IF YOU LITTER IN THE STREET, YOU MIGHT AS WELL LITTER IN THE RIVER.

Rain washes pollutants into storm drains and directly into our lakes, rivers and the ocean.
So what can you do? Recycle and dispose of your trash properly.

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

WHEN YOU'RE WASHING YOUR CAR IN THE DRIVEWAY, REMEMBER YOU'RE NOT JUST WASHING YOUR CAR IN THE DRIVEWAY.

Rain washes pollutants into storm drains and directly into our lakes, rivers and the ocean.
So what can you do? Take your car to a car wash where
the water gets treated and recycled.

www.cleanwaterNJ.org

CLEAN WATER
It's Up to You New Jersey

Bradley M. Campbell, Commissioner
NJ Department of Environmental Protection

Thanks to the Washington Department of Ecology, King County, and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle and Tacoma.

Solutions to Stormwater Pollution

Actions You Can Take to Protect and Restore Barnegat Bay

Why does Barnegat Bay need our help?

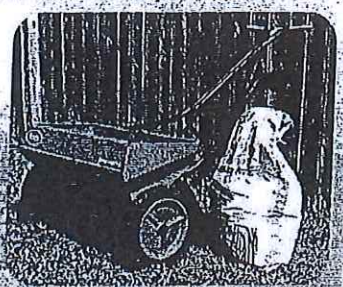
Long appreciated for its great aesthetic, economic and recreational value, an array of human impacts now threaten the health of Barnegat Bay.

Pollution on streets, parking lots and lawns is washed by rain and snow melt into ditches, storm drains, streams, rivers and ultimately, Barnegat Bay.

This stormwater pollution is one of Barnegat Bay's greatest threats to clean water and the rivers and creeks that drain into it. Fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, animal waste, detergents, grass clippings, yard waste and litter are all examples of stormwater pollution.

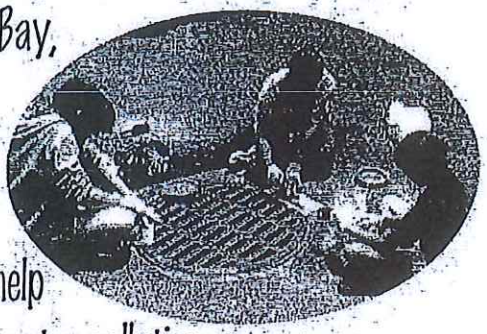
Limit your use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Do a soil test to see if you need to fertilize.
- Use a drop spreader to apply fertilizer.
- Sweep up fertilizer from pavement and other hard surfaces after applying.
- Do not apply fertilizers if heavy rain is predicted.
- Follow the instructions on the bag label for correct application procedures.
- Try alternatives to pesticides, such as plants that repel insects.
- Properly store fertilizers and pesticide.
- Landscape your property using native vegetation and plants.



To learn more about the proper use of fertilizer, go to www.nj.gov/dep/healthylawnshealthywater.

As a resident, business, or visitor of Barnegat Bay, there are everyday actions you can take to help reduce stormwater pollution.



Clean up after your pet

- Use newspaper, bags or pooper-scoopers to pick up pet wastes.
- Dispose of pet waste in the trash or un-wrapped in a toilet.
- Never discard pet waste in a storm drain.

Don't feed wildlife

- Do not feed ducks, geese, or other forms of wildlife in public areas.

Don't litter

- Place litter in trash receptacles and keep it out of storm drains.
- Reduce, re-use and recycle.
- Participate in community cleanups.

To learn more about the Barnegat Bay Ten Point Action Plan, go to www.barnegatbay.nj.gov.

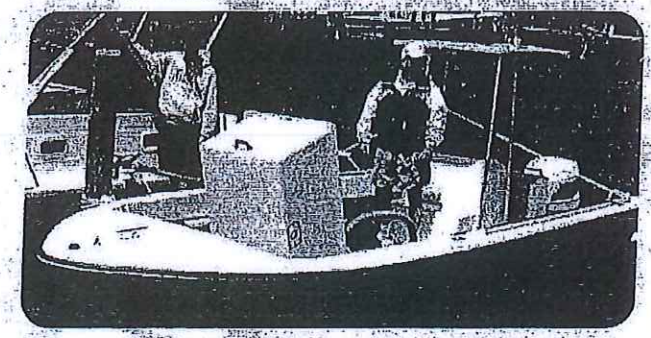
Solutions to Stormwater Pollution

Dispose of yard waste properly

- Keep leaves and grass out of storm drains.
- Use leaves and grass clippings for compost.
- Use a mulching mower that recycles grass clippings into the lawn.

Be a green boater

- Obey no wake zones and other navigational aids.
- Use pump-out stations and vessels, and don't discharge raw sewage into open waters.
- Use non-toxic, biodegradable materials when cleaning, repairing and maintaining your boat.
- Collect paint chips, dust and residue and dispose of it in the trash.



Properly use and dispose of hazardous products

- Do not pour household or commercial cleaning products, including lawn and garden care products, motor oil, antifreeze and paints, down storm drains or into open water.
- Properly label and store hazardous products.
- Use natural or less toxic alternatives when possible.
- Recycle used motor oil.
- Contact your municipality, county or facility management office for the locations of hazardous-waste disposal facilities.

Take action and be part of the solution

Stormwater pollution is one of Barnegat Bay's greatest threats. By sharing the responsibility and making these small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater. It all adds up to cleaner water in the Bay and saves the high cost of cleaning it up once it becomes dirty.

For More Information

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Bureau of Nonpoint Source Pollution Control
(609) 633-7021

Office of Communications
(609) 984-1795

CLEAN WATER It's Up to You New Jersey

To learn more about water quality and stormwater pollution, go to www.cleanwaternj.org

Going Native

A Guide to Landscaping with Native Plants in the Barnegat Bay Watershed

What are native plants?

Native plants have evolved over thousands of years to be adapted to conditions in a particular region and to the other plants and animals around them.

How can I choose the best plants for my yard?

Use the chart inside to guide you in selecting the native plants best suited to the growing conditions in your yard. You will also want to consider plant height, flower color, bloom time, and wildlife value when making your selections.

BARNEGAT BAY PARTNERSHIP
RESEARCH · EDUCATE · RESTORE

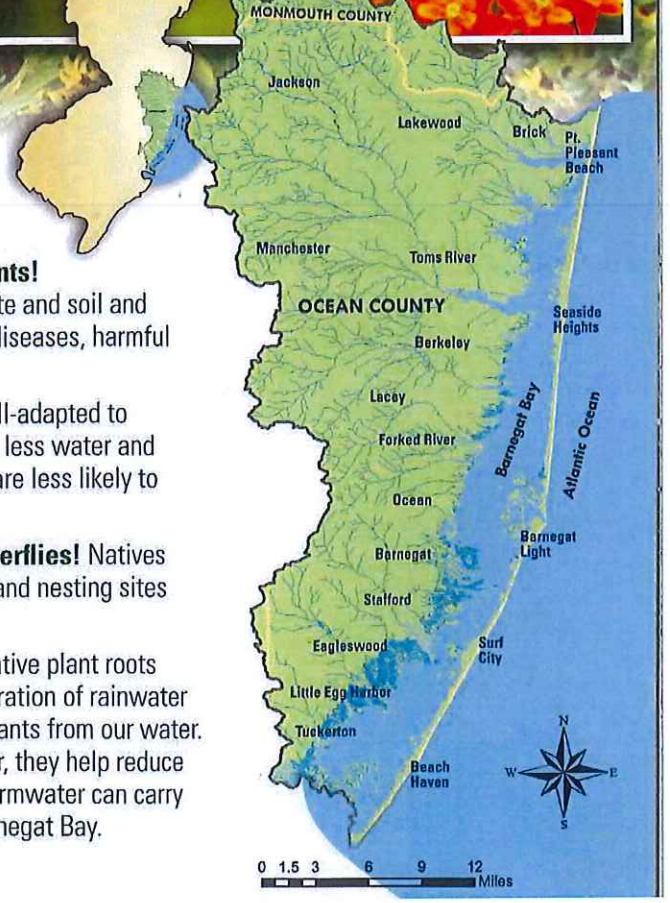
Why should I grow them?

To enjoy beautiful, hardy plants! Natives thrive in our local climate and soil and have natural defenses to plant diseases, harmful insects, and other pests.

To save time and money! Well-adapted to local conditions, natives require less water and fertilizer than non-natives, and are less likely to need pesticides.

To bring in the birds and butterflies! Natives provide essential food, shelter, and nesting sites for native wildlife.

To improve water quality! Native plant roots hold soil in place, increase infiltration of rainwater into the ground, and filter pollutants from our water. Since natives need less fertilizer, they help reduce the quantity of fertilizer that stormwater can carry into our waterways and the Barnegat Bay.



SHRUBS & TREES

PHOTO	NAME Common & Scientific	HEIGHT	FLOWERS Bloom Time & Color	LIGHT	SOIL Moisture & Type	WILDLIFE	NOTES
	**American Holly** *Ilex opaca*	15' - 40'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT small, white		C L		evergreen; pyramid shape; red berries in Oct.
	**Arrowwood** *Viburnum dentatum*	5'- 10'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT flat white clusters		L S O		blue-black berries in Sept.; red fall foliage
	**Beach Plum** *Prunus maritima*	4' - 15'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT white clusters		L S		edible purplish-black fruit in Aug.; good for jelly; tolerates salt
	**Buttonbush** *Cephalanthus occidentalis*	6' - 10'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT creamy white		C L S O		ball-shaped clusters of fragrant flowers; tolerates wet areas
	**Eastern Red Cedar** *Juniperus virginiana*	25' - 50'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT green or yellow		C L S		evergreen; blue fruit loved by birds; drought-tolerant
	**Eastern Redbud** *Cercis canadensis*	20' - 35'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT magenta		L S		one of the earliest bloomers; drought-resistant
	**Highbush Blueberry** *Vaccinium corymbosum*	4' - 10'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT white- pinkish		L S O		blueberries July- Aug.; red fall color; add organic matter to soil
	**Inkberry Holly** *Ilex glabra*	4' - 10'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT small, greenish- white		C L S O		evergreen; black berries in Sept. on female plants
	**Mountain Laurel** *Kalmia latifolia*	8'-12'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT white to pink		C L S O		evergreen; nice addition to woodland garden
	**Ninebark** *Physocarpus opulifolius*	4' - 8'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT white to pink		C L		domed flower clusters; likes sandy soil
	**Northern Bayberry** *Morella pensylvanica*	2' - 8'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT small, yellow-green		C L S		waxy bluish-white berries in Sept.; plants will sucker and form colonies
	**Red Chokeberry** *Photinia pyrifolia*	6' - 10'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT clusters of white		C L S		red fruit in Sept. persists through winter; great red fall color
	**Red Twig Dogwood** *Cornus sericea*	8' - 12'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT white		L		bright red stems for winter interest
	**River Birch** *Betula nigra*	40' - 60'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT brown		C L		attractive exfoliating bark; can grow on flood-prone land
	**Shadbush or Serviceberry** *Amelanchier canadensis*	35' - 50'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT small, white		C L S		one of the earliest bloomers; red to purple fruit in July
	**Sweet Pepperbush** *Clethra alnifolia*	5' - 8'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT white		C L S		brown seed heads Sept.-Feb.; deer-resistant
	**Sweetbay Magnolia** *Magnolia virginiana*	12' - 30'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT creamy white		C L S		fragrant flowers; tolerates flooding and salt
	**Sweetspire** *Itea virginica*	4' - 8'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT white		C L S		fragrant flowers; good fall color
	**Winged Sumac** *Rhus copallinum*	8' - 15'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT yellowish green		C L S		dark red fruit persists over winter; great fall color
	**Winterberry Holly** *Ilex verticillata*	4' - 10'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT small, white		C L S O		red berries Oct.-Dec. on female plants

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

PHOTO	NAME Common & Scientific	HEIGHT	FLOWERS Bloom Time & Color	LIGHT	SOIL Moisture & Type	WILDLIFE	NOTES
	**Bee Balm** *Monarda didyma*	24" - 48"	MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP** OCT pink to red		L		fragrant flowers and foliage
	**Black-Eyed Susan** *Rudbeckia hirta*	12"- 36"	MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT** yellow		C L		long bloom time
	**Blazing Star** *Liatris spicata*	12"- 36"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG** SEP OCT purple spikes		C L S		drought-tolerant
	**Butterfly Weed** *Asclepias tuberosa*	12"- 36"	MAR APR **MAY JUN JUL** AUG SEP OCT orange		L S		favorite food of Monarch butterflies; attractive seedpods
	**Cardinal Flower** *Lobelia cardinalis*	24"- 48"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** red		C L		intense red color attracts hummingbirds
	**Columbine** *Aquilegia canadensis*	6"- 36"	MAR **APR MAY JUN** JUL AUG SEP OCT red to yellow		L		unique, showy two-toned flowers; good in woodland gardens; spreads by seed
	**Common Boneset** *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	36"- 60"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** white		C L S		flat top flower clusters attract butterflies; popular herb; good for wet site
	**False Sunflower** *Heliopsis helianthoides*	36"- 60"	MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP** OCT yellow		L S		attractive daisy-like flower with a long bloom time
	**Foamflower** *Tiarella cordifolia*	12"- 24"	MAR APR **MAY JUN** JUL AUG SEP OCT spikes of white		L		interesting foliage; great choice for a shade garden
	**Foxglove Beardtongue** *Penstemon digitalis*	24"- 60"	MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL** AUG SEP OCT white to pink		C L S		tolerates poor drainage
	**Great Blue Lobelia** *Lobelia siphilitica*	12"- 36"	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL **AUG SEP OCT** blue spike		C L S		interesting, long-blooming blue flowers
	**Joe-Pye Weed** *Eupatoriadelphus fistulosum*	12"- 96"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** pink-purple		C L		large plant that needs space; tolerates wet areas
	**Mistflower** *Conoclinium coelestinum*	12"- 42"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** blue to violet		C L		flat clusters of fuzzy flowers are an excellent nectar source; can spread quickly
	**New England Aster** *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*	18"- 72"	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL **AUG SEP OCT** blue to violet		L		pinch to keep plant compact
	**Pink Tickseed** *Coreopsis rosea*	18"- 24"	MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL** AUG SEP OCT pink		L S		deer-resistant; can spread quickly
	**Purple Coneflower** *Echinacea purpurea*	24"- 36"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG** SEP OCT purple-pink		C L S		popular herb; goldfinches love its seeds
	**Rosemallow** *Hibiscus moscheutos*	36" - 72"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP** OCT cream and pink		C L		large two-toned flowers; can tolerate fresh or brackish tidal marsh
	**Seaside Goldenrod** *Solidago sempervirens*	12"-72"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** yellow		L S		thrives in coastal areas; tolerates salt, sand, and drought
	**Sneezeweed** *Helenium autumnale*	18"- 60"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** yellow		C L S		interesting flower; can tolerate wet areas

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

PHOTO	NAME Common & Scientific	HEIGHT	FLOWERS Bloom Time & Color	LIGHT	SOIL Moisture & Type	WILDLIFE	NOTES
	**Swamp Milkweed** *Asclepias incarnata*	36"- 60"	MAR APR **MAY JUN** JUL AUG SEP OCT pink		C L		attracts butterflies (especially Monarchs); can tolerate wet areas, unlike butterfly weed
	**White Turtlehead** *Chelone glabra*	18"-36"	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** white		C L S		flower looks like turtle's head; will spread; good in a shade garden
	**Wild Bergamot** *Monarda fistulosa*	18"- 60"	MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL** AUG SEP OCT pink to purple		C L		fragrant flowers and foliage; can spread

GRASSES

PHOTO	NAME Common & Scientific	HEIGHT	FLOWERS Bloom Time & Color	LIGHT	SOIL Moisture & Type	WILDLIFE	NOTES
	**American Beachgrass** *Ammophila breviligulata*	1' - 3.5'	MAR APR MAY JUN JUL **AUG SEP** OCT		L S		can grow in sand; spreads rapidly by rhizomes
	**Coastal Panicgrass** *Panicum amarum*	4' - 6'	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT**		L S		blue-green leaves; tolerates salt and sandy soil
	**Little Bluestem** *Schizachyrium scoparium*	2' - 4'	MAR APR MAY **JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT** green to reddish tan		L S		exceptional drought tolerance; very ornamental; turns bronze-orange after frost
	**Prairie Cordgrass** *Spartina pectinata*	4' - 6'	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP** OCT		L		can get quite tall; good for shore areas; tolerates fresh and brackish tidal flooding
	**Saltmeadow Cordgrass** *Spartina patens*	1' - 3'	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT**		C L S		can spread rapidly; tolerates wet areas
	**Switchgrass** *Panicum virgatum*	3' - 6'	MAR APR MAY JUN **JUL AUG SEP OCT** green to brown to rose		C L S		bunch grass with great fall color; tolerates wet areas

KEY

LIGHT

- Full sun = at least 6 hours of direct sunlight a day
- Partial shade = approximately 3 to 6 hours of direct sunlight a day
- Shade = less than 3 hours of direct sunlight a day, or filtered sunlight

SOIL CONDITIONS – Moisture

- Wet = soil is saturated, except during droughts
- Moist = soil is damp, and occasionally saturated
- Dry = water does not remain after a rain

SOIL CONDITIONS – Type

C L S O

- **Clay** or fine-textured soil
- **Loamy** or medium-textured soil (contains a mix of mostly silt and sand)
- **Sandy** or coarse-textured soil
- **Organic** soil (contains a high percentage of organic matter such as decayed leaves)

WILDLIFE

- Butterflies
- Hummingbirds
- Songbirds
- Beneficial Insects

The beneficial insect icon includes bees and other pollinators, as well as ladybugs and other insects that help to control pests.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL

A non-woody plant that lives for more than two years. It dies back at the end of each growing season, then re-emerges each spring from the root stock.

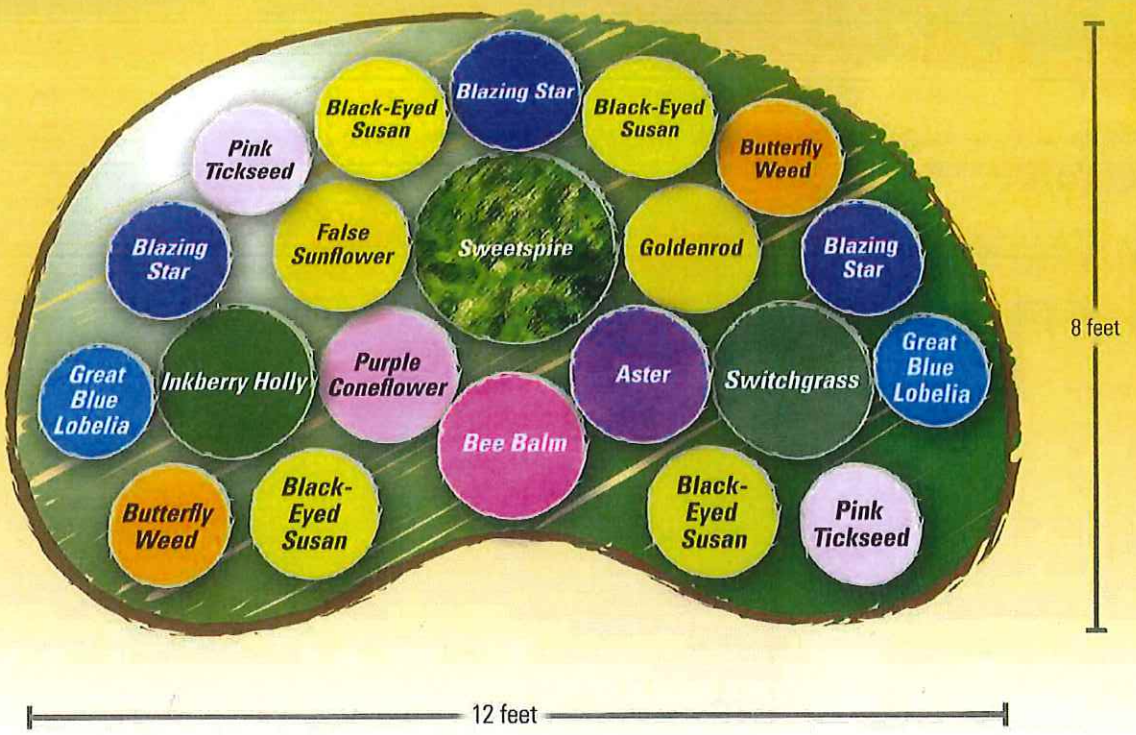
PHOTO CREDITS

USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database
http://plants.usda.gov

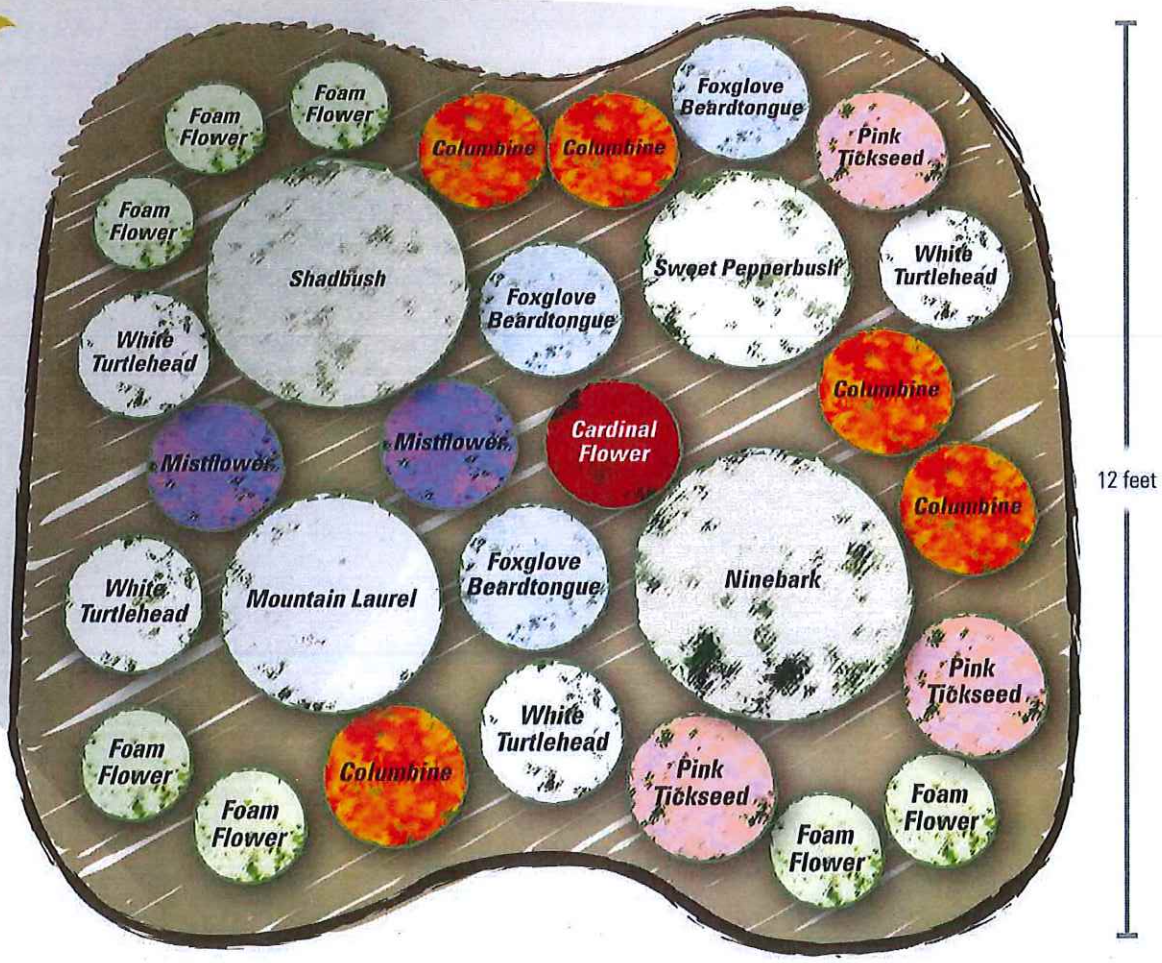
Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder
www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder.aspx

SAMPLE DESIGNS FOR A NATIVE PLANT GARDEN

Native Plant Garden for Sunny Locations



Native Plant Garden for Shady Locations



USEFUL RESOURCES

American Littoral Society	**www.littoralsociety.org/Bayscape_for_Barnegat_Bay.aspx** (Bayscape for Barnegat Bay Program)
Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve	**www.bhwp.org/resources/Gardening-with-Natives.htm** (Gardening with Natives)
Native Plant Society of New Jersey	**http://npsnj.org** (Lists of Native Plants and Nurseries)
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Forest Resource Education Center	**www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/forest/njfs_frep.html** (NJ Forest Nursery)
New Jersey Pinelands Commission	**www.nj.gov/pinelands/infor/yard** (Landscaping/Backyard Habitat)
Ocean County Soil Conservation District	**www.soildistrict.org** (Soil Conservation and Soil Health; "Low Maintenance Landscaping for the Barnegat Bay Watershed: A Guide for Ocean County Homeowners")
Pinelands Preservation Alliance	**www.pinelandsalliance.org/ecology/plants/pinelandsnativeplants** (Pinelands Native Plant Resources)
Rutgers Cooperative Extension	**www.water.rutgers.edu** (Water Resources Program – rain gardens) **http://ocean.njaes.rutgers.edu/garden** (RCE and Master Gardeners of Ocean County)
United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS)	**http://plants.usda.gov** (Plants Database)
United States Forest Service	**www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/nativegardening/index.shtml** (Native Gardening)

SEE A LIST OF NATIVE PLANT NURSERIES AND SUPPLIERS
on the Barnegat Bay Partnership's website, **http://bbp.ocean.edu.**

For additional copies of this publication, email Barnegat Bay Partnership at bbp@ocean.edu.

This publication is based on "Native Plant Demonstration Garden,"
published in 2006 by the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary **(http://delawareestuary.org)**
and the Delaware Sea Grant College Program **(www.deseagrant.org/products/native-plant-demonstration-garden-plant-guide)**.

COVER PHOTO: Garden photo by Don Knezik.
COVER INSET PHOTOS (l. to r.): Bird photo by Raymond Truelove (iStockphoto.com). Butterfly photo by Edward Teune (Wikipedia Commons). Hummingbird photo by Joe Schneid (Wikipedia Commons). Bee photo by Hannah Gaines, provided courtesy of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
ABOVE PHOTO: Black-Eyed Susans photo by Joseph Pirozek.

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Barnegat Bay Partnership
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