

YARROW

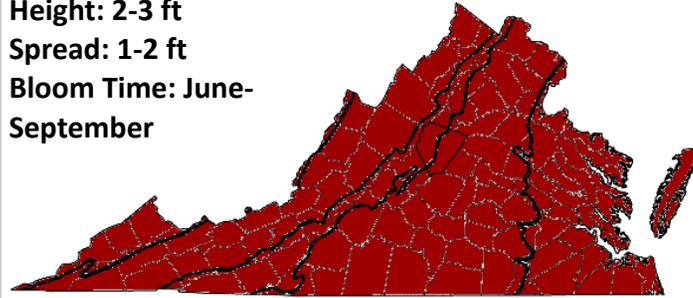
Achillea millefolium



Height: 2-3 ft

Spread: 1-2 ft

Bloom Time: June-September



Flat topped heads are comprised of many small white flowers. Foliage is finely dissected and fragrant. Deer Resistant.

Solitary wasps and many other species use Yarrow's nectar. In a study we did of this native white yarrow vs. cultivars of varying colors, we found a huge loss of insect use among the cultivars. Solitary wasps, who prefer white flowers for nectaring, were especially affected and no longer present when the color was changed for cultivars. Annie White of U. of Vermont found similar pollinator loss results, charting 1,414 pollinator visits at this white yarrow and only 119 visits at the yarrow cultivar 'Strawberry Seductions'.



PURPLE GIANT HYSSOP

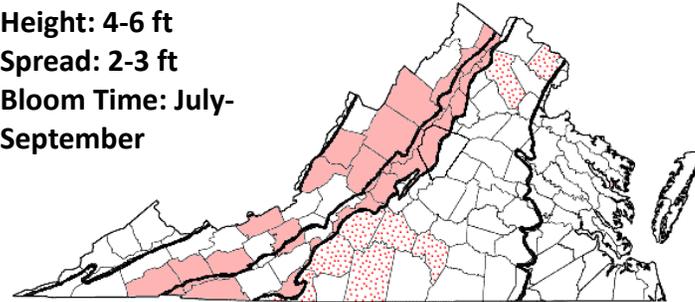
Agastache scrophulariifolia



Height: 4-6 ft

Spread: 2-3 ft

Bloom Time: July-September



A sturdy upright plant with a square stem and purple-tinged tubular flowers that are arranged in spikes. Deer Resistant. Map Notes: Localized and abundant in the Blue Ridge at other middle to high elevations.

When left standing, the woody stems are used by many overwintering insects for shelter. Cavity nesting insects will also use these same standing stems during the following summer. The small, round seeds are a preferred food for goldfinches. Hummingbird, bees, and other insects visit for nectar.

NODDING ONION

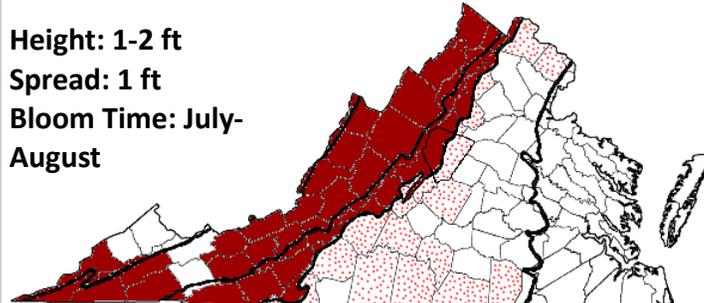
Allium cernuum



Height: 1-2 ft

Spread: 1 ft

Bloom Time: July-August



Pink or white flowers in a nodding cluster. Thin, strap-like leaves are onion-scented. Deer Resistant.

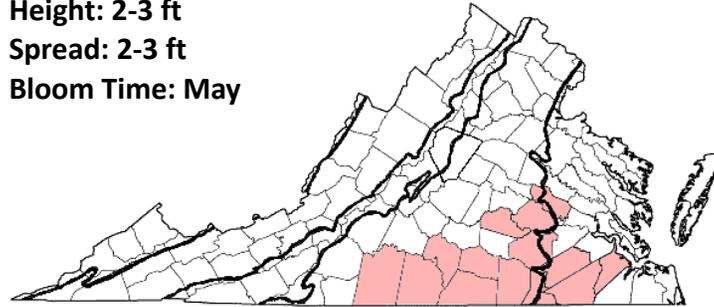
Nodding flowers, such as Nodding Onion, have formed a unique relationship with bees, as other insects are often unwilling to feed upside down. It is thought that the nodding formation also helps to protect the flowers nectar from rain. A host plant for 20 native caterpillars.

EASTERN BLUESTAR

Amsonia tabernaemontana



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: May



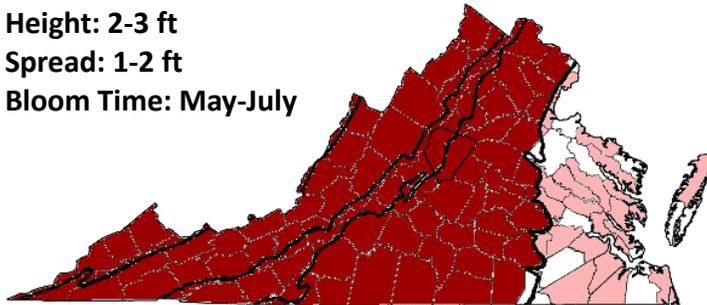
Five-petaled light blue flowers are star-shaped and assembled in round groups. A bushy-structured perennial. Deer Resistant.

THIMBLEWEED

Anemone virginiana



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: May-July



Seed heads resemble a thimble. White to green flowers are around 1 inch wide with 5 petals. Deer Resistant.

Small bees and flies use pollen from the flowers. Similar to caterpillars/butterflies we attract, native Margined Blister Beetles prefer certain plants as a food source, including Thimbleweed. These beetles have an important place in native habitats, and since the two species have coevolved in the natural environment, they know how to work well with each other: the beetles' strategy is to eat the foliage quickly and gregariously and move on, helping the plant have plenty of time to regrow. While, sadly, many beetles are frowned upon in traditional garden methods, these beetles should be embraced in native plantings!

FIELD PUSSYTOES

Antennaria neglecta



Height: 4-6 in when flowering
Spread: 6-12 in, spreading
Bloom Time: April-May



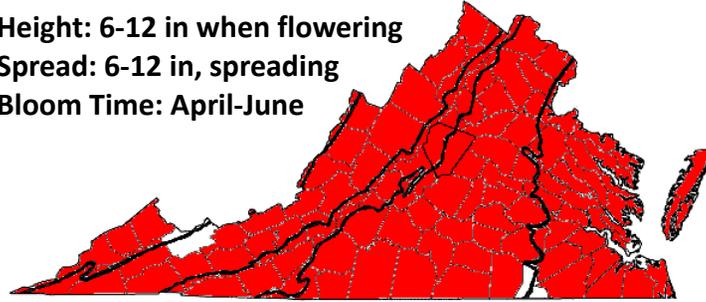
Map is incomplete by botanists at this time. Stolons spread, forming a carpet of blue-tinged leaves. In spring, a flowering stalk emerges with white flowers at the top. Male/female flowers on separate plants. Semi-evergreen. Deer Resistant.

American Painted Lady butterflies use Pussytoes as a host plant, laying single eggs on the top of the leaves. Later, their small caterpillars make a silken nest on the leaves where they feed. This butterfly species doesn't overwinter in the northern states but migrates each year to recolonize them. See Plantain-leaved Pussytoes (below) for photos.

PLANTAIN-LEAVED PUSSYTOES
Antennaria plantaginifolia



Height: 6-12 in when flowering
Spread: 6-12 in, spreading
Bloom Time: April-June



White flowers are borne on a stalk above gray/green leaves. Spreads by stolons to create a dense mat. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Semi-evergreen. Deer Resistant.

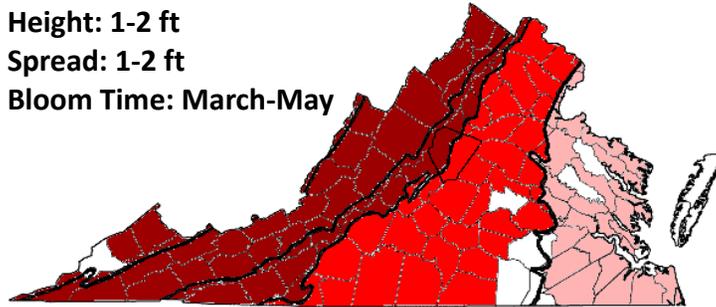
A host plant for American Painted Ladies. See Field Pussytoes (above) for more information.



WILD COLUMBINE
Aquilegia canadensis



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: March-May



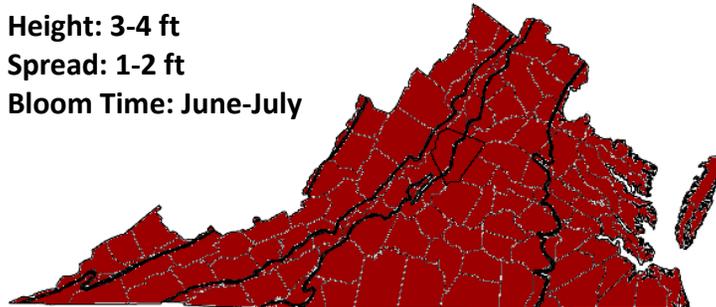
Nodding red flowers with spurred petals and yellow centers rise above lobed leaves. Deer Resistant.

Flowers are primarily visited by hummingbirds and bumble bees as an early season nectar source. Foliage is important to a variety of species including native leaf miners, sawflies, and moth/butterfly caterpillars including Columbine Duskywing butterflies.

COMMON MILKWEED
Asclepias syriaca



Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-July



Sturdy upright plants with large leaves and round clusters of fragrant pink flowers. Spreads by rhizomes to form large groups. Deer Resistant.

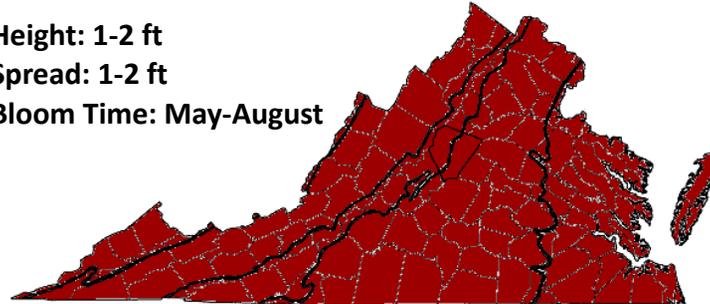
These native insects can be found at a healthy stand of Common Milkweed, coexisting together. Large Milkweed Bugs are one of the few insects that humans have a chance to see interact with its young as they grow. Red Milkweed Beetles (left) feed on the milkweed leaves and make characteristic nibbles at the leaf tips. The large leaves provide a food source for Monarch butterfly caterpillars.



BUTTERFLYWEED
Asclepias tuberosa



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: May-August



Bright orange flowers are arranged in clusters at the top of plants. Later, characteristic milkweed seedpods form with fluff. Deer Resistant.

Two equally important native species that use Butterflyweed to raise their young are Milkweed Tussock Moths and Monarch Butterflies. Interestingly, Milkweed Tussock Moth caterpillars often eat older leaves, while Monarch caterpillars prefer young growth, and the two species can coexist well in the same milkweed patch.



WHORLED MILKWEED
Asclepias verticillata



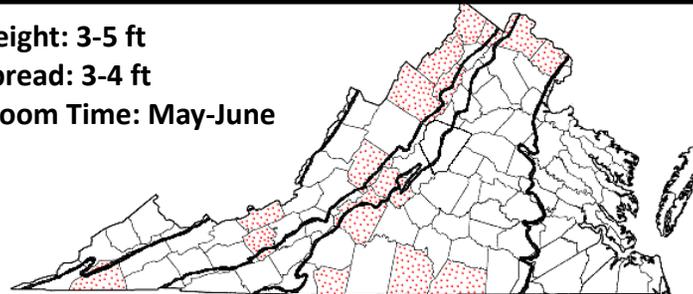
Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-September



Distinguished from other milkweeds by its very fine leaves and clusters of white flowers. Spreads by means of rhizomes. Deer Resistant.

BLUE FALSE INDIGO
Baptisia australis

Height: 3-5 ft
Spread: 3-4 ft
Bloom Time: May-June

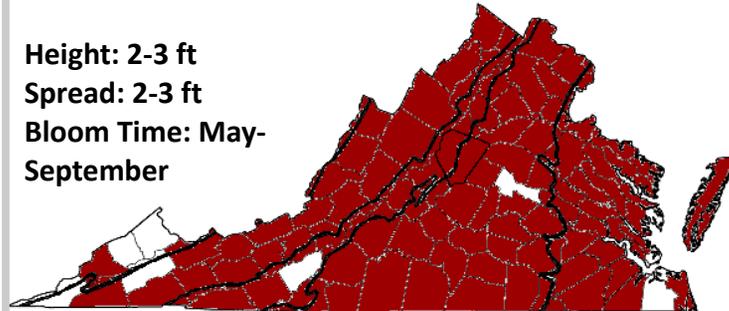


1-inch wide blue/purple flowers are borne on spikes. This bushy-structured plant has a deep taproot. A member of the pea family. Deer Resistant.

YELLOW WILD INDIGO
Baptisia tinctoria

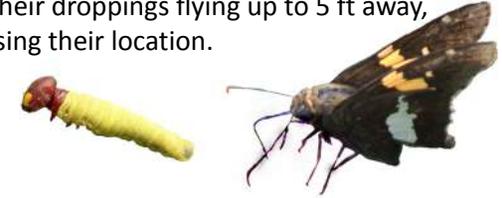


Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: May-September



A bushy-structured plant with yellow pea-like flowers. Each flower is ½ inch long, and blooms are arranged in loose spikes at the end of branches. Deer Resistant.

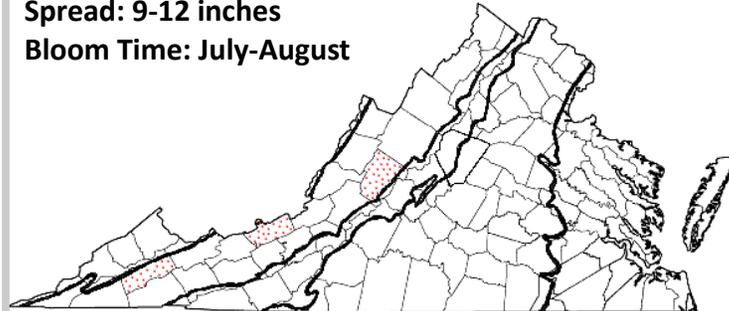
A host plant for Silver Spotted Skippers. These butterflies typically have 2 to 3 generations each year throughout their range. As parasitic wasps find caterpillars by excrement, these unique 3 cm long caterpillars have adapted to powerfully send their droppings flying up to 5 ft away, disguising their location.



HAREBELL
Campanula rotundifolia



Height: 12-20 inches
Spread: 9-12 inches
Bloom Time: July-August

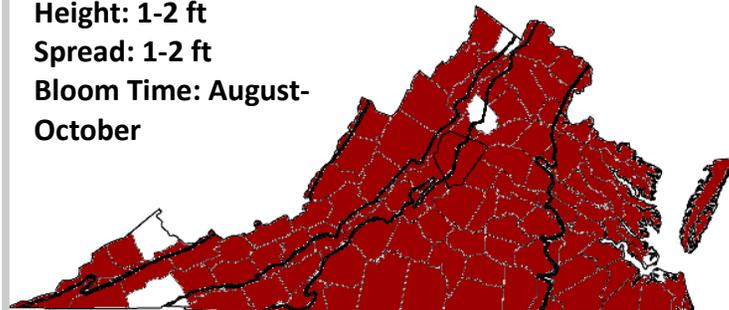


Purple bell-shaped flowers nod on delicate stems. Small round lower leaves.

MARYLAND GOLDEN ASTER
Chrysopsis mariana



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-October



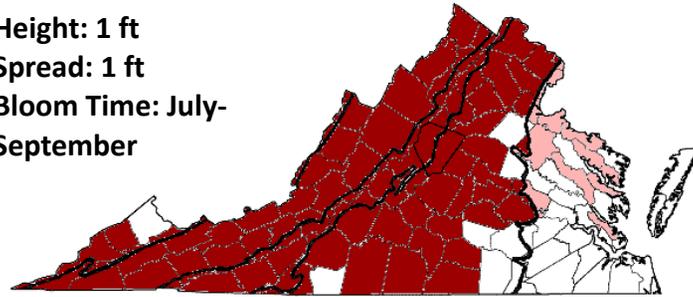
Yellow flowers are ¾ inch wide and superficially resemble asters, despite not being in the aster family. Deer Resistant.

WILD BASIL

Cliniopodium vulgare



Height: 1 ft
Spread: 1 ft
Bloom Time: July-September



Tubular pink flowers are arranged in an airy habit on large round heads. Stems are characteristically hairy. Deer Resistant.

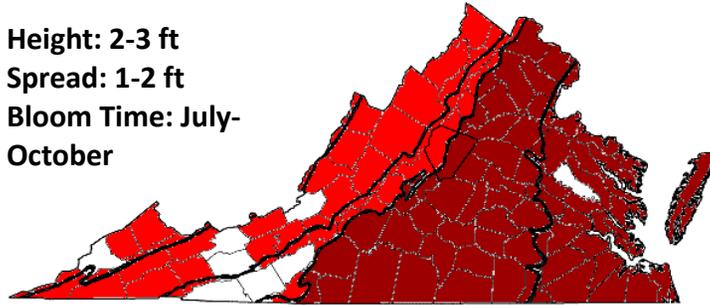
Xerces Society says that of North America's bumble bees, nearly one third are already considered to be threatened. A key visitor of Wild Basil, bumble bees have long tongues and particularly like flowers that are tubular like the blooms of this species. In return for providing nectar/pollen for the bee, the plant is pollinated and can set seed to help native plant populations.

MISTFLOWER

Conoclinium coelestinum



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: July-October



Occurs mainly at low elevations in the Mountains. Flat heads consisting of many blue/purple flowers have a misty appearance. New growth often emerges slowly in spring.

LANCE-LEAF COREOPSIS

Coreopsis lanceolata



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: April-June

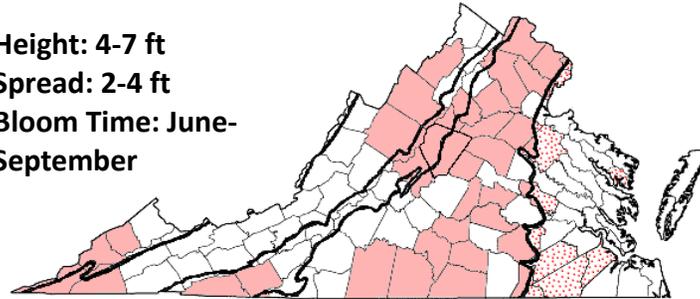
Lance-leaf Coreopsis' native status in Virginia has been questioned.

The large flower heads are up to 2 1/2" wide with yellow/orange petals. A prolific bloomer.

TALL COREOPSIS
Coreopsis tripteris



Height: 4-7 ft
Spread: 2-4 ft
Bloom Time: June-September

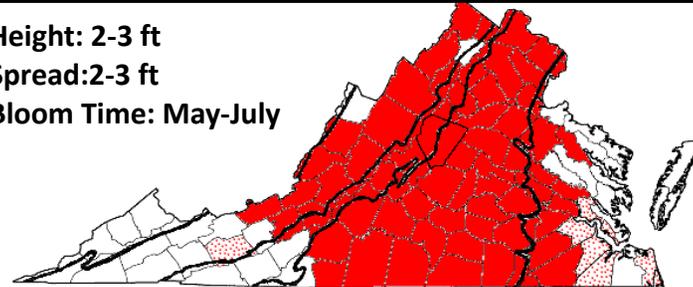


Yellow composite flowers with yellow centers, turning brown, bloom on erect stems. Loose groups of the anise-scented blooms form at the top of each plant. Spreads by rhizomes.

THREAD-LEAF COREOPSIS
Coreopsis verticillata



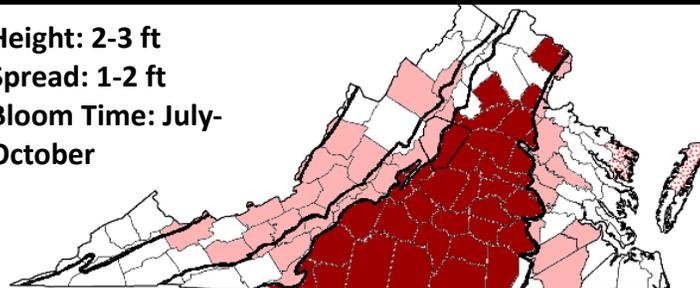
Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: May-July



Can be more abundant/localized in Northwest and Westcentral Mtns & Piedmont. Characterized from other Coreopsis species by its fine leaves that form whorls around the stem. Creeps slowly by rhizomes. Deer Resistant.

GODFREY'S THOROUGHWORT
Eupatorium godfreyanum

Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: July-October



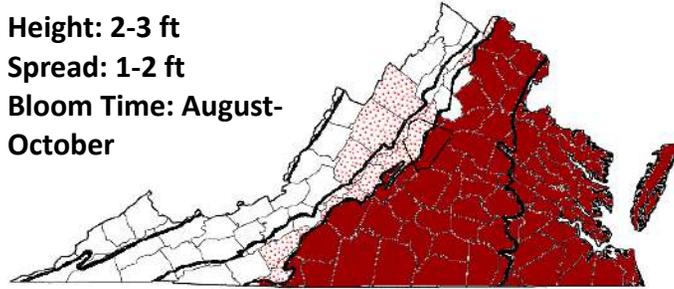
In the Mountains, occurs primarily at low elevations of the Ridge and Valley. The white flowers are grouped closely-together on flattish heads and appear to have a fuzzy look. Grows in meadows, dry open woods, and along forest edges.

HYSSOP-LEAVED THOROUGHWORT

Eupatorium hyssopifolium



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-October



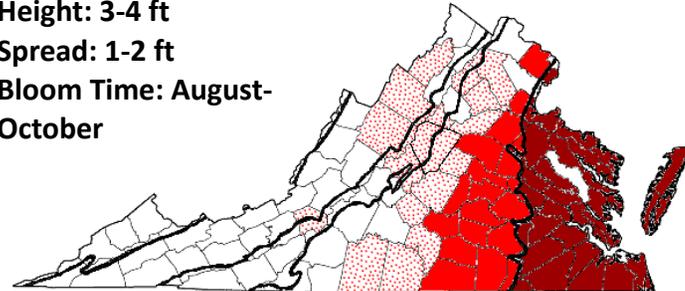
Plants have a delicate form with white flat-topped flowers and thin, narrow leaves that grow in whorls along the stem.

ROUND-LEAF BONESET

Eupatorium rotundifolium



Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-October



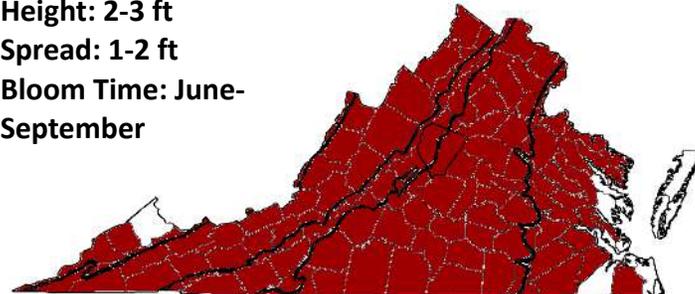
White fuzzy-looking flowers bloom in flattish heads at the top of this upright species. Identified from other Eupatoriums by its small round leaves.

FLOWERING SPURGE

Euphorbia corollata



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-September

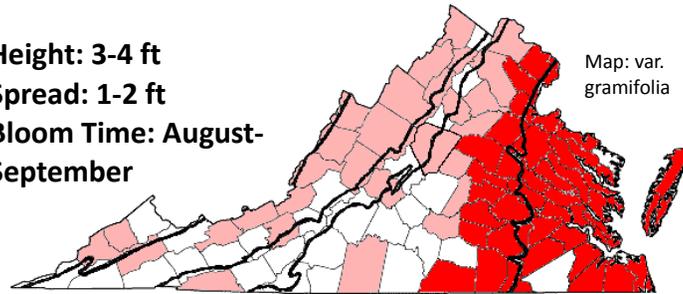


Also called Native Baby's Breath for the small 5-petaled flowers that bloom in airy clusters. The stems have a milky white sap.

GRASS-LEAVED GOLDENROD
Euthamia graminifolia



Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-September

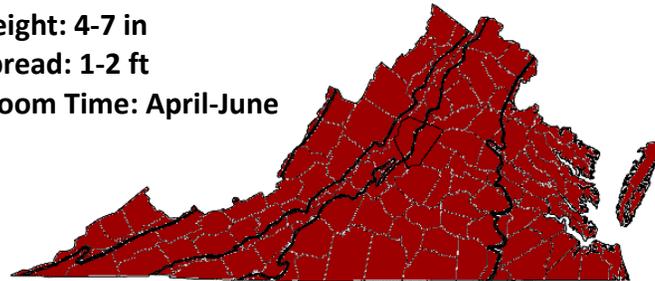


Can be more abundant/localized in the Coastal Plain & outer Piedmont. Small yellow flowers bloom in flattish clusters at the top of the plant. Leaves are very narrow. Spreads by rhizomes.

WILD STRAWBERRY
Fragaria virginiana



Height: 4-7 in
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: April-June

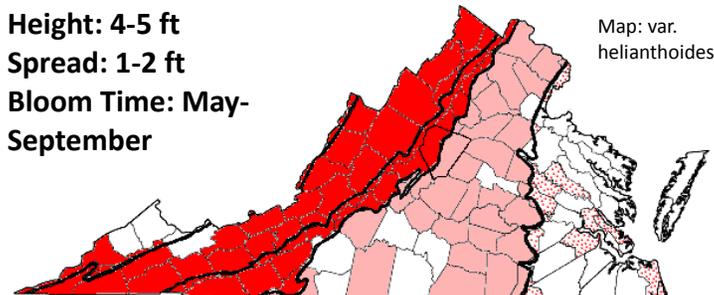


The white 5-petaled flowers are up to 1 inch wide and followed by juicy, red strawberries. Leaves are toothed and in groups of three. Spreads by runners.

OX-EYE SUNFLOWER
Heliopsis helianthoides



Height: 4-5 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: May-September

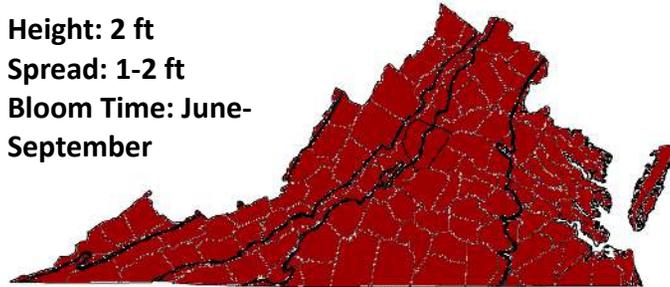


Not a true sunflower, though similar in appearance. Yellow flowers are 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide. Stems are often simple, with flowers blooming at the top.

DOTTED ST. JOHN'S WORT
Hypericum punctatum



Height: 2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-September



Clusters of many small yellow flowers are set at the top of this species. Woody stems are sturdy and leaves are noticeably 'dotted'. Deer Resistant.

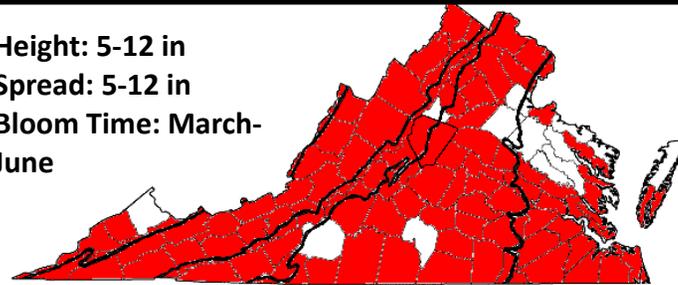
Halictid bees are the main insect seen at Dotted St. John's Wort flowers. Also called Sweat Bees, Halictid bees vary in many shades of colors including metallic green and blue. Interestingly, this plant does not have nectar, but these bees visit to collect pollen instead, which they feed their young.



EASTERN YELLOW STARGRASS
Hypoxis hirsuta



Height: 5-12 in
Spread: 5-12 in
Bloom Time: March-June

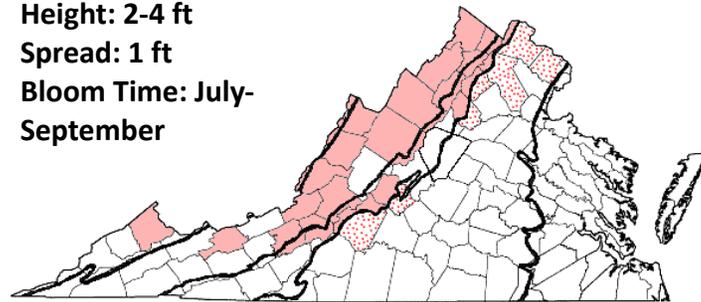


A group of thick grass-like leaves originate at the base of the plant. Typically, these leaves aren't fully mature when the plant blooms. Yellow flowers are star-like and 1/2 to 3/4 inches across.

NORTHERN BLAZING STAR
Liatris scariosa



Height: 2-4 ft
Spread: 1 ft
Bloom Time: July-September

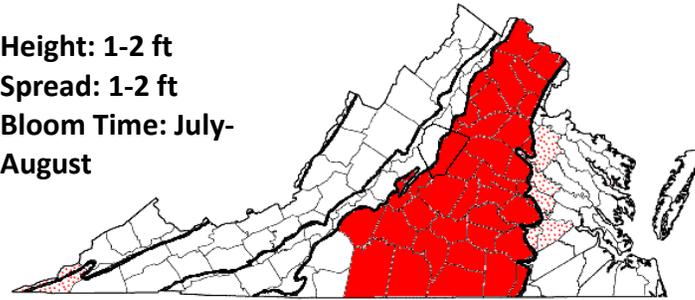


A vertically structured plant with narrow grass-like leaves. Pink blooms are arranged in a spike. The individual flower heads are larger than other Blazing Stars. Deer Resistant.

SCALY BLAZING STAR
Liatris squarrosa



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: July-August



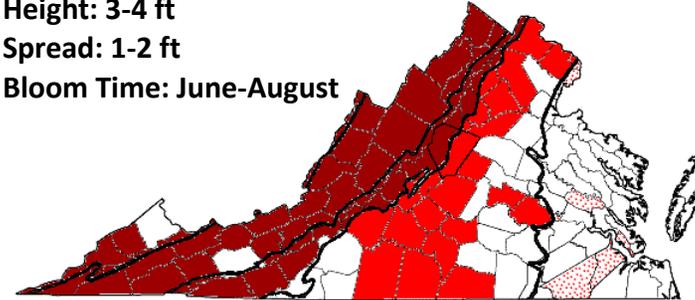
Can be more abundant and localized in some Piedmont areas. Pink flower heads are large and circular with a bit more of an open habit than some Blazing Stars. Narrow grass-like foliage. Deer Resistant.

Various species of butterflies are attracted to the blooms. It also seems to be an especially preferred nectar species for Clearwing Moths (also called Hummingbird Moths). These day-flying moths are a type of Sphinx Moth, with large bodies and long wings that beat rapidly as they hover at flowers. They overwinter in their cocoons in undisturbed leaf litter.

WILD BERGAMOT
Monarda fistulosa



Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-August



Dense pink to light purple flowers. Woody stems with fragrant leaves. Spreads rhizomatously. Deer Resistant.

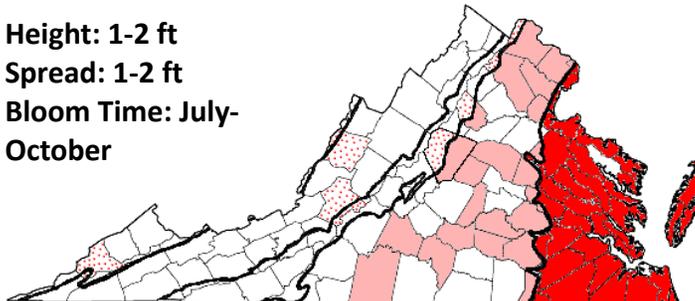
The woody stems of Wild Bergamot and other native plants are used by overwintering insects. Many insects begin their life in late summer/early fall and overwinter as eggs, larvae, or adults in the stems and/or dead leaves of the standing plant. Pictured is a hole made by a hibernating insect in Wild Bergamot. Holes like these are typically inconspicuous at 1-3 mm wide. Wild Bergamot blooms are used by a wide variety of pollinators.



**HORSEMINT,
SPOTTED BEE BALM**
Monarda punctata



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: July-October

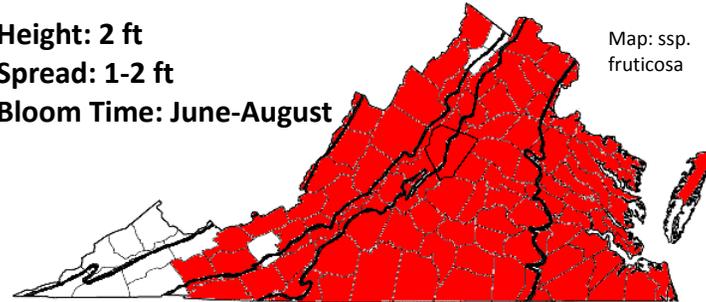


Flowers arranged in whorls, with heads often stacked on top of each other. Flower heads have large pink or white bracts and smaller yellow flowers with spots. Deer Resistant.

NARROW-LEAF SUNDROPS
Oenothera fruticosa



Height: 2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-August

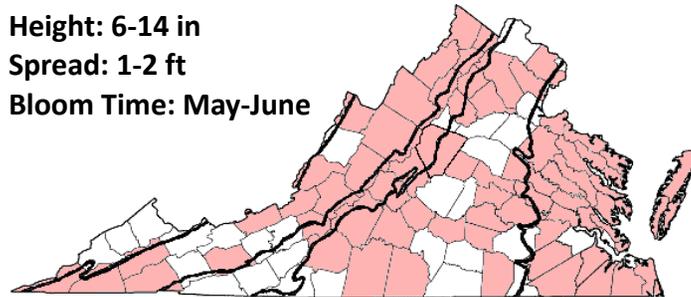


Bright yellow 4-petaled flowers are 1-2 inches wide. The rosette of leaves at the base of the plant remains evergreen, often turning reddish in the cold weather. Deer Resistant.

EASTERN PRICKLY PEAR
Opuntia humifusa



Height: 6-14 in
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: May-June

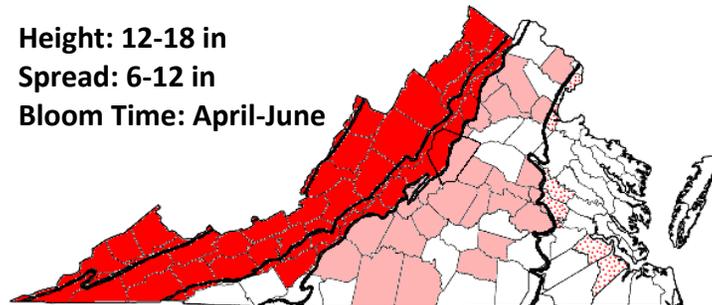


May be abundant and localized. Yellow flowers are 2-3 in. long and often have red centers. Fruits are red to purple. Will spread over time to form colonies. Deer Resistant.

ROUND-LEAF RAGWORT
Packera obovata



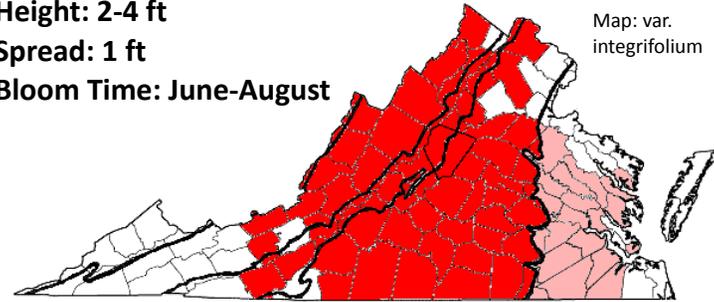
Height: 12-18 in
Spread: 6-12 in
Bloom Time: April-June



Yellow flowers with many petals are arranged in loose clusters. Upright stems and a rhizomatous habit. Deer Resistant.

WILD QUININE
Parthenium integrifolium

Height: 2-4 ft
Spread: 1 ft
Bloom Time: June-August



Small white flowers form flattish clusters at the top of this plant. Large leaves at the base are rough. Also called American Feverfew. Deer Resistant.

FOXGLOVE BEARDTONGUE
Penstemon digitalis



Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 1 ft
Bloom Time: May-June

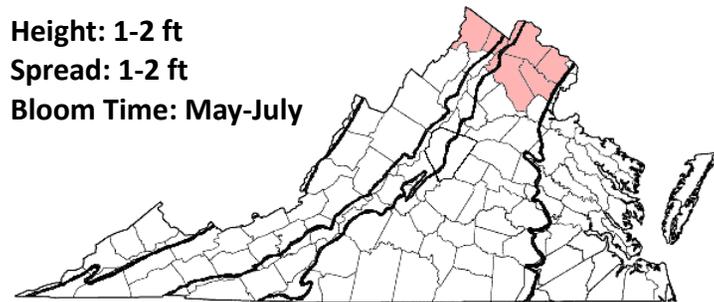
Foxglove Beardtongue's native status has been questioned by botanists.

White tubular flowers are around 1 inch long, blooming earlier than most other sun species. Leaves form an evergreen rosette at the base of the plant.

HAIRY BEARDTONGUE
Penstemon hirsutus



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: May-July

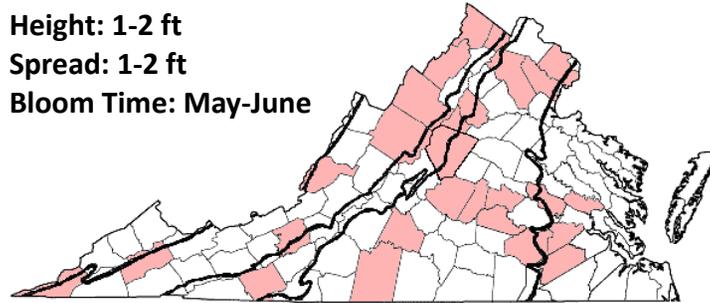


Pink to white tubular flowers are slender and 3/4 to 1 inch long. Basal leaves stay green through the winter. Deer Resistant.

PALE BEARDTONGUE
Penstemon pallidus



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: May-June



Trumpet-shaped blooms are typically white on the outside with a purplish interior. Basal leaves remain green through the winter. Deer Resistant.

MOSS PHLOX
Phlox subulata



Height: up to 6 in
Spread: 6-12 in, spreading
Bloom Time: April-May



Generally localized in the mountains. A carpet-forming species with small, dense, evergreen leaves. 5-petaled pink flowers bloom mainly in spring but may have sporadic flowers in summer or fall when the weather cools. Deer Resistant.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN MINT
Pycnanthemum flexuosum



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: June-September

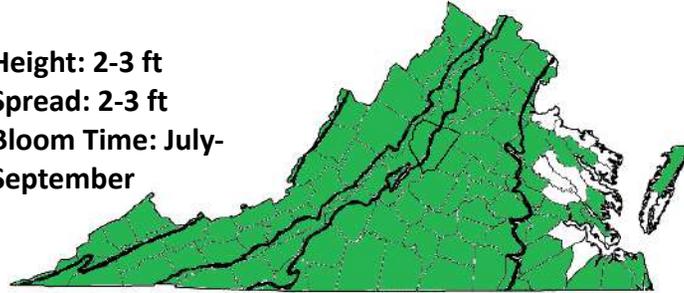


Round heads are spiky and have white flowers. Leaves have a minty fragrance with a hint of a lavender-like aroma. Rhizomatous. Deer Resistant.

HOARY MOUNTAIN MINT
Pycnanthemum incanum



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: July-September



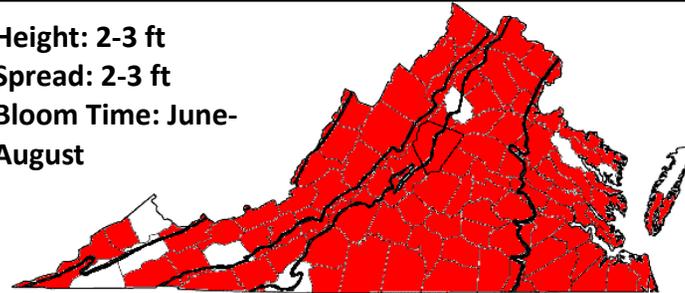
Map incomplete by botanists. Larger flowering heads than other mtn mints with purple-white speckled flowers. Aromatic leaves have a silvery sheen. Spreads rhizomateously, but typically not as quickly as other mtn mints. Deer Resistant.

As an experiment, we watched one Hoary Mountain Mint plant periodically over a few days, photographing insects that came. At the end, we counted over 100 different species of visiting insects using it! This included many pollinating insects, predatory and parasitic insects, insects feeding on the foliage, etc.

SLENDER MOUNTAIN MINT
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: June-August

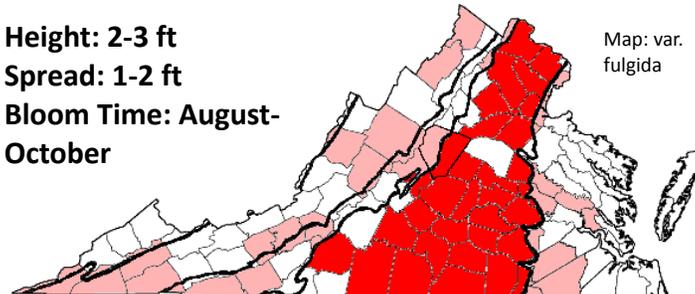


Can be more abundant and localized in some areas. Narrow leaves and a bushy, spreading habit. Flowering heads with white flowers are smaller than other mountain mints but are arranged in groups. Deer Resistant.

ORANGE CONEFLOWER
Rudbeckia fulgida



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-October

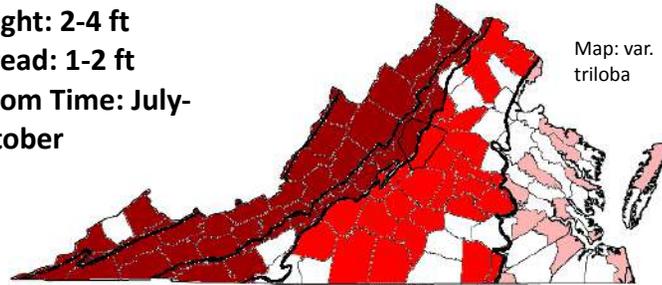


1 to 1½ inch wide flowers have centers encircled by yellow petals. Centers of flowers are a bit more flattened than other Rudbeckias. Prolific flowers and a semi-bushy growing habit.

BROWN-EYED SUSAN
Rudbeckia triloba



Height: 2-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: July-October

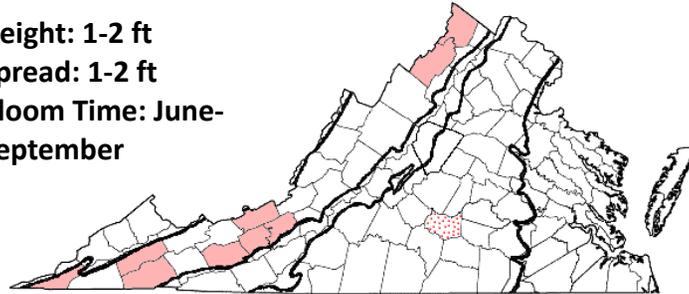


A prolific bloomer with many 1-2 inch wide yellow flowers with dark centers. Has a semi-bushy growing habit.

HAIRY WILD PETUNIA
Ruellia humilis



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-September

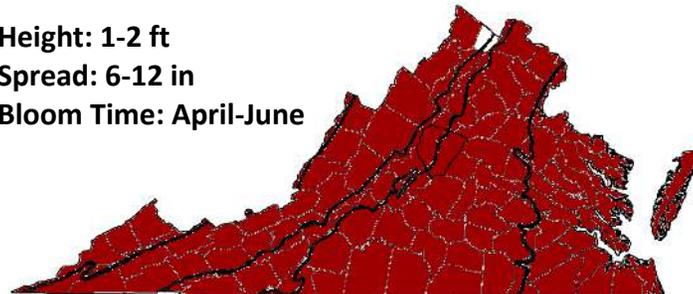


Light purple flowers look similar to the unrelated non-native petunia. Blooms often close during the heat of the afternoon. Plants have a bushy sprawling habit. Deer Resistant.

LYRE-LEAF SAGE
Salvia lyrata



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 6-12 in
Bloom Time: April-June



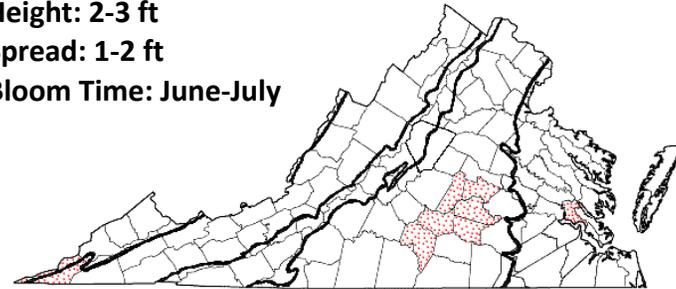
Tubular light purple flowers are 1" long. Leaves grow in a rosette at the base of the plant and are semi-evergreen. Plants, though perennials, are sometimes short-lived and persist through self seeding.

Hummingbirds are attracted to the tubular flowers that are the right shape for their beaks. Other visitors include Leaf-cutting Bees, Mason Bees, and Carpenter Bees. Mourning Doves are said to eat the seeds.

HOARY SKULLCAP
Scutellaria incana



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: June-July



Purple hooded flowers are around 1" long and grow in pairs. The woody stems are sturdy, giving the plant an upright appearance.

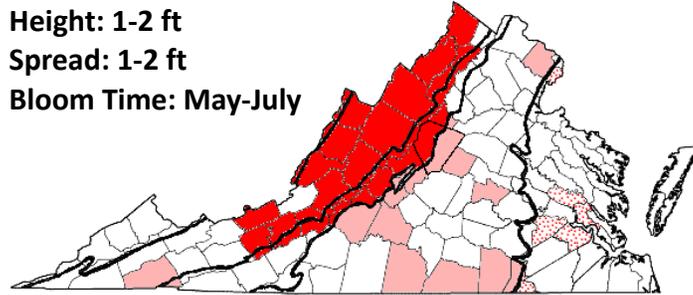


See info below on Heart-leaved Skullcap.

HEART-LEAVED SKULLCAP
Scutellaria ovata



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: May-July



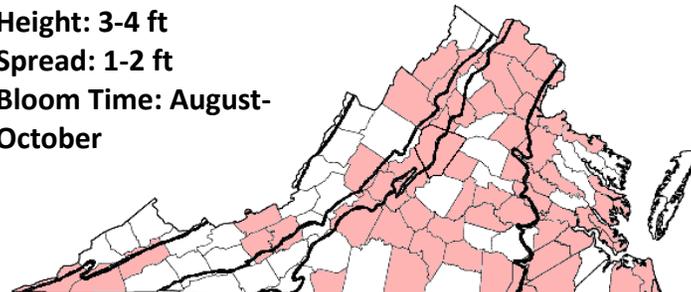
A short, bushy species with characteristic silver/purple leaves and woody stems. Flowers are purple and marked with white.

Skullcap species are used as a host plant for the small Skullcap Skeletonizer Moth. Although its name sounds intimidating, these small native copper-colored moths are only 9-11 mm wide and inconspicuous. Their larvae fold up parts of leaves and feed inside. See photo above on Hoary Skullcap.

MARYLAND WILD SENNA
Senna marilandica



Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-October

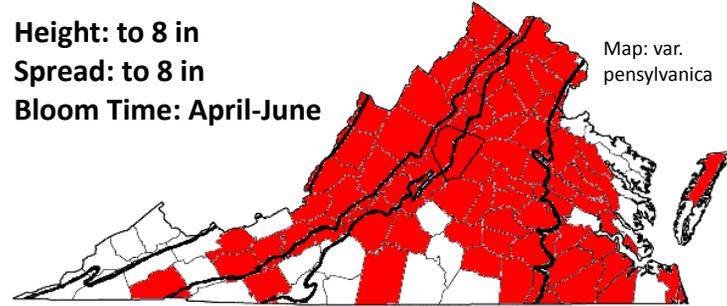


A long-lived member of the pea family with leafy, branching stems and a shrub-like appearance. The yellow flowers bloom close to the sturdy central stem. Large black legume seedpods follow. Deer Resistant.

Bumble bees are the main visitors to the flowers that, interestingly, do not contain nectar, but only pollen, which the bees collect to feed their young. The nectar is separate from the flower at extrafloral nectaries positioned on leaf stalks near the stem. These nectaries are visited by ants, parasitic wasps, and others. Seeds are used by birds. A host plant for Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-Barred Sulphur, and Sleepy Orange Butterflies.

WILD PINK
Silene caroliniana

Height: to 8 in
Spread: to 8 in
Bloom Time: April-June

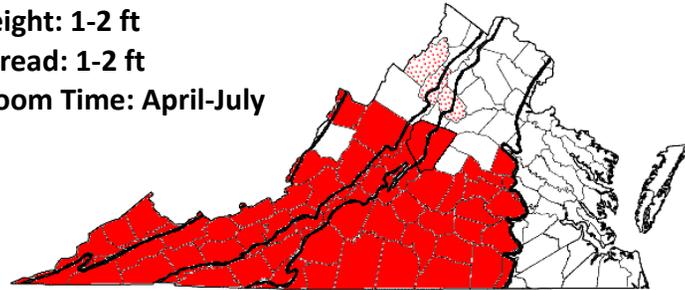


A low plant that thrives in well-drained soil. Pink flowers are 1 inch wide. Leaves are mostly basal, forming a rosette at ground level.

FIRE PINK
Silene virginica



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: April-July

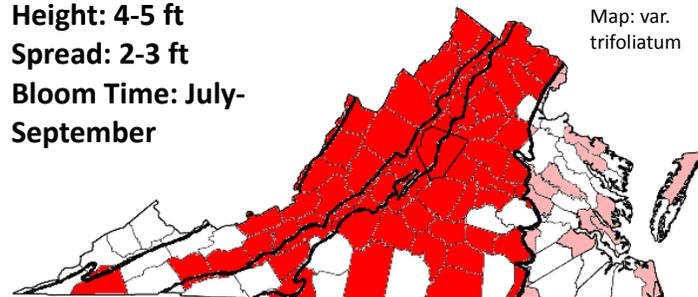


Bright red flowers are 1+ inches wide. The narrow petals have a characteristic notch at the end.

WHORLED ROSINWEED
Silphium asteriscus



Height: 4-5 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: July-September

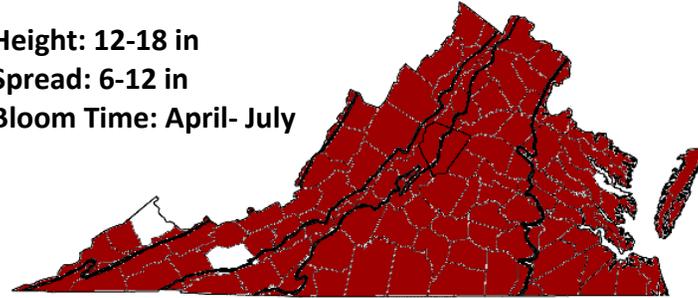


Yellow composite flowers are 1 1/2-2" wide with many petals. The rough leaves are arranged in groups of 3 or 4 around the central stem. Deer Resistant.

**NARROW-LEAVED
BLUE-EYED GRASS**
Sisyrinchium angustifolium



Height: 12-18 in
Spread: 6-12 in
Bloom Time: April- July

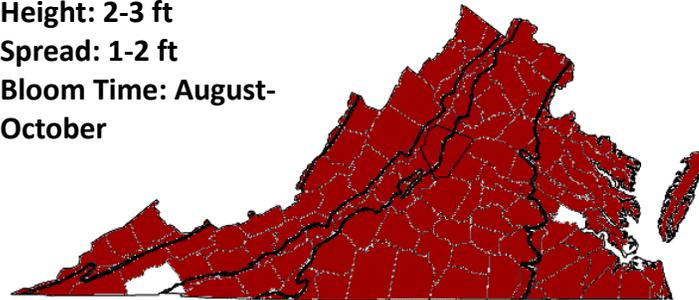


A member of the Iris family, this species has blue/purple flowers with 6 petals. The foliage is iris-like and often dense. Deer Resistant.

SLENDER GOLDENROD
Solidago erecta



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
**Bloom Time: August-
October**



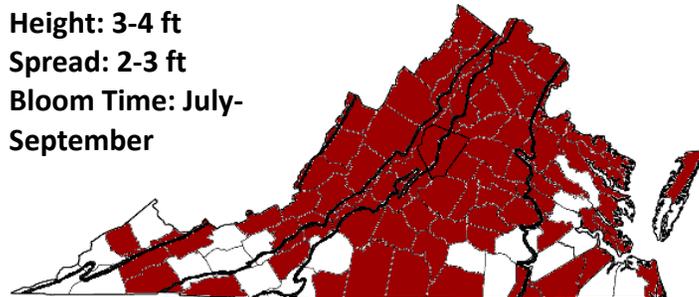
Yellow flowers bloom in a wand-like structure. The leaves often form rosettes at the base of the plant.

Goldenrod Crab Spiders are spiders that use flowers, like those of Goldenrods, that attract many insects. Yellow or white flowers are their preference, as they can camouflage themselves by changing their body color to match that of the flower. This process of changing colors is slow, happening over 10-25 days. At the flower, they wait until a visiting insect is nearby and ambush with strong, crablike legs.

EARLY GOLDENROD
Solidago juncea



Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
**Bloom Time: July-
September**



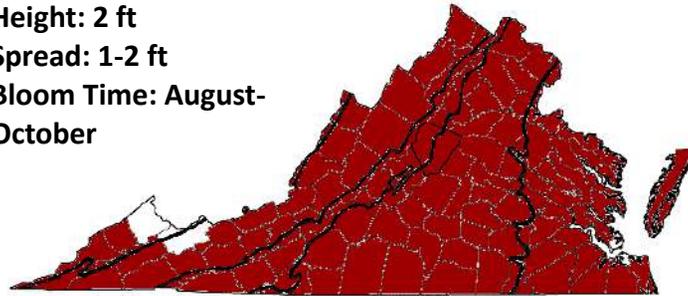
A very early blooming species. Yellow flowers bloom in a branching cluster.

Goldenrods are a host plant for an astounding 112 native caterpillars. As well as being essential to sustain butterfly and moth populations, these caterpillars are an important part of the food chain for numerous creatures. Wildlife that feed on caterpillars include predatory insects, birds, lizards, snakes, amphibians, and even a variety of mammals such as rodents, foxes, and bear.

GREY GOLDENROD
Solidago nemoralis



Height: 2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-October



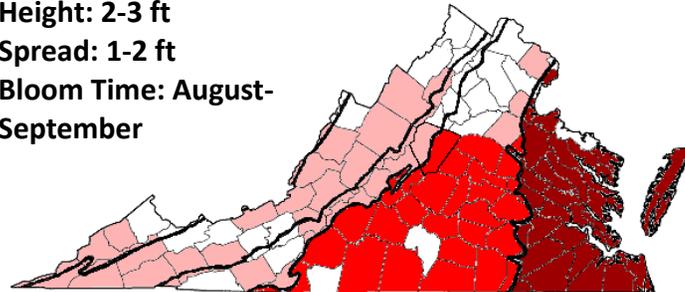
Yellow flowers are arranged in branching clusters that are somewhat one sided. Non-aggressive.

Nectar/pollen is used by Bumble Bees, Solitary Bees, Specialist Bees, Beetles, Wasps, Flies, Moths, and Butterflies. The large, heavy pollen grains are transported by pollinating insects instead of wind and, unfortunately, have been falsely blamed for fall allergies. These allergies are actually caused by the small, light, wind-pollinated Ragweed.

FRAGRANT GOLDENROD
Solidago odora



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-September

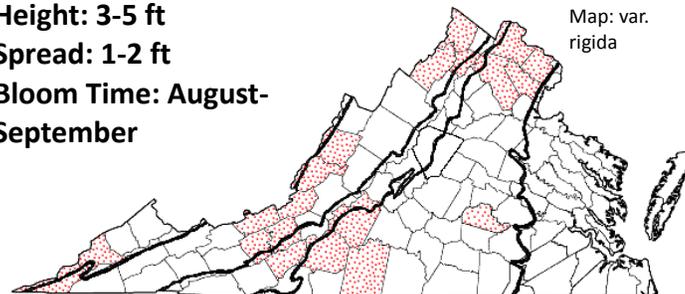


A non-aggressive goldenrod with narrow leaves that are typically anise-scented when crushed. Historically used as a tea substitute after the Boston Tea Party. Deer Resistant.

STIFF GOLDENROD
Solidago rigida



Height: 3-5 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-September

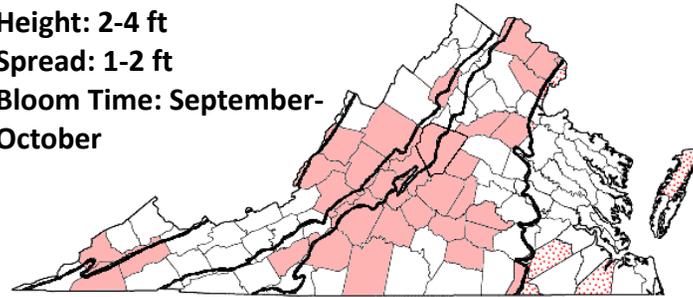


A very upright goldenrod with flat-topped heads. Individual flowers are larger than most other goldenrods. The rough leaves are larger at the base, becoming small and rigid towards the top of the plant.

SHOWY GOLDENROD
Solidago speciosa



Height: 2-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: September-October



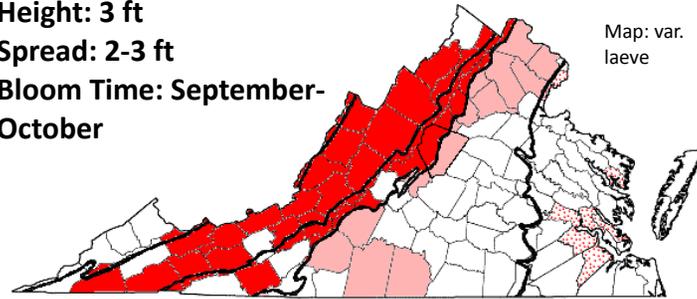
Yellow flowers bloom in large clusters with big leaves at the base of the plant. Stems often take on a reddish color.

Goldenrods host 112 species of native caterpillars. Parasitizing insects, such as Thread-waisted Wasps—a solitary, non-aggressive wasp—depend on caterpillars for their life cycle. After paralyzing a caterpillar with a sting, the wasp will then carry it to its nest (often a burrow). Some Thread-waisted Wasps close their nest completely after bringing in the caterpillar and laying a single egg. Others shut the nest with a small rock, etc. and return as their larvae grow, bringing more paralyzed caterpillars to feed them.

SMOOTH BLUE ASTER
Symphyotrichum laeve



Height: 3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft
Bloom Time: September-October



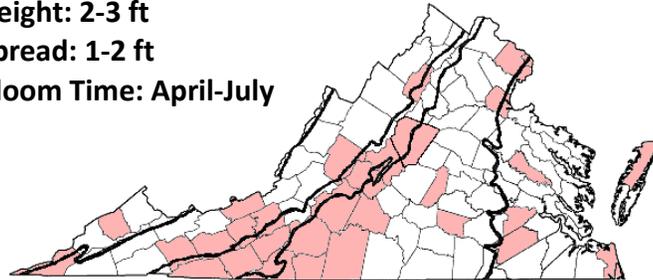
Light purple flowers are $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1" wide. Leaves are light colored, thick, and smooth.

An amazing 112 different species of native caterpillars use asters as a host plant. As well as being essential for moth and butterfly populations, these caterpillars are an important food for birds and their young. According to acclaimed entomologist, Doug Tallamy, a nesting Chickadee collects around 400 caterpillars each day, using 6,000 to 9,000 caterpillars to raise a single batch of young. Caterpillars often cannot or will not feed on non-native plants.

OHIO SPIDERWORT
Tradescantia ohiensis



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: April-July

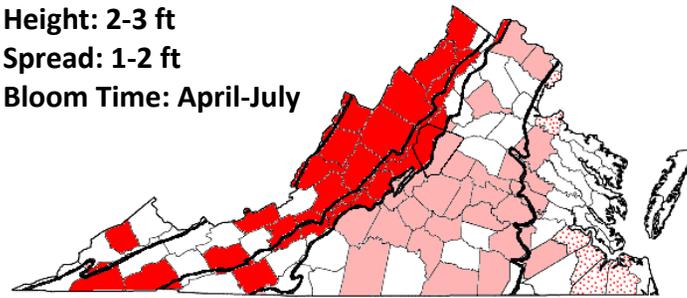


3-petaled purple flowers are up to 1½" wide and often close in the afternoon. Leaves are thick and grass-like. Plants have a tall semi-open habit.

VIRGINIA SPIDERWORT
Tradescantia virginiana



Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: April-July

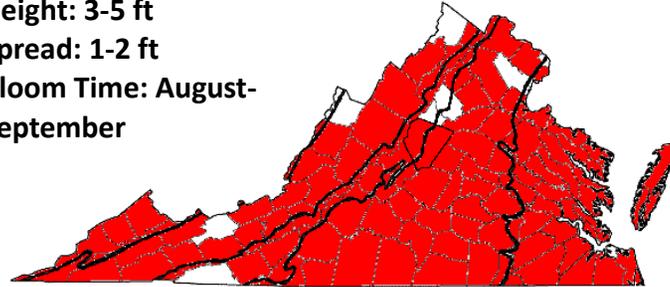


Purple flowers have 3 petals and are $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, blooming in groups. Leaves are grass-like.

YELLOW CROWNBEARD
Verbesina occidentalis



Height: 3-5 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft
Bloom Time: August-September

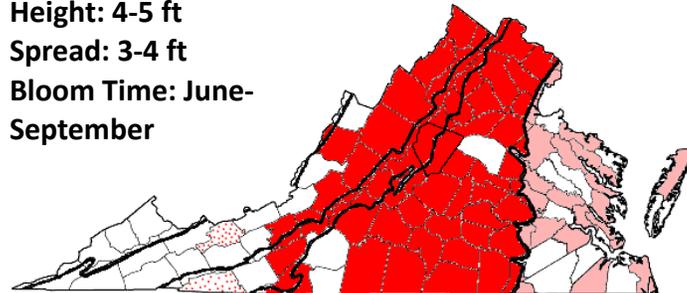


Can be more abundant and localized in some areas. The very fragrant flowers bloom in clusters with airy petals. The stems are winged with opposite leaves. Deer Resistant

UPLAND IRONWEED
Vernonia glauca



Height: 4-5 ft
Spread: 3-4 ft
Bloom Time: June-September



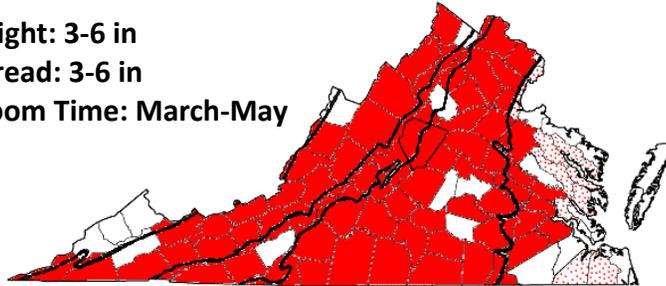
Pink/purple flowers bloom in clusters. Plants have a bushy structure with lance-shaped leaves. New growth is often slow to emerge in the spring.

BIRDFOOT VIOLET

Viola pedata



Height: 3-6 in
Spread: 3-6 in
Bloom Time: March-May



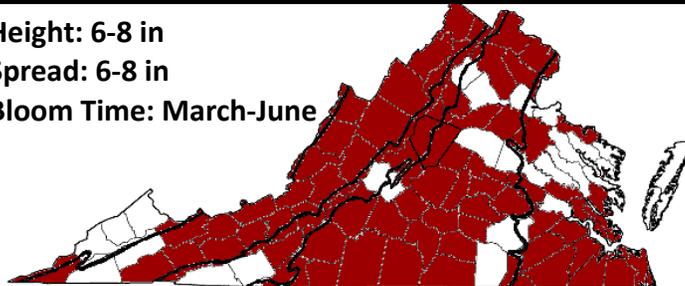
Can be more abundant/localized in some inland areas. Named for its deeply-divided leaves. Low-growing with large 3/4" purple flowers that bloom above its leaves. Will often bloom again when the weather turns cold in fall.

COMMON BLUE VIOLET

Viola sororia



Height: 6-8 in
Spread: 6-8 in
Bloom Time: March-June



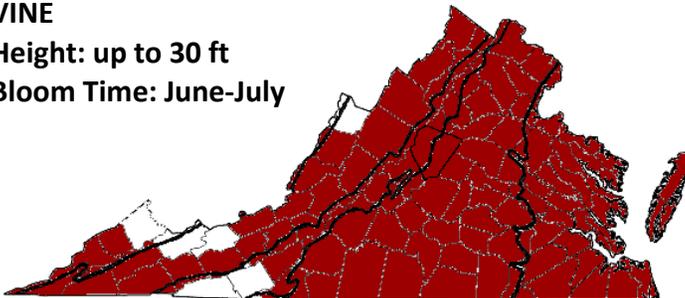
Flowers are typically purple but can also be white with purple markings. Round leaves grow in a mounding form. Often spreads by seeds and roots to form groups and act as an understory for taller natives.

TRUMPET VINE

Campsis radicans



VINE
Height: up to 30 ft
Bloom Time: June-July

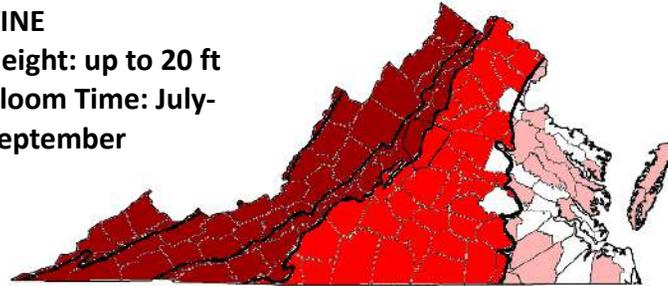


Primarily absent from the higher elevation mountains. The large 2½" flowers have a tubular shape. Often grows quickly with stems becoming woody. Deer Resistant.

VIRGIN'S BOWER
Clematis virginiana



VINE
Height: up to 20 ft
Bloom Time: July-September



The lacy-looking white flowers bloom in clusters. Male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. Climbs with twisting tendrils. Deer Resistant.

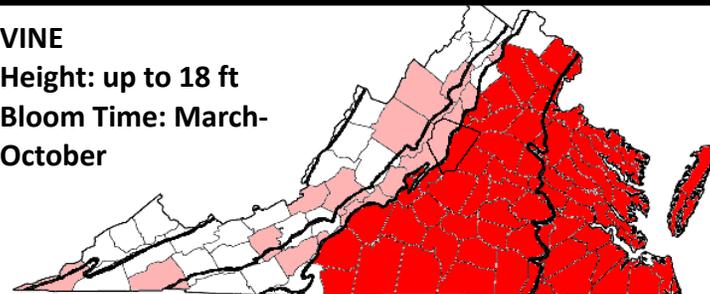
Moths are an important pollinator for Virgin's Bower, the pollen clinging to the hairs of their stomach. Moth populations are in decline, with habitat loss and artificial lights at night being major factors. According to the Xerces Society, nocturnal visits to plants are reduced by 62% in spots with artificial lighting. Moths may help more with genetic diversity in plant communities than other pollinators, as they often travel farther distances. Other daytime pollinators of Virgin's Bower include butterflies, hummingbirds, bees, flies, and wasps.



CORAL HONEYSUCKLE
Lonicera sempervirens



VINE
Height: up to 18 ft
Bloom Time: March-October



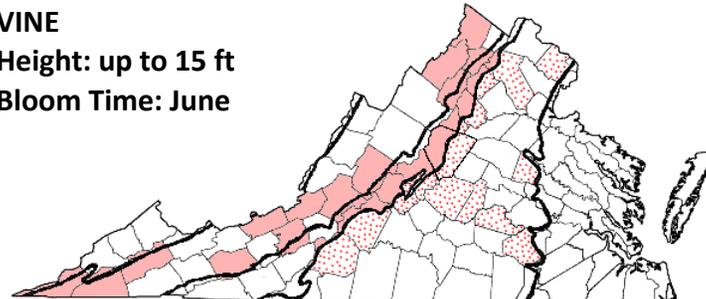
Red trumpet-like blooms with yellow interiors. Main bloom period is spring, but flowering continues sporadically into fall. Red berries and semi-evergreen. Not aggressive like the invasive Japanese honeysuckle. Deer Resistant.

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds are the major nectar feeder of Coral Honeysuckle, and its bloom time corresponds with their migration. Male hummingbirds arrive in Virginia in mid-April, while females come a bit later, in May. They then depart in September—typically all have left our area by October, headed for their overwintering grounds in Central America. Also a host plant for Snowberry Clearwing Moths.

CLIMBING MILKVINE
Matelea obliqua



VINE
Height: up to 15 ft
Bloom Time: June



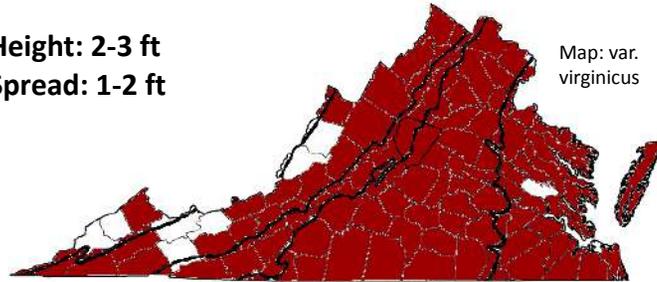
Mainly at low elevations in the Mountains. 5-petaled maroon flowers bloom in clusters, which are often round. Large leaves are heart-shaped. Has a more delicate growing habit than many vines. Non-aggressive.

BROOMSEDGE

Andropogon virginicus



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



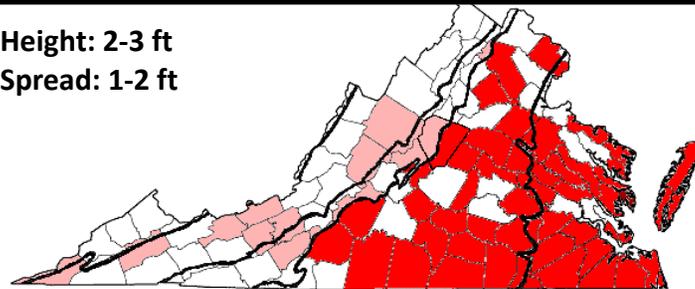
Greenish/blue foliage, becoming copper in fall and winter. Reaches mature height in fall, flowering September to October. A staple grass throughout its area. Deer Resistant.

ARROW-FEATHER

Aristida purpurescens



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



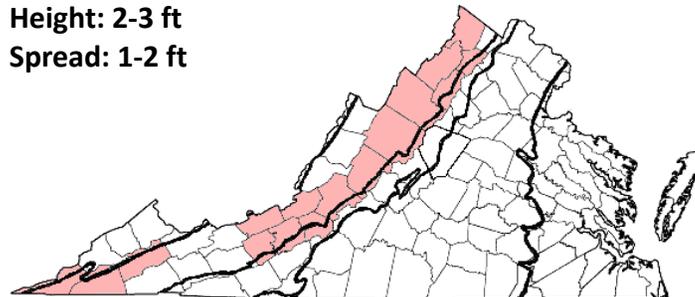
Feathery heads appear in August-October. The fine foliage gives a delicate, upright look. Also called Purple Three-Awn Grass for its somewhat purplish tint. Deer Resistant.

SIDE-OATS GRAMA

Bouteloua curtipendula



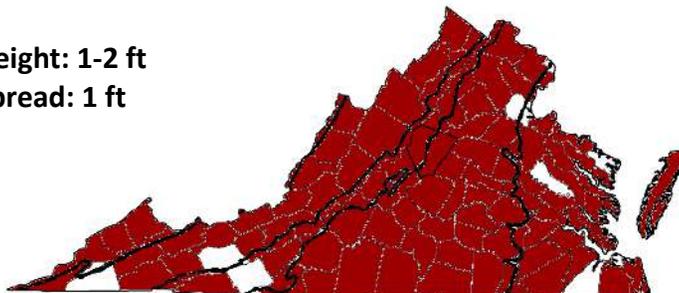
Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft



A short grass with oat-like heads that emerge in July to September. During flowering time, red anthers dangle on the bottom sides of the heads. Deer Resistant.

POVERTY OATGRASS
Danthonia spicata

Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1 ft

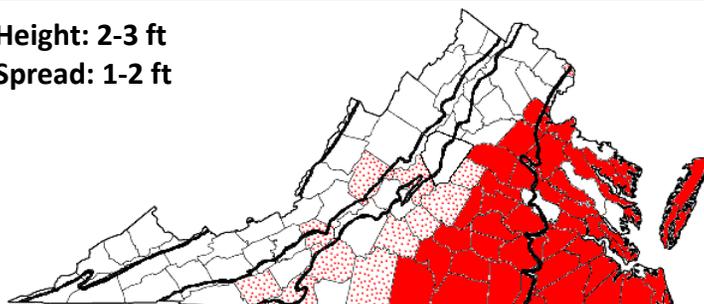


Foliage is composed as a small cluster at the base of the plant and becomes characteristically curly during the winter. In May to July, the flowering heads emerge in an airy structure and the plant reaches its full height potential. Deer Resistant.

BIG-TOP LOVEGRASS
Eragrostis hirsuta



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



Large, airy heads 2 or more feet tall show themselves in July to October. The panicles turn pinkish, providing a visually hazy effect. Deer Resistant.

PURPLE LOVEGRASS
Eragrostis spectabilis



Height: 1-2 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft

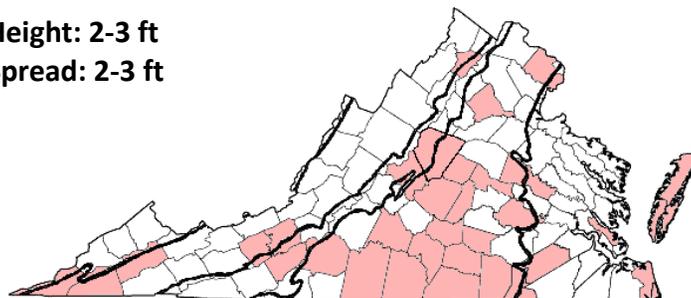


A short clump-forming grass. The pink heads are apparent in August through October, creating a visually colorful haze. Also called Tumblegrass for the way the seedheads disperse in winter during windy conditions, rolling across the ground to faraway areas to help sustain their native populations. Deer Resistant.

PINK MUHLY GRASS
Muhlenbergia capillaris



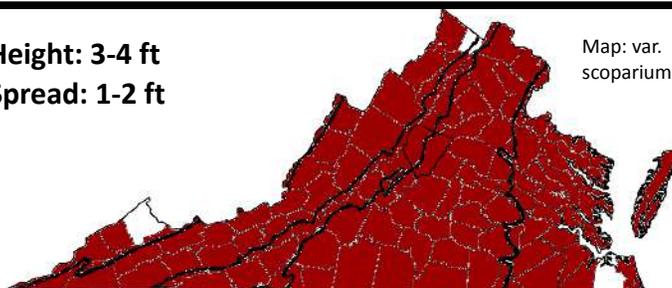
Height: 2-3 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft



A mounding species with thin foliage. The feathery pink plumes are large, appearing in late August to October to create a colorful haze. Deer Resistant.

LITTLE BLUESTEM
Schizachyrium scoparium

Height: 3-4 ft
Spread: 1-2 ft



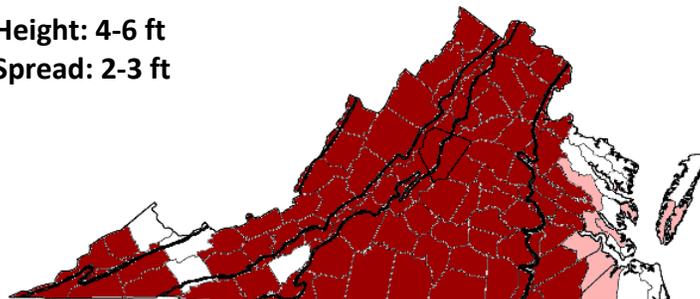
Map: var.
scoparium

Clump-forming, with blue/green foliage in the summer that turns golden in fall, keeping a prominent upright structure through winter. A warm season grass, producing flowering heads in August to October. Deer Resistant.

INDIAN GRASS
Sorghastrum nutans



Height: 4-6 ft
Spread: 2-3 ft



A tall species with feathery bronze plumes that are apparent in September to November, later than many grasses. A warm season bunching grass. Deer Resistant.