Designing with Native Plants

BARBARA RYAN, CHAIN BRIDGE NATIVE LANDSCAPES LLC NOVA WILD ONES MAY MEETING MAY 21, 2023











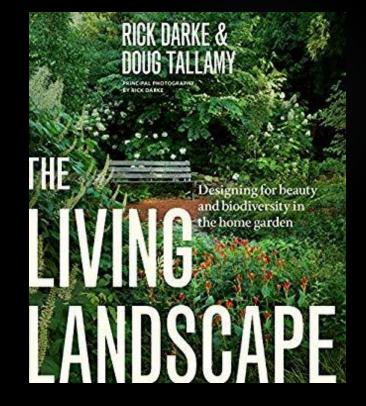
- ► The basics
- Elements of a sustainable landscape
- Getting ready
- Essential design steps



What is a native plant?

"native: a plant or animal that has evolved in a given place over a period of time sufficient to develop complex and essential relationships with the physical environment and other organisms in a given ecological community."

-- Rick Darke & Doug Tallamy, "The Living Landscape"



The basics

What about cultivars?



Virginia Native Plant Society Conserving Wild Flowers and Wild Places

About Membership Chapters Natives Events Conservation Blog Resources Donate

Statement on Cultivars

The Virginia Native Plant Society (VNPS) encourages communities and individuals to incorporate native plants into managed landscapes and, when doing so, to maximize the use of wild-type plants. Such an approach provides the most reliable way to support the flora and fauna with which these plant species have coevolved over millennia, to maintain genetic diversity and to minimize the risks inherent in introducing plants to an ecosystem. This is particularly important in ecological restoration projects, mass plantings in parks and on private grounds and in any landscaping in proximity to natural areas.

VNPS recognizes that wild-type plants may be difficult to find in the marketplace, and that cultivars and hybrids of native plant species can offer distinctive characteristics which increase their effectiveness in landscape design. However, due to documented cases where the introduction of cultivated plants has negatively impacted natural populations, and because the ecological implications of such plants have not yet been adequately evaluated, we recommend avoiding hybrids and using cultivars only in locations distant from natural areas (e.g., urban gardens) and to exercise caution in the selection of plants that vary significantly from the wild type (e.g., in flower structure, flower color, fruit size and leaf color).

VNPS encourages the horticulture industry to provide more wild-type plants and to clearly label cultivars to assist the public in distinguishing between the two.

Adopted March 17, 2021

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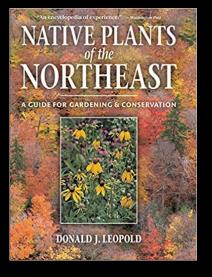
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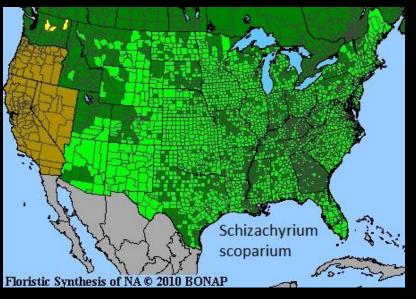
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The basics

Native to where?







Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash little bluestem

1:	SCSC	
	Monocot	
on:	Perennial	
Habit:	Graminoid	
Status:	CAN N HI I L48 N	
Plant Guide (doc) (pdf)		
G	Guide (doc) (pdf)	



http://www.bonap.org





Hosts caterpillars



Oaks are hosts for the Gray Hairstreak

Birch, Willow, and Maple are hosts for the Yellow Tiger Moth



Serviceberry, Tulip Poplar, and Sweetbay Magnolias are hosts for the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail



Spicebush and Sassafras are hosts for the Spicebush Swallowtail

Shelters life















Relies primarily on native plants

"All plants are not created equal, particularly in their ability to support wildlife... unless we restore native plants to our suburban ecosystems, the future of biodiversity in the United States is dim -- Doug Tallemy, "Bringing Nature Home" "If you have a backyard, this book is for you." --RICHARD LOUV, author of Lass Child in the Woods

BRINGING NATURE HOME

How You Can Sustain Wildlife with NATIVE PLANTS

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF Nature's Best Hon

Does not use pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides



Is resilient

Current Climate 2050 2085 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 234567 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 8 9 10 11 12 13 1 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 15 16 17 18 19 20 2 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 24 25 26 27 2 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 7 8 9 10 11 12 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 3 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 7 days 28-36 days 36-70 days Observations Lower Scenario **Higher Scenario**

Figure 9. Number of days at or above 95 °F under current climate conditions (averaged over 30-year period), 2050 and 2085. Future conditions projected under the lower scenario (RCP4.5) and higher scenario (RCP8.5).

Source: ResilientFairfax Climate Projections Report February 2022



Number of days at or above 95F







Define your goals





be true to yourself



Define your design aesthetic

"Planting which serves a purpose has to look good too"

PIET OUDOLF & NOEL KINGSBURY, PLANTING A NEW PERSPECTIVE, TIMBER PRESS, 2015

Naturalistic



Structured and Formal



Identify your opportunities



Reduce lawn







Remove invasives



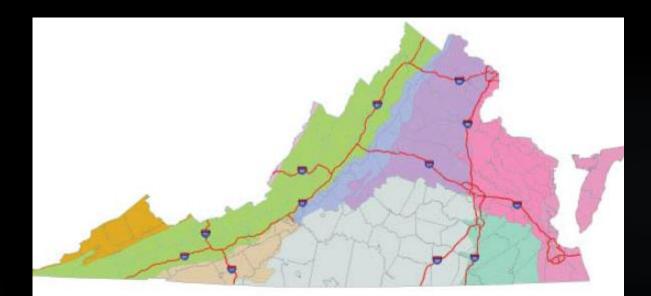
Virginia Invasive Plant Species List

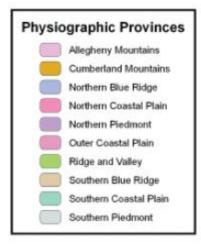


		REGION		
Common Name	Virginia Invasiveness Rank	Mountain	Piedmont	Coastal
Tree-of-heaven	High	•	•	•
Garlic Mustard	High	•	•	•
Alligator-weed	High			•
Porcelain-berry	High		•	•
Japanese Sand Sedge	High			•
Oriental Bittersweet	High	•	•	•
Spotted Knapweed	High	•	•	•
Canada Thistle	High	•	•	•
Cinnamon Vine	High	•	•	•
Autumn Olive	High	•	•	•
Winged Euonymus	High	•	•	
Lesser Celandine	High		•	•
Hydrilla	High	•	•	•
Yellow Flag	High	•	•	•
Chinese Lespedeza	High	•	•	•
Chinese Privet	High		•	•



Know your site: Ecoregion



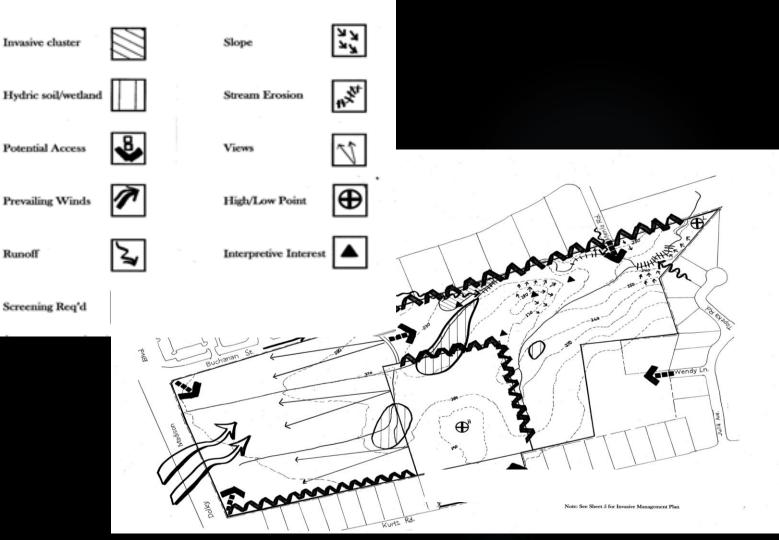


Know your site: conditions

> ✓ Habitat ✓ Sunlight \checkmark Soil type ✓ Topography ✓ Hydrology ✓ Microhabitats

 \checkmark Existing vegetation

LEGEND













Planning: finding inspiration in nature



Planning: identify your natural plant communities "It is readily observed that few species of plants exist in nature alone. Practically every one associates habitually with certain other species. Thus they form set clubs or societies. And these friendly associations, based upon similarity of tastes and complementary habits of growth, should not be broken up. If we as landscape gardeners desire to preserve the whole aspect of nature, with all its forms intact, we will keep all plants in their proper social groupings."

- Frank Waugh, "The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening," p. 51, 1917

The Natural Style in Landscape Gardening

Frank A. Waugh

Forest

Planning: identify your plant communities





Grassland or Prairie

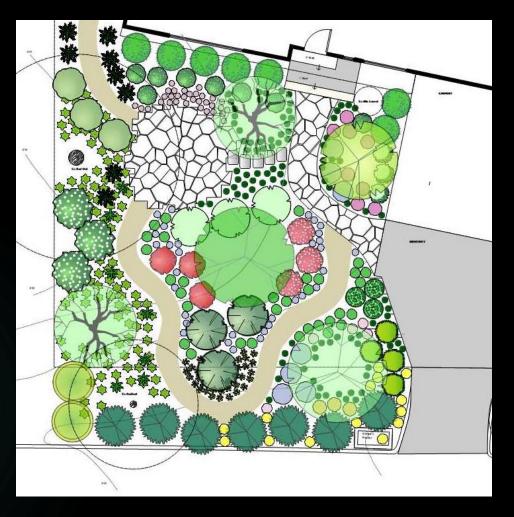




Woodland Edge

Floodplain

Planning: consider structural elements









TREES AND

SHRURS











PERENNIALS

Blue Star Flower





Mountain Mint







Virginia Sweetspire

Fothergilla





GRASSES AND FERMS

Cherokee Sedge



River Oat Golden Groundsel



Christmas Ferr



Black Eyed Susan

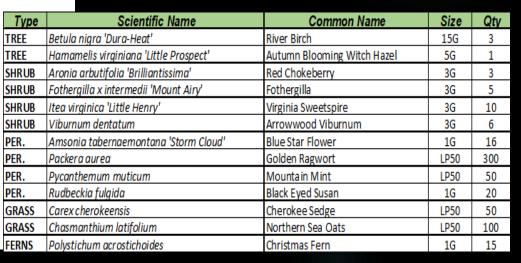




Arrowwood Viburnum



PRELIMINARY PLANT LIST









Carex spp. Carex Sedges (various)



Phlox subulata Moss Phlox



Polystichum acrostichoides/ Christmas Fern



Tiarella cordifolia Foamflower



Groundlayer candidates

> Aster ericoides Heath Aster



Packera aurea Golden Groundsel



Geranium maculatum Wild Geranium



Anemone canadensis Windflower



Seasonal

candidates

layer

Asclepias tuberosa Butterfly Weed



Aster novae anglais New York Aster



Solidago rugosa Goldenrod

Rudbeckia fulgida

Orange Coneflower



Aquilegia canadensis Columbine



Monarda fistulosa Wild Bergamot



Chelone glabra Turtlehead



Eurybia divaricatus White Wood Aster



Structural layer candidates



Panicum virgatum Switchgrass



Itea virginica Virginia Sweetspire



Asclepias incarnata Swamp Milkweed



Viburnum nudum Smooth Witherod



Liatris spicata Gayflower



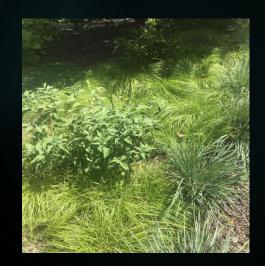
Clethra alnifolia Summersweet



Agastache foeniculum Anise Hyssop



Plant densely





Know how your plants behave





Conoclinium coelestinum/ Blue Mist Flower



Rudbeckia fulgida Black Eyed Susan

Anemone canadensis Canada Anemone



Chasmanthium latifolium Northern River Oats

CLUMPERS



Coreopsis verticillata Threadleaf Tickseed



Sisyrinchium augustifolium Blue Eyed Grass



Heuchera villosa Alumroot



Schizachyrium scoparium Little Blue Stem

Plan for successive blooms

Natives for Spring



Zizia aurea/Golden Alenander & Geranium maculatum/Wild Geranium

Natives for Summer



Asclepias tuberosa/Butterfly Weed Monarda fistulosa/Wild Bergamot Echinacea purpurea/Coneflower

Natives for Fall



Rudbeckia fulgida/Black Eyed Susan & Aster novae Anglaise/New England Aster & Solidago rugose/Rough Goldenrod

Mix grasses and forbs









Coreopsis verticillata/Threadleaf Tickseed & Lysimachia lanceolata/Lanceleaf Loosestrife Agastache foeniculum/Anise Hyssop & Rudbeckia fulgida/Orange Coneflower



Clethra alnifolia/Summersweet & Hydrangea quercifolia/Oakleaf Hydrangea & Callicarpa americana/Beautyberry



Mix textures and colors

Stagger heights, block, and repeat

Stagger Heights







Repeat





Cues to care







Edit regularly

And lastly, natives that offer more

Native medicinals and edibles



Agastache foeniculum Anise Hyssop



Galium aparine Cleavers



Rosa virginiana Virginia Rose



Echinacea purpurea Coneflower



Hamamelis virginiana Witch Hazel

Sambucus Canadensis

Elderberry

Callicarpa americana American Beautyberry



Monarda fistulosa Wild Bergamot



Scutellaria lateriflora Blue Scullcap



Eutrochium dubium Joe Pye Weed



Monarda punctata Spotted Bee Balm



Goldenrod





Viola sororia

Solidago spp.



Thank You! Questions?

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