Why use native plants?

Native plants provide additional benefits because they are adapted to local soil and climate conditions, they increase habitat for a variety of wildlife, and enhance the natural landscape of the Chesapeake Bay region.

Creating waterfowl habitat:

Waterfowl prefer several types of habitat: agricultural fields, submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV), and herbaceous emergent plant habitat. If your property includes either agricultural lands or waterfront, you can add these important native plant species to attract a variety of waterfowl.

How to improve waterfowl habitat in your landscape:

Many waterfowl are looking for sheltered areas where they can rest and refuel during their cold weather migration. Planting a variety of herbaceous wetland species (see reverse side), as well as a variety of shoreline species, will help provide necessary food and shelter. These plants also will stabilize shoreline soils, reduce sediment flows, and filter water run-off. This will also help support SAV habitat, another important food source for waterfowl.

Join us for our two Open House/Native Plant Sales

The Friday and Saturday before Mother's Day and the Friday and Saturday after Labor Day. It's a great day for the retail public. Native plants and garden accents available for sale as well as community workshops for the public!

Environmental Concern Inc.Native Plant Nursery

For information on current availability or to place an order, please contact nursery-sales@wetland.org



Environmental Concern Inc.

201 Boundary Lane, P.O. Box P St. Michaels, MD 21663 410-745-9620 nursery-sales@wetland.org

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Using Native Plants to Attract Waterfowl

Restoring the Bay...
one wetland at a time.





Species Name	Common Name	Shade Tol.	Height	Water Tolerance	Salinity Tol. (ppt)	Attracts	Nesting	Cover	Food	Flowering Period	Color
Herbaceous Plants											
Distichlis spicata	spike grass	\bigcirc	8"-16"	above MWH	0-50	W			7	AugOct.	green
Eleocharis obtusa	blunt spikerush	$lue{f O}$	0.5'-1'	RI (0"-6")	<0.5	S,W			¥	May-July	green
Juncus effusus	soft rush	0	3"-4"	II	<0.5	S,M,W		4	7	June-Sept.	greenish brown
Leersia oryzoides	rice cutgrass		1'-3'	RI (0"-3")	<0.5	S,W				July-Oct.	lavender
Panicum virgatum	switch grass	\bigcirc	2'-4'	MHW,U	0-10 +/-	S,M,W		~	7	July-Oct.	green
Peltandra virginica	arrow arum		2'-3'	PI (0"-18")	0-1 +/-	S,M,W			*	April-July	green to white
Pontederia cordata	pickerelweed		1'-3.5'	PI (0"-12")	<0.5	W			7	June-Nov.	purple
Sagittaria latifolia	duck potato		up to 4'	PI (0"-18")	<0.5	M,W			*	July-Sept.	white
Saururus cernuus	lizard's tail		up to 4'	PI (0"-12")	<0.5	W		- 4	¥	June-Sept.	white
Scirpus cyperinus	woolgrass	\bigcirc	4'-5'	SI	<0.5	M,W		7	*	AugSept.	brown
Scirpus pungens	common three- square	\bigcirc	up to 4'	PI (0"-12")	0-15	S,M			*	June-Sept.	green
Scirpus robustus	saltmarsh blurush	\bigcirc	up to 4'	near MHW	0-30				4	July-Oct.	green
Scirpus tabernaemontani	soft stem bulrush	0	6'-10'	PI (0"-12")	0-5 +/-			7	7	June-Sept.	green
Spartina alterniflora	smooth cordgrass	\bigcirc	4'-7'	midtide to MHW	0-35 +/-	S,M,W			*	July-Sept.	green
Spartina patens	salt meadow hay	\bigcirc	1'-3'	above MHW	0-35 +/-	S,W	4	7	7	July-Sept.	green
Typha latifolia	broad-leaved cattail	\bigcirc	up to 6'	PI (0"12")	<0.5		*	*	¥	May-June	greenish brown
,,			•							,	
Shrubs			•		1	<u>'</u>				•	
Cephalanthus occidentalis	buttonbush	•	6'-12'	PI (0"-12")	resistant	P,B,M,W			¥	July-Aug.	white
Morella pensylvanica	bayberry	•	6'-15'	П	0-20	S,W			¥	MarApril	yellowish green

Native Plant Attractions Key

B=Beneficial insects

H=Hummingbirds

P=Pollinators

S=Songbirds M=Mammals W=Waterfowl **Shade Tolerance Key**

= Full Sun = Partial Shade

= Full Shade

MHW - Mean High Water SI - Seasonal Inundation PI - Regular Inundation

Water Tolerance Key

(ppt = parts per thousand)

II - Irregular Innundation
PI - Permanent Innundation

U - Upland