

Together, we can make the world a better place...one native plant at a time!



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WHY PLANT NATIVES?

Bringing Nature Into Your Own Backyard

WHY NATIVES?

They Grew Up Here

Native plants are species that existed here without human introduction. They are accustomed to our local climate and weather patterns. Many are hardy and easy to establish in the landscape.

Deep Roots

The deep root systems of natives can help protect our soil and prevent or mitigate flooding. This also means they may need little to no supplemental watering once those roots are established. A win for water conservation!

Un-BEE-lievably Beneficial

Many ornamental flowers at garden centers are exotics or cultivars. Pollinators are attracted to them, but may not find any pollen/nectar within the flower. In the case of double-flowering hybrids, pollinators can struggle to access the food. Native flowers are perfectly adapted to feed bees and butterflies.

Host With The Most

Natives host the most caterpillars! Busy bird parents can feed their young with less effort when native host plants are nearby. Berries also provide the perfect nutrients for migratory birds, unlike nutritionally deficient berries from non-natives. Seeds can feed over-wintering songbirds.

More Than Just A Pretty Face

There are hundreds of plants indigenous to your state. Choosing the right plant for the right place in your landscape can not only add curb appeal, but also attract beautiful wildlife visitors. Bring nature into your own backyard by planting natives!

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DID YOU KNOW?

The pollen grains that goldenrod produces are ideal for sticking to the bodies of pollinators, but are too heavy to be airborne. Seasonal allergies can be triggered by a different native that blooms at the same time: ragweed. One ragweed plant produces a billion grains of fine pollen that can be carried on the wind for miles.

Plant Natives!



NATIVE PLANT FEATURE

GOLDENROD
SOLIDAGO SPP.



SPRING

There are over one hundred species of goldenrod in the US. Some spread enthusiastically while others are more well-behaved. When planning your spring planting list, research which species is best for your situation.

SUMMER

Yellow flowers bloom from the end of summer into fall. It is a very important source of late season nectar and pollen for countless pollinators. There are even a number of native bees that are goldenrod specialists!

FALL

Monarch butterflies rely on it's nectar to sustain them during their long migrations. More than 100 butterfly and moth species utilize this plant for food and shelter.

WINTER

Over-wintering birds like juncos, finches, sparrows, and tufted titmouse eat the seeds.