1. Getting Started: Consider starting small so that you can experiment and learn. This garden is a beautiful, healthy, and wildlife-friendly yard with a diversity of native plants that bloom from spring to fall. Jersey Friendly Yards is your go-to resource for information to get started (www.jerseyyards.org).

2. Landscape Style: Native plants are well-suited to both formal and informal landscapes. They can be mixed with your favorite non-natives, but please remember that your yards should be >70% native biomass (including native trees) to provide the ecosystem services required to reliably sustain native wildlife. Please remember that our yards should be >70% native biomass (including native trees) to provide the ecosystem services required to reliably sustain native wildlife. The Native Plant Society of NJ provides an excellent resource for getting started (www.homegrownnationalpark.com).

3. For Easy Management:
   - For ease of management, please remember that our yards should be >70% native biomass (including native trees) to provide the ecosystem services required to reliably sustain native wildlife.
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4. Native Plants: Native plants are well-adapted to our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests. Natives thrive in our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests. Native plants reduce the need to use fertilizers and pesticides, conserve water, and create habitat for wildlife. A healthier yard means a healthier environment and a healthier New Jersey.

5. Pest Management:
   - Pest Management: Use the lightest touch possible. Remember that many insects are beneficial for pollinators and other wildlife. Native plants are well-adapted to our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests. Natives thrive in our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests. Native plants reduce the need to use fertilizers and pesticides, conserve water, and create habitat for wildlife. A healthier yard means a healthier environment and a healthier New Jersey.

6. Invasive Plants: Invasive species often flourish in areas where native plants and animals are reduced or eliminated. Invasive species often flourish in areas where native plants and animals are reduced or eliminated. Invasive species often flourish in areas where native plants and animals are reduced or eliminated. Invasive species often flourish in areas where native plants and animals are reduced or eliminated. Invasive species often flourish in areas where native plants and animals are reduced or eliminated.

7. Invaders to watch for:
   - Invaders to watch for:
   - Invaders to watch for:
   - Invaders to watch for:
   - Invaders to watch for:
   - Invaders to watch for:

8. Winter Wildlife Garden:
   - Leave the leaves and stems with seed heads in your winter garden. Many important pollinators overwinter in the loose leaves, and winter birds feed on the seed heads. In spring, leave many of the stems sto 10-15 in height because many important native wildflowers need them for nesting. Native plants are well-adapted to our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests. Natives thrive in our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests. Native plants reduce the need to use fertilizers and pesticides, conserve water, and create habitat for wildlife. A healthier yard means a healthier environment and a healthier New Jersey.

For more great information:
- The Native Plant Society of NJ: www.npsnj.org
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Helpful field identification mobile apps:
- iNative: www.inaturalist.org
- PictureThis: https://picturethis.ai/
- PictureThis: https://picturethis.ai/
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What are native plants?
Native plants have evolved over thousands of years to be adapted to conditions in a particular region and to the other plants and animals around them.

Why should I grow them?
To enjoy beautiful, hardy plants! Native plants are well-adapted to our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests. To save time and money! Native plants require less water and fertilizer than non-natives, and are less likely to need pesticides.

How can I choose the best plants for my yard?
Use the chart inside to guide you in selecting the native plants best suited to the growing conditions in your yard. When making your selections, you will also want to consider plant hardiness can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color or structure may be unable support the pollinators that depend on the original native species (i.e., a fancy cultivar may be ecologically useless). Choose a simple cultivar selected for size or hardiness that will not displace the native plant with a different leaf or flower color or structure may be unable support the pollinators that depend on the original native species (i.e., a fancy cultivar may be ecologically useless). Choose a simple cultivar selected for size or hardiness that will not displace the native plant with a different leaf or flower color or structure may be unable support the pollinators that depend on the original native species (i.e., a fancy cultivar may be ecologically useless). Choose a simple cultivar selected for size or hardiness that will not displace the native plant with a different leaf or flower color or structure may be unable support the pollinators that depend on the original native species (i.e., a fancy cultivar may be ecologically useless).

To bring in the birds and butterflies!
- Native plants provide essential food, shelter, and nesting sites for native wildlife.

To improve water quality!
Native plants root soil in place, increase infiltration of stormwater into the ground, and filter pollutants from our water. Native plants reduce the need to use fertilizers and pesticides, they keep our water cleaner by decreasing the quantity of pollutants that rainwater runoff can carry into our waterways.
### SHRUBS & TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Common &amp; Scientific</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>FLOWERS</th>
<th>WILDFLOWERS</th>
<th>RELATED AND NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Holly</strong></td>
<td>Ilex verticillata</td>
<td>15’ - 40’</td>
<td>white clusters</td>
<td>female plants w/ male</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arrowwood</strong></td>
<td>Viburnum dentatum</td>
<td>6’ - 10’</td>
<td>white clusters</td>
<td>evergreen</td>
<td>self seeds; excellent plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Chokeberry</strong></td>
<td>Aronia melanocarpa</td>
<td>5’ - 8’</td>
<td>red berries</td>
<td>Oct.-Dec.</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butternut</strong></td>
<td>Juglans cinerea</td>
<td>50’ - 60’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Redbud</strong></td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>20’ - 30’</td>
<td>pink clusters</td>
<td>early</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highbush Blueberry</strong></td>
<td>Vaccinium corymbosum</td>
<td>8’ - 12’</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holly</strong></td>
<td>Ilex</td>
<td>4’ - 10’</td>
<td>red berries</td>
<td>Oct.-Dec.</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lindera benzoin</strong></td>
<td>Spikenard</td>
<td>5’ - 6’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mountain Laurel</strong></td>
<td>Kalmia latifolia</td>
<td>3’ - 6’</td>
<td>white to pink</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Penstemon</strong></td>
<td>Penstemon</td>
<td>3’ - 6’</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pussy Willow</strong></td>
<td>Salix discolor</td>
<td>6’ - 12’</td>
<td>white clusters</td>
<td>early</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Chokeberry</strong></td>
<td>Aronia arbutifolia</td>
<td>6’ - 8’</td>
<td>red berries</td>
<td>Oct.-Dec.</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Twig Dogwood</strong></td>
<td>Cornus sericea</td>
<td>15’ - 40’</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serviceberry</strong></td>
<td>Amelanchier canadensis</td>
<td>5’ - 10’</td>
<td>white clusters</td>
<td>late April</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swamp Milkweed</strong></td>
<td>Asclepias incarnata</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>June-Aug.</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Three-seeded Mercury</strong></td>
<td>Moneses uniflora</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viola Tricolor</strong></td>
<td>Heartsease</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue Balm</strong></td>
<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>blue clusters</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Big Leaf Mallow</strong></td>
<td>Malva sylvestris</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black-Eyed Susan</strong></td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue Arrowhead</strong></td>
<td>Sagittaria sagittifolia</td>
<td>18” - 2’</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coneflower</strong></td>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coreopsis</strong></td>
<td>Coreopsis verticillata</td>
<td>1’ - 2’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Culver’s Root</strong></td>
<td>Veratrum viride</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cypress Vine</strong></td>
<td>Ipomoea quamoclit</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Bindweed</strong></td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goldenrod</strong></td>
<td>Solidago</td>
<td>1’ - 3’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemlock</strong></td>
<td>Tsuga</td>
<td>50’ - 60’</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemp Shrub</strong></td>
<td>Cannabis sativa</td>
<td>2’ - 3’</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### GROUND COVER, CAREXES AND GRASSES

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bromus</strong></td>
<td>Brome grass</td>
<td>1’ - 2’</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carex</strong></td>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>12” - 36”</td>
<td>green, purple, brown</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>good for wildlife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WILDLIFE

- **Birds**: Attracts various bird species for nesting and feeding.
- **Butterflies**: Host plants for their larvae, attracting adults.
- **Bees**: Pollinators benefit from the flowers, attracting more bees.
- **Pollinators**: Essential for the health of many plant species.

### DEER RESISTANT

- **Deer-Resistant**: Plants that are less likely to be damaged by deer.

### CAREXES AND GRASSES

- **Carex**: Grass-like plants used for ground cover.

### SOIL CONDITIONS

- **Moist =** soil is damp, and occasionally saturated
- **Moisture =** soil is moist but not overly wet
- **Dry =** water does not remain after a rain
- **Full sun =** at least 6 hours of direct sunlight a day
- **Shade =** less than 3 hours of direct sunlight a day, or filtered sunlight
- **Part Shade =** between 3 and 6 hours of direct sunlight a day

### HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

- **Aster**: Attracts various butterfly species.
- **Monarda**: Known for its tall, showy flowers that attract hummingbirds.
- **Salvia**: Attracts bees and butterflies.

### GROUND COVER

- **Carex**: Suitable for wet areas, spreading quickly.
- **Bromus**: Drought-tolerant grasses for dry conditions.

### CRENS N-DRS

- **USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database**

- **Missouri Botanical Garden**

- **Four Seasons Landscape Design**

### Suggested Reading


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**Note:** For more detailed information, visit the Missouri Botanical Garden website or the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
### SHRUBS & TREES

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<th>Wildlife &amp; Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Winterberry Holly</td>
<td>8' - 15'</td>
<td>green or yellow</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies (hosts Monarch) and birds; attractive daisy-like flower; good for woodland gardens; good for water garden; drought tolerant; good for small gardens; is frost-tolerant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Cornus sericea</td>
<td>4' - 8'</td>
<td>white to pink</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Soft fuzzy early flowers; valuable for wildlife; native; good for small gardens; good for deer-resistant gardens; good for wet areas; good for shade gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Rhus copallinum</td>
<td>8' - 12'</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates wet conditions; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Kalmia latifolia</td>
<td>8' - 12'</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Dry tight clusters of white flowers; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Photinia pyrifolia</td>
<td>3' - 6'</td>
<td>red berries</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Shows red berries in fall; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Salix discolor</td>
<td>4' - 8'</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates wet conditions; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Agastache scrophulariifolia</td>
<td>24&quot; - 72&quot;</td>
<td>white to blue</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
<td>36&quot; - 60&quot;</td>
<td>purple to violet</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Penstemon digitalis</td>
<td>24&quot; - 72&quot;</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Tiarella cordifolia</td>
<td>18&quot; - 24&quot;</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Veronicastrum virginicum</td>
<td>24&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
<td>24&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>W</td>
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<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>24&quot; - 72&quot;</td>
<td>pink to red</td>
<td>W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>24&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>purple-pink</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Butterfly Weed</td>
<td>24&quot; - 40&quot;</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Asclepias fasciculata</td>
<td>24&quot; - 40&quot;</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
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<td>Veronicastrum virginicum</td>
<td>24&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>W</td>
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<td>pink to red</td>
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<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>24&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>purple-pink</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Solidago speciosa</td>
<td>0.5' - 1.5'</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Melica nutans</td>
<td>30&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Carex pensylvanica</td>
<td>1' - 3'</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Schizachyrium scoparium</td>
<td>2' - 4'</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Packera aurea</td>
<td>1' - 3'</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Tolerates heat; good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEER RESISTANT AND NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Common &amp; Scientific Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Bloom Time &amp; Color</th>
<th>Moisture &amp; Type</th>
<th>Wildlife &amp; Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Aster novae-angliae</td>
<td>12&quot; - 42&quot;</td>
<td>white to purple</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Helenium autumnale</td>
<td>24&quot; - 72&quot;</td>
<td>yellow to orange</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Calamagrostis canadensis</td>
<td>36&quot; - 60&quot;</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Solidago virgaurea</td>
<td>24&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>24&quot; - 48&quot;</td>
<td>purple-pink</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Good for small gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils; good for water gardens; good for wetland gardens; good for wildlife; good for wet soils.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Soil Conditions:**
- **Light:** Full sun to light shade is ideal for most species. Some require part shade or full shade, but many tolerate full sun. Some species require moist soil, while others prefer dry conditions.
- **Moisture:**
  - **Dry:** Water does not remain after a rain; soil is porous and well-drained.
  - **Moist:** Soil is damp, and occasionally saturated.
  - **Wet:** Soil is saturated, except during droughts.

**Herbaceous Perennials:**
- **Shade:**
  - **Full shade:** Can tolerate low light but prefers partial to full sun. Some species thrive in dappled or filtered light.
  - **Partial shade:** Good for species that tolerate part shade or full shade. Optimal for partial sun conditions.

**Deer Resistant:**
- **Yes:** Deers avoid these species and do not damage them. Suitable for gardens where deer are a concern.
- **No:** Deers may feed on these species. Consider using a barrier or planting in a location where deer are not likely to access the plants.

---

**Notes:**
- **Host Plants:** Some species are host plants for specific butterflies or moths. Check with a local garden center or plant database for a full list of butterfly and moth species that visit your garden.

---

**Glossary:**
- **Soil Composition:**
  - **Loamy:** A soil mixture that contains a high percentage of organic matter such as decayed leaves. It is a good soil type for most plants.
  - **Sandy:** A soil that drains quickly and is free of nutrients. It is suitable for plants that require well-drained soil.
  - **Clay:** A soil that is heavy and retains water for a long time. It is suitable for plants that require a lot of moisture.

---

**References:**
- **Missouri Botanical Garden:** For more detailed information on plant care and specific species details.
- **Local Garden Centers:** For advice tailored to your local climate and soil conditions.

---

**Acknowledgements:**
- **Image Credit:** Images provided by Missouri Botanical Garden Picture Finder.
- **Data Sources:**
  - **Plant Database:** From the Missouri Botanical Garden database, which is continuously updated.
  - **Soil Information:** From the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which is regularly updated.
### Shrubs & Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common &amp; Scientific Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Bloom Time &amp; Color</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture &amp; Type</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ilex verticillata</strong> Winterberry Holly</td>
<td>8’ - 15’</td>
<td>Greenish-white</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Fertilizer attracts butterflies; good for supporting pollinators; attracts birds (host to Monarchs); fragrant foliage; broad fall color; tolerates wet areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clethra alnifolia</strong> Sweet Pepperbush</td>
<td>8’ - 12’</td>
<td>White-pinkish</td>
<td>Partial shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Fertilizer provides attractive flowers on tall ornamental grass; attracts butterflies (hosts Monarchs);  tolerates wet areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lindera benzoin</strong> Red Twig Dogwood</td>
<td>8’ - 12’</td>
<td>Magenta</td>
<td>Partial shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Red fruit in Sept. persists through winter; good for supporting pollinators; attracts birds (host to Monarchs); fragrant flowers and foliage; broad fall color; tolerates wet areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Photinia pyrifolia</strong> Red Robin</td>
<td>6’ - 20’</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>One of the earliest bloomers; drought tolerant; can spread; good in a shade garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Itea virginica</strong> Snowball Viburnum</td>
<td>6’ - 10’</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Part shade and shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Foliage looks similar to snowball in winter; attractive daisy-like flower in late spring; good for supporting pollinators; attracts butterflies (host to Monarchs); tolerates wet areas; tolerates partial shade and shade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Herbaceous Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common &amp; Scientific Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Bloom Time &amp; Color</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture &amp; Type</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monarda didyma</strong> Butterfly Weed</td>
<td>12” - 36”</td>
<td>Red to yellow</td>
<td>Partial sun and shade</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies (hosts Monarchs); pretty seedpods; self seeds; excellent plant for butterflies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Penstemon digitalis</strong> Foxglove Beardtongue</td>
<td>36” - 60”</td>
<td>Pink to red</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Tall columns of pollinator-attracting flowers; fragrant flowers and foliage; attracts butterflies (hosts Monarchs); pretty seedpods; self seeds; excellent plant for butterflies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tiarella cordifolia</strong> Foamybells</td>
<td>0.5’ - 1’</td>
<td>Green to brown in zones 5-8</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Attractive daisy-like flower with white-rose petals; tolerates partial shade and shade; slow to establish but long-lived</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ground Covers, Carexes and Grasses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common &amp; Scientific Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Bloom Time &amp; Color</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Moisture &amp; Type</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lobelia siphilitica</strong> New England Aster</td>
<td>12” - 24”</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Partial shade and shade</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>A non-woody plant that lives for more than one season; flowers are an excellent nectar source; attracts butterflies (hosts Monarchs); pretty seedpods; self seeds; excellent plant for butterflies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chelone glabra</strong> White Turtlehead</td>
<td>12” - 36”</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Partial sun and shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies (hosts Monarchs); pretty seedpods; self seeds; excellent plant for butterflies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carex pensylvanica</strong> Blue Oats</td>
<td>12” - 36”</td>
<td>Green, purple, brown</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies (hosts Monarchs); pretty seedpods; self seeds; excellent plant for butterflies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Panicum virgatum</strong> Switch Grass</td>
<td>3’ - 6’</td>
<td>Green, purple, pink</td>
<td>Partial sun and shade</td>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Attracts butterflies (hosts Monarchs); pretty seedpods; self seeds; excellent plant for butterflies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Soil Conditions

- **Moist**: soil is saturated, except during droughts
- **Wet**: soil is always saturated
- **Loamy**: soil contains a high percentage of organic matter such as decayed leaves, peat moss, or compost
- **Sandy**: soil contains large amounts of sand, which can dry out easily
- **Clay**: soil contains large amounts of clay, which can become very soggy during heavy rains

### Beneficial Insects

- **Beneficial Insects**
  - **Butterflies**
  - **Bees**
  - **Lady Bugs**
  - **Lady Beetles**
  - **Stink Bugs**
  - **Chop Shop**
  - **Praying Mantises**
  - **Spiders**
  - **Ants**
  - **Wasps**
  - **Beetles**
  - **Cicadas**
  - **Wasp**
  - **Flies**
  - **Dragonflies**
  - **Frogs**
  - **Lizards**
  - **Wasps**

### Hybridization

- **Hybridization occurs**
  - **F1 hybrids**
  - **F2 hybrids**

### Other Characteristics

- **Foliage**
- **Flowers**
- **Fruits**
- **Bark**
- **Texture**
- **Size**
- **Shape**
- **Stem**
- **STEM**
- **Leaves**
- **Clumps**
- **Soil**
- **Water**
- **Light**
- **Shade**

### Web Resources

- **http://plants.usda.gov**
- **www.nps.gov**
- **www.fws.gov**

### Additional Information

- **Garden club**
- **Local extension service**
- **Local Arboretum**
- **Local Nursery**
- **Local University Extension**
- **Local Gardening Club**
- **Local Horticultural Society**
- **Local Land Trust**
- **Local Native Plant Society**
- **Local Soil & Water Conservation District**
Native wildlife. Natives provide essential food, shelter, and nesting sites for pollinators, birds, and other wildlife. They also help support diverse communities of insects and other wildlife.<br><br>Why should I grow them?<br><br>The park is located just south of Thomas Jefferson Elementary School at 101 James Street, Morristown, NJ 07960.<br><br>www.pnips.org
©2019 Barnegat Bay Partnership • www.barnegatbaypartnership.org • FTC 2017 • Tara River, NJ 07974<br>For more information, contact the Partnership at TBP@ocean.edu or 732-295-1188, ext. 1137.<br>©2019 Barnegat Bay Partnership • www.barnegatbaypartnership.org • FTC 2017 • Tara River, NJ 07974<br>For more information, contact the Partnership at TBP@ocean.edu or 732-295-1188, ext. 1137.<br>©2019 Barnegat Bay Partnership • www.barnegatbaypartnership.org • FTC 2017 • Tara River, NJ 07974<br>For more information, contact the Partnership at TBP@ocean.edu or 732-295-1188, ext. 1137.
1. Getting Started: Consider starting small so that you can experiment and learn. The goal is to create a beautiful, healthy, and wildlife-friendly yard with a diversity of native plants that bloom from spring to fall. Jersey-Friendly Yards is one source of information to get started (www.jerseyyards.org).

2. Landscape Style: Native plants are well suited to both formal and informal landscapes. They can be mixed with your favorite non-natives, but please remember that your yards should be ≥70% native biomass (including native trees) to provide the ecosystem services required to reestablish pollinators, birds, and other wildlife.

3. Easy Management:
   A. Select plants adapted to your soil conditions and eliminate the need to use soil amendments.
   B. Plant densely and use native ground covers as a green “mulch” to prevent the growth of weeds.
   C. Plant right through it.
   D. Convert a patch of lawn – an easy way is to mow it short, cover with soil amendments, and let leaves and stems with seed heads.
   E. Use the chart inside to guide you in selecting the native plants you’ll use.
   F. Locate nurseries that sell native plants by using the website’s “Where to Buy” page and resources on the Native Plant Society of NJ website.

4. Invasive Plants: If you do plant non-natives, please do not plant invasive species. Invasive research into our farms and outcrops of the plants that our forests for ecosystem health and the regeneration of outdoor watersheds. Native plants are not as competitive (Eichler, 2009). Tk. Choose plants to avoid common species to avoid. (www.nobugs.info/invasive-species-online-middle). Avoid common species to avoid. Could you ever imagine your yard without the white bell flowers, grasses, sedges, shrubs, and trees that thrive packed together.

5. Deer:
   A. Select plants they do not prefer and eliminate the need for fencing, cages, or deer repellents. “Deer resistance” often varies in different areas, and when deer are really hungry, they may eat plants they generally avoid.
   B. Pest Management: Use the tightest protection possible. Remember that pesticides and herbicides can kill everything on the label, including many “good guys,” not only the one pest you are targeting.
   C. Cultivar vs. Straight Species: A simple cultivar selected for size or flower color may be ecologically useless. For example, a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color or hardiness can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color or hardiness can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color or hardiness can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color.

6. Pest Management:
   A. Native plants prefer native bees without colonies to defend do not sting!
   B. Refer to the NJ Invasive Species Strike Team’s DO NOT PLANT list for which invasive species (e.g., www.fohvos.info/invasive-species-strike-team/)
   C. You can discourage deer by selecting plants they do not prefer and eliminating the need for fencing, cages, or deer repellents. “Deer resistance” often varies in different areas, and when deer are really hungry, they may eat plants they generally avoid.
   D. Pest Management: Use the tightest protection possible. Remember that pesticides and herbicides can kill everything on the label, including many “good guys,” not only the one pest you are targeting.
   E. Cultivar vs. Straight Species: A simple cultivar selected for size or flower color may be ecologically useless. For example, a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color or hardiness can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color can be fine, but a cultivar with a different leaf or flower color.

7. Cultivar vs. Straight Species:
   A. Select plants adapted to your soil conditions and eliminate the need to use soil amendments.
   B. Plant densely and use native ground covers as a green “mulch” to prevent the growth of weeds.
   C. Plant right through it.
   D. Convert a patch of lawn – an easy way is to mow it short, cover with soil amendments, and let leaves and stems with seed heads.
   E. Use the chart inside to guide you in selecting the native plants you’ll use.
   F. Locate nurseries that sell native plants by using the website’s “Where to Buy” page and resources on the Native Plant Society of NJ website.

8. Winter Wildlife Garden:
   A. Native plants have evolved over thousands of years to be adapted to conditions in a particular region and to the other plants and animals around them.
   B. To enjoy beautiful, hardy plants!
   C. Native plants reduce the need to use fertilizers and pesticides, they conserve water, and create habitat for wildlife. A healthy yard means a healthier environment and a healthier New Jersey!

What are native plants?
Native plants have evolved over thousands of years to be adapted to conditions in a particular region and to the other plants and animals around them.

How can I choose the best plants for my yard?
Use the chart inside to guide you in selecting the native plants best suited to the growing conditions in your yard. When making your selection, you will also want to consider plant height, flower color, bloom time, wildlife value, and deer resistance (if deer are present). Find additional native plant resources on the following website:
www.jerseyyards.org/plant/

How do native plants help our environment?
Native plants are an important component of our ecosystem. They help improve water quality, bring in the birds and butterflies, and save time and money!

To improve water quality:
Native plants form a soil seal and reduce stormwater runoff. In addition, they help create habitat for birds and other wildlife.

To enjoy beautiful, hardy plants:
Native plants are well adapted to local conditions and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests.

To save time and money:
Well-adapted to local conditions, natives require less water and fertilizer than non-natives, and are less likely to need pest control.

To bring in the birds and butterflies:
Native plants provide essential food, shelter, and nesting sites for native wildlife.

To promote biodiversity:
Native plants support a diversity of wildlife, including pollinators, birds, and other animals.

How do I get started with Going Native?
First, read the Planting for Beginners guide, then try the searchable Plant Database on the Jersey-Yards website. Then select the native plants you’ll use!