

Native Perennials Available at Garden Gate Greenhouse, Inc.

Perennials

- *Beard Tongue 'Blackbeard' *Penstemon digitalis*
- *Bee Balm 'Jacob Cline' *Monarda didyma*
- *Black-Eyed Susan 'Goldsturm'

Rudbeckia fulgida

- *Blue Star 'Blue Ice' *Amsonia tabernaemontana*
- Butterfly Milkweed *Asclepias tuberosa*
- Cardinal Flower *Lobelia cardinalis*
- Coneflower *Echinacea purpurea*
 - *Flame Thrower
 - *Green Jewel
 - *Hot Papaya
 - *Playful Meadow Mama
 - *Pink Double Delight
 - *Pow Wow Wildberry
 - *Tiki Torch
 - *Virgin
- *False Indigo 'Sparkling Sapphires' *Baptisia hybrid*
- *Joe Pye Weed 'Little Joe' *Eupatorium purpureum*
- Jacob's Ladder *Polemonium reptans*
- Marsh Milkweed *Asclepias incarnata*
- *New England Aster 'Purple Dome'
- Symphytotrichum novae-angliae*
- Spiderwort *Tradescantia*
- Solomon's Seal *Polygonatum commutatum*
- *Spiderwort 'Concord Grape' *Tradescantia hybrid*
- Swamp Rose Mallow *Hibiscus moscheutos*
 - 'Grenache'
 - 'Pinot Noir'
- Tall Phlox *Phlox paniculata*

Other

- *Fern: 'Lady in Red' *Athyrium filix-femina*
- 'Ostrich' *Matteuccia struthiopteris*
- *Grass: 'Blue Heaven' *Schizachyrium scoparium*
- 'Hot Rod' *Panicum virgatum*
- 'Northern Sea Oats' *Chasmanthium latifolium*
- Vine: Trumpet Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*
- Trumpet Vine *Campsis radicans*

For additional information on plants native to Indiana, visit Indiana Native Plant & Wildflower Society (INPAWS): www.inpaws.org

For information on plants native to North America, visit the American Beauties Native Plants Web site: www.abnativeplants.com

NATIVE OR NATIVAR?



There's a whole lotta hoopla regarding what constitutes a "native" plant. [You'll hear similar debates regarding heirloom/heritage cultivars.] Although there is no "one-size-fits-all" definition of the term, generally a native plant is one that grows in the same habitat in which it originated.

Some say that a plant is native to a certain area when it occurs *naturally without human intervention*. Therein lies the crux of the debate: the value of pure native species over cultivars of the natives. For example, *Acer rubrum* (Red Maple) is a native tree. *Acer rubrum* 'Red Sunset' is a cultivar of the native.

World-renowned horticulturist Dr. Allan Armitage has coined the term "nativar" to describe a cultivar and/or hybrid of a native species that he feels is superior to the original. Many gardeners associate natives with a wild or unkempt look. Cultivars focus on particular features (size, bloom, etc.) to enhance the native's appeal.

American Beauties Native Plants also includes many cultivars of natives in its selections (including 'Red Sunset'). Often, a cultivar is derived from a "selected seedling" or "sport" of the native, something that occurs quite naturally.

Native or Nativar: It's a matter of preference and practicality!

Garden Gate Greenhouse, Inc.

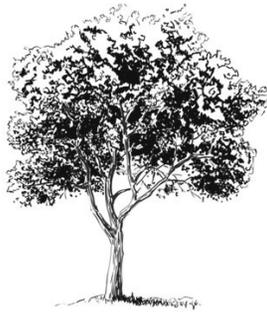
USING NATIVE PLANTS IN YOUR LANDSCAPE

Red Maple
Acer rubrum



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www.egardengate.com

Including Native Plants in Your Landscape



What Are Native Plants?

Native plants in North America are plants (flowers, grasses, shrubs, trees) that are indigenous to an area; that is, they have developed naturally in their given environment. Most of today's native plant species were here before European settlement.

Why Are Native Plants Important?

Interest in native plants has risen dramatically over the past few years. Native plants possess certain traits that make them uniquely adapted to local conditions:

- They add interest to the landscape and match the finest cultivated plants in beauty.
- They thrive in Indiana's soils and climate.
- They provide food and habitat for wildlife.
- They are a vital part of Indiana's natural heritage.

Because they are well adapted to their ecosystem, native plants surpass non-natives in ruggedness and resistance to drought, insects, and disease. They maintain or improve soil fertility and reduce erosion. Native plants have natural defenses against many local pests and require less fertilization than non-natives. This means less fertilizer and pesticides—which can save you money and time. (Also, using fewer chemicals means you reduce harmful run-off to streams and rivers.)

Ecological Benefits

On a broad ecological scale, planting native species contributes to the overall health of natural communities. Disturbances in the natural ecosystem—such as land-clearing activities—increase the potential for invasion by non-native species. Native plants help to maintain a balanced ecosystem. Because they developed with the rest of the ecosystem, they are part of the delicate checks-and-balances system that takes place in all healthy ecosystems.

Native plants provide familiar sources of food and shelter for wildlife. As natural habitats are replaced by urban and suburban development, the use of native plants in landscaping can provide essential shelter for displaced wildlife. Dramatic increases in nesting success of both game birds and songbirds have been observed in fields planted with native grasses, which also offer excellent winter cover.

On a smaller ecological scale, the backyard gardener will discover that native plants attract a greater variety of butterflies, hummingbirds, songbirds, and other wildlife than traditional lawns.



Please note that this list is subject to change. Our inventory rotates often and varieties may be available at different times of the year. Varieties with a * are selected cultivars of the native. See the sidebar "Native or Nativar" on the back of this page for more information.

"Indigenous plants are a significant part of a region's geographic context. In fact, they help define it. They have proven themselves capable of surviving in a landscape for millennia. What better plants can there be, if not the natives, to confront the soil conditions, climate, pests, and diseases of the local areas?"

Michael Homoya, State Botanist
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Trees, Shrubs and Perennials Native to Indiana Available at Garden Gate Greenhouse, Inc.

Trees

Black Gum *Nyssa sylvatica*
Black Walnut *Juglans nigra*
Bur Oak *Quercus macrocarpa*
Eastern Redbud *Cercis canadensis*
Eastern White Pine *Pinus strobus*
Honeylocust *Gleditsia triacanthos*
Ohio Buckeye *Aesculus glabra*
Pecan *Carya illoinensis*
Red Maple *Acer rubrum*
Red Oak *Quercus rubrum*
River Birch *Betula nigra*
Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata*
Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*
Tulip Tree/Yellow Poplar
Liriodendron n. tulipifera

Shrubs

Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Eastern Arborvitae *Thuja occidentalis*
Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*
Fragrant Sumac *Rhus aromatica*
Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*
Pussy Willow *Salix discolor*
Smooth Hydrangea *arborescens*
Sweetspire *Itea virginica*
Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata*
*Wisteria 'Amethyst Falls'
Wisteria frutescens
Witchhazel *Hamamelis virginiana*

