

Plants & Sources

Babikow (b), Chesapeake Natives (ch n), Clear Ridge (cr), Heartwood (h), N. Adamson (nla), North Creek (nc), TREE-Mendous Maryland (dnr).

Trees & Shrubs

alder, <i>Alnus serrulata</i>	c/h
serviceberry, <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	h
Devil's walkingstick, <i>Aralia spinosa</i>	h
chokeberry, <i>Aronia sp.</i>	h
pawpaw, <i>Asimina triloba</i>	h
sweet birch, <i>Betula lenta</i>	h
American hornbeam, <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	dnr
buttonbush, <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	h
redbud tree, <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	dnr
fringetree, <i>Chionanthus virginiana</i>	h
sweet pepperbush, <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	h
sweetfern, <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	h
redtwig dogwood, <i>Cornus sericea</i>	h
hazelnut, <i>Corylus americana</i>	h
persimmon, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	h
witch hazel, <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	dnr
wild hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	h
winterberry holly, <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	dnr
inkberry, <i>Ilex glabra</i>	h
winterberry holly, <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	c
male for Winter Red holly, <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	h
virginia sweetspire, <i>Itea virginica</i>	dnr
dwarf mountain laurel, <i>Kalmia latifolia cultivar</i>	h
spicebush, <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	h
blackgum, <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	h
red oak, <i>Quercus rubra</i>	dnr
pinxterbloom, <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	h
elderberry, <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	h
highbush blueberry, <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	dnr/h
maple-leaf viburnum, <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	h
nannyberry, <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	h
blackhaw, <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	h
pagoda dogwood, <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	c
chokecherry, <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	c
witherod, <i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	ls

Perennials

nodding onion, <i>Allium cernuum</i>	nc
bushy bluestem, <i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	nla
splitbeard bluestem, <i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	nla
wild columbine, <i>Aquilegia 'Little Lanterns'</i>	b
whorled milkweed, <i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	nc
butterfly milkweed, <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	ch n
white wood aster, <i>Aster divaricatus</i>	nc
shale barren aster, <i>Aster obl. 'Raydon's Favorite'</i>	b
smooth aster, <i>Aster laevis</i>	nc
shale barren aster, <i>Aster obl. 'October Skies'</i>	b
wild indigo, <i>Baptisia australis</i>	b

Perennials continued

hirsute sedge, <i>Carex complanata</i>	ch n
shaved sedge, <i>Carex tonsa</i>	ch n
broad-leaved sedge, <i>Carex platyphylla</i>	nc
Maryland golden aster, <i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	nla
green and gold, <i>Chrysogonum vir. 'Allen Bush'</i>	b
tickseed, <i>Coreopsis ver. 'Zagreb'</i>	b
tickseed, <i>Coreopsis ver. 'Moonbeam'</i>	b
tick-trefoil, <i>Desmodium sp.</i>	nla
bottlebrush grass, <i>Elymus hystrix</i>	nla
purple lovegrass, <i>Eragrostis purpurea</i>	nla
bottle gentian, <i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	ch n
wild geranium, <i>Geranium mac. Expresso</i>	b
narrow-leaved sunflower, <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	nla
Helen's flower, <i>Helenium flexuosum</i>	ch n
woodland sunflower, <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	ch n
coralbell, <i>Heuchera 'Rasp. Regal'</i>	b
hardy hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	nla
crested iris, <i>Iris cristata 'Powder Blue Giant'</i>	nc
shaggy blazing star, <i>Liatris pilosa</i>	ch n
cardinal flower, <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	nla
beebalm, <i>Monarda 'Marshall's Delight'</i>	b
balsam groundsel, <i>Packera pauperculus</i>	nla
beaked panicum, <i>Panicum anceps</i>	nla
switchgrass, <i>Panicum virg. "Cloud Nine"</i>	b
switchgrass, <i>Panicum virg. "Shenandoah"</i>	b
Florida paspalum, <i>Paspalum floridanum</i>	nla
foxglove beardtongue, <i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	b
garden phlox, <i>Phlox paniculata 'David'</i>	nc
false dragon's head, <i>Phystostegia 'Vivid'</i>	b
black-eyed Susan, <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	nc
wild petunia, <i>Ruella carolinensis</i>	nla
sugarcane plumegrass, <i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	nla
downy skullcap, <i>scutellaria incana</i>	nc
golden groundsel, <i>Senecio aureus</i>	b
firepink, <i>Silene virginica</i>	b
rosinweed, <i>Silphium trifoliatum</i>	nla
zigzag goldenrod, <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	nc
gray goldenrod, <i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	ch n
woodland pinkroot, <i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	b
spiderwort, <i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i>	nc
Culver's root, <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	ch n

The Native Hedgerow is located at the
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Equal access programs/equal opportunity employers.

Native Hedgerow: Cultivating Diversity to Replace Old Barriers

A Frederick County Master Gardener Demonstration Garden

☉ The caterpillar of the spicebush swallowtail butterfly eats only spicebush leaves.



☉ Monarch butterfly sipping nectar and likely laying eggs on butterfly milkweed, its larval food.



☉ White turtlehead is the larval food of the Maryland state butterfly, the Baltimore checkerspot.



☉ Buttonbush flowers are a vital mid-summer nectar source.



☉ Bees and other pollinators depend on wild nectar and pollen between agricultural crop rotations.

Aster nectar is vital to fall migrants, as well as pollinators like bees.



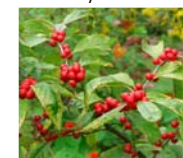
☉ Woodland sunflower seeds are oil rich.



☉ Zebra swallowtail laying eggs on pawpaw, its larval food.



☉ Winterberry holly fruit are reserve food for birds, eaten in late winter when nearly fermented.



☉ Wild indigo is one of many legumes that inhabit poor soils since they can fix atmospheric nitrogen with the help of mycorrhizae, symbiotic fungi that depend on the plants for carbon.



Photographs by Jim Gallion, except turtlehead and aster by Nancy Adamson.

Welcome to the Frederick County Master Gardener Demonstration Gardens!



A new type of hedgerow was planted by Master Gardeners in November 2005 to showcase native plants and demonstrate how a diverse hedgerow can provide seasonal change, full of beauty, while also creating a living fence or visual barrier between a parking area and road. Just south of the Native Hedgerow, adjoining the Wildlife Habitat Garden, a Pawpaw Patch was planted at the same time to help capture runoff from the parking lot and turf area upslope.



Why Plant a Native Hedgerow?

Our native hedgerow replaces a non-native invasive honeysuckle hedge.

Bush honeysuckle is especially invasive in wetlands, so replacing it at this site helped ensure the long term success of the reforested wetland along Carroll Creek in the adjacent parkland to the southwest.

Invasive plants move into natural areas and prevent the indigenous plants from growing. The lack of natural cover lowers the quality of natural habitats and the variety of insects, birds and other wildlife that can live there.

Reminiscent of forest edges, both plantings are filled with a variety of shrubs and understory trees surrounded by wildflowers, grasses and sedges native to Maryland and the mid-Atlantic region. The plants support a wide variety of insects and other wildlife.

This diversity reduces the chances that disease or pests will become a problem in the garden, since the diversity of plants is more likely to support pest predators and no one disease will affect the whole garden.

♻️ Printed on recycled paper.

Wildlife Habitat & Seasonal Interest Intertwine

Trees that produce catkins like sweet birch and nuts like oak provide pollen, protein and fat for birds, mammals, insects and other wildlife.

Berry-producing shrubs such as spicebush, blueberry, serviceberry and chokeberry provide food, especially for fall migrating birds and for other wildlife over the winter when other food is scarce.

Perennials that flower in spring, summer and fall provide pollen, nectar, seeds and nesting sites.

Evergreens like inkberry holly and sedges, berried shrubs like winterberry and plants with beautiful bark or form provide winter interest and beauty for the two-legged wildlife that visit.

This diversity supports natural plant and animal communities and also provides a refreshing, ever-changing garden to enjoy throughout the year.



We Couldn't Have Done it Alone!

The Frederick Master Gardeners would like to thank the Chesapeake Bay Trust for a generous grant to support the project.

Thanks to all the Master Gardeners who prepared the site, planted, labeled and continue to care for the garden. Special thanks to Carol Coyle for brochure design and to Jim Gallion of Wildlife Gardening Adventures for donation of brochure artwork. Thanks also to the Frederick Cooperative Extension staff for planting help.

Thanks to the Maryland DNR's Forest and Wildlife Service TREE-MENDOUS Maryland program for donating trees and shrubs and for staff support.

Thanks to Frederick County Parks and Recreation staff for removing the bush honeysuckle, providing mulch and displaying the signs.

Thanks to Nicole Willson of Frederick County Highway Department's Sign Shop for the wonderful signs.

Thanks to North Creek Nurseries for donation of sedges and Nancy Adamson for donation of plants grown from locally collected seeds.