



NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER

November 2025 Newsletter

sepa.wildones.org

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Living in the Liberated Landscape

Presented by Larry Weaner, Honorary Director of Wild Ones, Principal + Founder of Larry Weaner Landscape Associates, Founder of New Directions in the American Landscape.

What is a liberated landscape? It's one in which the gardener is not constantly manipulating and working on plantings, and the plants are free to grow and spread the way they've evolved to do.

Plants have developed their own ways to proliferate, but when gardeners arrange plants in a particular design and then weed or mulch between them, the plants' natural tendencies are shut down. If we're planting more than one small bed, we can't buy enough plants or weed every single weed in between them, so we need to marry garden design with ecological design. Instead, we can increase the scale of our native plantings by letting native plants proliferate naturally.

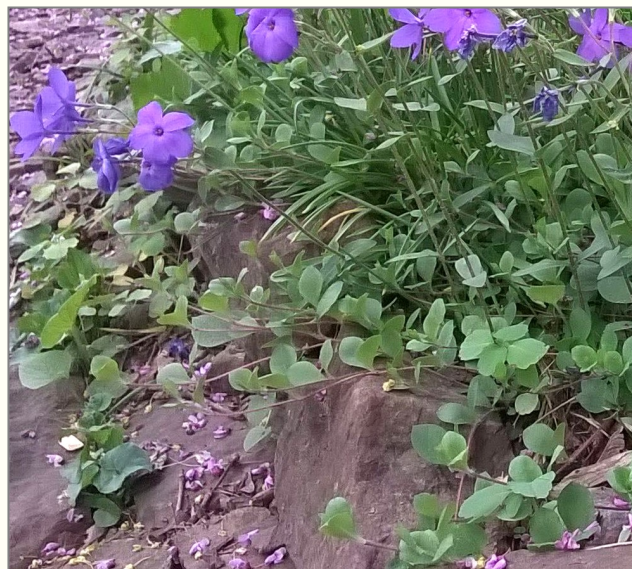
Start by studying your soil, water, and light conditions and research the native plants that will grow in these conditions. Changing your soil isn't recommended. If you bring in new soil or till in compost, you're disturbing the ground and allowing a lot more weed seeds to germinate. Most wild seed banks are dominated by weed seeds rather than natives; don't give them the opportunity to sprout.

Species diversity is important, but it's also important to have a diversity of proliferation strategies. Plants spread in different ways. Some are prolific re-seeders; these species are also often short-lived as individuals. Some spread via rhizomes, while others send out above-ground roots (stolons).

Although both rhizomes and stolons are root-like

structures, they move in different ways. Rhizomatous plants send out horizontal roots at or slightly below the soil surface which immediately send up shoots. Ostrich fern is a good example. It forms thick clumps that can out-compete other plants.

Stoloniferous plants send out above-ground roots (stolons) that creep until they find a gap between plants. Not until then does the stolon grow rootlets into the soil and send up leaf shoots. Creeping phlox (*P. stolonifera*) is a good example. It forms a carpet only on open ground; otherwise, it weaves through clump-forming plants (for example, Appalachian sedge), appearing in the gaps between clumps. The long slender stolons of creeping phlox can be seen below, reaching out over the rocks to find gaps in which to send down root shoots.



WO SEPA 2026 CALENDAR

Jan. 14 Feeding Wildlife with Native Plants, webinar, 7:00 p.m.

Watch recordings of past programs on our [YouTube channel](#).

The goal in using plants with different proliferation strategies is to create a groundcover layer that's so dense that weed seeds have a hard time sprouting and perennial weeds have a hard time poking through. Weed seeds sprout in gaps between plants. Your stoloniferous plants will find those gaps and fill them.

Weeds that do get through this dense groundcover layer should be removed by cutting the stem at the soil line or just below. Digging them up just disturbs more soil, leaves gaps, and exposes more weed seeds to the light, allowing them to sprout.

Although this strategy works well against many weeds, it won't be enough to stave off persistent perennial weeds with deep root systems, like mugwort and Canada thistle., both of which can resprout from root fragments in the soil.

Plants that spread via seeds can also be used to fill gaps. Some of these are ruderal plants, such as cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), blue sage (*Salvia azurea*), and blanket flower (*Gaillardia* spp.). Ruderals establish quickly in bare soil, but individual plants are short-lived and don't compete well with more aggressive growers. As a result, they might appear to die out as your planting becomes denser.

You can reestablish these plants in the fall with a technique called assisted seed dispersal. Create small gaps between plants and scatter seed heads of the desired plants on the bare soil. Scratch the soil lightly to ensure good seed-to-soil contact. You could be rewarded with seedlings next spring.

Over time, a dense planting of natives can actually change the soil's seed bank to some extent. If you constantly remove weeds and undesired plants before they set seed, the native seeds that are dormant in the soil's seed bank will have a better chance of sprouting and surviving.

You might start seeing violets, sedges, the dark-leaved rosettes of white avens (*Geum canadense*, right, growing under cutleaf coneflower), and enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea canadensis*).



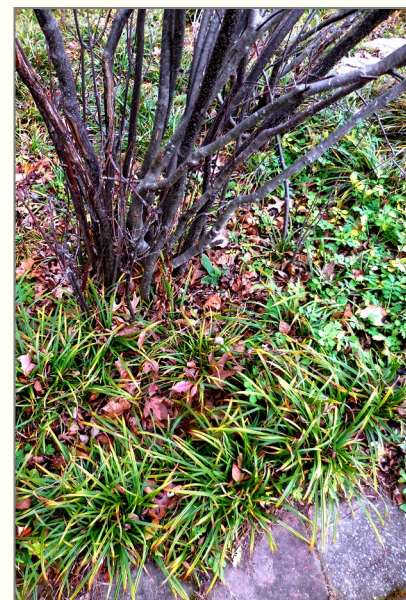
Understanding the natural patterns and habitat of your plants will enable you to move them around. Once you discover that foxglove beardtongue thrives on stony slopes in part sun, you can plant a few in such an area and let their natural ability to reseed create drifts of these attractive semi-evergreen rosettes (below). Scatter seeds of ruderals between the drifts to fill any gaps and provide pollen and nectar after the *Penstemon* finish blooming.

You can also recruit unplanned species by encouraging serendipitous sprouting. One study showed that mulching with wood chips resulted in a higher percentage of second-growth hardwood tree seedlings like oaks and hickories.



Pay attention to the vertical structure of your plantings. Birds use groundcover plants, shrubs, and small trees as they move through the landscape to feed and find shelter. Below, creeping sedge and wild-seeded wood poppy have filled in from other areas on the property, forming a thick groundcover under winterberry holly. As Larry frequently noted during his presentation, "I didn't plant these here. They just appeared."

The liberated landscape approach builds on plants' natural abilities to reproduce and proliferate. Start by trying this technique in just one area of your property. Using plants' natural abilities when choosing and siting them allows us to create gardens that reflect the ecological processes that affect those plants, and the wildlife those plants can support.



Keystone Tree of the Month

A few genera (family groups) of native trees and shrubs have been shown to support a very high number of species of native insects by providing food and habitat. These keystone species form the backbone of a local ecosystem and are critical to maintaining the diversity and stability of that ecosystem.

Keystone plants are not always the most abundant species in the ecosystem, but their existence has a big impact on the local food web. One [study](#) found that 90 percent of all caterpillar diversity is centered around just 14 percent of plant species.

Trees are major components of the list of keystone plants, in part simply because a tree has more leaves and flowers than herbaceous plants or grasses occupying the same ground. Another contribution is the amount of pollen and new leaves a tree provides early in the season, when native insects are emerging.

One native oak tree can support the caterpillars over 500 species of butterflies and moths. Those caterpillars are a critical food source for over 96 percent of our native songbirds. For example, a pair of Carolina chickadees needs 6,000 to 9,000 caterpillars to successfully raise just one brood of young.

By planting just one keystone tree, you can help restore native biodiversity.

Resources

[National Wildlife Federation Native Plant Finder](#)

[Keystone Trees & Shrubs](#)

The Little Things That Run the World, E.O. Wilson

American Basswood, *Tilia americana*

Also known as linden and lime tree, basswood is a large shade tree that is easily grown in average, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. It will tolerate clay and dry, rocky soil but grows best in fertile, moist soil. Growth rate is moderate.

Its native habitats include moist upland woods and slopes, protected bluffs, bottomland woodlands, sandy woodlands, stream drainages, riverbanks, and slopes of wooded ravines.

Identification

Basswood trees generally have a single straight trunk and a rounded crown. The leaves are large, rounded, and slightly heart-shaped with serrated edges.

Drooping clusters of fragrant yellow blooms appear from May to July and attract so many bees that the buzzing is sometimes heard several feet away.



Photo by Virens
CC by 2.0

Habitat value

Basswood is a host plant for over 150 species of native Lepidoptera,

including question mark, red-spotted purple, eastern tiger swallowtail, and mourning cloak butterflies. Its flowers are attractive to bumblebees and other native bees as well as honeybees.

The small brown nutlets are eaten by birds and small mammals. The heartwood in older trees tends to rot and create cavities and nesting locations for many types of wildlife.



Photo by Virens
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Quick Facts -- American basswood

Size 60 to 80 feet tall, 30 to 60 feet wide

Sun Full to part sun

Soil Average, well-drained soil; tolerates clay and dry rocky soil

Water Somewhat drought tolerant once established

Habitat Value Fragrant flowers attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies and provide valuable source of nectar in urban areas when used as a street tree. Larval host for over 150 species of native Lepidoptera.

Key Plant Families for Pollinators

Certain families of plants are especially beneficial for native pollinators. The flowers in one family might be especially attractive to bees, for example, while another family attracts butterflies. The plant characteristics that contribute to family groupings can provide important information about the pollinators attracted to these plants.

Four plant families that are especially important for native pollinators are asters, mints, umbels, and legumes. A pollinator garden featuring a variety of plants from each of these families will ensure an abundant supply of nectar and pollen for a wide range of pollinators. The April-May newsletter showcased the aster family, and the summer newsletter focused on the mint family. The September newsletter highlighted plants in the pea family. In this final installment, we'll consider the Umbellifera family.

Family Umbelliferae

The name of this family refers to the shape of the flower heads, which consist of many tiny flowers on thin stalks arranged concentrically, like the ribs of an umbrella.

Plants in this family benefit pollinators by offering a concentrated abundance of nectar and pollen in the tightly packed flowers. The tiny flowers are easier for small insects, like solitary bees, to navigate. If you look closely at a flower head, you will probably see several types of small insects among the flowers. They're easy to miss compared to larger bumblebees and butterflies, but these tiny bees and flies are perfectly sized to feed on and pollinate these little flowers.

This family includes many nonnative herb and vegetable plants -- anise, carrot, celery, chervil, cilantro, dill, fennel, parsnip, and parsley. You might have noticed black and yellow striped caterpillars on these plants (flat-leaf parsley in the photo at right) in your garden this summer. This is the mature larval stage of the black swallowtail butterfly.



Native host forbs for the swallowtail caterpillar include golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*, left, reblooming in October, and *Z. aptera*) and honewort (*Cryptotaenia canadensis*).

Honewort, also known as wild chervil, might not be familiar to many gardeners, possibly because like many members of the carrot family, its tuberous roots make it challenging to start in pots. It can be found growing wild in woodlands in moderately fertile soil. It prefers part shade and soil with a top layer of decaying organic matter. Its taproot can penetrate clay and bring up nutrients stored in that layer. Tiny white flowers arranged sparsely at the tips of thin stalks bloom in summer and attract many species of small native bees, wasps, and flies.

Wild chervil (*Angelica atropurpurea*), another less well known native in this family, is a majestic plant (4 to 8 feet tall) found in wet areas and distinguished by its smooth, round, hollow main stem that can be light to dark purple, sometimes with darker vertical stripes. The oval, slightly serrated leaves have prominent veins and consist of three leaflets arranged in groups of three or five.

Sprays of tiny greenish-white flowers are held on short, stiff stalks arranged in a rounded head, providing maximum exposure of the flowers to insects small enough to land and feed on them.

This plant, although edible, closely resembles highly toxic poison hemlock and water hemlock, which are also in the Umbellifera family.

Insect Conservation Legislation Moves Forward in PA

House Bill 66, which would amend the Wild Resource Conservation Act of 1982 to give Pennsylvania's Department of Conservation and Natural Resources authority over terrestrial insects, passed the state House of Representatives in October. The bill now goes to the state Senate for consideration. This law would be a critical step towards protecting Pennsylvania's native insects by adding language that protects them under Pennsylvania's Wild Resource Conservation Act.

Native Vines

Whether you're looking to maximize the number and variety of native plants in a small space or you want a dramatic accent plant, consider native vines. They're colorful and prolific. If they're trained to climb, they can be space-efficient on the ground. Some can also serve as groundcover, stabilize slopes to prevent erosion, and screen unsightly views or soften the appearance of structures. Native vines also offer food and shelter for birds, butterflies, and beneficial insects.

Vines use several methods to attach to surfaces. Clinging vines, like Virginia creeper, grow small root-like tendrils that fasten directly onto a surface. Some twining vines, like honeysuckle and wisteria, wrap their stems around their supports. Other twining vines, like clematis and grape, grow tendrils from their main stems which curl around surfaces. Twinning vines need three-dimensional attachment points; they don't climb flat surfaces. Sprawling vines, like Carolina jessamine, must be wrapped or tied onto their supports; they don't fasten on their own. Once they've grown around a support, however, they won't come unfastened.

Most vines need a sturdy framework to support the heavy growth of leaves on vines that can extend up to 75 feet. Virginia creeper will scramble up the trunk of any nearby tree or cover the wall of a house, and wild grape can climb over small shrubs and cover them completely. Some native vines can be used as groundcovers, although they're no less aggressive than when they're climbing. These include trumpet vine, Virginia creeper, and woodbine.

Pipevine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*, *A. tomentosa*) is named for its greenish pipe-shaped flowers that appear in late spring among the large, heart-shaped leaves. Its native habitat is rich woodlands and stream banks.

Pipevine will grow in full sun



with adequate moisture and protection from wind. This plant is a host for the pipevine swallowtail butterfly.

Crossvine (*Bignonia capreolata*) is native to Maryland and further south, meaning it's at the northern end of its range in southeastern Pennsylvania and would benefit from a location that's protected from winter wind. It grows in sun to part shade and prefers moist, rich soil. The vine uses tendrils to fasten to surfaces. Its showy yellow, orange, or red trumpet-shaped flowers provide early spring nectar for hummingbirds. Crossvine spreads via root shoots.

Trumpet vine (*Campsis radicans*) is a dense, aggressive native vine that needs a lot of space. It can climb 20 to 40 feet and suckers profusely from underground runners that can extend more than 10 feet from the parent plant. Mowing or weed-whacking won't necessarily control this vine in a mixed planting. It would do well grown on a bank to prevent erosion. It tolerates a wide variety of soils and exposures but flowers best in sun. The orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers blooming in summer are magnets for hummingbirds. The plant is a host for the trumpet vine sphinx moth.

American bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) twines around its support similar to its nonnative invasive cousin, Asian bittersweet (*C. orbiculatus*). American bittersweet can be distinguished from the nonnative by its fruit clusters, which occur only at the ends of each branch, whereas the fruit clusters of Asian bittersweet occur in each leaf axil along a branch. In addition, Asian bittersweet fruits have yellow capsules, while those of the native are orange. American bittersweet grows in full to part sun in dry to moderate soil. The showy fruits are attractive to birds and small animals. Both male and female plants are needed to produce fruit.

Vasevine (*Clematis viorna*) has dainty bell-shaped violet flowers that bloom throughout the summer on delicate stems with sparsely distributed leaves. Like many clematis, this plant likes its roots in cool, moist, rich soil and its leaves in dappled sunlight. A sheltered



location with protective groundcover plants (e.g., *Penstemons*, sedges) is ideal. In the winter it dies down to a woody base and should be pruned back to 8 to 12 inches in the spring.

Virgin's bower (*Clematis virginiana*) is a rapid grower, reaching 15 to 20 feet in length and up to 6 feet wide in one season. It can climb (thin tendrils often need to be wrapped around supports to start climbing) or be allowed to run on the ground. Virgin's bower reseeds and can also be propagated by stem layering. Seedlings and offshoots transplant well. The leaves generally are not browsed by deer.

In late summer, this native vine's prolific clusters of small white flowers buzz with native bees, wasps, and flies. Virgin's bower is a host plant for the clematis clearwing moth. In early fall, its slivery seed heads (right) look like silky fireworks.



If you purchase virgin's bower, be sure it's the native species and not the invasive look-alike, sweet autumn clematis (*C. terniflora*).

Carolina jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) is another southern native that requires a bit of extra care to grow north of its native range. It benefits from a sunny location that's protected from cold winds. It grows best in moist, organically rich, well-drained soil.

This vine has a modest growth rate until well established. It may grow 12 to 20 feet on a trellis after three to four growing seasons. If unsupported, it creates a bushy ground cover. Bright, fragrant, funnel-shaped yellow flowers on long, graceful branches appear in March to April (right), attracting native bees and butterflies. Deer generally do not browse this plant.



Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) vines can grow up to 20 feet. In summer, it features small clusters of tubular red flowers that are visited by hummingbirds, followed by bright red



berries in fall which feed birds. This plant flowers best in full sun and rich, moist soil. Coral honeysuckle is a host plant for the spring azure butterfly and the snowberry clearwing moth.

Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) is a vigorous vine that can climb trees or sprawl over shady ground to 50 feet in length. In early fall, leaves turn a dramatic orange, red, or purple. The vine fastens to surfaces with small, branched tendrils that have adhesive discs on the tips. On the ground, it will root at leaf nodes that are in contact with the soil.

Virginia creeper is an attractive alternative to English ivy, except that it is deciduous. Unlike English ivy, this plant is easy to detach from structures -- just pull gently and cut the vines as needed.

Small greenish-white flowers are inconspicuous, as are the dark berries, which are attractive to birds.



Purple passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*) features dramatic saucer-shaped blue flowers in mid-summer. Growing in full sun to part shade in dry to moist soil, it is a host plant for the Virginia fritillary butterfly.

As befits a relative of trumpet vine, this plant suckers aggressively from its vigorous root system. It

needs a strong structure to support the heavy leaf cover, or it can be allowed to spill over a wall or bank.

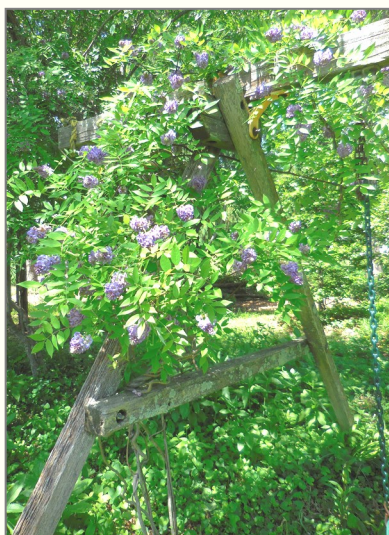
This vigorous grower can be paired with equally aggressive plants (for example, *Clematis virginiana*, right).



Wild grape (*Vitis* spp.) includes several woody deciduous perennial vines native to Pennsylvania. Mature plants have incredibly large, heavy vines that can climb into canopy trees in their quest for sunlight. The vines can reach up to 50 feet, can pull down tree branches with their weight, and are strong enough to support a grown person.

Small greenish flowers in summer are followed by clusters of small purple to black fruits that are an important food source for songbirds and small mammals. Grape is an aggressive re-seeder, and sprouts of wild grape are common in woodland edges where birds perch. The large, triangular, serrated leaves are easy to recognize, and sprouts should be pulled as soon as they're spotted.

American wisteria (*W. frutescens*) has drooping clusters of violet-blue flowers that are similar to Chinese and Japanese wisteria. Although it's a less aggressive spreader than the nonnatives, you can still expect it to cover a structure (e.g., a former play structure, right). This native vine will grow in sun to part shade in medium to dry soil.



Nonnative invasive vines to avoid: Chinese wisteria (*W. sinensis*), Japanese wisteria (*W. floribunda*), Asian (hybrid) wisteria (*W. x Formosa*), Japanese honeysuckle, English ivy, wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*), sweet autumn clematis (*C. terniflora*), oriental bittersweet, porcelainberry, and chocolate vine (*Akebia quinata*).

Rethinking "Tidy" -- Why a Little Wildness Matters

This fall, skip the leaf blower and rethink what a tidy yard means. Fallen leaves are habitat, mulch, and nourishment for the ecosystem underfoot. When we rake leaves out of planting beds and clear out every corner of the yard, we're sweeping away shelter from bees, butterflies, salamanders, and countless insects who rely on those leaves to make it through the cold. Pollinators, fireflies, and soil organisms find winter refuge beneath each layer of fallen leaves. Amphibians and reptiles depend on moist piles of leaves and branches for shelter from cold weather and protection from predators.

Instead, keep your leaves in place to create a healthier, more resilient landscape. Toads, salamanders, and snakes consume harmful insects and rodents in astonishing numbers. They're nature's pest control, so protecting them through the winter will benefit your gardens next year.

Leaves on lawns will just blow around, so go ahead and rake them off the grass and into nearby woods and planting beds. Compost piles aren't the best place for leaves, because insects overwintering in the leaves don't need to be composted. Instead, spread the leaves in shrub borders, hedgerows, and the edges of woods, where they will decompose.

If you have sidewalk plantings, trim back to 12 to 18 inches any tall plants that are leaning over the pavement. Tuck leaves from the lawn at the base of shrubs and perennials, where the stems will keep them from blowing around. They'll disappear by next spring, and you'll have more butterflies, fireflies, native bees, and birds as a result.

Walk on the Wild Side is a new video series from Wild Ones' partners at PLAN it WILD featuring three of America's leading ecological designers: Rebecca McMackin, Edwina von Gal, and Filippine Hoogland.

Each short episode invites viewers into the presents' gardens to see how beauty, biodiversity, and balance come together in landscapes that are alive with purpose.

Watch the series at wildsideseries.com and get inspired to let your own garden go a little wild.

Invasive Species -- Fall Tasks

Fall brings a good opportunity to spot and eliminate invasives from our yards. As native plants lose their leaves, some nonnative invasives that retain their leaves longer become easy to spot. Nonnative annuals that sprout in cool weather also start to show up. As long as wineberry, Asian beautyberry, Japanese honeysuckle, and Asian bittersweet grow anywhere within a songbird's range of your garden, you're likely to find them sprouting among your plants, because birds eat their seeds and spread them wherever they perch. It's much easier to remove nonnative invaders when they're young, and fall is a great time to do this because they're more visible once your natives have lost their leaves.

Purple deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum*) is a winter annual that sprouts in mid-fall, after the soil has started to cool down. Plants emerge as small seedlings and overwinter, greening up quickly in the spring. Unchecked, this plant can form dense mats in rich soil, which can out-compete slower-emerging natives. Although the flowers of this plant, which is in the mint family, will attract bees, beware of this plant's tendency to carpet an area quickly, especially in rich soil.

Hairy bittercress (*Cardamine hirsuta*) seedlings appear in early fall, as soon as the weather cools down. They overwinter as low-growing rosettes (below), sending up flower stalks in early spring



which quickly set and release seeds. This plant can be removed any time of year, but if you get ahead of them in the fall, you'll

avoid the race next spring to get them before they set seed. Plants can be cut just below the soil line with a weeding knife or Cape Cod weeder.

Dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*) is a European native with attractive tall spikes of fragrant pink, lavender, or white flowers in spring. It's often included in "wildflower" seed mixes, but its ability to reseed prolifically in rich soil can crowd out slower growing natives. It is reported as invasive in Pennsylvania, although its sale is not banned. Large ro-

settes of strap-like leaves appearing in fall are surprisingly deep rooted. A weeding knife or Cape Cod weeder is helpful to make sure you cut enough of the root to prevent resprouting.

Wineberry's distinctive light green serrated leaves and red stems (below) are easy to spot, and one touch of the prickly stem will confirm identification. Cut the plant at the soil level to avoid the spines.



Mock strawberry (*Potentilla indica* or *Duchesnea indica*) can hide below the foliage of other plants and even creep through clumps, but it's easier to spot in fall. This plant thrives in moist areas and tolerates shade. It will spread all summer under dense perennials, unseen until their leaves disappear. At that point, you can move more easily work through the planting and chase the stolons that root from the parent plant to form a chain of new rosettes.

Mock strawberry can be identified by the purplish-red root crown (circled) just above the soil.



All these plants can be composted at the seedling stage, before they are mature enough to flower and set seed. Mature plants that have set seed should be cut below the soil level and the berries or seed heads stripped off and bagged in plastic.

Native groundcovers to plant in place of these invaders include pussytoes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*), wild violet (*Viola sororia*), wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*), wild strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*), and sedges (*Carex pennsylvanica*, *appalachica*, *rosea*, *woodii*, *flaccosperma*, *muskingumensis*,...).

Events and Educational Opportunities

- Nov. 23** [Creating a Vibrant Fall Garden](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 1:00 p.m.
- Nov. 29** [Saturday Wildflower Walk: Late Fall Edition](#). Tyler Arboretum, 515 Painter Road, Media, PA. 1:00 p.m.
- Dec. 3** [Tallamy and Weaner: A Season by Season Guide to Plant-Wildlife Connections](#). NDAL webinar, 6 p.m.
- Dec. 5 or 6** [Elegant Winter Container Workshop](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 1:00 p.m.
- Dec. 6** [Wreath-Making Workshop](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 10:00 a.m. or 1:00 p.m.
- Dec. 6** [Holiday Wreath Workshop](#). Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, 1635 River Road, New Hope PA, 10 a.m. & 1 p.m.
- Dec. 6** [Saturday Wildflower Walk: Late Fall Edition](#). Tyler Arboretum, 515 Painter Road, Media, PA. 1:00 p.m.
- Dec. 7** [Holiday Wreath Workshop](#). Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, 1635 River Road, New Hope PA, 10 a.m.
- Dec. 9** [Turn That Patch into a Plan](#). Wild Ones and Plan It Wild, YouTube Live, 6 pm.
- Dec. 13** [Beyond Blooms: The Beauty of Winter Gardens](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 1:00 p.m.
- Dec. 13** [Saturday Wildflower Walk: Late Fall Edition](#), Tyler Arboretum, 515 Painter Road, Media, PA. 1:00 p.m.
- Dec. 20** [Saturday Wildflower Walk: Late Fall Edition](#). Tyler Arboretum, 515 Painter Road, Media, PA. 1:00 p.m.
- Jan. 8** [Ecological Landscape Design](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 10:00 a.m.
- Jan. 10** [Natives for Winter Interest](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 1:00 p.m.
- Jan. 17** [Ecological Garden Design for Homeowners](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 10:00 a.m.
- Jan. 28** [Illuminating the Wild Potential of Shrublands](#). Mt. Cuba Center webinar, 6:00 p.m.
- Jan. 31** [Beyond Blooms: The Beauty of Winter Gardens](#). Mt. Cuba Center, 3120 Barley Mil Road, Hockessin, DE. 1:00 p.m.

Wild Ones Native Garden Designs

Wild Ones wants to help you create striking home landscapes that benefit wildlife and you. This [site](#) provides practical, educationally sound information on native landscaping developed specifically for first-time native plant gardeners looking for help getting started.

The site also features a growing number of free, downloadable native garden designs created by professional landscape designers for multiple ecoregions in the U.S., taking into account various light, soil, and moisture conditions.

A plant list accompanies each design and provides a quick preview of the diversity and beauty of the native plants incorporated in the design.