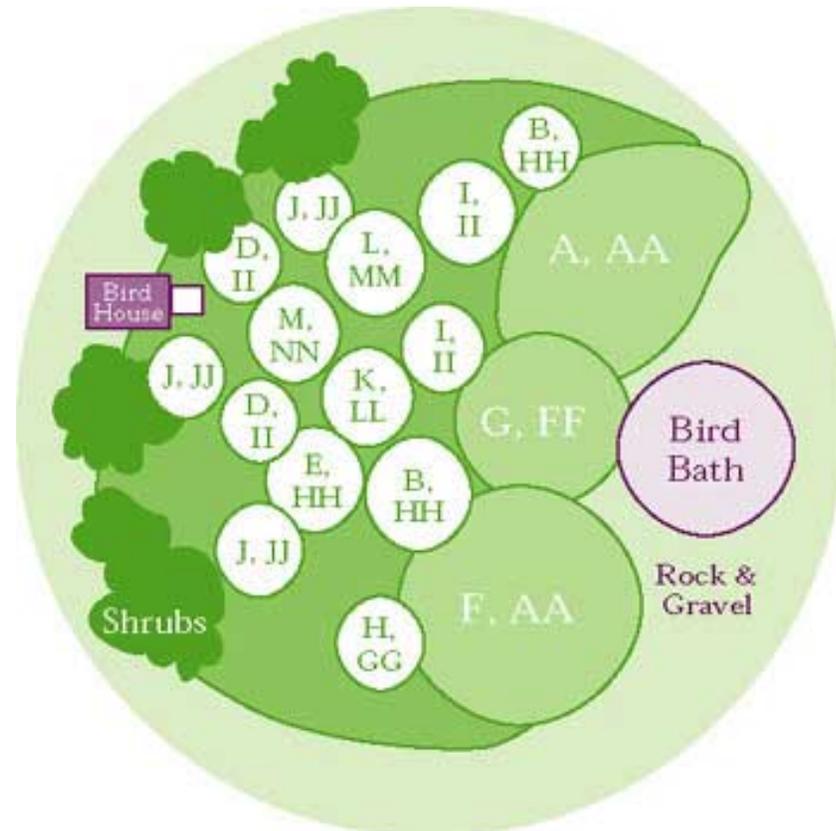
Shrubs

Full Sun Shade:

- Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Native viburnums (*Viburnum* spp.)
- New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*)

Semi-Shade

- Wild hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*)
- Winterberry holly (*Ilex verticillata*)
- Sumacs (*Sumac* spp.)
- Red buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*)
- Strawberry bush (*Euonymus americanus*)





Native plants that are well suited to the site conditions do not require soil modifications or fertilizers and once established can thrive without regular watering. That reduces maintenance costs associated with irrigation, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Always read your plant tags. Just because a plant is native doesn't mean it will grow in any garden.

Pocket Meadow



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For



1. Cupplant (*Silphium perfoliatum*)
2. New York Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*)
3. Bergamont (*Monarda*)
4. Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
5. Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum*)
6. Goldenrod (*Solidago*)
7. Milkweed (*Asclepias*)
8. Asters (*Aster*)
9. Blue mistflower (*Conococlinium coelestinum*)
10. Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
11. Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Even if you don't have a large space to create a meadow, small wildflower gardens, also call 'pocket meadows'; can provide a critical service to wildlife. These plantings offer birds and critters a place to land and refuel before moving on to the next feeding opportunity

