

Gardening with Native Perennials

Planting the Right Plants in the Right Places

Ellen T. Folts – Amanda's Garden

Why native Plants?





Imagine if you will what our area looked like before European settlers arrived. Wild plant and animal communities interacting with each other. Plants providing food for animals. Animals pollination plants and moving seeds around. A happy cohabitation that we can create again in our gardens. Planting the plants that matter to Butterflies, bees, birds and other animals.

Matching Plants to the Gardens We Have



In order to have success with our garden and landscape planting we need match the plants to the soil, light and area we have. There are great plants for every situation and with creative placement we can achieve astounding gardens that not only are beautiful in their own right but provide habitat.

Choosing Plant Material

- Light
- Soil Moisture
- Soil fertility
- Exposure
- Micro Climates
- Color
- Availability



Use a pallet of plants that can survive similar conditions and similar stresses. Plants that grow together in the wild or in similar situations. Doing this we can match the plants to the site.

Embrace the Area You Have

- Choose plants that will thrive
- Add essential layers
- Cover the soil
- Plant densely
- Plant for all seasons
- Provide texture, structure, fillers and groundcovers, Dynamic fillers and time.

Connecting people to their surroundings









WOODLAND GARDENS

- Plants need a source of shade.
- Soil should be rich in organic matter, at least the top 3-6 inches.
- Unusual interesting plants that play key roles in the local natural community.

Dry Shade Plants



Tying the Garden Together – The Layers











Right Plant in the Right Place

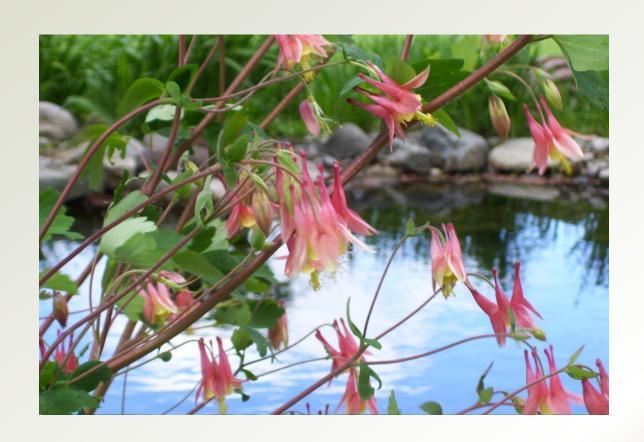
Dry Shade







Wild Columbine *Aquilegia canadensis*



White Doll's Eyes Actaea pachypoda





Red Doll's Eyes *Actaea rubra*





Green and Gold Chrysogonum virginianum



False Solomon's Seal Maianthemum racemosum







Perfoliate bellwort Uvularia perfoliata





Christmas Fern Polystichum acrostichoides



Blue Wood Aster Symphyotrichum cordifolium





Early Meadow Rue Thalictrum dioicum





May Apple Podophyllum peltatum









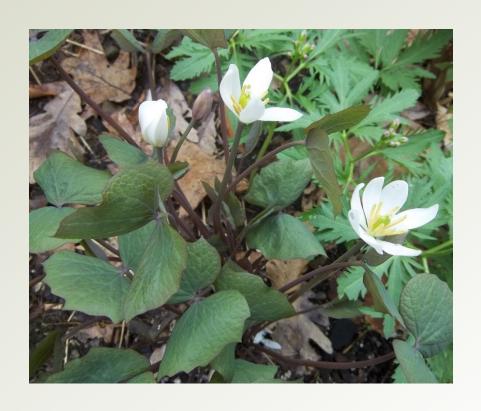
Violets





Right Plant, Right Place

Moist Shade







Hepatica Hepatica nobilis









Twinleaf *Jeffersonia diphylla*





Bloodroot Sanguinaria canadensis









Wild Ginger *Asarum canadense*





Woodland Phlox Phlox divaricata



Yellow Wood Poppy Stylophorum diphyllum





Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum pedatum*



WETLAND GARDENS

- Must have high water content at least part of the year.
- Can be natural or man made.
- Can be in full sun or part shade.
- A wet area is an opportunity.



Tying the Garden Together – The Layers









Right Plant right place

Wet Shade







Royal Fern Osmunda regalis





White Turtlehead Chelone glabra

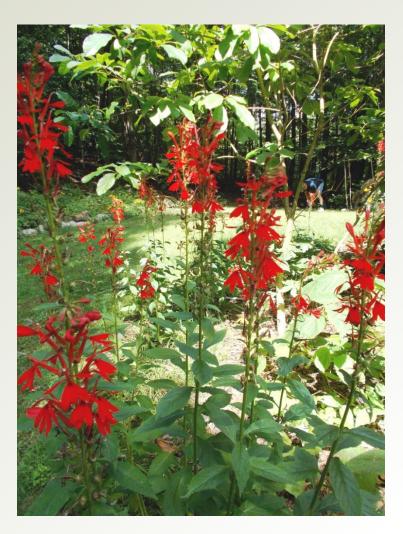


Turk's Cap Lily Lilium superbum





Red Cardinal Flower Lobelia cardinalis



Bottle Gentian Gentian andrewsii



Right Plant Right Place

Wet Sun







Joe Pye Weed Eupatorium maculatum



Blue Flag Iris *Iris versicolor*



Golden Groundsel Packera aurea





Water Avens Geum rivale



PRAIRIE GARDENS

- Plants need full sun.
- Soil tends to be on the dry side.
- Many plants for hummingbirds and butterflies are found in these gardens.
- Flowers provide lots of color.
- Can be used to make paths, break up areas or distract from an unsightly area.



Tying the Garden Together – The Layers









Black Eyed Susan Rudbeckia fulgida



Butterfly weed Asclepias tuberosa





Anise Hyssop *Agastache foeniculum*





Common Milkweed Asclepias syriaca





Virginia Mountain Mint Pycnanthemum virginianum





Goldenrod Solidago





Grasses





Woodland Garden through the seasons









Fall





Well Garden through the Season









Pond Garden Through The Seasons









Part Sun Garden Through The Seasons









Deep Shade Garden









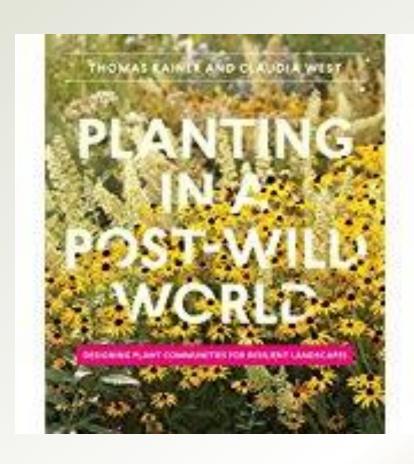
- Use existing soils
- Cause as little disturbance of soil as possible.
- Bigger is not always better choose high quality plants that can grow into your site.
- Check the ultimate width of plants and space accordingly – groundcovers too.
- Layout all your layers and then plant.



If you plant it they will come



<u>Planting in a Post-Wild World: Designing Plant</u> <u>Communities for Resilient Landscapes</u> by Thomas Rainer and Claudia West







Amanda's Garden

www.amandasnativeplants.com 585-750-6288 8030 Story Road Dansville, NY 14437