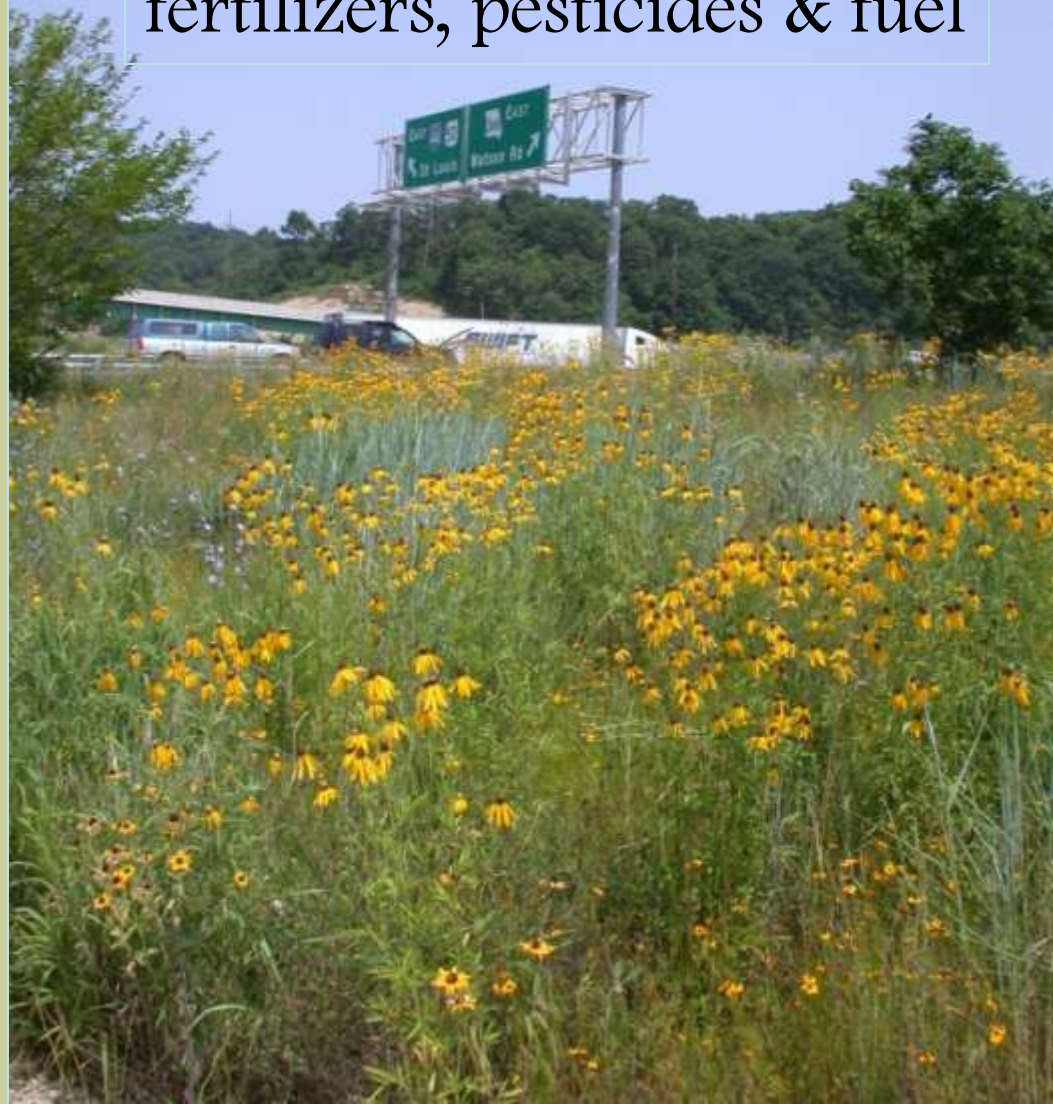


Simplified Plantings for Simplified Maintenance





Replace a % of turf =
Less maintenance =
savings of money, time,
fertilizers, pesticides & fuel



Cost Comparisons

Turfgrass

- Average turf installation per acre (seed) = \$3,000
- Average turf installation per acre (sod) = \$8,000
- Annual turf maintenance per acre = \$1,000

Native Prairie Seeding

- Average prairie seeding per acre = \$1,500
- Annual prairie maintenance per acre = \$ 200

Mulched Groundcover Planting

- Average planting per 1,000 sq. ft. = \$2,500
- Annual maintenance per 1,000 sq. ft. = \$ 200

Standard Mulched Planting Bed

- Average planting per 1,000 sq. ft. = \$3,500
- Annual maintenance per 1,000 sq. ft. = \$ 400

Seeded landscapes

- Low maintenance in the long run
- Good choice for large properties
- Can formalize edges...or not
- Results in naturalized look/habitat
- Can simplify/reduce the diversity
- Combine with planting – “hybrid” plan









Planted landscapes

- Low maintenance achieved more quickly
- Good choice for smaller areas/formal 'zones'
- More control over final appearance
- Can create more formal naturalistic look
- Can simplify/reduce the diversity
- Combine with seeding – “hybrid” plan







Concepts for Low maintenance:

- Large masses
- Fewer species
- Longevity of species
- Right plant, right place
- Plants with wide tolerance
- Thick canopy prevents weeds
- 3~4 seasons with dense foliage eliminates weeds, need to mulch
- Fast-growing for large areas
- Slow-growing for small areas
- ‘Self-mulching’



‘Self-mulching’

Sedges

Carex albicans

White tinged sedge



Carex annectans

Yellow-fruited sedge

Carex buxbaumii Buxbaum sedge





Carex eburnea
Ivory or cedar sedge



*Carex
muskingumensis*
Palm sedge



Carex grayii Bur sedge





Carex praegracilis
Tollway, expressway
freeway or field sedge



Chasmanthium latifolia

River/Creek oats





Diarrhena obovatus
American beak grain





*Schizachyrium
scoparium*
Little bluestem





Sporobolus heterolepis Prairie dropseed



Perennials – sun/part shade



Amsonia illustris
Shining bluestar





Aster oblongifolius
Aromatic aster





Baptisia sphaerocarpa
Yellow false indigo





Heuchera richardsonii
Prairie alum root





Iris virginica Blue flag






Rudbeckia fulgida Orange coneflower



Perennials – shade/part-sun



Ferns

A photograph of a forest floor densely populated with various types of ferns. The ferns are vibrant green and have feathery fronds. A light-colored gravel path winds through the ferns, starting from the foreground and leading into the background. The background shows more trees and foliage, creating a lush, green environment.

Athyrium pycnocarpon –
narrow-leaved spleenwort



*Matteuchia
struthiopteris*
Ostrich fern



Onoclea sensibilis
Sensitive fern





Heuchera parviflora – alum root

Asarum canadense
wild ginger



Senecio obovatus
Round-leaved groundsel



Solidago flexicaulis Broadleaf goldenrod





Senecio obovatus
Round-leaved groundsel



Shrubs



Hydrangea arborescens
Wild hydrangea





Callicarpa americana
Beautyberry



Corylus americana
American hazelnut



Ribes odorata
Golden currant



Small trees to anchor ground cover beds



Fringe tree
Green hawthorn
Hop hornbeam
Leatherwood
Redbud
Serviceberry
Witch hazel





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Chapter Four

Landscaping with Native Plants

A Gardeners Guide for Missouri

If you plant after June 1st, water periodically during planting and then every three days until plants are established.

- Remove weeds as they appear.
- Water as needed.
- Top-prune perennials and grasses late April through mid May to reduce flowering height and prevent flopping.

Summer - Year 2

- Be vigilant and remove weeds as they appear.
- Provide a deep watering when needed rather than frequent, shallow watering.
- Summer planting is not recommended due to heat and unpredictable rainfall.

Fall/Winter - Year 2

- Continue to be vigilant and remove winter weeds as they appear.
- Water newly planted trees and shrubs by hand if winter drought occurs.
- Reapply mulch to this area.
- Be careful to not mulch where you want plants to spread by reseed-ing. This is the trick to getting woodland plants like wood puppy, Virginia Sweetsyll, blue-eyed Mary, wild geranium, bloodroot and others to spread.

Plant Selection Guide

Top Performing Native Plants for Landscaping

Based on:

- 3-4 seasons of interest
- long life expectancy
- compact form or slow growth
- availability from nurseries

Full Sun

Grasses and Sedges:
Carex albicans (pale sedge)
Carex stricta (yellow-fruited fox sedge)
Carex muskingumensis (palm sedge)
Sagittaria latifolia (prairie dropseed)

Perennials:
Anemone pulsatilla (showing blue star)
Asclepias tuberosa (butterfly milkweed)
Aster oblongifolius (armylike aster)
Baptisia spherocephala (yellow wild indigo)
Callirhoe involucrata (purple poppy mallow)
Heuchera richardsoni (prairie alumroot)
Irish lily - (copper lily)
Podanthemum tenuifolium (yellow mountain violet)
Rudbeckia fulgida (orange coneflower)

Small Flowering Trees and Shrubs:
Amelanchier alnifolia (serviceberry)
Callicarpa americana (beautyberry)
Cornus canadensis (northern)
Ostrya virginica (green hawthorn)
Hydrangea arborescens (wild hydrangea)
Rosa verticillata (winterberry rose)
Ribes coccineum (golden currant)

Part Shade

Aster oblongifolius (armylike aster)
Carex albicans (pale sedge)
Carex stricta (yellow-fruited fox sedge)
Carex muskingumensis (palm sedge)
Echinacea purpurea (purple coneflower)
Heuchera americana (American alumroot)
Heuchera richardsoni (prairie alumroot)
Polygonatum biflorum (Solomon's seal)
Sagittaria latifolia (prairie dropseed)
Sagittaria arifolia (Indian pink)
Small Flowering Trees and Shrubs:
Amelanchier alnifolia (serviceberry)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (black chokeberry)
Callicarpa americana (beautyberry)
Cornus canadensis (northern)
Cornus florida (flowering dogwood)
Hamelis virginica (swamp white holly)
Hydrangea arborescens (wild hydrangea)
Rosa verticillata (winterberry rose)
Ribes coccineum (golden currant)

Small Flowering Trees and Shrubs:
Amelanchier alnifolia (serviceberry)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (black chokeberry)
Callicarpa americana (beautyberry)
Cornus canadensis (northern)
Cornus florida (flowering dogwood)
Hamelis virginica (swamp white holly)
Hydrangea arborescens (wild hydrangea)
Rosa verticillata (winterberry rose)
Ribes coccineum (golden currant)

Shade

Perennials:
Asplenium platyneuron (Maidenhair fern)
Athyrium filix-femina (lady's slipper)
Oxalis stricta (sensitive fern)
Polystichum acrostichoides (Christmas fern)

Grasses and Sedges:
Carex albicans (pale sedge)
Carex stricta (yellow-fruited fox sedge)
Carex muskingumensis (palm sedge)

Perennials:
Asplenium platyneuron (Maidenhair fern)
Athyrium filix-femina (lady's slipper)

Heuchera americana (American alumroot)
Irish lily - (copper lily)
Polygonatum biflorum (Solomon's seal)
Sagittaria latifolia (prairie dropseed)
Sagittaria arifolia (Indian pink)

Small Flowering Trees and Shrubs:
Amelanchier alnifolia (serviceberry)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (black chokeberry)
Callicarpa americana (beautyberry)
Cornus alternifolia (pagoda dogwood)
C. Rorida (flowering dogwood)
Ornithoglossum virginicum (Eastern witch hazel)

Native Groundcovers



The 12-inch native groundcover field sedge (*Carex proserpinacifolia*) growing in a soil made at Shaw Nature Reserve reduces erosion, tolerates poorly drained clay soils and suppresses weeds.

Plants that spread rapidly by rhizomes and develop into large colonies. These species require large areas and containment.

Shade

Grasses & sedges:
Carex albicans (pale sedge)
C. stricta (yellow sedge)