



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.

PERENNIALS

<i>Adiantum pendatum</i>	- Maidenhair Fern	<i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i>	- Loosetrife, many dwarf varieties
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	- Canada Anemone	<i>Meehania cordata</i>	- Meehan's Mint
<i>Antennaria species</i>	- Pussytoes	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	- Allegheny Spurge
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	- Red Columbine	<i>Packera aurea</i>	- Golden Groundsel
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	- Wild Ginger	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	- Woodland Phlox
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	- Winecups	<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	- Creeping Phlox
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	- Marsh Marigold	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	- Moss Pinks
<i>Carex species</i>	- Sedges	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	- Mayapple
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	- Green and Gold	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	- Christmas Fern
<i>Dicentra species</i>	- Bleeding Heart, Dutchman's Breeches	<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	- Wild Petunia
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	- Blue Mistflower	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	- Lyre-leaved Sage
<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	- White wood Aster	<i>Sedum species</i>	- Stonecrop
<i>Fragaria virginica</i>	- Wild Strawberry	<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i>	- Wood Poppy
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	- Wild Geranium	<i>Symph. Ericoides 'Snow Flurry'</i>	- Snow Flurry Aster
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	- Alumroot	<i>Tiarella species</i>	- Foamflowers
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	- Goldenseal	<i>Urnularia grandiflora</i>	- Large-flowered Bellwort
<i>Iris cristata</i>	- Dwarf Crested Iris	<i>Viola species</i>	- Violets
<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	- Twinleaf	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>	- Barren Strawberry

LOW-GROWING SHRUBS AND VINES

<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	- Bearberry
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> 'Ground Hug' and 'Low Scape Mound'	- Dwarf Black Chokeberry
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	- American Bittersweet
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	- Virgin's Bower
<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i>	- Creeping Snowberry
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	- Wintergreen (Teaberry)
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	- Black Huckleberry
<i>Juniperis horizontalis</i>	- Creeping Juniper
<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	- Moonseed
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	- Partridgeberry
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	- Virginia Creeper
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	- Cinquefoil, many cultivars >2 ft
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'Gro-low'	- Dwarf Fragrant Sumac
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	- Lowbush Blueberry
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	- American Cranberry
<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	- Yellowroot

6 Reasons to Use Native Plants in the Landscape
Provides beauty and four seasons of interest
Saves on water and fertilizer
Reduces disease
Attracts beneficial insects
Provides food for songbirds and butterflies
Restores and balances the ecology of Lehigh Valley
