

A lush garden scene featuring a stone retaining wall in the foreground. Behind the wall, there is a dense bed of purple flowers, likely Aster, interspersed with green foliage. The garden is set against a backdrop of tall, dark green evergreen trees. The sky is overcast and grey. The text "Native Plants" is overlaid in the center in a large, white, sans-serif font, and "By Patricia Tate" is overlaid below it in a smaller, white, sans-serif font.

Native Plants

By Patricia Tate

Why Natives? USDA Forest Service

- **Native plants do not require fertilizers and require fewer pesticides than lawns.**
- **Native plants require less water than lawns and help prevent erosion.**
- **Native plants help reduce air pollution.**
- **Native plants provide shelter and food for wildlife.**
- **Native plants promote biodiversity and stewardship of our natural heritage.**
- **Native plants are beautiful and increase scenic values!**

Why Use Botanical Names?

- We **use** scientific plant **names** (or "**botanical** plant **names**") to avoid confusion since they are an international language of sorts. Sometimes they change, but it is still best to use the botanical name.
- An example is bleeding heart. Here are some different photos of different bleeding hearts.

**Asian Bleeding Heart
(*Dicentra Spectabilis*)**



**Native Bleeding Heart
(*Dicentra Eximia*)**



What is the difference between Invasive, Non-Native and Native?

- Invasive - Non-native organism whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human, animal, or plant health. (National Park Service) EXAMPLES: Kudzu, English Ivy, Privet
- Non-Native species are those that have occurred outside of their natural range. That natural range could be as far as another country or as near as a different region of the same country. Unlike invasive species, non-native species may not hinder or prevent the survival of others within the ecosystem. (National Wildlife Service) EXAMPLES: Wheat, Tomatoes, Rice
- Native - Native plants have formed symbiotic relationships with native wildlife over thousands of years, and therefore offer the most sustainable habitat. A plant is considered native if it has occurred naturally in a particular region, ecosystem, or habitat without human introduction. (National Park Service) What I want to show you today.

A lush garden scene featuring a large, dense bed of purple flowers, likely Aster, in the foreground. The garden is bordered by a low stone wall. In the background, there are tall evergreen trees and a small birdhouse. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

Native Plants for our area

Blephelia subnuda (Cumberland pagoda)





Stokesia laevis 'peachies pick' (stokes aster)





Coreopsis pulchra (woodland tickseed)





Echinacea purpurea (purple coneflower)





Eutrochium maculatum 'gateway'
(joe pye weed)



Monarda fistulosa

(wild bergamont or bee balm)





Rudbeckia maxima

(giant coneflower)





Lobelia cardinalis
(cardinal flower)





Aquilegia canadensis
(red columbine)





Zizia aurea
(golden alexander)



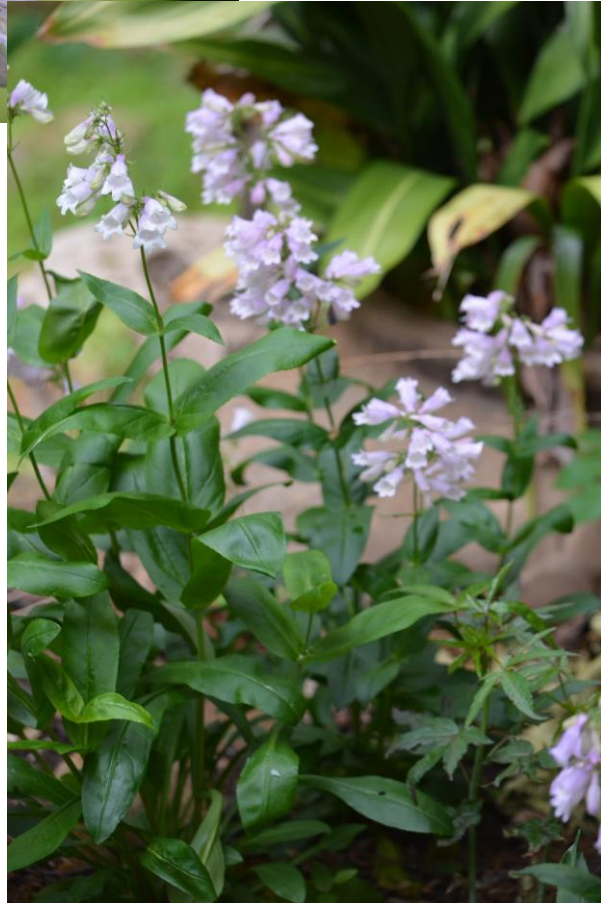




Passiflora incarnata
(purple passionflower)

**Hibiscus
coccineus**
(Scarlet rosemallow)





Penstemon
calycosus

Asclepias tuberosa
(butterfly weed)



Asclepias incarnata
(swamp milkweed)

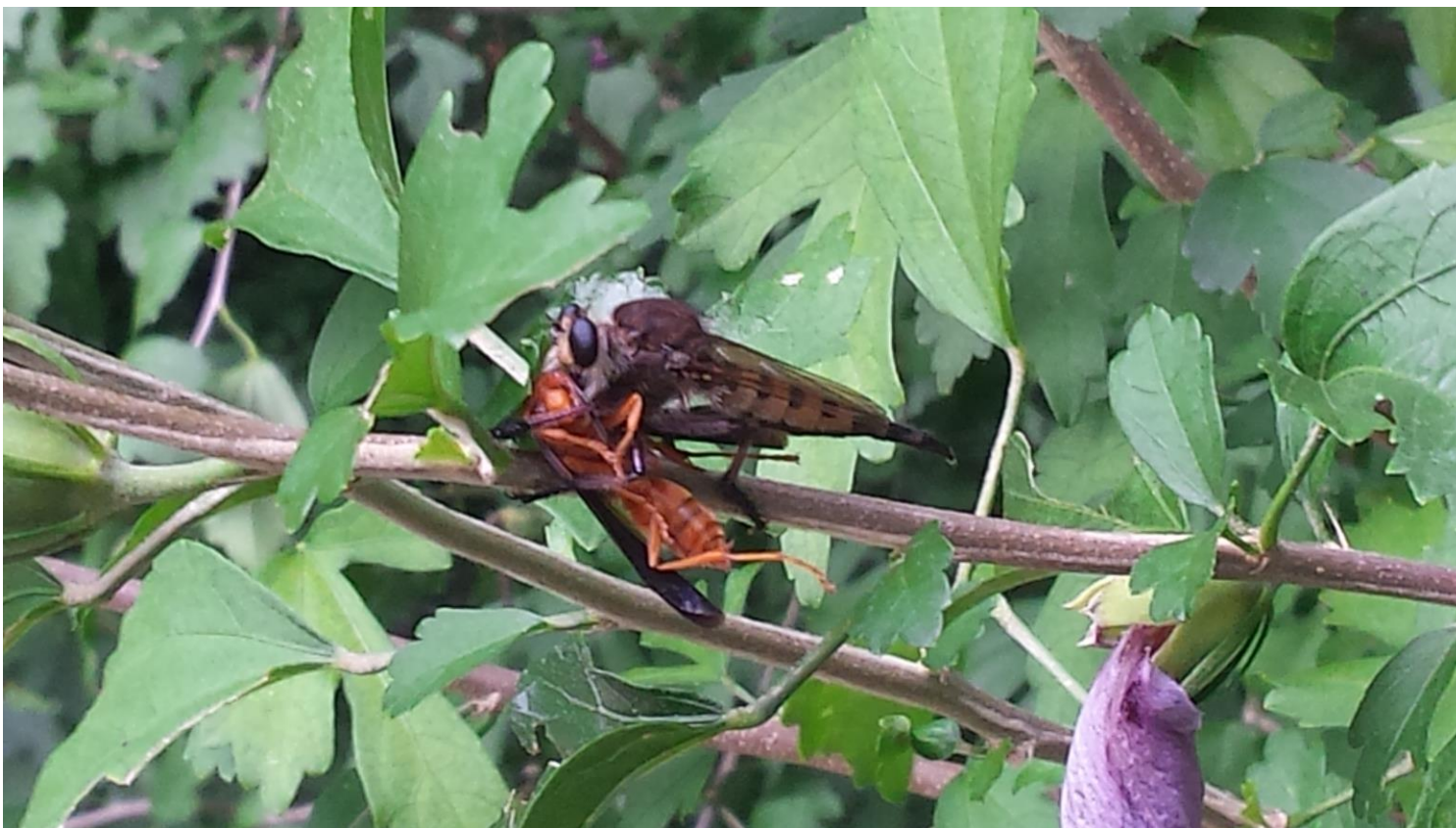


Winnie the Pooh

















"Listening," he said. "Listening to what?"

to complete
"Say, Pooh, why aren't *you* busy?" I said.

"Because it's a nice day," said Pooh.

"Yes, but——"

"Why ruin it?" he said.

"But you could be doing something Important," I said.

"I am," said Pooh.

"Oh? Doing what?"

"Listening," he said.

"Listening to what?"

"To the birds. And that squirrel over there."

"What are they saying?" I asked.

"That it's a nice day," said Pooh.

"But you know that already," I said.

"Yes, but it's always good to hear that somebody else thinks so, too," he replied.