

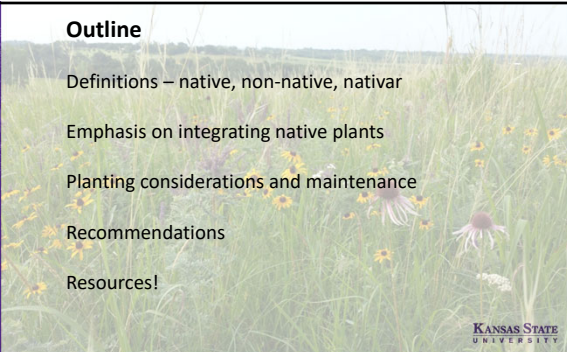


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Research and Extension
Midway District

Integrating Native Plants Into Your Landscape

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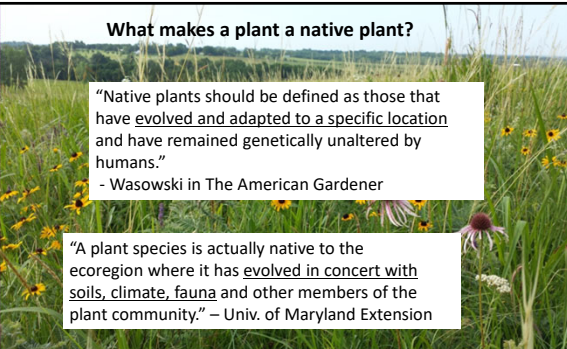
Presentation created by Sharon Ashworth
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Outline

- Definitions – native, non-native, nativar
- Emphasis on integrating native plants
- Planting considerations and maintenance
- Recommendations
- Resources!


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What makes a plant a native plant?

“Native plants should be defined as those that have evolved and adapted to a specific location and have remained genetically unaltered by humans.”
- Wasowski in The American Gardener

“A plant species is actually native to the ecoregion where it has evolved in concert with soils, climate, fauna and other members of the plant community.” – Univ. of Maryland Extension



LOW MAINTENANCE – NOT NO MAINTENANCE


Adapted to our local conditions of moisture, heat, cold, wind, soil, plant diseases, and pests

Which means....

Heat and drought tolerant, tolerant of soil conditions, pest resistance, disease resistance

Which means....

Less water, no fertilizers or pesticides



common sunflower by Mike Haddock



and they are beautiful.....





Determining if a plant is native to your area

Kansas Wildflowers and Grasses (Mike Haddock, K-State; <https://www.kswildflower.org/>)


USDA PLANTS Database (what is native in your state and county) <https://plants.usda.gov/>



Blue Wild Indigo
Baptisia australis



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What is a nativar?


A cultivar of a native plant



A native plant that has been manipulated by selective breeding or crossbreeding to highlight a desirable trait


Cultivars are typically propagated through cloning

Native = Genus species
(*Echinacea purpurea*)








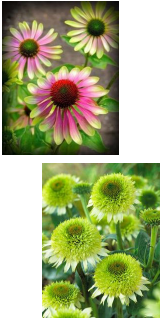


Benefits:


- Availability
- Traits manipulated include
 - color
 - height
 - style/size of bloom
 - disease resistance
 - size of fruit

Concerns:

- Genetic diversity
- Nectar/seeds/nutrition
- Leaf chemistry

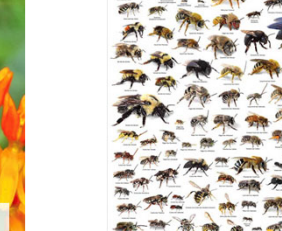


NATIVE POLLINATORS



green sweat bee

BACKYARD BEES OF NORTH AMERICA



[illegible]

The image consists of two side-by-side photographs. The left photograph shows a close-up of a blue sage bee (Xylocopa virginica) on a blue Salvia azurea flower. The bee is positioned on the side of the flower, and its body is covered in blue and black stripes. The text 'iNaturalist' is visible in the bottom right corner of the photo. The right photograph shows a close-up of a coneflower bee (Xylocopa virginica) on a white Echinacea pallida flower. The bee is positioned on the dark brown center of the flower, and its body is covered in yellow and black stripes. Below the photographs, the text 'Mike Arduser | Missouri Department of Conservation' is displayed. Below the right photograph, the text 'Coneflower bee on Echinacea pallida' is displayed. At the bottom right of the slide, the text 'KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY' is displayed.



Viola pedatifida



Joshua Mayer

Great Spangled Fritillary



Judy Gallagher

Zebra swallowtail

Fdhw# lmdw#K rvwv=Yduhcv#
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Integrating native plants into your landscape



blazing star - native little bluestem - native Purple coneflower - native
"Autumn joy" stonecrop rose verbena - native

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Photos by Mike Haddock


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Krizek Park Native Plant Demo Garden Ellsworth




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Grasses also....think beyond flowers when thinking of insects

Caterpillar species that feed on little bluestem – University of Minnesota

- Osler's roadside skipper
- Arogos skipper
- Dusted skipper
- Wood nymph
- Cosmopterigidae moth
- Assinibolia skipper
- Dakota skipper
- Leonard's skipper
- Cobweb skipper
- Otloe skipper
- Indian skipper
- Swarthy skipper
- Poweshiek skipperling
- Crossline skipper
- Gelechiidae moth





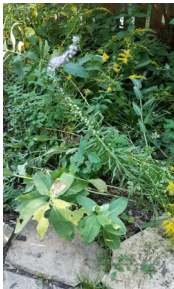


Planting considerations *(right plant, right place)*


Site conditions


- Partial sun
- Amended soil
- Placed with cared for plants



FLOP!




Tip:
For late summer/fall native perennials cut back 1/3 in June to reduce height





Aggressiveness	Size
<div><p>common milkweed <i>Asclepias syriaca</i></p></div>	<div><p>wild senna (<i>Senna marilandica</i>)</p></div>






Variety!



For pollinators:

- Variety of form
- Variety of color
- Variety of bloom time
- Variety of purpose









Variety of purpose


Nectar and pollen plants – bees, butterflies, moths

Host plants – for hungry caterpillars, beetles



Buffet plants – for hungry birds








You planted for the insects – let them eat!





Maintenance

Deadhead spent blooms? – **yes**, except for plants that reseed like foxgloves and cardinal flower



Fall clean-up? – **no**, leave the plants standing for birds (seeds of coneflowers and *Rudbeckia* spp.) and overwintering insects.

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Plant recommendations!




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Native to native-ish

GROUNDCOVERS



Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*)

Oak sedge (*Carex albicans*)

Bristle-leaved sedge (*Carex eburnea*)

Sedum (*Sedum ternatum*)


Wild strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)

Sand phlox (*Phlox bifida*)

Wild petunia (*Ruellia humilis*) 🐝


🐛 larval host plant 🐝 specialist bees


Many sedges are larval host plants for skipper butterflies and moths












Native or native-ish



Pussytoes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*,
*A. neglecta**)

Rose verbenia (*Glandularia canadensis*)

Wild Petunia (*Ruellia humilis*) 🐝

Purple Poppy Mallow (*Callirhoe involucrata*)*

Sand Phlox (*Phlox bifida*)


Missouri evening primrose (*Oenothera macrocarpa*)*

Calamint (*Clinopodium arkansanum*)

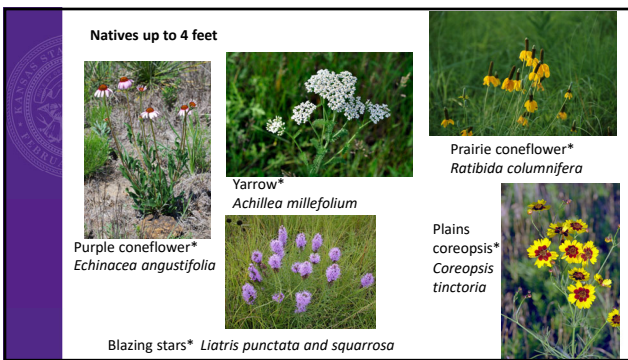
Buffalo grass (*Bouteloua dactyloides*)*

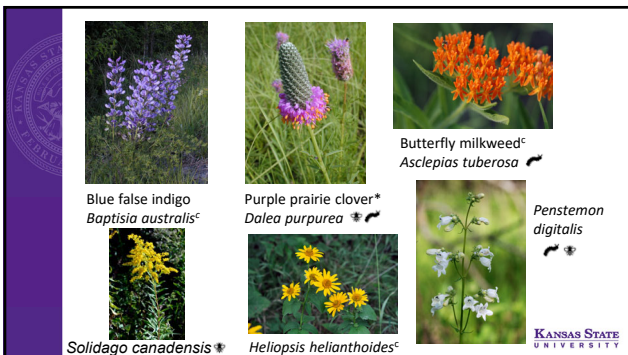
Blue gramma (*Bouteloua gracilis*)*

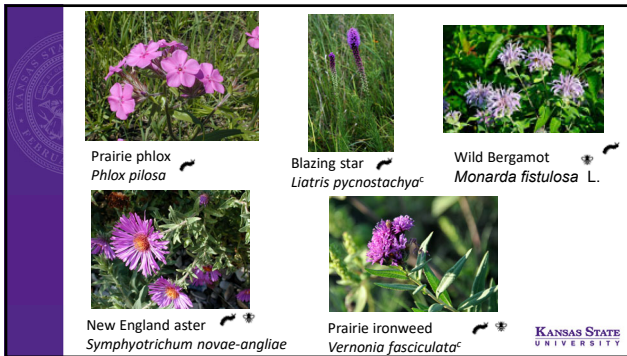
* Will also do well and are native in central and western parts of KS

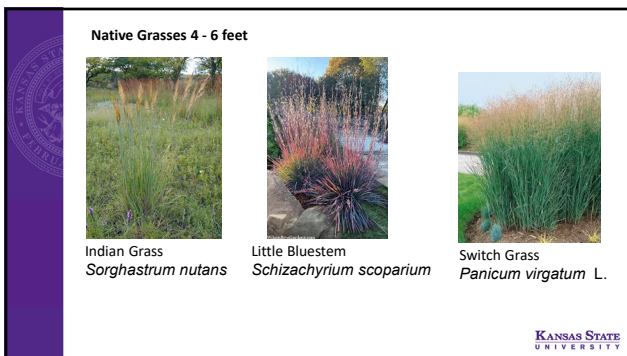


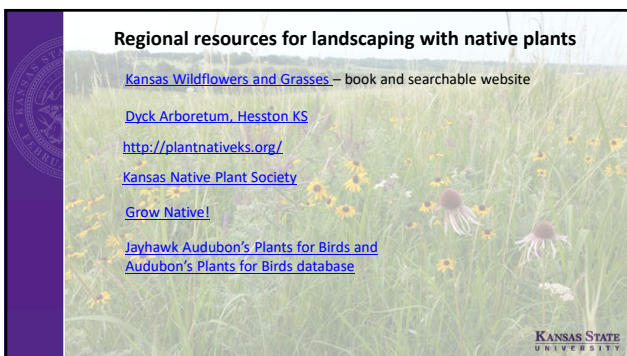




















Planting native perennial species...

-  Supports native pollinators and the local food web
-  Reduces garden maintenance and costs
-  Creates beautiful, sustainable gardens





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