

The 7th Annual U.U.C.S.J.S.

Native Plant Swap



✓ Step-by-step: How to get ready for the Native Plant Swap

- ☐ 1. **CHECK OUT YOUR YARD FOR NATIVE PLANTS.** Here's a partial list of acceptable native plants we'd love to have traded at the plant swap. Native shrub and tree seedlings are also good candidates for swapping.

Anise hyssop
Asters
Bee balm
Black-eyed Susan
Blazing star (*liatris*)
Blue false indigo
Blue flag iris
Blue mistflower
Boltonia
Boneset (*eupatoriums*)
Butterfly weed
Cardinal flower
Coral bells
Coral honeysuckle (V)
Coreopsis (*lanceolata*,
verticillata)
Cut-leaved sunflower
Ferns

Foamflower
Goldenrods
Green and gold
Indian grass
Ironweed
Jewelweed
Joe-Pye weed (*eupatoriums*)
Little bluestem
May apple
Milkweeds
Mountain mint
Narrow-leaved sunflower
Obedient plant
Partridge pea
Penstemon
Phlox (*divaricata*, *maculata*,
paniculata, *stolonifera*)

Pickeralweed
Purple coneflower
Pussytoes
Sage (*salvias*)
Sneezeweed
Spiderwort
Swamp rose mallow
Switch grass
Tiarella
Turtlehead
Virginia creeper (V)
Wild columbine
Wild geranium
Wild ginger
Woodland sunflower

- ☐ 2. **MAKE SURE YOUR NATIVES ARE REALLY NATIVES.** Some alien plants, like Japanese honeysuckle and liriope, are so abundant that many people are fooled into thinking they are native. Here's a partial list of **unacceptable** NON-NATIVE* plants:

Butterfly bush
Asian azaleas
Bugleweed (*ajuga*)
Burning bush
Daylily
Hosta
Lily-of-the-valley

Liriope
Mimosa
Norway maple
Oriental bittersweet
Pachysandra
Rose-of-Sharon
Periwinkle (*Vinca* vine)

Wisteria
Yarrow

* **Bold print indicates plants that are invasive.**
You may want to consider removing these from your property.

- ☐ 3. **LACKING NATIVES TO POT UP?** Here's a partial list of acceptable NON-NATIVE, non-invasive plants that are especially beneficial to wildlife that you could pot up for the swap:

Brazilian verbena
Canna
Catmints

Globe amaranth
Lavender
Mexican sunflower

Penta
Sedum

- ☐ 4. In April, select some native (or acceptable non-native) plants to pot up in small (4") pots. *Label plants.*
- ☐ 5. Water your plants as needed.
- ☐ 6. And finally, bring 2 plants (for admission)—and up to 10 additional plants for swapping—to the 7th Annual UUCSJS Native Plant Swap on Saturday, May 9, 2015, 9 AM-2 PM. It's a great opportunity to meet other native plant enthusiasts!

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U.U.C.S.J.S. Native Plant SWAP • SATURDAY, MAY 9, 2015 • 9 AM~2 PM

ON THE REVERSE, ANSWERS TO "Frequently Asked Questions" (FAQ₁)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

“What is a Native Plant Swap for Backyard Habitat?” It’s an opportunity for gardeners to divide their perennials and pot up native seedling shrubs, trees, grasses, vines, and groundcovers that they can share with other current as well as would-be sustainable landscape gardeners.

“Why do we need to create Backyard Habitats?” It is critical that we create functioning ecosystems in our yards to begin to address the dire threats to our environment caused by loss of habitat and degradation to habitat (due to alien plants, invasives, lawn-scaping, herbicides, pesticides, etc.). To learn more, we highly recommend Douglas Tallamy’s excellent book, *Bringing Nature Home: How You Can Sustain Wildlife with Native Plants*.

“Why the emphasis on native plants?”

- Native trees and shrubs are adapted to our climate and growing conditions.
- Native plants support local food webs. They provide food — nuts, seeds, berries, fruits, leaves, and nectar — that best meet the needs of butterflies and other pollinators, as well as hummingbirds and other birds.
- Native plants host native insects with which they have co-evolved for millions of years. Native insects are critical to a functioning ecosystem. Most alien plants are toxic to native insects.
- Nesting birds feed their young a diet that is almost exclusively protein-rich insects — insects that are also adapted to native trees and shrubs (insects that won’t be found in forsythia, Bradford pear, azaleas, and a host of other aliens).
- Food and insect-bearing trees are especially critical to New Jersey’s many migratory birds, who must be able to find massed and adequate supplies of food, if they are to survive their journeys.

“How can I know what is native?” If you are confused trying to tell natives from non-natives, you are not alone! Alien plants are so abundant many think of them as having always been here. You might want to begin by looking at the list on the reverse side to see some common aliens that might look like natives and are not acceptable for swapping. Next, check out the list of acceptable native plants for swapping. NOTE: All three lists are incomplete; there are many, many more acceptable natives — and many more non-acceptable aliens, so please attempt to ID your plants prior to dividing or potting them up.

- If you can put a name to a plant, you might want to go to www.uucsjs.org or www.njaudubon.org, among other helpful websites, to make sure it’s a native plant. (Another good source: <http://plants.usda.gov/java/>)
- If you are unsure of an ID, you might want to check in a field guide for plant identification. (Many field guides can be found at the library.)
- You can bring the plant(s) in question to your local County Extension office for an ID prior to potting up.
- Bring a sample of the plant(s) in question to the UUCSJS Native Plant Swap for an ID.

“How do I know what plants are invasive?” For information on invasive species, go to: www.npsnj.org/invasive_species_0103.htm or www.maipc.org

“How do I know which non-natives are ‘especially beneficial to wildlife’?” Our plant swap will also include a few non-native, non-invasive plants that are especially beneficial to birds and butterflies. See list on the reverse.

For more information, including lists and links to backyard habitat plants and butterfly & hummingbird plants, go to:

www.uucsjs.org

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Native Plant SWAP • SATURDAY, MAY 9, 2015 • 9 AM~2 PM
at the**



Unitarian Universalist Congregation of the South Jersey Shore

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(corner of Pomona & Liebig, near the North entrance to Richard Stockton College)