

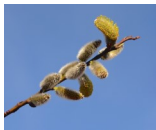


The Lincoln Pollinator Action Plan: Planting the Way for Biodiversity and Climate Resilience

A Description of the Native Plantings included at the Birches School Garden and Demonstration Site in Lincoln, MA, and the LLCT Plant Kits for Members

Plants included in the LLCT Spring and Summer Plant Kits are noted in red. The plants have been curated by Evan Abramson, principal at Landscape Interactions, and by Dr. Robert Gegear, professor of biology at UMASS Dartmouth and director of The New England Beecology Project. Both are LLCT project partners.

Spring



Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*): The furry catkins are one of spring's earliest harbingers. A showy ornamental, the silver pussy willows appear before the leaves and make great cut stems. Proper pruning gives maximum impact in landscaping. Leaves are shiny, dark green with a velvety-white underside. Ensure watering in drought.

Type: shrub-tree/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen (M); nectar (M&F)

Bloom Time: Mar, Apr

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 6-25 ft. **Spread:** 4-12ft

(Photo courtesy Vermont Willow Nursery)



Prairie Willow (*Salix humilis*): Only native willow shrub commonly found in drier habitats. Adapted to upland sites (meadows and sparse woods). An attractive ornamental for large gardens. The clumps can spread by layering, but never run out of control. Good for erosion control. Ascending, wand-like branches are yellowish to brown. Gray-green to blue-green foliage gives fall color.

Type: shrub/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen (M); nectar (M&F)

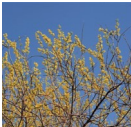
Bloom Time: Mar, Apr, May

Exposure: full sun

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 1-10 ft. **Spread:** 5-15 ft.

(Photo courtesy Vermont Willow Nursery)



Meadow Willow (*Salix petiolaris*): A well-behaved, low-maintenance, garden plant. Good for erosion control. Tolerates poor soil and drought (once established). Spreads by seed, unlike many willows. Twigs are yellow, green, reddish or brown, and young growth is covered with hairs before turning smooth.

Type: shrub/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen (M); nectar (M&F)

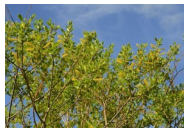
Bloom Time: Apr, May

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 5-10 ft. **Spread:** 10-20 ft.

(Photo courtesy Vermont Willow Nursery)



Shining Willow (*Salix lucida ssp. Lucida*): Forms a large shrub or small tree with twigs that are a shiny light brown. Leaves are deep green and have a "varnished" appearance—believed by many to be one of the most beautiful of our willows. Prefers edge habitats and does not form large stands.

Type: shrub-tree/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen (M); nectar (M&F)

Bloom Time: May, Jun

Exposure: full sun, part shade, shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 3-20 ft. **Spread:** 10-20ft

(Photo courtesy Vermont Willow Nursery)

Take note: Willows are dioecious; they have both male and female trees. Both are required for reproduction. Only male flowers produce pollen, while both sexes produce nectar. Willows are extremely important on the landscape; they are the earliest flowering tree in most of North America and provide critical pollen and nectar for emerging bees. Willow roots travel a long way and will seek out drains and other sources of moisture. They also transpire a large quantity of water and can dry out a heavy clay soil; therefore, do not plant willows near a septic system, building, or foundation.



Violets (*Viola* spp.: *V. adunca* var. *adunca*, *V. pedata*, *V. rotundifolia*, *V. sagittata* var. *ovata*, *V. sagittata* var. *sagittata*): A small plant with heart-shaped leaves and asymmetrical pansy-like flowers that hang at tips of slender stalks. The shape of the petals defines many species. Violets are very popular wildflowers and garden plants, romantically described as shrinking because of the way the petals fold in. Violet color with dark streaking is common to most violets, though they can also be blue, yellow, white and cream. Many species easily integrate into lawns.

Type: perennial/deer resistant **Nutrient:** pollen and nectar **Bloom Time:** Mar to Aug
Exposure: part shade, shade **Soil:** dry, moist **Height:** ~5 in. **Spread:** readily

Yellow flower/*Viola rotundifolia*/Photo courtesy Stephanie Brundage; Purple flowers/*Viola pedata*/Photo courtesy Alan Cressler; All from Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Beach Plum (*Prunus maritima* var. *maritima*): The plant is salt and drought tolerant, cold-hardy, and prefers well-drained soil. Spreads roots by putting out suckers; in coarse soil puts down a tap root. Green leaves become showy red or orange in the fall. Produces white blooms; edible fruit ripens in August and early September.

Type: shrub **Nutrient:** pollen and nectar **Bloom Time:** Apr, May
Exposure: full sun **Soil:** dry, moist **Height:** 3-6 ft. **Spread:** 3-6 ft.

(Photo courtesy U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)



Canadian Lousewort; Wood Betony (*Pedicularis canadensis* ssp. *canadensis*): Grows in clumps and is a hemiparasite; common host plants are asters and native grasses. Flowers appear in mid-spring and vary in color from light yellow to purple-red or both. Leaves remain green through the growing season. Low maintenance. Easily grown in well-drained soils and established plantings tolerate some drought.

A favorite of early season bumblebees.

Type: perennial/deer resistant **Nutrient:** pollen and nectar **Bloom Time:** Apr, May, Jun
Exposure: full sun, part shade **Soil:** dry, moist **Height:** 4-16 in. **Spread:** 1 ft.

(Photos courtesy Alan Cressler, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Common Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris* ssp. *lanceolata*): Low growing plant with intricate flowers in shades of purples and lavenders. Can be used as a groundcover or lawn alternative. Will still flower when mowed fairly short; plants form a dense mat when repeatedly mowed or grazed. Establishes well from seed. Can be weedy; not suited for small spaces or formal gardens. Good erosion control.

Type: perennial/deer resistant **Nutrient:** pollen and nectar **Bloom Time:** Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep
Exposure: full sun, part shade **Soil:** moist **Height:** 4-12 in. **Spread:** 1-3 ft.

(Photo courtesy Terry Glase, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Lowbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*): White blooms in spring are followed by edible berries. Foliage turns from red-green in spring to dark blue-green in summer to maroon-purple in fall. Planting more than one plant is beneficial for fruit production and pollinators!

Type: shrub/deer resistant **Nutrient:** nectar **Bloom Time:** May, Jun
Exposure: full sun, part shade, shade **Soil:** dry, moist **Height:** 1-2 ft. **Spread:** 1-3 ft.



Carolina Rose (*Rosa carolina*): Attractive pink flowers followed by equally-stunning fall rose hips. These easy to grow roses stay low and are well suited for borders. Native Roses are semi-aggressive and less suitable for small landscapes.

Type: shrub/deer resistant **Nutrient:** pollen **Bloom Time:** May, Jun
Exposure: full sun, part shade **Soil:** dry, moist, wet **Height:** 1-3 ft. **Spread:** 3-4 ft.



Northern Blackberry; Northern Dewberry (*Rubus flagellaris*): A very low-growing perennial shrub. It behaves like a woody vine, producing stems that trail along the ground. The stems have scattered hooked prickles. The fruiting stems rise from the trailing stem. The white flowers open up during the day and close at night.

Type: shrub/deer resistant **Nutrient:** pollen and nectar **Bloom Time:** May, Jun
Exposure: full sun, part shade **Soil:** dry, moist **Height:** 6 in-4 ft. **Spread:** up to 15ft.

(Photo courtesy James L. Reveal, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Northern Beardtongue; Hairy Beardtongue (*Penstemon hirsutus*): Distinguished by an early bloom time and hairy stems. Open clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers range in shades from pale hues of purples and blues to white. Drought tolerant. A versatile choice for home landscaping.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen and nectar

Bloom Time: May, Jun, Jul

Exposure: full sun, part shade, shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 1-2 ft. **Spread:** 10-12 in.

(Photo courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Foxglove Beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*): Stems are topped with stalked clusters of white, tubular, unevenly five-lobed flowers which rise in pairs from the upper leaf axils. Has shiny, green, simple leaves on slender, purple stems. Intolerant of clay; prefers well-drained soils. Use in beds, borders, meadows, and naturalized areas of your yard.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar and pollen

Bloom Time: May, Jun, Jul

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 2-4 ft. **Spread:** 1-2 ft.

(Photo courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*): Low-growing, woody vine with small, white-pink flowers. Small green leaves turn bright red in fall. Edible (tart) plump, red-dark purple fruit ripens in Sep-Oct. Can be used as an evergreen groundcover in moist areas of a yard, or grown as a specimen plant in a small garden.

Type: perennial/deer resistant (some)

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: May, Jun, Jul

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 4-6 in. **Spread:** 3-4 ft.

(Photo courtesy Stephanie Brundage, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)

Summer and Fall



Early Goldenrod (*Solidago juncea*): The earliest goldenrod to bloom. Tolerates poor, dry soil and drought. Produces large, lance-shaped leaves that become progressively smaller and sparser further up the stem. Produces tightly clustered yellow flowers around arching stems, creating a fountain-like display.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul, Aug

Exposure: full sun, part shade, shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 2-4 ft. **Spread:** 2-3 ft.

(Photo courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Seaside Goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens* var. *sempervirens*): Easy to grow and adaptable — salt and drought tolerant. Flowers best in poor soil; overly fertile soil encourages vegetative growth. Produces dense clusters of yellow flowers in late summer.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov

Exposure: full sun

Soil: moist

Height: 2-8 ft. **Spread:** up to 1.5 ft.

(Photo courtesy James L. Reveal, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Blue-stemmed Goldenrod (*Solidago caesia* var. *caesia*): Good for shady gardens and landscapes. Does not spread aggressively. Prefers light shade, but also grows in full sun. In fall, delicate arching stems are covered with tiny yellow flower clusters. Mature stems have bluish-purplish tone.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen and nectar

Bloom Time: Aug, Sept, Oct

Exposure: part shade, shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 2-3 ft. **Spread:** 1-2 ft.

(Photo courtesy James L. Reveal, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)

Take note: Goldenrods are often wrongfully blamed for causing hayfever. Hayfever is actually caused by the wind pollinated ragweeds. Goldenrods are extremely important on the landscape; they provide ecosystem services well into the fall when most other plant life is shutting down.



Downy Goldenrod (*Solidago puberula* var. *puberula*): Well suited for borders and beds. Tolerates poor, dry soil and drought. Reddish-brown stems bearing lance-shaped, toothed, mid-green leaves and narrow plumes of dense, small golden-yellow flower heads bloom from late summer into autumn.

Type: perennial/deer resistant
Exposure: full sun, part shade

Nutrient: nectar
Soil: dry

Bloom Time: Aug, Sept, Oct
Height: 1-3 ft. **Spread:** 1-2 ft.



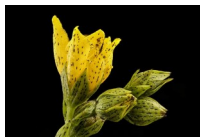
Zigzag Goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*): This woodland goldenrod has zigzag-like stems and bears small, yellow flower heads on short axillary stalks from the upper leaves. Very easy care; adapted to dry conditions. Can be aggressive and may not be suitable for small gardens.

Type: perennial/deer resistant
Exposure: part shade, shade

Nutrient: pollen and nectar
Soil: moist

Bloom Time: Aug, Sept, Oct
Height: 2-4 ft. **Spread:** 1-2 ft.

(Photo courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Spotted St. John's wort (*Hypericum punctatum*): Look for small, densely clustered yellow flowers with many black dots on the back of the petals and on its leaves. The invasive (*H. perforatum*) has translucent dots on its leaves. The blooming period lasts about a month. Seedpods are scattered by the wind. Low maintenance. Tolerates some drought once established.

Type: perennial/deer resistant
Exposure: full sun, part shade

Nutrient: pollen
Soil: moist

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul
Height: 1-3 ft. **Spread:** 1-2 ft.

(Photo courtesy United States Geological Survey)



Virginia Rose (*Rosa virginiana*): Attractive pink flowers followed by red fruits that persist for months. Dark green foliage warms up to fire orange-red in the fall. Fast-growing, cold hardy, and tolerant of poor soils.

Type: shrub/deer resistant
Exposure: full sun, part shade

Nutrient: pollen
Soil: dry, moist, wet

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul
Height: 4-6 ft. **Spread:** 6-8 ft.

By Alvesgaspar - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27748986>



Yellow Wild Indigo (*Baptisia tinctorial*): Slow starting; third year roots get established and plant begins to flourish. Low maintenance, long-lived, and drought tolerant. Excess shade or competition inhibits growth. Produces short clusters of yellow, pea-shaped flowers that evolve into unique small, inflated purple pods. Good for erosion control, perennial borders, and dry meadows.

Type: perennial/deer resistant
Exposure: full sun, part shade

Nutrient: nectar and host plant
Soil: dry, moist

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul
Height: 2-3 ft. **Spread:** 2-3 ft.

(Photo courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Northern Bush Honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*): Not the invasive, this small shrub has dense, dark green foliage that turns yellow-orange, then red to purple in the autumn — the more sunlight, the more dramatic. Small, bell-shaped flowers are yellow-green at first, becoming orange or purplish-red. Drought and poor, rocky soil tolerant. Low maintenance. Spreads to form thickets.

Type: shrub/deer resistant
Exposure: part shade, shade

Nutrient: nectar
Soil: dry

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul, Aug
Height: 1-3 ft. **Spread:** 4 ft.

(Photo courtesy Julie Makin, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Purple-flowering Raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*): Thorn-less. Tolerates adverse conditions. Blooms profusely in early summer and throughout the season. Maple-like leaves look good all season. A striking plant for large wooded areas. Adjacent plants, pathways, and lawn may effectively curtail the suckering tendencies. Berries lack sweetness and are best for wildlife.

Type: shrub/deer resistant
Exposure: full sun, part shade, shade

Nutrient: pollen
Soil: moist

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul, Aug
Height: 3-6 ft. **Spread:** 6-12 ft.

(Photo courtesy James L. Reveal, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*): Thrives in almost any well-drained soil. Produces a profusion of lavender to pink flowers in midsummer. Spreads from deep rhizome and grows readily from seed. Follicles split open in the fall/early winter dispensing wind borne seeds. Easy and fast to establish, but prone to crowding out other plants. Monarchs require milkweeds for their life cycle.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul, Aug

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 3-6 ft. **Spread:** 3 ft. ≥

(Photo courtesy Alan Cressler, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Great St. John's Wort (*Hypericum ascyron*; *H. pyramidatum*): Robust, shrub-like with large, bold yellow flowers (over two inches wide). Low maintenance. Can be used as an herbaceous hedge. Flowering period is shortened if planted in an upland, sunny, dry site.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul, Aug

Exposure: full sun

Soil: moist

Height: 2-5 ft. **Spread:** 1-3 ft.

(Photo courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*): An elegant plant with slender willow-like leaves and topped by rounded pink or rose colored flower clusters. Grows easily in a home garden with average to moist soil, well-drained. Aphids are common and not a problem, unless the plant looks sick; then, an effective treatment is to spray the plant and aphids with soapy water.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 2-4 ft. **Spread:** 1-2 ft.

(Photo courtesy Stephanie Brundage, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Showy Tick-Trefoil (*Desmodium canadense*): A nitrogen fixing plant, it also has tiny hairs along its stems, leaves, and seedpods, facilitating seed distribution by passing mammals and humans. Purple flowers bloom for a period of about 3 weeks in mid-summer and are more attractive when planted in colonies vs. as isolated plants. Tight plantings can help counter a tendency to sprawl.

Type: perennial

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug

Exposure: full sun

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 3-6 ft. **Spread:** 2-3 ft.

(Photo courtesy W.D. and Dolphia Bransford, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Spotted Joe-Pye Weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*): Gets its name for having dark purple spots on its stems, though sometimes the stem is solid. Tiny, light to deep purple flowers in compound inflorescences bloom from mid-summer to early fall. It will spread, so should be planted with caution in small landscape situations. Low maintenance.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug, Sept

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 3-6 ft. **Spread:** 3-4 ft.

(Photo courtesy Alan Cressler, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



White Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*): Foliage is yellow-green, turning golden-yellow in fall. Tiny white flowers bloom from mid to late summer. The brown fruit, which persists after flowering, is a distinctive feature of all *Spiraea*.

Type: shrub

Nutrient: pollen

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug, Sep

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 2-5 ft. **Spread:** 2-4 ft.

(Photo courtesy Stephanie Brundage, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Shrubby St. John's Wort (*Hypericum prolificum*): A densely branched shrub with an attractive shaggy rounded form. 5 yellow petals surround a dense cluster of pollen laden stamens. Tolerates a wide range of soils and some drought. Prune in early spring. Deer and rabbit resistant. Mass or group as a shrub border. Can be grown as a hedge. Also useful for stabilizing embankments.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: pollen and host plant

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug, Sept

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist

Height: 1-5 ft. **Spread:** 1-4 ft.

(Photo courtesy George H. Bruso, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Tall White Aster; Flat-topped White Aster (*Doellingeria umbellata*): An early blooming Aster, it has clusters of white petals and yellow center disks, then pales to a yellowish tan. Spreads by underground rhizomes, as well as by seed. Can be aggressive. Keep caged or protected from deer, wild turkey, and cottontail rabbits while establishing.

Type: perennial

Nutrient: pollen, nectar and host

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug, Sept

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: wet

Height: 2-7 ft. **Spread:** 3-4 ft.

(Photo courtesy James L. Reveal, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Coastal Plain Joe-Pye Weed (*Eutrochium dubium*): A compact version of the taller Joe Pye Weed. Leaves are bright green and whorled around sturdy purple stems; they are attractive even when plants are not in bloom. Mauve-pink to dark purple flowers appear in mid-summer and last through early fall. Cut the plant back to the ground in winter and it will rebound in spring. Spreads by self-seeding. Low-maintenance.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug, Sept, Oct

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 3-5 ft. **Spread:** 1-3 ft.

(©2000 Janet Novack; <https://www.ct-botanical-society.org/Plants/view/199>)



Pasture Thistle (*Cirsium pumilum* var. *pumilum*): Blooms can be white, pink or purple. Harder to source; Field Thistle (*Cirsium discolor*) may be substituted.

Type: perennial/deer (no data)

Nutrient: nectar

Bloom Time: Aug, Sept, Oct

Exposure: full sun

Soil: moist

Height: 1-3 ft. **Spread:** no data

(Photo by: Jacqueline Donnelly. Photo taken: Saratoga Co., NY: 13 May 2014; <http://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/Plant.aspx?id=225>)



Field Thistle (*Cirsium discolor*): Distinguished by the leaves, a downy white underside contrasts with the green topside. Non-natives do not have a white underside. Native thistles are less prickly, too. A biennial, or short-lived perennial. Pink or purple flower heads are composed of several narrow tube-shaped flowers. Easy to grow; include in naturalized areas and gardens.

Type: perennial/deer resistant

Nutrient: nectar and pollen

Bloom Time: Aug, Sep, Oct

Exposure: full sun

Soil: dry

Height: 2-8 ft. **Spread:** 1 ft.

(Photo courtesy R.W. Smith, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)

Grasses and Sedges



Pennsylvania Sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*): Provides erosion control and is a low maintenance, water-wise planting. It's pest resistant, and unpalatable to deer and other herbivores. A fine-textured ground cover, spreading relentlessly by rhizomes and rarely reaches heights of more than 8" when blooming. Produces whitish spikelets held above the leaves. In landscape situations, it's a good lawn substitute, groundcover, or edging plant for a shade garden. Provides winter interest.

Type: sedge/deer resistant

Nutrient: host plant and nesting

Bloom Time: Apr, May, Jun

Exposure: full sun, part shade, shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 8-16 in. **Spread:** 1-2 ft.

(Photo courtesy Stefan Bloodworth, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Tussock Sedge (*Carex stricta*): Grass-like plant with a cluster of brown seed capsules clinging high on the stem. Stems bearing greenish or brownish spikes of inconspicuous flowers above dense tufts of grass-like leaves. Green leaves are exceeded by the stem in height. Forms large tufts or hummocks. Tolerates shady conditions. Best grown in mass for foliage effect. Good for low spots with seasonal flooding.

Type: sedge/deer resistant

Nutrient: host plant and nesting

Bloom Time: Jun, Jul

Exposure: full sun

Soil: moist, wet

Height: 1-3 ft. **Spread:** 1-3 ft.

(By gmayfield10 - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/gmayfield10/6405964869/>, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?>)



Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium* var. *scoparium*): Iconic warm season grass that is used in landscaping and restoration projects. Drought-tolerant, but can do well in moist soils. Provides color all season long — blue-green foliage turns crimson in the fall. Fluffy white seed heads add seasonal interest, though some gardeners remove to control spread of young seedlings.

Type: grass/deer resistant

Nutrient: host plant and nesting

Bloom Time: Jul, Aug, Sept, Oct

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 2-3 ft. **Spread:** 2-3 ft.



Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*): Tall, hardy, warm season bunchgrass that yields silver seeds in late summer. Three-parted seedheads are iconic and resemble a turkeys foot. Leaves and stems change color with the first frost to a deep red-bronze that provides landscape interest well into the winter. Grows in almost any soil, from wet clay to dry sand.

Type: grass/deer resistant

Nutrient: host plant and nesting

Bloom Time: Aug, Sept, Oct

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 4-8 ft. **Spread:** 2-4 ft.

(Photo courtesy Carolyn Fannon, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)



Switch Grass (*Panicum virgatum*): Perennial warm-season bunchgrass with open, lacy sprays with small reddish-purple seedheads. Bright green leaves occur up and down the stem, turning pale yellow in the fall and lasting throughout the winter. Rhizomatous, loose sod former. A prolific self seeder; in small gardens with ideal growing conditions, deadhead to prevent excessive seeding. Good for erosion control and perennial borders. Low maintenance.

Type: grass/deer resistant

Nutrient: host plant and nesting

Bloom Time: Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 3-6 ft. **Spread:** 2-3 ft.

(Photo courtesy Carolyn Fannon, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center)

Trees



Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana*): An evergreen that has reddish-brown to grayish colored bark that is fibrous and shedding. Leaves are green or blue-green. Dioecious; separate male and female trees. Easily grown in well-drained soils. Tolerates a wide range of growing conditions. Prefers moist soils; intolerant of constantly wet soils. Best drought resistance of any conifer native to the eastern U.S.

Type: tree/deer resistant

Nutrient: food and shelter

Bloom Time: Mar, Apr, May

Exposure: full sun

Soil: dry, moist

Height: 30-65 ft. **Spread:** 8-25 ft.

(Photo by Quadell Licensed under: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)



Scrub Oak; Bear Oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*): A small, shrub-like, deciduous tree in the red oak group. Fall foliage is reddish-purple. Biennial acorns are bitter and reportedly only eaten by bears; hence, “bear oak”. Provides nesting space, cover, and shelter for wildlife. Use it as a street tree or shade tree in your yard, or natural area.

Type: tree/deer resistant (no data)

Nutrient: host plant

Bloom Time: Mar, Apr, May, Jun

Exposure: full sun, part shade

Soil: dry

Height: 15-20 ft. **Spread:** 10-15 ft.

(Photo by Bruce Kirchoff from Greensboro, NC, USA; Licensed under: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en>)



Nurseries and Growers for the Birches Site and LLCT Plant Kits

Organic Soil Solutions

Lincolnite Mike Murray is the owner of this all organic lawn care and landscaping company. They use an organic and proactive approach to plant and soil health care. They are supplying the compost/soil mix at the Birches site.

Office: 154 B Lincoln Road, Lincoln, MA 01773 — Workshop: 54 Knox Trail, Acton, MA 01720

Phone: 781-937-9992

Contact: mikem@organicsoilsolutions.com
organicsoilsolutions.com

Bigelow Nurseries

455 West Main Street, P.O. Box 718, Northboro MA 01532

Phone: (508) 845-2143

Contact: cs@bigelownurseries.com
bigelownurseries.com

Kohl Gardens

Adam Kohl is the owner and operator of a native plant nursery in the North Quabbin area of Massachusetts specializing in local-genotype, wild-origin, seed-grown plants. Adam also offers a range of services (field botany, habitat planning, seed collection, site assessments, and horticultural consulting) and education (plant-insect interactions, presentations, walks, and private & group lessons).

Contact: kohlgardens@gmail.com
kohlgardens.com

Follow on Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/interested_in_plants/

Wing and A Prayer

Amy Pulley is the owner and operator of a native plant nursery in Cummington, Massachusetts specializing in pollinator plants. The nursery has regular hours on Sun. and Mon. from 9 am to 3 pm. Amy is glad to greet and spend time with anyone interested in learning more about pollination systems and creating habitat. Call if you would like help or to purchase plants. Go and browse anytime; call ahead if you want to meet with Amy.

Contact: creamery3@verizon.net or call (413) 634-5659

Follow on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/wingandaprayernursery/>

Vermont Willow Nursery

Sonia and Michael Dodge are the owners and operators of this incredible willow farm located on 50 acres of fertile farmland in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont. Michael is a plantsman and horticulturalist with a distinguished and fascinating history. After many years, they are selling the farm and ready to retire for the second time. Contact them if you are interested!

Contact: WillowmanVT@me.com
willowsvermont.com

Ward's Nursery & Garden Center

600 S Main St, Great Barrington, MA 01230

Phone: (413) 528-0166

wardsnursery.com

Ernst Seed

Ernst Conservation Seeds, Inc. , 8884 Mercer Pike, Meadville PA 16335

Phone: (800) 873-3321

Contact: sales@ernstseed.com

ernstseed.com

