

# Benefits of Native Plants on Shorelands

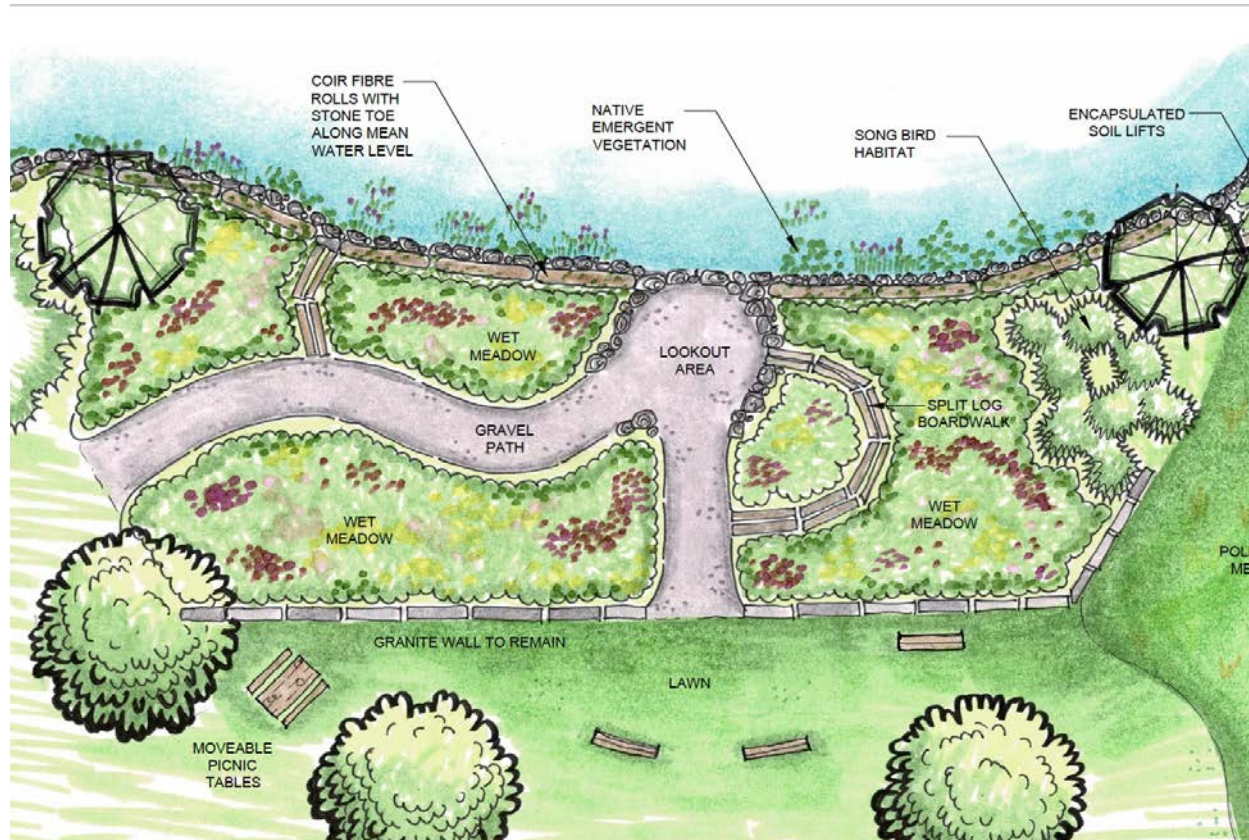
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**Owner, Nectar Landscape  
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# NATIVE PLANT DEFINED

1.

**A plant** that is a part of the balance of nature and has developed over hundreds or thousands of years in a particular region or ecosystem. -USDA



# NATIVE PLANT DEFINED

2.

**A plant** that has evolved in a given place over a period of time sufficient to develop complex and essential relationships with the physical environment and other organisms in a given ecological community.

-Dr. Doug Tallamy



You are here: [Simple Key](#) > [All other flowering non-woody plants](#) >

[Daisies, goldenrods, and other aster family plants](#) > *Rudbeckia laciniata*

## *Rudbeckia laciniata* L.

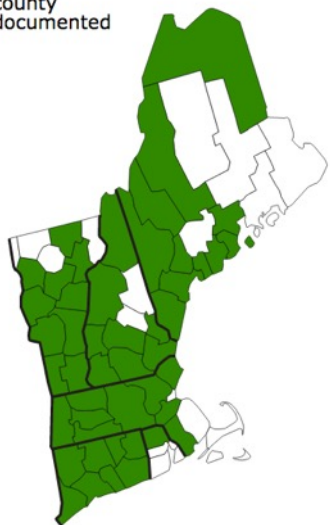
green-headed coneflower

### New England Distribution

Adapted from [BONAP](#) data

#### Native

■ county documented



[i](#) about the labels on this map

Found this plant? Take a photo and [post a sighting](#).

### North America Distribution

Adapted from [BONAP](#) data



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## Facts About

Some cultivars of green-headed coneflower are grown as garden ornamentals, and these may occasionally escape. Wild plants are typically found on lake and river shores, in swamps and riparian forests. [Native](#) Americans ate the young stems and leaves raw or cooked.

## Habitat

Floodplain (river or stream floodplains), forests, shores of rivers or lakes, swamps, [wetland margins](#) (edges of



# NEW ENGLAND ECOREGIONS

NEW ENGLAND  
WILD  
FLOWER  
SOCIETY



- 
- 58 Northeastern Highlands
  - 59 Northeastern Coastal Zone
  - 82 Acadian Plains and Hills
  - 83 Eastern Great Lakes and Hudson Lowlands
  - 84 Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens

We aim to offer you a full range of great plants native to the ecoregions of New England – 5 of 84 areas across the country that extend beyond political boundaries and have similar geology, climate, soils, hydrology, vegetation, and wildlife.

The selection of New England natives grown from local seed will increase each year, as our Nasami Farm nursery builds its capacity to collect seed sustainably from throughout the region and works with partner nurseries to grow our propagated plants to retail size.



# INVASIVE PLANT

- A plant that is both non-native and able to establish on many sites, grow quickly, and spread to the point of disrupting plant communities or ecosystems.





This mark indicates a state regulated species.



YELLOW FLAG IRIS



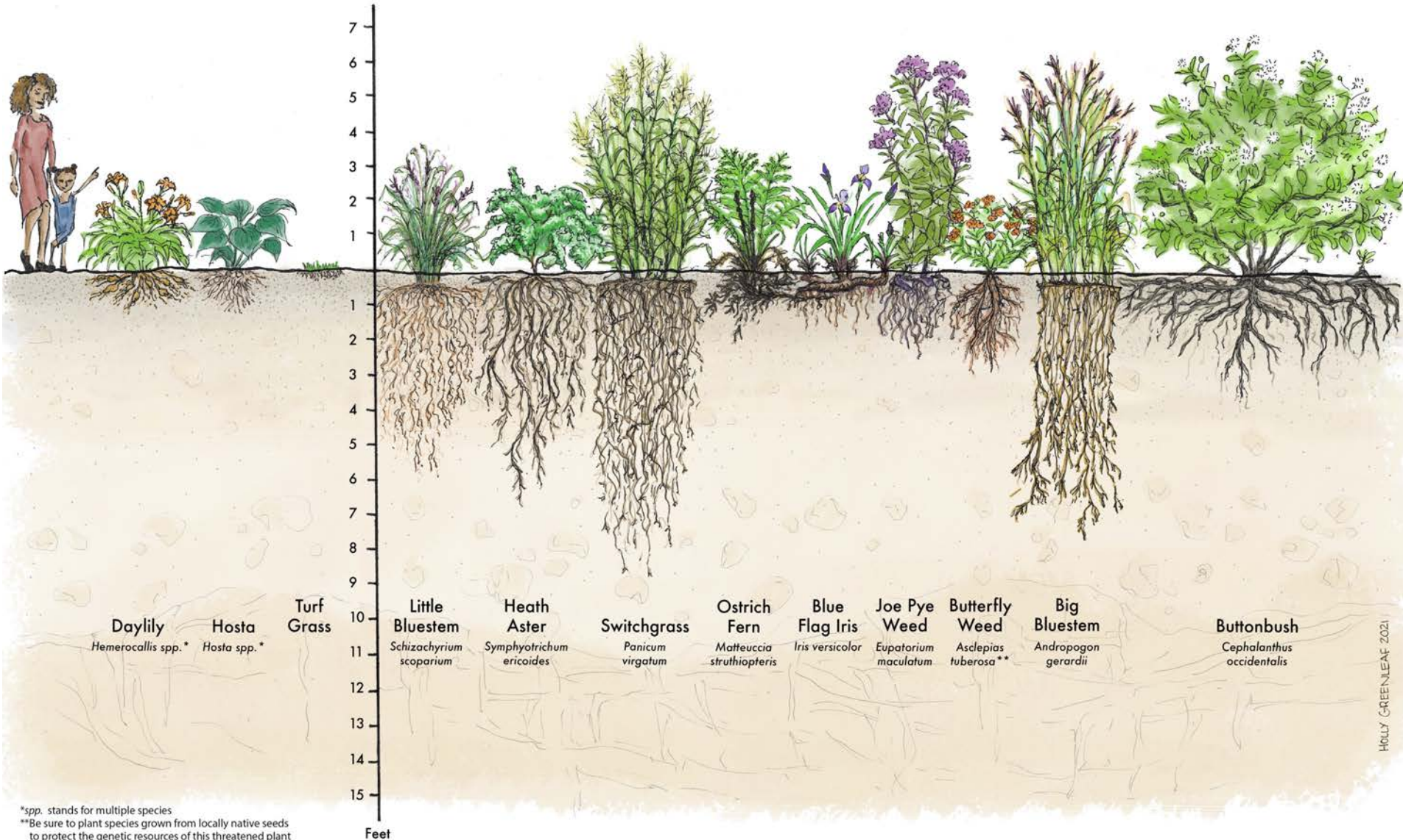
# BENEFITS OF NATIVE PLANTS



Lake Wise award-winning landscape on Lake Willoughby

- Stewardship of our natural heritage
- Promote biodiversity
- Preferred host plants for native insects and pollinators and food source for native birds
- Have deep root systems
- Adapted to our local soils & climate
- Do not require long-term irrigation
- Do not require fertilizer







# HABITAT BENEFITS OF NATIVE PLANTS

- Native plants are the preferred food sources for native birds and the preferred host plants for native insects and pollinators



**Kousa Dogwood (Non-native)**



**Flowering Dogwood (Native)**





**Monarch caterpillar on Milkweed**



**Juniper Hairstreak on Red Cedar**



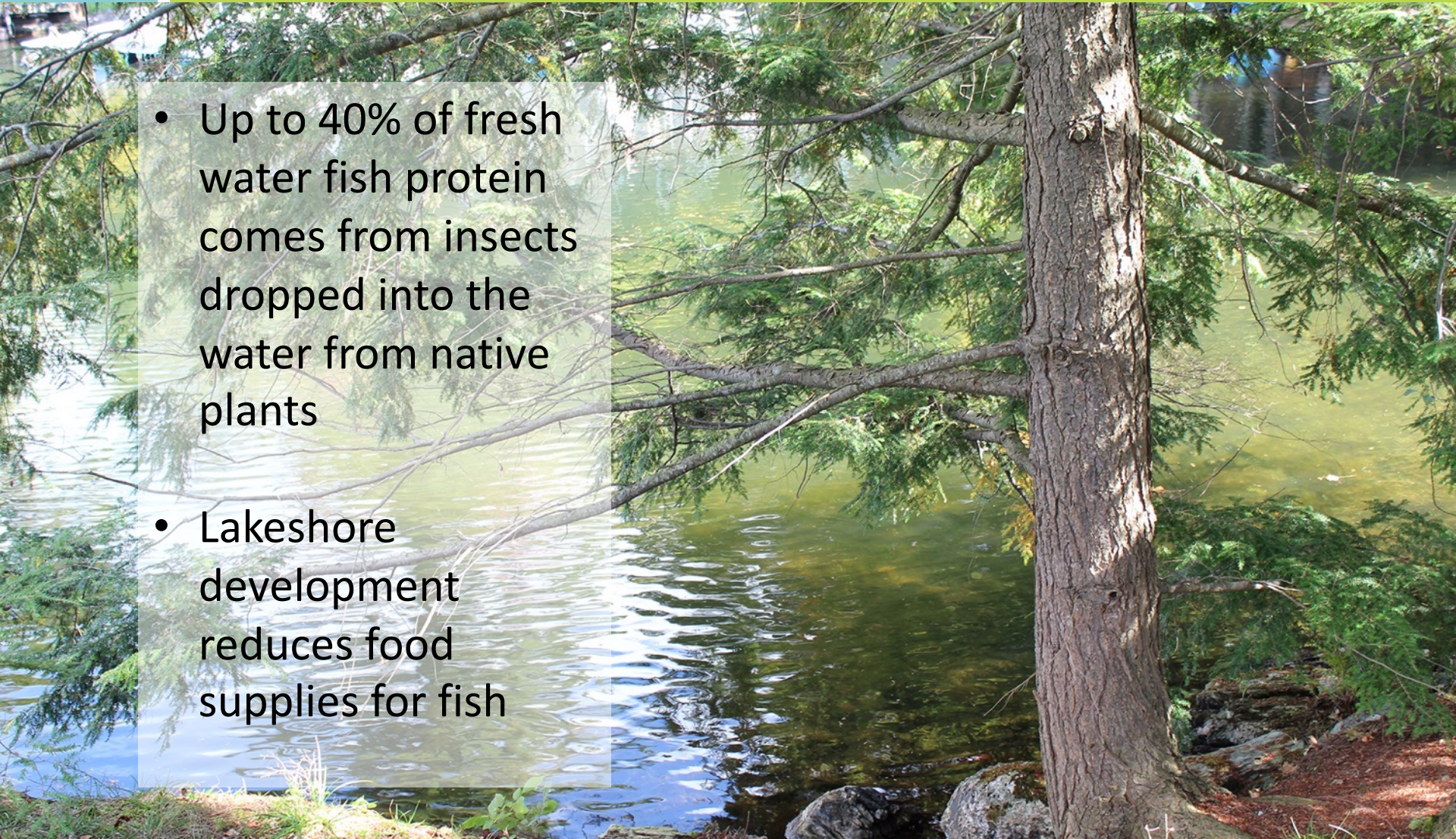


- 96% of birds depend entirely on insect protein to feed their young
- Chickadees make 146 trips per day to feed their young, collecting a total of 6,200-9,000 caterpillar larva to feed one clutch



# NATURAL SHORELINES = HEALTHIER FISH

- Up to 40% of fresh water fish protein comes from insects dropped into the water from native plants
- Lakeshore development reduces food supplies for fish





## Woody Plants

Common Name	Plant Genus	Butterfly/moth species supported
Oak	Quercus	534
Black cherry	Prunus	456
Willow	Salix	455
Birch	Betula	413
Poplar	Populus	368
Crabapple	Malus	311
Blueberry	Vaccinium	288
Maple	Acer	285
Elm	Ulmus	213
Pine	Pinus	203
Hickory	Carya	200
Hawthorn	Crataegus	159
Spruce	Picea	156
Alder	Alnus	156
Basswood	Tilia	150
Ash	Fraxinus	150
Rose	Rosa	139
Filbert	Corylus	131
Walnut	Juglans	130

## Herbaceous Plants

Common Name	Plant Genus	Butterfly/moth species supported
Goldenrod	Solidago	115
Asters	Aster	112
Sunflower	Helianthus	73
Joe pye, Boneset	Eupatorium	42
Morning glory	Ipomoea	39
Sedges	Carex	36
Honeysuckle	Lonicera	36
Lupine	Lupinus	33
Violets	Viola	29
Geraniums	Geranium	23
Black-eyed susan	Rudbeckia	17
Iris	Iris	17
Evening primrose	Oenothera	16
Milkweed	Asclepias	12
Verbena	Verbena	11
Beardtongue	Penstemon	8
Phlox	Phlox	8
Bee balm	Monarda	7

Source: [www.bringingnaturehome.net](http://www.bringingnaturehome.net), based on research by Dr. Doug Tallamy



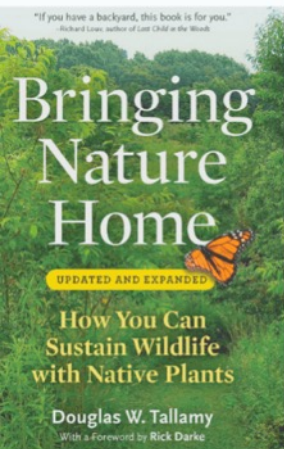


Start a new **HABITAT**™

# HOMEGROWN NATIONAL PARK™

*"In the past, we have asked one thing of our gardens: that they be pretty. Now they have to support life, sequester carbon, feed pollinators and manage water."*

— DOUG TALLAMY



<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/>



# PLANT FOR POLLINATORS

A vibrant cottage flower garden that will serve as a haven for birds, bees, butterflies, and you!







## Plant Search

Quick Search

## Plant Type/Program:

## ANY TYPE

Fern  
Groundcover  
Ornamental Grass  
Perennial  
Shrub  
Tree  
Vine/Liana

Ctrl-click (Mac users ⌘-click) to select multiple types to include in the search.

## Flower Color:

## ANY TYPE

Blue  
Green  
Insignificant  
Maroon  
Non-Flowering  
Orange  
Pink  
Purple  
Red

Ctrl-click (Mac users ⌘-click) to select multiple types to include in the search.

## Height:

 Inches

## Spread:

 Inches

## LEVEL 3 ECOREGIONS



## Exposure

- ☐ Sun  
☐ Part Shade  
☐ Shade

## Soil Moisture

- ☐ Dry  
☐ Average  
☐ Wet

## Ecoregion

- ☐ (58) Northeastern Highlands  
☐ (59) Northeastern Coastal Zone  
☐ (82) Acadian Plains and Hills  
☐ (83) Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands  
☐ (84) Atlantic Coastal Pine Barrens

## Attracts Wildlife

- ☐ Attracts Bees  
☐ Pollinator Powerhouse Plant  
☐ Attracts Butterflies  
☐ Host Plant  
☐ Attracts Songbirds  
☐ Attracts Hummingbirds  
☐ Other Pollinators/Wildlife

## Ornamental Interest

- ☐ Spring Bloom  
☐ Summer Bloom  
☐ Fall Bloom  
☐ Summer Fruit  
☐ Fall/Winter Fruit  
☐ Fall Foliage  
☐ Winter Interest and/or Evergreen

## Attractive Fall Foliage and/or Ornamental Fruit

- ☐ Red Fruit  
☐ Red to Purple Fall Foliage  
☐ Orange to Brown Fall Foliage  
☐ Bright Yellow to Bronze Fall Foliage  
☐ Blue Fruit  
☐ Multi Color Fall Foliage  
☐ Purple to Black Fruit  
☐ White Fruit  
☐ Orange to Yellow Fruit

## Landscape Use

- ☐ Groundcover  
☐ Hedge  
☐ Massing  
☐ Specimen  
☐ Rain Garden

## Tolerance

- ☐ Deer/Rabbit Resistant  
☐ Drought Tolerant  
☐ Salt Tolerant  
☐ Urban Environment  
☐ Compaction Tolerant

## Additional Attributes

- ☐ Edible  
☐ Low Maintenance  
☐ Spring Ephemeral  
☐ Dioecious (fruits only on female plants)  
☐ Fragrant

- ☒ Show only plants having **ALL** checked characteristics above  
☐ Show plants having **ANY** checked characteristics above

# NATIVE PLANT FINDER

Use local  
ecosystem  
models to  
inform your  
native plant  
selection and  
shoreland  
restoration  
design





# AVOID LAWN TO LAKE



- Prone to erosion
- Provides almost no habitat value to insects, birds, and fish
- 40 million acres in the U.S.



# AVOID LAWN TO LAKE

Minimize lawn,  
maximize native  
vegetation

Any lawn areas  
should be  
intentional and  
functional

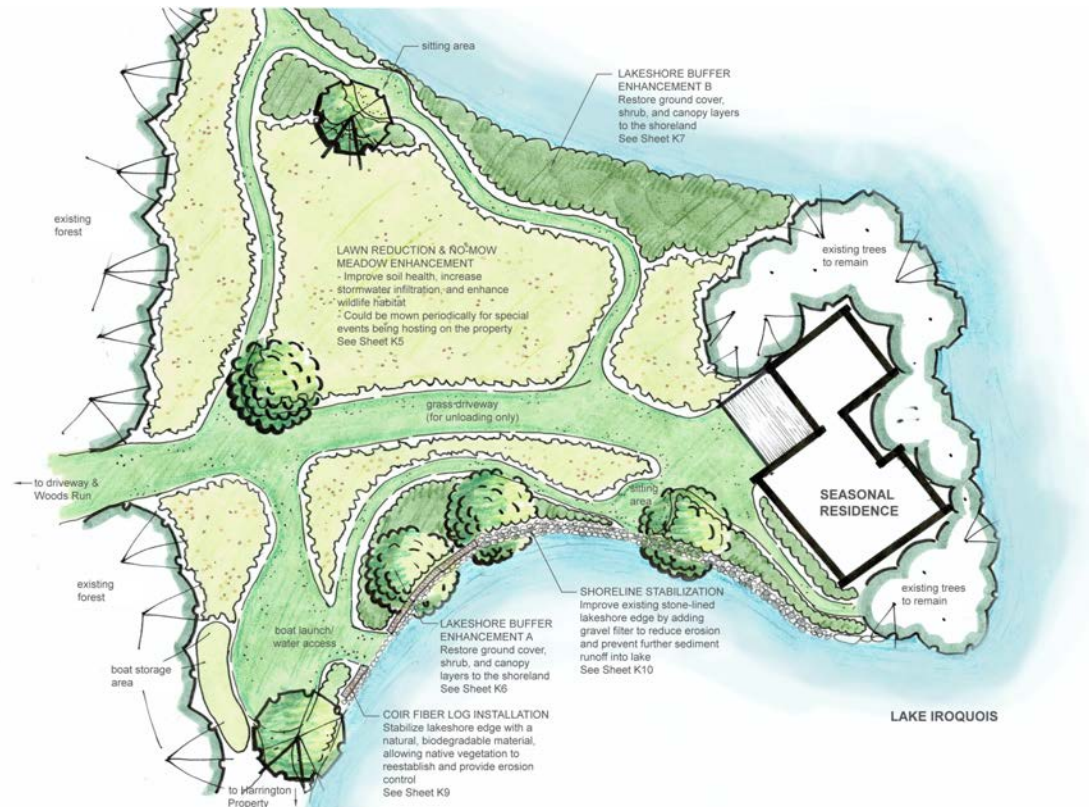










Photo Simulation by Holly Greenleaf for Nectar Landscape Design Studio, LLC



# Native Plant Acceptance

## Create cues of a “cared for” ecological landscape

- In some cases, aesthetic and ecological values are positively correlated, but not always
- Attractive and admired landscapes may be more likely to survive than landscapes that do not attract care or admiration
- “Messy” ecosystem, orderly frame
- Personalizing the plan











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