Native plant gardening: tips and resources to help you garden for clean water, wildlife habitat, and beyond

Wisconsin Waters 2020
- April 2nd, 2020

Patrick Goggin
- Lake Specialist
WI Lakes Partnership
UW-Extension Lakes
College of Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
< patrick.goggin@wisconsin.gov >
• Serves as a national model of conservation partnerships
• Brings the state’s resources to lake communities.

• Google UWEX lakes
  • http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/
  • http://www.wisconsinlakes.org/
  • http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/

• Lake Tides…
Present tips & resources to help you utilize native plant gardens:

- Define what is a native plant
- Share the gifts native plant gardens offer us
- Give information on why we should use native plants & how to get started with using them
- Provide ideas for planning & designing your native plant garden
- Relay strategies for supporting pollinators through native plant beds
- Field guides & texts for identifying Wisconsin’s native flora
- Present maintenance of native plant garden ideas
- Distribute natural plant community restoration tips
- Offer leads on folks writing about a new & growing native plant gardening movement
- Question and answer session
What is a native plant?

Doug Tallamy and Rick Darke define a native plant in their book “The Living Landscape: Designing for Beauty and Biodiversity in the Home Garden” as:

- “a plant or animal that has evolved in a given place over a period of time sufficient to develop complex and essential relationships with the physical environment and other organisms in a given ecological community.”
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

stormwater control for clean water

- Infiltration
- Slows water down
- Natural vegetation absorbs, spreads out, and slows down water flow over land
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –
Natural screening and added privacy, goose deterrence

- A low growing native shrub growing at the land / water interface can deter geese traffic
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

Enriches soil to a healthier state

- Fungi and native plant relationships
- Infiltration through root die off
- Penetrating root structures (aka clay busters)
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –
Meditation and relaxation benefits
- Place for getting to peace of mind
- Relaxing / hammock time
- Place for reflection / meditation spots
- Forest bathing for recovery and awakening
- Measure heartbeat study b/a

HEALING NATURE TRAIL HIKE
Tuesday, June 11th @1PM in Three Lakes
This beautiful trail will help you get in touch with the sights and sounds of nature. Carpool will leave the Y at 12:15PM or you can meet the group at the trail at 1:00PM. Maps will be provided.
FREE!

Healing Nature Trail
1025 Military Road
Three Lakes, WI
healingnaturecenter.org
715-546-8080

THE HEALING NATURE TRAIL
Forest bathing for recovery and awakening
TAMARALY SONG
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

**Wildlife value**

- Food web support
- Nesting habitat for young of the year
- Protective cover from predators
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

Natural beauty

- Aesthetic beauty
- A place for wonder
- Decorative value
- Seasonal interest
- Focal points
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

**Outdoor classroom**

- Exploration for youth
- Study of phenology
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

Express yourself

- A vehicle for artful expression and creative energy release
- Painting on a landscape scale if you will
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

Food for us

- Sustenance
- Cultural identity (i.e., maple syrup; blueberry picking)
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

Support for pollinators

- Host plants
- Nectar plants
- Nesting habitat
- More to come
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –
Carbon storage / sequestration

- Carbon storage

WHERE DOES CARBON GO?
CARBON STORAGE IN A GREAT LAKES FOREST

- Leaves: 1%
- Trunk & Branches: 40%
- Woody Debris: 1%
- Tree Roots: 13%
- Soil Organic Matter: 45%
- Carbon Stored: 0.7 tons of carbon / acre yearly
- Net Photosynthesis: 2.9 tons of carbon / acre yearly
- Soil Respiration: 2.2 tons of carbon / acre yearly

Total Ecosystem Carbon: 80 tons / acre
The gifts native plant gardens offer us –

**Medicine**

- Before there was CVS and Walgreens there were native plants
- Get to know your local ethnobotanists / plant geeks
Why should you explore native plant gardening? –
To counter habitat loss & the effects of a fragmented landscape

- Habitat fragmentation is reducing the abundance and diversity of native plants in Wisconsin forests, especially in the south

Over time large blocks of forest (green) are fragmented through a variety of land use activities (after Curtis, 1956) - Cadiz Township, Wisconsin.
Why should you explore native plant gardening? – Restoring insects [and pollinators], the little things that run the world

The perfect pollinator garden – considerations:

✓ Parade of bloomers:
  ➢ Spring: lupine; geraniums, dogwoods, cherries, Virginia bluebells, Jacob’s ladder, willows, chokecherries, and bellwort;
  ➢ Early summer: Baptisia, spiderwort, golden Alexanders, viburnums, penstemon, columbine, anemone, and elderberry;
  ➢ Mid-summer: mountain mint, rose, wild quinine, swamp milkweed, butterflyweed, blazing stars, Culver’s root, and coreopsis;
  ➢ Late summer/early fall: lavender hyssop, compass plant, vervains, Joe Pye weed, wild Senna, blue sage, cardinal flower, and steeplebush;
  ➢ Fall: asters, goldenrods; sunflowers; American burnet into Nov.

✓ Grow woody species: native trees, shrubs, and vines
  ➢ Early season food sources before wildflowers emerge
  ➢ Oak tree story
  ➢ Conifers, nuts, berries

✓ Use grasses, sedges, and rushes—provides nesting material and protection
  ➢ Make nesting habitat: leave hollow stemmed plants standing over winter; create brush piles (5 per acre)

✓ Water source
  ➢ Keep shallow bird baths too deep; use marbles or stones for landing pads

✓ Caterpillar pupation sites under your trees—
  ➢ More than 90% of the caterpillars that develop on plants do not pupate on their host plants; instead, they drop to the ground and do it in the duff or within chambers they form underground—replace the lawn under trees with well-planted native groundcovers
Our pollinators are in trouble?

- Worldwide there is disturbing evidence that pollinating animals have suffered from loss of habitat, chemical misuse, introduced and invasive plant and animal species, and diseases and parasites.

- Many pollinators are federally “listed species,” meaning that there is evidence of their disappearance in natural areas.

- The U.S. has lost over 50% of its managed honeybee colonies over the past 10 years.

- 90% decline seen in monarch population in recent years; California population > 99% gone

- A lack of research has hindered our knowledge about the status of pollinators. The E.U. has been so concerned that they have invested over $20 million investigating the status of pollinators in Europe.
Native plants and butterflies – example combos

- Oak trees support over 550 species of moths and butterflies
- Cherry trees support over 400+ species of moths and butterflies
- Blueberry bushes (*Vaccinium* sp.) support 294 species of moths and butterflies.

(Source: Tallamy 2012 handout)
What do butterflies, moths and skippers need?

**Host plants**: the specific food of a caterpillar

**Nectar plants**: plants with sugary fluid secreted by flowers—the principal food for adult butterflies
## Common North Woods butterflies and their habitats

### Bogs:
- **Pink-edged sulphur**
- **Bronze copper**
- **Bog copper**
- **Dorcas copper**
- **Spring azure**
- **Silvery blue**
- **Aphrodite fritillary**
- **Atlantis fritillary**
- **Bog fritillary**

### Deciduous forests:
- **Canadian tiger swallowtail**
- **Mustard white**
- **Spring azure**
- **Aphrodite fritillary**
- **Atlantis fritillary**
- **Gray comma**
- **Compton tortoiseshell**

### Oak woodlands:
- **Pink-edged sulphur**
- **Edwards’ hairstreak**
- **Banded hairstreak**
- **Aphrodite fritillary**

### Swamps:
- **Spring azure**
- **Eastern comma**
- **Gray comma**
- **Milbert’s tortoiseshell**
- **Mourning cloak**

### Sandy areas:
- **Silvery blue**
- **Silvery checkerspot**
- **Sleepy duskywing**

### Coniferous forests:
- **White admiral**
- **Green comma**
- **Arctic skipper**

### Sandy areas:
- **Spring azure**
- **Silvery blue**
- **Silvery checkerspot**

### Burned areas:
- **Pink-edged sulphur**
- **Silvery blue**
- **Silvery checkerspot**

### Burned areas:
- **Pepper & salt skipper**
- **Sleepy duskywing**
- **Erynnis brizo**

### Oak woodlands:
- **Sleepy duskywing**
- **Juvenal’s duskywing**

### Oak woodlands:
- **Arctic skipper**
- **Eurytides ochracea**
- **Euphydryas phaeton**

### Coniferous forests:
- **White admiral**
- **Green comma**
- **Arctic skipper**

### Sandy areas:
- **Spring azure**
- **Silvery blue**
- **Silvery checkerspot**

### Burned areas:
- **Pink-edged sulphur**
- **Silvery blue**
- **Silvery checkerspot**
Bog examples –

**Jutta arctic:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** cotton grass, sedges, and rushes.
- **Adult food(s):** Labrador tea.

**Spring azure:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** dogwoods, cherries, viburnums, blueberries, staghorn sumac, red-berried elder, and meadowsweet.
- **Adult food(s):** wild plum and minerals on the ground.
Deciduous forest examples –

**Pepper and salt skipper:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** grasses: Indian grass, *Poa* species.
- **Adult food(s):** blackberries, blueberries, honeysuckles, viburnum, Virginia waterleaf, self-heal, and spreading dogbane.

**Compton tortoiseshell:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** birch, willow, and aspen leaves.
- **Adult food(s):** tree sap (especially maples) and rotting fruit.
Oak woodland examples –

**Baltimore checkerspot:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** turtlehead and beardtongue; willows and arrowheads.
- **Adult food(s):** shrubby cinquefoil, wild roses, viburnums, spreading dogbane, common milkweed, swamp milkweed, and black-eyed Susans.

**Aphrodite fritillary:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** violets.
- **Adult food(s):** common milkweed, blazing-stars, and thistles.
Sandy area examples -

**Sleepy duskwing:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** willows and aspens.
- **Adult food(s):** blackberries, blueberries, cherries, wild strawberries, Labrador tea, New Jersey tea, bog laurel, hoary puccoon, lupines, spreading dogbane, and ox-eye daisy.

**Silvery checkerspot:**
- **Caterpillar plant(s):** asters, black-eyed Susans, and sunflowers.
- **Adult food(s):** common milkweed, staghorn sumac, spreading dogbane, and fleabanes.
Different flower shapes and tongue lengths

- The inclusion of a variety of floral shapes attracts a more diverse array of pollinators.
- Some bees are generalists, flitting among flowers to drink nectar and collect pollen from many plant species.
- Flat or shallow blossoms, such as asters or coreopsis, attract a wide variety of bee species.
- But long-tongued pollinators (such as butterflies and bumble bees) are attracted to flowers that have tube-shaped nectaries, such as *Monarda* or *Liatris*
Why should you explore native plant gardening?


- Indications are of a net loss approaching 3 billion birds, or 29% of 1970 abundance
Using site assessment information to restore a natural community target –
Using site assessment information to restore a natural community target – northern dry forest (jack & red pine)

- **Soil type** - 
  - Sandy, well drained

- **Aspect** - 
  - Bed location specific – south facing

- **Sun Exposure** - 
  - Shade / part shade & some sun

- **Gradient** - 
  - Level area and 1:5 slope

- **Mature canopy trees** - 
  - Red & jack pine dominated stand with scattered white pine, paper birch, quaking aspen, balsam fir, and white spruce

- **“Microsite” assessments** - 
  - Variations in the landscape: seeps, boulder piles
  - Moist / cool pockets

- **Goals** – finding suitable shrubs and ground cover: 
  - Shrub and ground layer plant ideas
If you know your plants....

- ID. Groundcover, Shrubs, and Trees
- What’s growing where?
- List which species are growing in the Shade/Dappled Shade/Full Sun
- What’s growing on slopes/in depressions/on ridges?
- What species are naturally grouped together?
- TAKE PHOTOS to complement notes
If you don’t know your plants...

- **TAKE PHOTOS** to complement notes
- Many plant professionals and amateurs can assist with plant identification.
  - Botany Departments UWSP/UWGB/Madison
  - Land Conservation Depts.
  - UW Extension/DNR
  - Nurseries/Garden Centers
  - Outdoor Education/Interpretive Centers
  - Weird neighbor you never talk to that loves plants
Natural community restoration tips for native plant gardening – Curtis et al. – The vegetation of Wisconsin resource

Table XI-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Less than 1&quot; d.b.h.</th>
<th>More than 1&quot; d.b.h.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2&quot;-6&quot; tall</td>
<td>6-10&quot; tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula papyrifera</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus banksiana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. strobus</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus tremuloides</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus ellipsoidea</td>
<td>1568</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dry jack pine forest in Burnett County

Dow pending red pine forest in Oconto County (Forest of the University of Wisconsin)

Table XI-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Ao.</th>
<th>freq.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula papyrifera</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus banksiana</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. strobus</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus grandidentata</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. tremuloides</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus borealis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table XI-4

Community summary—northern dry forest

Major dominants (1, Y): Pinus banksiana (65%), P. resinosa (48%), P. strobus (43%), Quercus ellipsoidea (37%), Populus tremuloides (21%).

Most prevalent groundlayer species (%): Vaccinium angustifolium (92%), Maianthemum canadense (89%), Persicaria aquilinum (87%), Rubus pubescens (82%), Smilacina racemosa (79%).

Related communities (Index of similarity): Northern Dry-Mesic Forest (70%), Boreal Forest (55%), Pine Barrens (49%), Northern Forest (48%), Southern Dry Forest (42%).

Species density: 39.

Index of Homogeneity: 54.8.

No. of stands studied: 38.

Number of species: 25, Shrubs 57, Herbs 182, Total 264.

Stability: Low—a one-generation forest in absence of fire. Succeeded by Dry-Mesic or Mesic Northern Forest.

Appendix 539

The vegetation of Wisconsin
Natural community restoration tips for native plant gardening – Randy Hoffman > “Wisconsin’s natural communities: how to recognize them, where to find them” resource

Dry Pine Forest

Indicators: Red Pine, Jack Pine, Hill’s Oak, Large-Toothed Aspen, White Pine

Ecology

Although soils and climate determine where dry pine forests can potentially grow, fire determines where the forests actually develop. To develop as forests, red and white pines need protection from intense fire long enough to develop thick bark (40 to 50 years). The eastern and north sides of lakes and larger streams provide protection from frequent conflagrations. Other areas, such as steep south-facing slopes or islands and peninsulas in bogs and wetlands, offer enough protection for development of dry pine forest.

Jack pine needs fire to replace itself naturally because its cones usually open after being heated by fire. Also, a fire-scrubbed landscape is ideal for germinating the light wind-borne seeds of red and white pine. Because the seedling is no longer prepared by fire, naturally regenerated pine forests have become very rare.

Exploitation of red and white pine was intensive in the early days of logging. After harvest, immense slash accumulated, and massive fires scorched the area. The removal of most white...
Natural community restoration tips for native plant gardening –
Kotar et al. resources > Forest Habitat Type guidebooks
Natural community restoration tips for native plant gardening – Wetland restoration resources

Landowner handbooks:
< https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wetlands/handbook.html >

< https://wisconsinwetlands.org/for-landowners/handbook/

Types of Wisconsin wetlands:
Planting tips

- Groups of three or more of a single species will attract bees because the cluster allows them to forage more efficiently
- Small space – use low growing choices
- Plants that tolerate broader environmental conditions (wet and dry; full and part sun; etc.) will be more resilient
- Other tips: using an auger; browsing deterrence: Liquid Fence (garlic based), Plantskydd (blood meal based), fencing, cues to care ideas, etc.
Installation tip – killing off turf grass / weed control
# Guidebooks for getting started with native plant gardening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sally Wasowski</td>
<td>Gardening with prairie plants</td>
<td>How to create beautiful native landscapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Maconovich</td>
<td>Designing Your Gardens and Landscapes</td>
<td>12 simple steps for successful planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Branhagen</td>
<td>Native Plants of the Midwest</td>
<td>A comprehensive guide to the best 500 species for the garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piet Oudolf and Noel Kingbury</td>
<td>Planting, a new perspective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piet Oudolf and Henk Gerritsen</td>
<td>Planting the natural garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Henderson, C. Dindorf, and F. Rozumalski</td>
<td>Lakescaping for wildlife and water quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Smith, D. Williams, G. Houseal, and K. Henderson</td>
<td>The Tallgrass Prairie Center Guide to Prairie Restoration in the Upper Midwest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Packard and Cornelia Mutel (editors)</td>
<td>The Tallgrass Restoration Handbook</td>
<td>For prairies, savannas, and woodlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Lakes</td>
<td>350+ native planting companion guide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Brandis</td>
<td>Native plants for the small yard: easy, beautiful, home gardens that support local ecology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth O'Donnell Young</td>
<td>The Nature Scaping Workbook</td>
<td>A step-by-step guide for bringing nature to your backyard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resources for Wisconsin’s native flora including identification & ranges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welby Smith</td>
<td>Trees and shrubs of Minnesota: the complete guide to species identification</td>
<td>1st Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judziewicz, Freckmann, Clark, and Black</td>
<td>Field guide to Wisconsin grasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Hipp</td>
<td>Field guide to Wisconsin sedges: an introduction to the Genus Carex (Cyperaceae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Walewski</td>
<td>Lichens of the North Woods (Naturalist Series)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janice Glime</td>
<td>The elfin world of mosses and liverworts of Michigan's upper peninsula and Isle Royale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic plants</td>
<td>Aquatic plants of the upper Midwest: a photographic field guide to our underwater forests</td>
<td>4th Edition - Paul Skawinski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Wisconsin - Madison Arboretum</td>
<td>Plant communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore Cochrane and Hugh Itis</td>
<td>Atlas of the Wisconsin prairie and savanna flora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferns and fern allies</td>
<td>Ferns and allies of the North Woods: a handy field reference to all 86 of our ferns and allies</td>
<td>(Naturalist Series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Williams</td>
<td>The Tallgrass Prairie Center guide to seed and seedling identification in the upper Midwest (for Cool Climates)</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Williams</td>
<td>The Prairie in Seed: identifying seed-bearing prairie plants in the upper Midwest (for Cool Climates)</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy Diblik</td>
<td>The Know Maintenance Perennial Garden</td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardno</td>
<td>Native plant nursery installation and maintenance guidelines</td>
<td><img src="image4.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Czarapata</td>
<td>Invasive plants of the upper Midwest: an illustrated guide to their identification and control</td>
<td><img src="image5.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Cummings Carlson, Jeff Martin, and Kyoko Scanlon</td>
<td>Oakwill management: what are the options?</td>
<td><img src="image6.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Moon Nursery</td>
<td>Growing Your Prairie</td>
<td><img src="image7.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Nursery</td>
<td>Quick guide: preparing and planting your native plant garden</td>
<td><img src="image8.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Creek Restoration Nurseries</td>
<td>The native planting handbook</td>
<td><img src="image9.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Heritage Conservation Program, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources</td>
<td>Wisconsin restoration contractors - [NRIPG9] (Last updated: January 2023)</td>
<td><img src="image10.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opportunities for native gardens and plantings

- Homeowners / property owners – much of Wisconsin land in private ownership
- Healthy Lakes and Rivers grant – WDNR Surface Water Grants funding
- DATCP funding with county land and water conservation departments
- Wild Ones and Prairie Enthusiasts grants
- Beyond just homeowners:
  - To schools, campuses, churches, businesses, etc.
  - Refer to pdf to get started
The growing native plant gardening movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benjamin Vogt</th>
<th>James Hitchmough</th>
<th>Larry Weaner and Thomas Christopher</th>
<th>Piet Oudolf and Rick Darke</th>
<th>2020 Wisconsin Lakes and Rivers Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A new garden ethic: cultivating defiant compassion for an uncertain future</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sowing beauty: designing flowering meadows from seed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garden revolution: how our landscapes can be a source of environmental change</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gardens of the High Line: elevating the nature of modern landscapes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Focusing on resilient lakes and rivers</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W. Gary Smith</th>
<th>Thomas Rainer and Claudia West</th>
<th>John Greenlee and Saxon Holt</th>
<th>Joel Sternfeld</th>
<th>Missouri Botanical Garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>From art to landscape: unleashing creativity in garden design</strong></td>
<td><strong>Planting in a post-wild world: designing plant communities for resilient landscapes</strong></td>
<td><strong>The American meadow garden: creating a natural alternative to the traditional lawn</strong></td>
<td><strong>Joel Sternfeld: walking the High Line</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chapter four: landscaping with native plants - a gardener's guide for Missouri</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.grownative.org">www.grownative.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>