My Native Plant Wish List



	Garden Visited	Gard	den Type	URL/Site Address					
	(or Online/Magazine Source)	(e.g., Sun, Shade, F	Pollinator, Water-Wise)	(for future reference as desired)					
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
	Plants I Liked:		Wh	at I Liked About Them:					
	(include botanical name if kn	own)	(e.g., height, color, leaf shape, host plant, bloom time)						
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									
13.									
14.									
15.									
	Nati	ve Plants Already o	n Site that will Factor i	into the Garden Design):					
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

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My Native Plant Wish List (Continued)

Final Candidates (Add Details to Help with Final Selections)

						es (riad Bett								
				Preferred										
		Larval	Value				Mature	Mature		Spread	Bloom	Bloom	Fruit-	#
	Plant Name	Host?	to:	Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height	Width	Habit ¹	by:2	Color	Time	Bearing? ³	Desired
Example	Lindera benzoin	Yes	Birds,	Full or	Sandy	Moist, well	6–12′	8–12′	Broad,	Seeds or	Yellow	March-April		3
	Northern		Butterflies			drained			rounded	Softwood			male and	
	Spicebush			Shade						Cuttings			female	
Plants I														
Intend to														
Retain														
(Transfer														
from														
Page 1)														
i age 17														
New														
Plants														

¹ Noting details from plant profiles can help you picture the form and shape of the plant's growth. Look for words like **upright, oval, pyramidal, columnar, spreading, broad spreading, weeping, clumping, shrubby,** or **vase-shaped.**

² Noting how the plant primarily reproduces--such as by **seeds** or **rhizomes** (creeping rootstalks) helps you anticipate how it will behave in the garden. Some plants that spread by rhizomes can be too aggressive for small garden beds, potentially crowding out other plants (think of mints). Gardeners can choose to place such plants in locations that allow for their spreading habits or plan how they will curb unwanted spread (e.g., by planting them in containers, using edging to prevent root spread, or other means).

³ Noting if a plant is *dioecious* (a species whose male and female organs occur on separate individuals) will help you remember you need both male and female plants for the plant to bear fruit.