

	Species Name	Common Name	Shade Tolerance	Height	Water Tolerance	Attracts	Flowering Period	Flower Color	Fall/Winter
	<i>Acorus americanus</i>	Sweet flag	☐	2' - 3'	RI (0" - 6")		Apr. - May	green spathe	
	<i>Aquilegia Canadensis</i>	Red columbine	○	1 - 3'	II, U	H	Apr. - July	red	
	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp milkweed	○	up to 6'	SI	P,B	June - Aug.	pink	fall seedpod
	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster	○	1' - 3'	II, U	P,B	July - Oct.	violet	late flowers
H	<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock sedge	○	2' - 4'	RI	S	May - Aug.	reddish-purple	
E	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Northern sea oats	☐	1.5' - 5'	SI, U	B, M, S	July - Sept.	green-tan	persistent seeds
R	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	White turtlehead	☐	1.5' - 4'	II, PI	B, H	July - Sept.	white	
B	<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Mistflower	☐	1' - 3'	SI, U	B	July - Oct.	blue-purple	
A	<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	Joe-pye weed	☐	2' - 5'	SI, U	S,P,B	July - Sept.	purple	
C	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset	○	2' - 5'	II, U	S,P,B	July - Oct.	white	late flowers
E	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	Swamp sunflower	○	up to 5.5'	II, PI	S, B	Aug. - Oct.	yellow	
O	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue flag	☐	1' - 3'	RI (0" - 6")	S,M,W	May - June	blue	fall seed pod
U	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower	○	up to 5'	II, U	P,B,H	July - Oct.	red	late flowers
S	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkey flower	☐	1.5' - 4'	SI, RI		June - Oct.	pink, blue	late flowers
	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern	●	up to 3.5'	II, PI	S,M	June - Oct.	brown fertile frond	
	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon fern	●	up to 5'	SI, RI	S,M	Apr. - May	reddish fertile frond	
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal fern	●	up to 6'	II, RI	S,M	Apr. - June	green foliage	
P	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch grass	○	2' - 4'	II, U	S,M,W	July - Oct.	green foliage	persistent
L	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	○	1' - 3'	II, U	S,P,B	June - Oct.	yellow	seeds
A	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Woolgrass	○	4' - 5'	SI	M,W	Aug. - Sept.	brown seed-head	persistent seeds
N	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	River bulrush	☐	2' - 7'	RI (0" - 6")		June - Sept.	green plant	
T	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	Soft stem bulrush	○	6' - 10'	PI (0" - 12")	M,W	June - Sept.	green foliage	persistent seeds
S	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed grass	☐	4' - 20"	II, U		May - June	blue	semi-evergreen
	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside goldenrod	☐	3' - 4'	II	B,P,S,M	July - Nov.	yellow	late flowers
	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue vervain	○	up to 5'	II	P,S,M,W	June - Oct.	violet	late flowers
	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed	○	3' - 7'	SI	P	Aug. - Sept.	purple	
W	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black chokeberry	☐	6' - 12'	II, SI	S,M	Apr. - May	white, pink	fall berry
O	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	○	50' - 75'	SI	S	Apr. - May	dark brown	interesting bark
O	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	●	6' - 12'	PI (0" - 12")	P,B,M,W	July - Aug.	white	persistent seeds
D	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	☐	40' - 50'	II, PI	M	Mar. - Apr.	bluish berry	evergreen
Y	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet pepperbush	●	6' - 12'	SI, RI	P,B,M,W,S	July - Aug.	white, pink	yellow fall color
	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redosier dogwood	☐	6' - 12'	SI	S,W,M	May - June	white	red bark
P	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	●	60'	II, SI	S	May - June	red berry	evergreen, berry
L	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry	●	6' - 12'	SI	S,W,M	June - July	greenish white	red winter berry
A	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	●	6' - 12'	SI	S,M,P	Mar. - May	yellow	yellow fall color
N	<i>Morella cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle	●	6' - 15'	II	S	Mar. - June	yellowish green	evergreen
T	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	●	6' - 12'	SI	S,M	June - July	white	young die back
S	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood	☐	6' - 12'	SI	S,M	May - June	white	blue fall berry

Shade Tolerance Key
○ = Full Sun
☐ = Partial Shade
● = Full Shade

Water Tolerance Key
SI = Seasonal Inundation
II = Irregular Inundation
U = Upland
RI = Regular Inundation
PI = Permanent Inundation

Plant Attractions Key
B = Beneficial insects
H = Hummingbirds
M = Mammals
P = Pollinators
S = Songbirds
W = Waterfowl

The plants listed in this brochure are sold by Environmental Concern. All plants are native to the Mid-Atlantic area.

These plants are recommended for rain gardens based on their water tolerance.

Environmental Concern can deliver and ship plants depending on your location and order size.

View our catalog and current availability at www.wetland.org.



What is a rain garden?

A rain garden is a landscape feature created in a depression to catch and infiltrate stormwater runoff. Native plants that are tolerant of both dry and periodically saturated conditions are best suited for a rain garden. These gardens help reduce and filter runoff from impervious areas.

Why use native plants?

Native plants provide further benefits because they are adapted to local soil and climate conditions and create habitat for a variety of wildlife. They mimic authentic landscape of the Chesapeake Bay region. In addition, they are naturally low maintenance plants.

How are rain gardens constructed?

There are many guides available for rain garden design (see next panel). Place your rain garden in an area that collects water from a downspout, driveway, or other impervious surface. Make sure it is at least 10-30 ft. away from the foundation of a building.

What about size, shape and soil?

The rain garden should be 20%-30% the size of the impervious areas draining into it. Create a shallow depression approximately 6" deep in an irregular or kidney shape. Till the soil 1 ft. deep (2 ft., if clay soil). To improve water retention and drainage for clay soils, mix 50% sand, 20-30% organic matter, and 20-30% top soil into the top foot of the garden. Make sure to leave room for a few inches of mulch.

Wet meadows

Rain gardens are replicating the natural functions of wet meadows. A wet meadow is a field or open area primarily vegetated by herbaceous and non-woody native plants, seasonally saturated with water. Meadows are beneficial to wildlife. They are also areas that allow infiltration of stormwater runoff. Wet meadows are often found in low-lying areas characterized by clay or silty soils.

For More Information:

Rain Gardens

A How-to Manual for Homeowners
http://www.rainscaping.org/_ccLib/attachments/pages/Rain+Gardens+Across+MD_screen.pdf

Chesapeake Ecology Center

www.chesapeakeecologycenter.org

Montgomery County, MD

Rainscapes Program

www.montgomerycountymd.gov/Content/DEP/Rainscapes/home.html

Native Plant Resources

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping

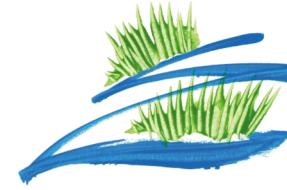
www.nps.gov/plants/pubs/chesapeake/pdf/chesapeake natives.pdf

Wetland Planting Guide for the Northeastern United States

or EC Nursery Catalog
www.wetland.org/

USDA Plant Database

<http://plants.usda.gov/>



Environmental Concern Inc. Native Wetland Plant Nursery & Wetland Learning Center

201 Boundary Lane
P.O. Box P

St. Michaels, MD 21663

P: (410) 745-9620

F: (410) 745-4066

www.wetland.org

Environmental Concern Inc. is a 501(c)3 public not-for-profit corporation, working with all aspects of wetlands. Since 1972 we have been providing wetland services in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and beyond. We are dedicated to improving water quality and enhancing nature's habitats through wetland outreach and education, native species horticulture, and the restoration, construction and enhancement of wetlands.

For information on current plant availability or to place an order, check our website www.wetland.org or contact Nursery Sales at nursery-sales@wetland.org. Please note that we are open to the public by appointment only.

Native Plants for Rain Gardens & Wet Meadows



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