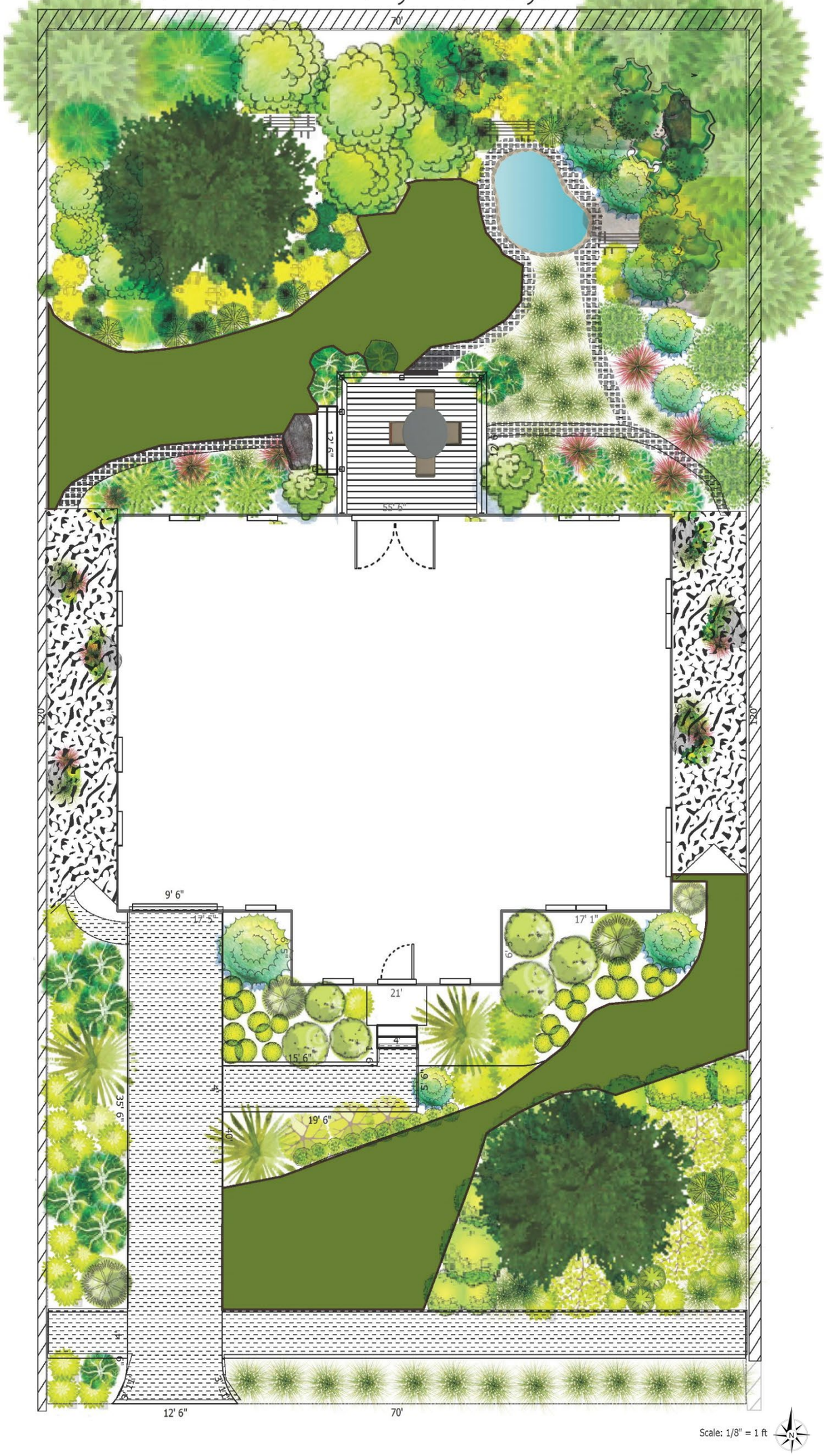
Wild Ones Plan View for Native garden Design



Scale: 1/8" = 1 ft

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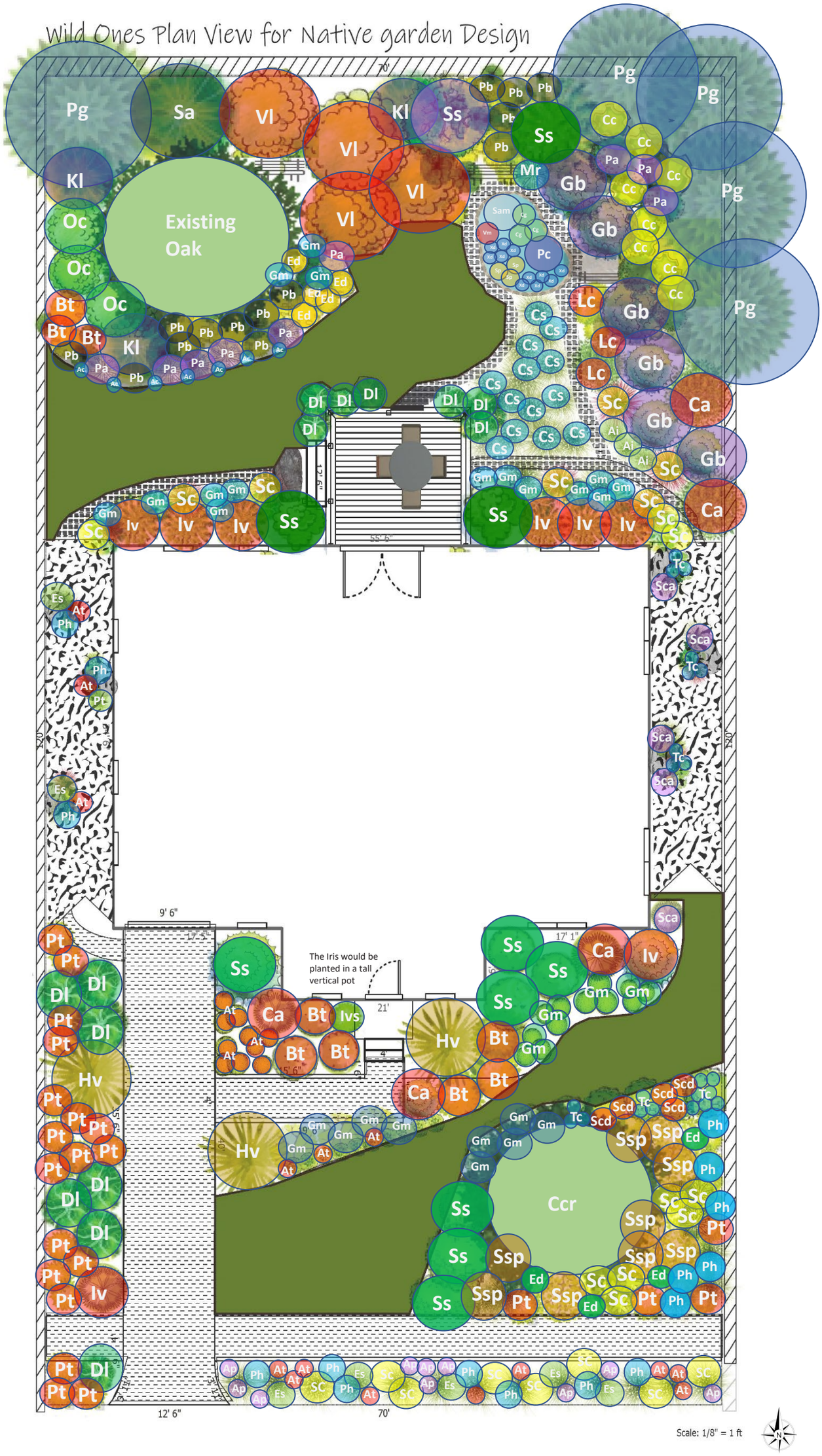

Plant Label	Latin Name	Common Name	Key Features
Ap	Antennaria plantaginifolia	pussytoes	silvery white foliage producing, interesting foliage and flowers; prefers dry soil and tolerant of rocky, shallow conditions
Ac	Asarum candense	Canada wild ginger	deciduous groundcover; soft, velvety, heart-shaped leaves
Ai	Asclepias incarnata	swamp milkweed	clump forming; moist to average soils; terminal clusters of pink flowers; monarch food
At	Asclepias tuberosa	butterflyweed	bright orange flowers in summer, monarch caterpillar food, adaptable to many soil types
Bt	Baptisia tinctoria	Yellow wild indigo	bright yellow pea-like flowers; tough, maintenance free perennial
Cg	Carex grayi	Gray's sedge	seedheads resemble spiked balls, prefers moist soils, winter interest
Cs	Carex stricta	tussock sedge	colony forming; fountain-like clumps of narrow foliage; easy in wet soils
Ccr	Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	smooth, gray, muscle-like bark; low maintenance; rounded form
Ca	Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey Tea	nitrogen fixing small shrub; clusters of tiny white flowers; attracts pollinators
Cc	Chamaedaphne calyculata	leatherleaf	prefers wet soils; evergreen, leathery leaves; white, urn-shaped flowers dangle from stems
Dl	Diervilla lonicera	bush-honeysuckle	suckering, mounding shrub; adaptable to many conditions; low maintenance; yellow bell-shaped flowers
Es	Eragrostis spectabilis	purple lovegrass	drought tolerant; clouds of rosy-pink flowers; mounding habit
Ed	Eurybia divaricata	white-wood aster	mounds of toothed, heart-shaped leaves; stoloniferous; whie, star-like flowers in late summer-fall
Gb	Gaylussacia baccata	black huckleberry	forms thickets; bell-like, white flowers are followed by edible, shiny black fruits
Gm	Geranium maculatum	spotted crane's-bill	lilac-pink flowers are food for early pollinators; easy to grow; will self sow
Hv	Hamamelis virginiana	American witch-hazel	understory large shrub/small tree, sun tolerant, yellow flowers in October-November
Iv	Ilex verticillata	winterberry holly	deciduous holly; dioecious, bright red fruits on female plants are cherished by birds; prefers moist soils
Ivs	Iris versicolor	blue flag	clump forming; prefers wet soils; purple-blue flowers
Kl	Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel	evergreen foliage, light pink to white flowers in early June
Lc	Lobelia cardianlis	cardinal flower	bright red tubular flowers attract hummingbirds; prefers moist soils
Lb	Lindera benzoin	spicebush	small yet beautiful early yellow blooms and colorful fruit in fall; prefers moist soils
Mr	Maianthemum racemosum	feathery false Solomon's seal	rhizomatous habit; arching stems with terminal clusters of small star-like flowers; red fruit
Oc	Osmandastrum cinnamomeum	cinnamon fern	a stately deciduous fern; spore bearing fertile fronds are a striking cinnamon-brown color
Ph	Penstemon hirsutus	hairy beardtongue	lavender tubular flowers attract bees and hummingbirds; clump forming; very showy
Pg	Picea glauca	white spruce	excellent evergreen screening tree, gray-green needles
Pb	Polygonatum biflorum	king Solomon's seal	2 foot stems rise from colonizing rhizomes; greenish-white, bell-shaped flowers dangle from leaf axils
Pa	Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas fern	evergreen fronds; emerging fronds are silvery and showy; winter interest
Pc	Pontederia cordata	pickerelweed	purple-lavender flowers; long, heart-shaped leaves; emergent aquatic
Pt	Pycnanthemum tenuilfolium	narrow-leaved mountain mint	minty fragrance from crushed leaves and stems; small white flowers loved by pollinators; forms colonies
Sp	Sarracenia purpurea	purple pitcherplant	carniverous; red-maroon pitchers; thrives in bog-like conditions
Sc	Schizachyrium scoparium	little bluestem	dense mounds of blue-green leaves
Sca	Solidago caesia	blue-stem goldenrod	clumping; shade tolerant; axillary yellow flowers along the stems
Ssp	Solidago speciosa	showy goldenrod	rhizomatous; showy wands of yellow flowers in fall; pollinator magnet
Sam	Sparganium americanum	American burr-reed	ball-shaped summer flowers; prefers wet soils or partially submerged in water
Sa	Swida alternifolia	alternate-leaved dogwood	distinctive horizontal branching pattern, clusters of small white flowers, blue-black friut loved by birds
Ss	Swida sericea	red-osier dogwood	multi-stemmed suckering shrub; bright red stems in winter; white fruits
Scd	Symphyotrichum cordifolium	heart-leaved aster	shade tolerant; flowers in shades of blue; heart-shaped leaves
Tc	Tiarella cordifolia	foam flower	stoloniferous groundcover; wands of small white flowers; maple-like foliage
Vm	Vaccinium macrocarpon	large cranberry	creeping evergreen groundcover; pink flowers and bright red edible fruit
Vl	Viburnum lentago	nannyberry	large, multi-stemmed shrub with terminal clusters of white flowers followed by blue-black fruit, bird food
Xd	Xyris difformis	bog yellow-eyed grass	yellow flowers in summer; grass-like leaves

Soil and Growing Conditions

When approaching the site for the Boston Basin Ecoregion, designers Josh (Josue Altidor) and Andy (Andrew J Brand) each took into consideration the challenges of designing for an urban/suburban residential property.

The Boston Basin includes densely populated urban and suburban communities, made up of buildings and roads that absorb the sun's heat more than natural landscapes, such as forests, rivers, and lakes. These "heat islands" where greenery is limited can have temperatures 1-7% higher than outlying areas. Urban/suburban areas are also impacted by the ways in which humans live and work on these sites.

The designers took this into account when evaluating the residential plot. One of the first areas identified as part of the site inventory and analysis was the front driveway and the need to have a landscape that is resilient enough to handle fluctuations in temperature and carry a substantial snow load. Because they have lived and worked through many of the Northeastern winters the region is known for, this was of primary concern for the designers. They looked for plant material hardy enough to thrive in these snow-load regions with potential salt spray, and resilient enough to withstand being cut down to the ground annually.

Plant selection also revolved around finding the right fit for the glacial soils and relatively thin layer of silty loam to sandier soils typical of the region.

When looking at the side yards, the designers wanted to provide the residence with a pleasant walkway and opted for a gravel and stone pathway to avoid the challenges of maintaining turf in these tight locations with limited functionality. To enhance the aesthetic, they added some natural boulders to the walkway, creating four seasons of height and interest.

Focusing on the backyard, the designers anticipated that there would be areas of the garden where standing water could be a real possibility. They imagined having a backyard where water was pooling to the northeast of the property and where sunlight is sometime a bit of a limiting factor. They embraced this challenge and were excited to share a concept that included wet to marginal soils. They designed a bog to feature several of the prominent species which live in these somewhat troublesome spots in the landscape.

Additionally, they anticipated having an opportunity to have larger sedimentary rocks on site or, if needed, brought on site to celebrate the rich geological history of the region. These rocks are scattered amongst the plantings, telling the story of the Boston Basin Ecoregion, which was defined by the juxtaposition of varying geology with more metamorphic rock on the perimeter of the basin.
The southwestern portion of the garden was shaped by the need to deal with high levels of heat and limited shade. They focused this part of the design on plants that live in more open conditions when not in the shade pattern of the home or existing tree.

The site contains several opportunities to support pollinator and wildlife activity. The designers provided ephemeral wetlands for amphibians, reptiles, birds, and insects, working with excess water in parts of the landscape. This allowed them to amplify the diversity of plantings, rather than focusing on an uphill battle of establishing turf or providing artificial drainage which could impact in the stormwater cycle. The designers also focused on a hardy plant selection that would work well given the potential for having subsoil in and around the foundation and selected plants primed to survive in somewhat leaner soils.

From various exposures to variability in soil conditions and potential for high levels of salts, the designers worked diligently to provide a resilient landscape that would represent a wide range of woody and herbaceous plant materials to suit the site.

Phasing

The designers took a logical approach to creating a residential landscape for the Boston Basin that would provide the most impact in the shortest amount of time. Their goal was to create a functional environment with evergreen elements.

The first phase was designed to form microclimates and provide habitat for wildlife, rather than just ephemeral spots for feeding. They felt that bringing in stones (if desired) would help provide boundary and definition.

Planting larger trees, like the White spruce (Picea glauca), in the first phase provides substantial structure and adds an evergreen element to the side of the property.