The Native Landscape HANDbook

Native Landscape

Loosen up. Wander through your garden. Or sit in a favorite spot and look around. Have a reflexive moment to see what is truly alive and free in your home habitat. Is everything in order as planned? Or do you see any beautiful accidents in you blend of plants? In the midst of everything, are there any self-perpetuating communities freely sustaining themselves without and effort on your part — no watering, fertilizing or spraying? Beyond aesthetics, do these communities nurture other living things in the garden — humming birds, butterflies, finches … bees, praying mantis, toads? Does your garden contain "native" plants: types of plants that have been in Ohio for hundreds of years that sustain the lives of other native creatures of Ohio. If your answer to these questions is yes, then the landscape surrounding you possesses something essential to real biodiversity and sustainability.

Gardening is one of America's favorite and fastest growing pastimes. Recently, the movement away from traditional, formal landscaping toward natural landscaping has become both popular and important in Ohio and across the nation. The dynamic nature of natural gardens is a sensible remedy to the increasing density and diminishing biological diversity of many urban sprawl turf grass landscapes.

Native landscapes embrace change and encourage spontaneity, while they hold fast to the underlying values that make native landscapes reliably practical and truly sustainable. Native landscaping is not a new idea; the first book about native landscaping, entitled *The Wild Garden* by William Robinson, was published in 1870.[1] But due to native habitats being increasingly diminished, natural gardening is more important than ever before. The good news is that wild gardening techniques can be adapted anywhere in the world and in landscapes of any size. Wild gardening is suited to all kinds of habitats, including woodlands, prairies, meadows and urban centers.

There is an important practical distinction between an intentional native landscape concept and the old idea of unkempt rough country. The concept of natural gardening is an authentically naturalistic and truly low-maintenance approach based on immense, collective experiences of gardeners, botanists, and ecologists — persons who are direct observers of diverse habitats. Natural ecosystems are an expression of *wildness* that

[1]Robinson, William, *The Wild Garden,* 1870, has been published in new editions over the years and more recently updated by Rick Dark. *Wild Gardening* evolved as an antidote to the damage done to England's landscape by their Industrial Revolution, and the gardening methods advocated by Robinson still are valid.

refers to the freedom of living things to exist and evolve without our complete control. Native landscaping is a first step towards responsibly integrating our human community with the self-sufficiency of the life of our natural gardens in an enlightened and balanced environmental model.

The fact is that nature needs our help. Our society has used up a lot of the land for agriculture, for roads, homes, workplaces and recreational areas. Once upon a time, nature surrounded our communities but now our communities surrounded nature. We have isolated our natural areas from one another; making it very hard for animals and plants to effectively use the natural areas that are left. By adding native plants that are useful to our native insects and animals to our backyards we can give back some room to the web of life. Think about it this way: butterflies that may shelter in the nearby park woodland need flowering plants to eat, if there are yards with these plants nearby then after feeding the butterflies can return to the park and lay their eggs on the leaves so their caterpillars can eat. If there are woodlands surrounded by mowed yards, then these butterflies must fly very far to find food, and may not return to lay eggs and over time will no longer live in this area. This Native landscape movement will help these creatures survive amongst us.

There is one more important part of our world that needs help. Many of our children are growing up in a world without easy access to outdoor places filled with butterflies, bugs and plant life in which they can play and form long lasting emotional bonds to the earth. Just think back to your favorite memories of childhood play, digging holes 'to china", catching fireflies, exploring little creeks, building forts or just mucking-about. Children today are often playing with media inside or outside in organized play like soccer. Children with outdoor natural places to play are often less stressed, less overweight and on their way to active enriched lives. Creating a native landscape can be the perfect start to introducing your child to the benefits of enjoying the outdoors. For ideas visit the Wegerzyn Garden MetroPark's Children's Garden and review, "A Parents' Guide to Nature Play" at http://www.greenheartsinc.org/

The purpose of this HANDbook is to guide the people within the Montgomery County metropolitan precincts who have decided to practice native landscaping, to express their gardening creativity, or to exercise their philosophic or spiritual beliefs through landscapes. The Five Rivers MetroParks advocate using native landscapes, while, at the same time, it is adamant that you simply do not "abandon" your yard making it a sign of a poorly maintained home and causing your neighbors to worry.

There are some caveats to creating a native landscape on your property. If you live in a neighborhood that has covenants, conditions, or restrictions (CCRs), it is your

responsibility to become familiar with those. A municipality will not consider your yard as a native landscape if you are in violation of your neighborhood's established rules.

To Stop Mowing a Yard Does Not Mean Naturalizing

To a few people who might think they are naturalizing their yard, there is a *conceptual line* between un-mowed yards and naturalized yards that is hardly distinguishable. In other words, they believe that not mowing or otherwise maintaining their yard equates to letting it go natural. However, most Municipalities within Montgomery County see that line between the two as clearly defined, and will not allow a yard to be simply unkempt. For example: Most Municipal codes state something to this effect:

> It is unlawful for the owner of any lot or tract of ground within the city to allow it to become overgrown with weeds, grass, or noxious plants beyond the height of eight inches or to such extent that the growth is detrimental to the public health and constitutes a nuisance.

If your landscape goes beyond the example ordinance stated above, the respective Municipality's inspectors will likely give you a Notice of Violation (NOV) or request legal action be taken against you if you fail to mow your grass or allow noxious plants to grow.

This being said, after establishing their native landscape, most homeowners will mow less. We suggest that you do maintain turf grass next to your driveways and sidewalks and establish your wildlife habitats in spaces with curved borders to give them more of a natural look. Maintaining a "mowed" edge to your native landscape or wildlife garden will also make it look more like any garden and it will be easily accepted by your neighbors.

We also recognize that you can plant tall shade trees and overtime change your sunny (prairie) natural landscape into a shady (woodland) habitat. You will only need to help this process by introducing more shade loving plants as the tree grows. Mature native trees often provide the most habitat shelter and food for wildlife and make a great addition into your home area. Always be sure to think through how large the tree will grow and not plant it under power lines or other objects which will be harmed as the tree becomes mature.

How to create your urban native landscape Background

Creating Backyard Wildlife Habitats is about gardening and landscaping with native plants that have been present in your local and regional ecosystems since before

European settlement. It is a landscape that follows nature's design, and it includes people. Your native landscape design should also offer your family the services they wish from their garden: viewing areas, patio space, easy maintenance, sense of pride and beauty.

Getting started in designing your garden depends on where you live. If you live in the city and the size of the lot is small, chances are that you are surrounded with plants that are struggling to exist. Maybe you live in a suburb, and a remnant remains in your yard of deciduous forest, grassland, or wetland. And if you live further out into the country, you may even be intimately familiar with more natural landscapes once typical in Ohio. Often a visit to a well know natural habitat in our Five Rivers MetroParks or a Ohio State Park or Preserve can be inspiring for native landscapes you might want to bring into your home. **Look for list of Native plants in Appendix 1.**

When planning your native landscape, you will want to think about a collection of plants working together to provide food and shelter. A plant community is a group of plants that inhabit a particular ecosystem or similar set of environmental conditions. By *recreating* nature in our urban and suburban settings, we can let nature take its natural succession. Different areas of each community may appear slightly diverse from others of the same type. Thus, each small region within a particular community, such as a tallgrass prairie, can be unique in the way the grasses and forbs are arranged, how tall they grow, and when each flowers. The low to the ground forbs flower first, followed by the intermediate size forbs and the taller forbs and tallgrasses are the last to flower. With this type of plant arrangement, flowering will occur sequentially in the spring, summer and fall.

Eastern deciduous forests also exhibit stratified structures, and, like the tallgrass plant communities, the first plants to appear in the spring are the ephemeral wild flowers, followed by the shrubs and vines, then the understory trees, and the last to become green are the canopy trees.

Stratification allows various plant growth forms to coexist within a given habitat. It is one pattern by which distinct kinds of plants can share the same space and resources. It is also nature's way of achieving biodiversity while fending off the invasion of alien species by packing the ecosystem with vegetation, and other community-related-creatures. Consequently, even though different regions of a biome[2] share the same basic plant species and general appearance, they can be uniquely different in the way they are arranged. Therefore, if you are having difficulty in designing a wildlife backyard habitat, nature will provide you with an abundance of great ideas for emulating. A stratified habitat has the following essentials:

[2] A biome is a major ecological community—desert, grassland, forest…

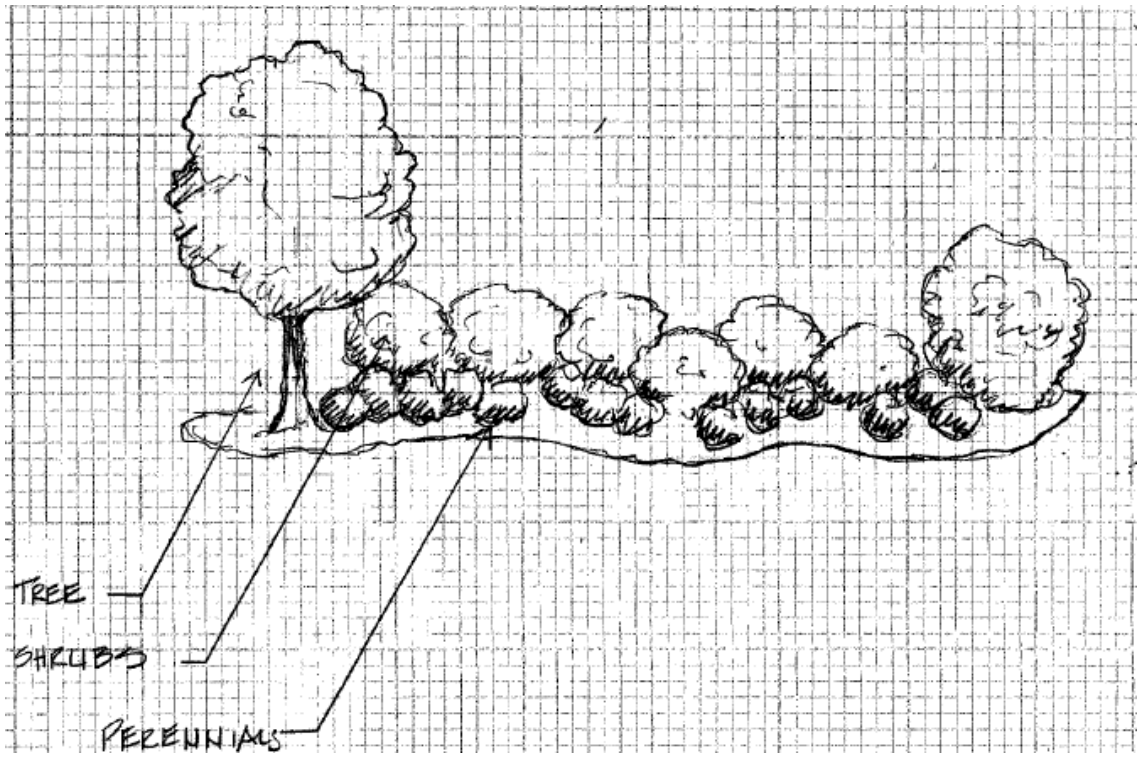
- **Ground-Cover Layer**: creatures like to forage for insects on this lower level and a thicket of plants provides protection while they are searching for food.
- **Shrub Layer**: in these middle-ground, birds tend to mingle and socialize throughout the foliage, which provides shelter from predators.
- **Canopy Layer**: this upper level is where birds build their nests in trees or large shrubs.

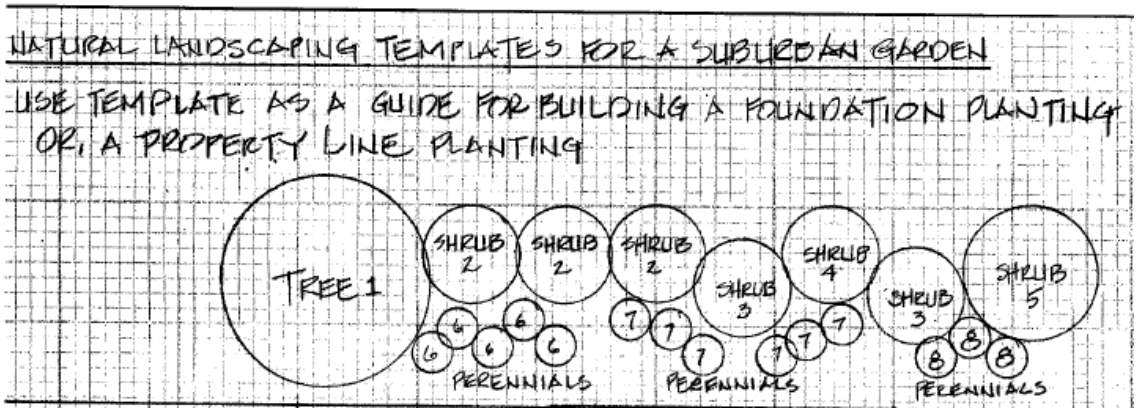
The many structural elements of natural landscapes are not only beneficial to wildlife, it happens to be pleasing to the human eye. Mimicking healthy natural ecosystems provides not only the greatest range of sheltering, feeding, and nesting sites for birds and other creatures, but it also is soothing for humans.

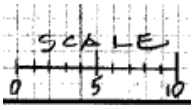
Looking at your backyard location and thinking about if it is sunny or shady, wet or dry and what kind of soil it possesses will make it easier for you to choose the kinds of plants that will fit well into the habitat conditions that you find in your yard. Think of it as putting a round peg into a round hole. You may find it very useful to look thriving examples of the habitat you are trying to create on a smaller scale. Five Rivers MetroParks has habitats, which are representative of many eco-regions in the state. For example, you can view prairies at nearby Possum Creek and see a unique wetland at Woodman Fen. And you can see a mature Eastern Deciduous Forest at the Germantown MetroPark.

Here, for example, is a sample native landscape plan for your consideration.

Sample layout provided with assistance from Dick Amann with Siebenthaler Company and the Five Rivers MetroParks and City of Miamisburg Native Landscape Iniative Team as a Native Landscaping Template. See possible plants that can be used in each circle depending on if your area is shady, sunny, or wet.







Sunny Site

1. Tree - *Liriodendron tulipifera* tulip tree or *Liquidambar styraciflua* Sweetgum ‘Moraine’ (seedless)
2. Shrub – *Crataegus crusgalli* var. *inermis* thornless cockspur hawthorn or other hawthorn cultivar

3. Shrub - *Viburnum lentago* – Nannyberry
4. Shrub - *Malus coronaria* Sweet Crabapple or *Malus ioensis* Iowa Crabapple
5. Shrub - *Rhus typhina* staghorn sumac
6. Daylily hemerocallis
7. Coneflower Echinacea Native
8. Aster purple dome "New England"

Shady

1. Tree - *Fagus grandifolia* American beech or *Acer saccharum* sugar maple or *Magnolia acuminata* cucumber tree (Very Tall Trees only use if space allows.)
2. Shrub - *Cornus florida,* Dogwood
3. Shrub - *Viburnum prunifolium* – blackhaw Viburnum
4. Shrub - *Lindera benzoin,* Spicewood
5. Shrub - *Ostrya virginiana* Eastern hornbeam
6. Jack-in-the-Pulpit
7. Virginia Bluebells
8. Wild Columbine;

Wet

1. Tree - *Quercus bicolor* swamp white oak or *Sassafras albidium* sassafras
2. Shrub - *Amelanchier canadensis,* Serviceberry
3. Shrub - *Hamamelis virginiana* – Witch Hazel
4. Shrub - *Ilex deciduas* or *Ilex verticillata* winterberry
5. Shrub - *Clethra alnifolia* Summersweet Clethra
6. Jack in the Pulpit Native
7. Bellflower Native
8. Goats Beard Native

Dry

1. Tree - *Tilia americana* American linden or *Diospyros virginiana* common persimmon
2. Shrub - *Cercis canadensis* Eastern Redbud
3. Shrub - *Viburnum dentatum* arrowwood viburnum
4. Shrub - *Magnolia virginiana* sweet bay magnolia
5. Shrub - *Myrica pensylvanica* Northern Bayberry
6. Sedum sedum autumn joy
7. Black eyed susan rubeckia
8. Salvia salvia maxfrei

Consider these additional comments: For dry sites, consider tree alternatives if you have the space (look UP at the tree planting site, some of these grow 60 feet or higher); like

Northern Red Oak, White Oak, Sugar Maple, Shagbark Hickory, Pignut Hickory, Yellow (Tulip) Poplar .
For moderate moisture, consider tree alternatives; such as, Sassafras, Black Walnut, Chinquapin Oak, American Beech, and Red Maple. For wet areas, think about Bald cypress, Pin Oak, Burr Oak, Shellbark Hickory, Bitternut Hickory, Sweetgum, Sycamore, and River Birch.

Some trees are very good for wildlife because of the seeds they produce, but some folks find them to be too messy. Highly recommended native shrubs include pawpaw, hazelnut, American cranberry bush, spicebush, and silky dogwood. It is the large at maturity trees that will do the most work and offer the best benefits to the community and to wildlife. Oak or wild black cherry trees host the most butterfly and moth species which in turn feed our native birds.

Most areas need more canopy trees and then have the understory trees and ground layer plants. This gives wildlife an avenue to go to for food and shelter and also to escape danger. Look around your immediate neighborhood and try to select different native trees for your yard than you see to add the maximum native tree diversity to your area for wildlife. Avoid planting Ash Trees due to the infestation of Emerald Ash Borer which is killing these native trees.

Also be wary of planting non-native plants that may take over your yard and even escape to take over local parklands. These easily spreading plants are invasive and they can displace native plants on which local animals upon for food and shelter. Non-native plants often cannot be used by our local animals as the right kind of food to keep them healthy. Local examples of invasive non-native plants are bush honeysuckle, burning bush and barberry. These plants are collectively called IND plants, meaning *Invasive, Noxious, or Detrimental* plants. Your landscaping project will not be considered naturalized if any of these plants are found. **Look for list of IND plants in Appendix 2.**

We wish you well on your efforts to make our communities healthier for wildlife and our children. **You are not alone in your efforts.** To connect with others with a similar mission including sources of plants to buy and educational information, we recommend you contact:

- The Wild Ones at http://www.wildones.org/connect/chapters/ohio-chapters/
- The National Wildlife Federation at http://www.nwf.org/How-to-Help/Garden-for-Wildlife.aspx
- Marianist Environmental Education Center (MEEC) at http://meec.udayton.edu/

APPENDIX 1
Native plants to consider

Several lists of allowable native plants are found below for you to choose plants for your naturalized landscape. These lists are organized under various headings

- Short Sample List of Native Plants by Habitat
- List of Native Trees
- List of Native Ground Covers
- List of Native Vines
- List of Native Flowering Perennials
- List of Native Plants Suitable For Erosion Control
- List of Native Ferns
- List of Native Plants Suitable For Wet Areas
- List of Native Plants Suitable For Wet Areas
- List of Native Grasses

You can also research on the web and the following site is provided to get you started.

http://cincinnatibirds.com/wildones/readinglist.htm

Short Sample List of Native Plants by Habitat

Forest/Shady Areas

Large Trees

Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Betula nigra	River Birch
Quercus alba	White Oak
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak
American linden	Basswood

Medium and Small Trees

Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye
Cercis Canadensis	Eastern Redbud
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn

Conifers

Juniperus communis	Common Juniper
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar

Pinus strobes White Pine

Shrubs
Hamamelis virginiana Common Witchhazel
Prunus virginiana Common Chokecherry (well-drained sites)
Rhus glabra Smooth Sumac
Cornus racemosa Grey Dogwood
Lindera benzoin Spicebush
Rhus aromatic Fragrant Sumac (tolerates dry, infertile soils)

Low Growing Plants
Fragaria vesca Wood Strawberry
Iris cristata Crested Dwarf Iris

Medium Height Plants
Aquilegia Canadensis Wild Columbine
Arisaema atrorubens Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Mertensia virginica Virginia Bluebells
Polemonium reptans Creeping Jacob's Ladder

Tall Plants
Heliopsis helianthoides Ox-Eye Sunflower

Very Tall Plants
Aster novae-angliae New England Aster

Ferns
Adiantum pedatum Maidenhair Fern
Athyrium filix-femina Lady Fern
Matteuccia pensylvanica Ostrich Fern
Polystichum acrostichoides Christmas Fern

Prairies/ Sunny/ Dry

Low Growing Plants
Opuntia humifusa Prickly Pear
Medium Height Plants
Asclepias tuberose Butterfly Weed
Rudbeckia hirta Black-eyed Susan
Tall Plants
Aster laevis Smooth Aster
Baptisia australis Blue False Indigo
Echinacea purpurea Purple Coneflower
Oenothera biennis Evening Primrose
Grasses and Sedges
Andropogon gerardii Big Bluestem
Carex muskingumensis Palm Sedge

Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass
Schizachyrium scoparius	Little Bluestem
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass

Wet Field and Prairie

Spartina pectinata	Prairie Cord-Grass
Viola cucullata	Marsh Blue Violet
Eupatorium maculatum	Spotted Joe Pye Weed
Filipendula rubra	Queen-of-the-Prairie
Monarda didyma	Bee Balm
Physostegia virginiana	Obedient Plant

Wetland

Shrubs

Physocarpus opulifolius	Ninebark
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry

Tall/ Medium Plants

Asclepias incarnate	Swamp Milkweed
Iris versicolor	Blue Flag
Potentilla fruticosa	Shrubby Cinquefoil
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Common Boneset
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower
Osmunda cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern

List of Native Trees

Large Trees 60’ and Over Tall

Black Maple	*Acer nigrum*
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*
Yellow Buckeye	*Aesculus octandra*
River Birch	*Betula nigra*
Bitternut Hickory	*Carya cordiformis*
Shellbark Hickory	*Carya laciniosa*
Shagbark Hickory	*Carya ovata*
Mocker nut Hickory	*Carya tomentosa*
Northern Catalpa	*Catalpa speciosa*
Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*
American Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*
Kentucky Coffeetree	*Gymnocladus dioica*
Black Walnut	*Juglans nigra*
Tulip Tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Sweetgum Seedless	*Liquidambar styraciflua* ‘Moraine’

Cucumber Tree	*Magnolia acuminata*
Black Gum or Tupelo	*Nyssa sylvatica*
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*
White Oak	*Quercus alba*
Swamp White Oak	*Quercus bicolor*
Scarlet Oak	*Quercus coccinea*
Shingle Oak	*Quercus imbricaria*
Bur Oak	*Quercus macrocarpa*
Chinkapin oak	*Quercus muehlenbergii*
pin oak	*Quercus palustris*
Chestnut Oak	*Quercus prinus*
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
Shumard Oak	*Quercus shumardii*
Black Oak	*Quercus velutina*
bald cypress	*Taxodium distichum*
Basswood or American Linden	*Tilia americana*
Canadian or Eastern Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*

Medium Trees 30’ To 60’ Tall

Ohio Buckeye	*Aesculus glabra*
Downy Serviceberry	*Amelanchier arborea*
Pignut Hickory	*Carya glabra*
Persimmon	*Diospyros virginiana*
American Holly	*Ilex opaca*
Hop Hornbeam or Ironwood	*Ostrya virginiana*
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*
Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis*

Small Trees less than 30’ tall

Red Buckeye	*Aesculus pavia*
Shadblow Serviceberry	*Amelanchier canadensis*
Pawpaw	*Asimina triloba*
American Hornbeam or Ironwood	*Carpinus carolinia*
Dwarf Hackberry	*Celtis tenuifolia*
Eastern Redbud	*Cercis canadensis*
Pagoda Dogwood	*Cornus alternifolia*
Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
thornless cockspur hawthorn	*Crataegus crusgalli* var. *inermis*
Washington Hawthorn	*Crataegus phaenopyrum*
Green Hawthorn	*Crataegus viridis*
Silverbell	*Halesia carolina*
Wild Plum	*Prunus americana*

Conifers

Common Juniper	*Juniperus communis*
Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Virginia Pine	*Pinus virginiana*

Shrubs Native Shrubs and Biohedges from 4’ To 20’

Red Chokeberry	*Aronia arbutifolia*
Black Chokeberry	*Aronia melanocarpa*
New Jersey Tea	*Ceanothus americanus*
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Summersweet Clethra	*Clethra alnifolia*
Gray Dogwood	*Cornus racemosa*
American Hazelnut	*Corylus americana*
Wahoo	*Euonymus atropurpureus*
Silverbell shrub	*Halesia tetraptera*
Spring Witch Hazel	*Hamamelis vernalis*
Eastern Witch Hazel	*Hamamelis virginiana*
Wild Hydrangea	*Hydrangia arborescens*
Winterberry Holly	*Ilex verticillata*
Virginia Sweetspire	*Itea virginica*
Spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*
Sweet Crabapple	*Malus coronaria*
Iowa Crabapple	*Malus ioensis*
sweet bay magnolia	*Magnolia virginiana*
Northern Bayberry	*Myrica pensylvanica*
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Shrubby Cinquefoil	*Dasiphora floribunda (formerly Potentilla fruticosa)*
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Sand Cherry	*Prunus pumila*
Common Chokecherry (well-drained sites)	*Prunus virginiana*
Fragrant Sumac	*Rhus aromatica*
Winged Sumac	*Rhus copallina*
Shinning Sumac	*Rhus glabra*
Staghorn Sumac	*Rhus typhina*
Virginia Rose	*Rosa virginiana*
Pussy Willow	*Salix discolor*
Bladdernut	*Stapphylea trifolia*
Coralberry or Indian Currant	*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*
Highbush Blueberry	*Vaccinium corymbosum*
Mapleleaf Viburnum	*Viburnum acerifolium*
Arrowood	*Viburnum dentatum*

Nannyberry	*Viburnum lentago*
Black Haw	*Viburnum prunifolium*
American Highbush Cranberry	*Viburnum trilobum*
Prickly Ash	Zanthoxylum americanum

oak leaf hydrangea and silky dogwood

List of Native Ground Covers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Canada Anemone	*Anemone canadensis*
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*
Palm Sedge	*Carex muskingumensis*
Common Oak Sedge	*Carex pensylvanica*
Green and Gold	*Chrysogonum virginianum*
Running Strawberry Bush	*Euonymus obovatus*
Wild Strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana*
Dwarf Crested Iris	*Iris cristata*
Creeping Phlox	*Phlox subulata*
Partridge Berry	*Mitchella repens*
Wild Stonecrop	*Sedum ternatum*
Foam Flower	*Tiarella cordifolia*

List of Native Vines

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wooly Douchman's Pipe	*Aristolochia tomentosa*
Crossvine	*Bignonia capreolata*
Trumpet Creeper	*Campsis radicans*
American Bittersweet	*Celastrus scandens*
Virgin's Bower (native clematis)	*Clematis virginiana*
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

List of Native Flowering Perennials

Common Name	Scientific Name
Columbine	*Aquilegia canadensis*
Swamp or Marsh Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*
Common Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*

Butterflyweed	*Asclepias tuberosa*
Smooth Aster	*Aster laevis*
Short's Aster	*Aster shortii*
False Blue Indigo	*Baptisia australis*
Tall Coreopsis	*Coreopsis tripteris*
Larkspur	*Delphinium tricorne*
Purple Coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Spotted-Joe-Pye-Weed	*Eupatorium maculatum*
Wild Geranium	*Geranium maculatum*
Autumn Sneezeweed	*Helenium autumnale*
Stiff or Prairie Sunflower	*Helianthus pauciflorus*
False Sunflower	*Heliopsis helianthoides*
Violet Lespedeza	*Lespedeza violacea*
Prairie Blazing Star	*Liatris pycnostachya*
Dense Blazing Star	*Liatrus spicata*
Cardinal Flower	*Lobelia cardinalis*
Great Blue Lobelia	*Lobelia siphilitica*
Virginia Bluebells	*Mertensia virginica*
Bergamot or Bee-balm	*Monarda fistulosa*
Purple Prairie Clover	*Petalostemum purpureum*
Blue Phlox	*Phlox divaricata*
Summer Phlox	*Phlox paniculata*
Obedient Plant	*Physostegia virginiana*
Yellow Coneflower	*Ratibida pinnata*
Black-Eyed-Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Green-Headed Coneflower	*Rudbeckia laciniata*
Sweet Coneflower	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*
Stiff Goldenrod	*Solidago rigida*
Blue-stemed Goldenrod	*Solidago caesia*
Grey Goldenrod	*Solidago nemoralis*
Royal Catchfly	*Silene regia*
Fire Pink	*Silene virginica*
Celandine Poppy	*Stylophorum diphyllum*
Culver's Root	*Veronicastrum virginicum*
Violet	*Viola sororia*

List of Native Plants Suitable For Erosion Control

Common Name	Scientific Name
Canada Anemone	*Anemone canadensis*
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*
Canada Milkvetch	*Astragalus canadensis*
Sideoats Grama	*Bouteloua curtipendula*
Roundheaded bushclover	*Lespedeza capitata*

Switch Grass	*Panicum virgatum*
Little Bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*
Coralberry	*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*
Goat's Rue	*Tephrosia virginiana*
Purple Vetch	*Vinca americana*

List of Native Ferns

Common Name	Scientific Name
Maidenhair Fern	*Adiantum pedatum*
Lady Fern	*Athyrium filix-femina*
Giant Wood Fern or Goldie's Fern	*Dryopteris goldiana*
Evergreen Shield Fern	*Dryopteris marginalis*
Ostrich Fern	*Matteuccia struthiopteris*
Cinnamon Fern	*Osmunda cinnamomea*
Christmas Fern	*Polystichum acrostichoides*

List of Native Plants Suitable For Wet Areas

Common Name	Scientific Name
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*
River Birch	*Betula nigra*
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
White Turtlehead	*Chelone glabra*
Sweet Joe-Pye Weed	*Eupatorium purpureum*
Queen-of-the-Prairie	*Filipendula rubra*
Blue Flag Iris	*Iris versicolor shrevei*
Cardinal Flower	*Lobelia cardinalis*
Great Blue Lobelia	*Lobelia siphilitica*
Monkey Flower	*Mimulus ringens*
Wild Bergamot	*Monarda fistulosa*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*

List of Native Grasses

Common Name	Scientific Name

Big Bluestem	*Andropogon gerardii*
Side-Oats Gramma	*Bouteloua curtipendula*
Bottlebrush Grass	*Elymus hystrix*
June Grass	*Koeleria macrantha*
Switch Grass	*Panicum virgatum*
Little Bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*
Prairie Dropseed	*Sporobulus heterolepsis*

APPENDIX 2

Plants that are not allowed in your naturalized landscape

Below are several lists of invasive, noxious, or detrimental (IND) plants that shall not be planted

* = Ohio State-listed noxious weeds (USDA, OHDNR, &/or State Seed Commissioner)

+ = Ohio detrimental plants (OHDNR)

List 1

IND Herbaceous Flowers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wild Garlic and Wild Onion	*Alliums spp. **
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Marijuana	*Cannabis sativa*
Cornflower or Bachelor's Button	*Centaurea cyanus*
Russian Knapweed	*Centaurea repens **
Canada Thistle	*Cirsium arvense *+*
Grecian Foxglove	*Digitalis lanata*
Teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum ssp. Sylvestris*
Giant Hogweed	*Fallopia japonica*
Dame's Rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
Meadow Fleabane or British Yellowhead	*Inula britannica*
Sericea Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria **
Sweet Clover	*Melilotus alba, M. officinalis*
Star of Bethlehem	*Ornithogalum umbellatum*
Japanese Knotweed	*Polygonum cuspidatum*
Perennial Sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis **

List 2
IND Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amur Maple	*Acer ginnala*
Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides* *'Schwedlet's Maple', 'Crimson King', 'Columnar', 'Royal Red', Summershade'*
Tree-of-Heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
Russian Olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Autumn Olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*
White Mulberry	*Morus alba*
European or Common Buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*
Glossy or Smooth Buckthorn	*Rhamnus frangula*
Buckthorn Tallhedge	*Rhamnus frangula columnaris*
Black Locus	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Siberian Elm	*Ulmus pumila*

List 3
IND Grasses

Common Name	Scientific Name
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens* *
Smooth Brome	*Bromus inermis*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca elatior*
Perennial Peppergrass	*Lepidium draba* *
Japanese Stilt Grass	*Microstegium vimineum*
Maiden Grass	*Miscanthus sinensis*
Reed Canary Grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Common Reed Grass	*Phragmites australis*
Columbus Grass	*Sorghum almun Parodi* *
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor* *+
Johnson Grass or Sorghum Almum	*Sorghum halepense* *+

List 4
IND Vines and Groundcovers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Oriental Bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Field Bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis* *
Crown Vetch	*Coronilla varia*

Potato vine	*Dioscorea batatas*
Purple Winter Creeper	*Euonymus fortunei*
Creeping Charlie	*Glechoma hederacea*
English Ivy	*Hedera helix*
Japanese Hops	*Humulus japonicus*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Amur Honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii*
Creeping Jenny or Moneywort	*Lysimachia nummularia*
Mile-A-Minute Weed	*Polygonum perfoliatum*
Kudzu	*Pueraria montana lobata*
Poison Ivy	*Rhus radicans*
Bur Cucumber	*Sicyos angulatus* *+
Periwinkle or Myrtle	*Vinca minor*
Black Swallow-Wort	*Vincetoxicum nigrum*, syn. *Cynanchum nigrum*

List 5
IND Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Japanese Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia davidii*
Asiatic Bittersweet	*Celastrus scandens*
Burning Bush	*Euonymus alatus*
Bicolor Lespedeza	*Lespedeza bicolor*
Common Privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*
Bush or Amur Honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii*
Morrow's Honeysuckle	*Lonicera morowii*
Tatarian Honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*
Poison Oak	*Rhus diversilowba*
Poison Sumac	*Rhus radicans*
Multiflora Rose	*Rosa multiflora* *
Japanese Spirea	*Spiraea japonica*
European Highbush Cranberry	*Viburnum opulus v. opulus*