



Promoting Native Plants since 2003  
 Certified Women Owned Business Enterprise

## NATIVE PLANTS AS GROUNDCOVERS

When most people say 'groundcover', they mean a large planting of a single species that will choke out weeds and cover bare earth – almost the very definition of an invasive plant.

When planting native, species diversity is key. Try a mixture of plants, a tapestry of textures and colors that change throughout the season and supports a variety of pollinators and beneficial insects. Many natives are slower growing, but worth the wait.

The following natives are low-growing, fast-spreading, or evergreen. Most native plants require specific soil, sunlight and moisture conditions. Be sure to check the signage with each plant to make sure you have the right spot.

|                                |                      |                                    |                     |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Anemone canadensis</i>      | Canada Anemone       | <i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>      | Allegheny Spurge    |
| <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>    | Columbine            | <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> | Virginia Creeper    |
| <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> | Bearberry            | <i>Phlox divaricata</i>            | Woodland phlox      |
| <i>Asarum canadense</i>        | Ginger               | <i>Phlox stolonifera</i>           | Creeping phlox      |
| <i>Aster divaricatus</i>       | White Wood Aster     | <i>Phlox subulata</i>              | Moss Pink           |
| <i>Aster 'Snow Flurry'</i>     | Snow Flurry Aster    | <i>Physostegia virginiana</i>      | Obedient Plant      |
| <i>Carex pensylvanica</i>      | PA Sedge             | <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>        | May apple           |
| <i>Celastrus scandens</i>      | American Bittersweet | <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>  | Christmas Fern      |
| <i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> | Green and Gold       | <i>Ruellia humilis</i>             | Wild Petunia        |
| <i>Coreopsis rosea</i>         | Threadleaf Coreopsis | <i>Sedum ternatum</i>              | Stonecrop           |
| <i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>  | Hardy Ageratum       | <i>Sensio aureus</i>               | Golden Groundsel    |
| <i>Fragaria virginica</i>      | Wild Strawberry      | <i>Solidago 'Golden Fleece'</i>    | Dwarf Goldenrod     |
| <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>   | Wintergreen          | <i>Tiarella</i>                    | Foamflower          |
| <i>Geranium maculatum</i>      | Wild Geranium        | <i>Tradescantia</i>                | Spiderwort          |
| <i>Heuchera Americana</i>      | Alumroot             | <i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>        | Great Merrybells    |
| <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>    | Goldenseal           | <i>V. angustifolium</i>            | Lowbush Blueberry   |
| <i>Iris cristata</i>           | Crested Iris         | <i>Viola species</i>               | Many violet species |
| <i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>    | Twinleaf             | <i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>    | Barren Strawberry   |
| <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>  | Creeping Juniper     | <i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>   | Yellowroot          |
| <i>Meehania cordata</i>        | Meehan's Mint        |                                    |                     |
| <i>Monarda punctata</i>        | Spotted Monarda      |                                    |                     |

....and ferns, grasses and many other perennials.

---more information on reverse side --

When selecting a 'groundcover' choose different heights. Taller plants will shade out low growing weeds. Choose multiple species and plant them in clusters of three's or five's. Your groundcover does not need to be evergreen. The leaf litter and dormant stems of perennials in the winter play an important role in the ecosystem.

Native groundcovers are versatile and provide leaf texture, colors and shapes. Use them to replace lawn and to add multi-season interest. Use them to create layers of height interest in beds, borders and walkways. Plant them under existing trees to keep the soil cool and moist, and eliminate the need to pile on mulch. They discourage weeds from sprouting, and even crowd out some weeds.

They prevent soil erosion; help solve water runoff problems, and reduce the need for mowing and hand trimming under trees. Once established, native groundcovers provide reliable results with little need for watering or fertilizer.

---

#### **Seven Reasons to Buy Native Plants at Edge of the Woods**

- All plants are nursery propagated. We do not deplete natural populations by collecting from the wild.
- Our staff is highly educated and knowledgeable. We know native plants and their life cycles. We've worked with them in gardens and landscapes for many years. The nursery has accurate and informative signage and literature to help you learn about native plants.
- We focus on the roots of the plant. Leaves come and go. Strong roots are needed for good establishment.
- We offer genetically diverse crops, and local genotypes whenever possible.
- We do not use artificial growth hormones.
- We use a minimal amount of pesticides. Our plants may have leaves that have been eaten - this means they are doing their job in the ecosystem.