

Native Plant Resources On-Line

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping - Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Download the book at:
http://dnr.maryland.gov/criticalarea/Documents/c_hesapeakenatives.pdf

Chesapeake Bay Native Plant Center
Search on-line by plant type, region, or growing conditions.
<http://www.nativeplantcenter.net/>

Rain Gardens across Maryland.
<https://extension.umd.edu/learn/rain-gardens-across-maryland>

Plant Invaders of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas.
<https://www.invasive.org/eastern/midatlantic/>

To View Native Plants
Visit the Calvert County Master Gardener
Demonstration Gardens
Community Resources Building
30 Duke Street, Prince Frederick



For more information about the programs and activities of the

Calvert County Master Gardeners

VISIT US ON FACEBOOK

facebook.com/calvertcountymastergardeners

Contact us:

University of Maryland Extension
30 Duke Street
Prince Frederick, MD

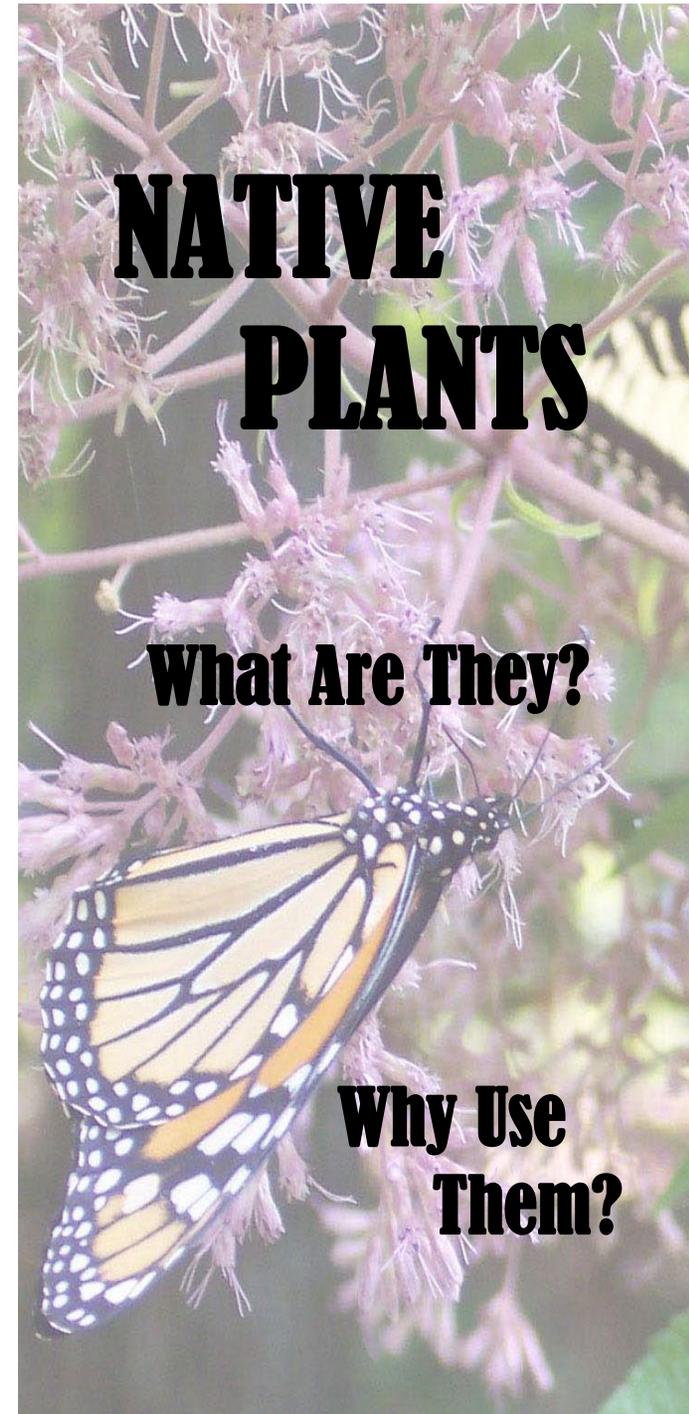
410-535-3662 or 301-855-1150

Compiled by Calvert County
Master Gardeners

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A native plant

is one that has grown in an area for a long period of time, has adapted to the soil and climate, to the other plants that grow around it and to the wildlife living there.

Through natural selection, bonds were established between specific insects and other animals and specific plants. If our native plants disappear, butterflies and other insects that depend on them may not survive. Food resources for birds and mammals will be greatly reduced, leading to their decline or disappearance as well.



Native plants

should be used in our yards and landscapes to replace the loss of native habitat. The Chesapeake Bay Watershed has lost 100 acres of native habitat daily since 1985. As a result, the populations of songbirds, butterflies, pollinators and other wildlife have declined. Some are now missing from our landscape and others are threatened with local extinction.



Native Plants:

- Require less fertilization and water than non-native plants.
- Are more resistant to pests and diseases, thus reducing the need for pesticides.
- Supply nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinators. (Every third bite we eat is



the direct result of pollination.)

- Support more insects than non-native plants. They provide 35% more caterpillar biomass—the food of choice for birds to feed their young—than non-native species. Insects provide sustainable food resources for wildlife. (96% of our native birds eat insects.)



- Add beauty and diversity and provide food resources and shelter for wildlife.



- Can control runoff and erosion on our hillsides. The deep roots of grasses hold the soil and provide habitat for small creatures.

