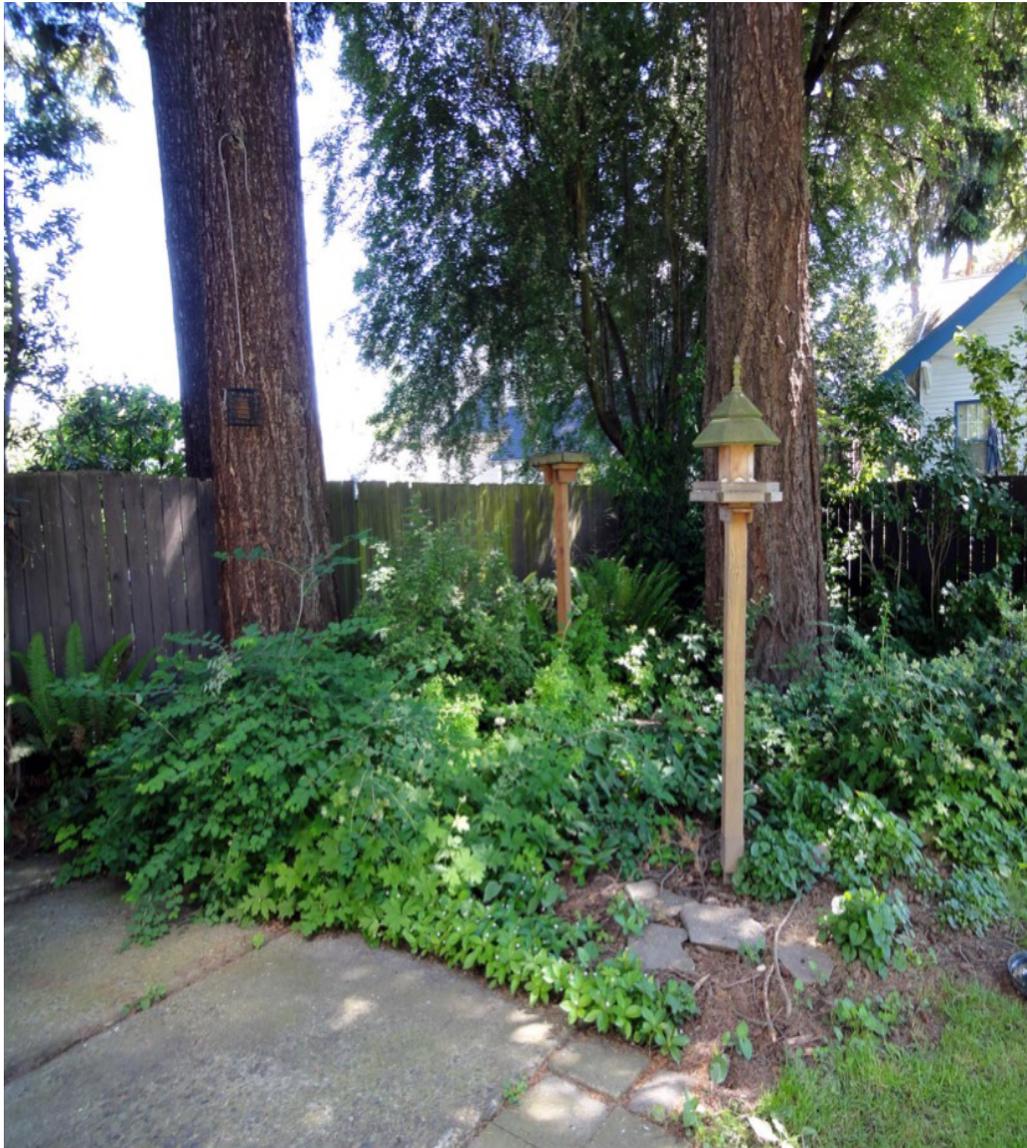


# Right Plant + Right Place = Success



Beds 1, 2, and 3 (tallest plants in back) in June 2014. Photo © Mary Free

# Considerations when choosing native plants for your site conditions

- **Soil type:** sandy, dry soil...clay soil, wetland
- **Sun exposure:** full sun, partial sun, full shade
- **Bloom time:** staggered blooms, winter interest
- **Size:** height, spread, aggressive spreader
- **USDA Zone:** check for updates with climate change
- **Color/Texture:** gardener's choice after above considered

To cover dirt, stifle weeds and slow water run-off and erosion, each year, gardeners spend an estimated \$1 billion on mulches. While natural mulches such as woodchips—if allowed to break down fully—will enrich the soil, planted groundcovers offer many more benefits.

Weaving a beautiful carpet in the layered landscape, these native plants contribute to the local ecology by supporting birds, butterflies, and other wildlife.

And, unlike many exotic groundcovers such as English ivy, Vinca minor, and Liriope, they do not spread into areas where they compete with native plants and harm the environment.

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Spreading knowledge of native plants and encouraging their use in home gardens and landscapes is the mission of the Plant Northern Piedmont Natives campaign. We are partnering with area garden centers and other plant sources to make a wider range of native species available. To support the PNP campaign, the Piedmont Master Gardeners' website offers a wealth of native plant resources:

[piedmontmastergardeners.org/nativeplants](http://piedmontmastergardeners.org/nativeplants)



## Plant Northern Piedmont Natives Retail Partners

Blue Ridge Farmers Co-op  
*(formerly Southern States)*  
at Harris Street and Leake Square  
Eltzroth & Thompson  
Farfields Farm  
Fifth Season  
Hummingbird Hill  
Ivy Corner  
Ivy Nursery  
La La's Garden  
ProTech Farm and Nursery  
Saunders Brothers Farm Market  
Snow's Garden Center  
Wintergreen Nature Foundation

## Organizations providing funds or services to the Plant Northern Piedmont Natives campaign:

Albemarle County Environmental  
Services Division  
Blue Ridge PRISM  
Piedmont Environmental Council  
Piedmont Master Gardeners  
The Quarry Gardens at Schuyler  
Thomas Jefferson Soil and Water  
Conservation District  
Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program  
Virginia Native Plant Society,  
Jefferson Chapter



*Photos not credited courtesy of The Quarry Gardens at Schuyler—Bernice Thieblot*

## A Carpet for Your Garden



Dwarf Crested Iris, *Iris cristata*

For  
a living landscape,  
plant  
local natives.



**Wild Ginger**  
*Asarum canadense*



- Perennial
- Height: 6-12 inches
- Jug-like reddish flowers at base in spring
- Part to full shade
- Attracts butterflies, tolerates dry soil, deer

**Green and Gold**  
*Chrysogonum virginicum*



Cynthia Wood

- Perennial
- Height: 6-9 inches
- Long-blooming flowers peaking in spring
- Prefers shade
- Attracts pollinators, resists deer; tolerates foot traffic

**Robin's Plantain**  
*Erigeron pulchellus*



Fern Campbell

- Perennial
- Height: 4-24 inches
- Pale pink to lavender flowers April-June
- Site: Full sun, well-drained soil
- Basal leaves flatten to make year-round cover
- Attracts butterflies, bees; hosts caterpillars

**Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus**  
*Opuntia humifusa*



- Perennial
- Height: 6-14 inches; spreads to form colonies
- Blooms May-June; red to purple fruits enjoyed by box turtles
- Site: Full sun, well-drained soil
- Deer resistant

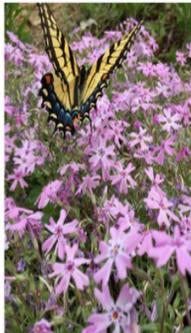
**Packera Aurea**  
*Golden ragwort*



Fern Campbell

- Perennial
- Height 6-36 inches
- Yellow flowers, April-August
- Basal leaves persist year around; spreads to form colonies
- Moist sites in sun or shade
- Deer resistant

**Moss Phlox**  
*Phlox subulata*



- Perennial
- 3-6 inches
- Pink, lavender, white blossoms April-May
- Site: Full to part sun dry, well-drained soil
- Carpet-forming, may rebloom in fall; deer resistant

**More Great Choices**

*For Sun*

Field Pussytoes, *Antennaria neglecta*

Plantain-leaved Pussytoes, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*

Barren Strawberry, *Geum Fragarioides*

Lyre-leaf Sage, *Salvia lyrata*

Purple Lovegrass, *Eragrostis spectabilis*

Foxglove beardtongue, *Penstemon digitalis*

*For Shade*

Blue Woodland Sedge, *Carex flaccosperma*

Eastern Wood Sedge, *Carex blanda*

Hay-scented Fern, *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*

Marginal Wood Fern, *Dryopteris marginalis*

Dwarf Crested Iris, *Iris cristata*

Partridgeberry, *Mitchella repens*

Woodland Stonecrop, *Sedum ternatum*

Heath Aster 'Snow Flurry,' *Symphotrichum ericoides*

New York Fern, *Parathelypteris noveboracensis*

Foamflower, *Tiarella cordifolia*

Bird's Foot Violet, *Viola pedata*

Arrow-leaved violet, *Viola Sagittata*

Common Blue/Confederate Violet, *Viola sororia*

Cream violet, *Viola striata*

# Cool Plants for Dry Shade

## Green and Gold

*Chrysogonum virginianum*



Cynthia Wood

- Height: 6-9 inches
- Long-blooming flowers peaking in spring
- Site: Part shade; may be used as evergreen ground cover or border
- Attracts pollinators, resists deer

## White Wood Aster

*Eurybia divaricata*



Cynthia Wood

- Perennial,
- Height: 1-2.5 feet
- Bloom: Showy white flowers with yellow centers in August-September
- Attracts butterflies, pollinators; tolerates heavy shade, drought

## Virginia Strawberry

*Fragaria virginiana*



Cynthia Wood

- Perennial
- Under 1 foot; spreads by runners to form groundcover.
- White flowers in April-May; edible fruit
- Attracts birds, tolerates deer, drought

## Wild Geranium /Cranesbill

*Geranium maculatum*



- Perennial
- Height: 1-2 feet
- Pink to lavender flowers April to May
- Site: Part shade, dry to medium soil
- Attracts butterflies, pollinators; tolerates rabbits, deer, drought

## Alumroot/Coral Bells

*Heuchera americana*



- Perennial
- Height 1-2 feet
- Greenish white blooms June-August; good cut; colorful leaves
- Site: Part shade
- Host plant for lepidoptera; deer resistant; tolerates drought

## Dwarf Crested Iris

*Iris cristata*



- Rhizome
- 6-12 inches, spreading
- Showy, fragrant violet/blue blossoms in April-May.
- Site: Groundcover in woodland shade
- Deer resistant

## More Shady Characters

### Trees

Allegheny Serviceberry, *Amelanchier laevis*  
Eastern Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*  
Persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*

### Shrubs

New Jersey Tea, *Ceanothus americanus*  
American Filbert, *Corylus americana*  
Mountain Laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*  
Spicebush, *Lindera benzoin*  
Black chokeberry, *Photinia melanocarpa*  
Fragrant Sumac, *Rhus aromatica*  
Southern Arrow-wood, *Viburnum dentatum*

### Grasses/Sedges

Autumn Bentgrass, *Agrostis perennans*  
Blue Wood Sedge, *Carex flaccosperma*  
Pennsylvania Sedge, *Carex pennsylvanica*  
Poverty Oatgrass, *Danthonia spicata*

### Ferns

Southern Lady Fern, *Athyrium asplenoides*  
Christmas Fern, *Polystichum acrostichoides*  
Bracken Fern, *Pteridium aquilinum*

### Flowers

Mistflower, *Conoclinium coelestinum*  
Woodland Phlox, *Phlox divaricata*  
Bluestem Goldenrod, *Solidago caesia*  
Foamflower, *Tiarella cordifolia*

### Low groundcovers

Wild Ginger, *Asarum canadense*  
Woodland Stoncrop, *Sedum ternatum*

# Cool Plants for Hot Places

**Nodding Onion**  
*Allium cernuum*



- Bulb
- Height: 1-2 feet
- Blooms: Pale pink or white flowers in summer
- Site: Full sun, well-drained soil
- Note: Deer and groundhog resistant

**Wild Columbine**  
*Aquilegia canadensis*



- Perennial
- 1-2 feet, spreads politely by seed
- Bloom: Orange-yellow flowers April-May
- Site: Full sun to part shade, well-drained soil
- Deer, rabbit resistant

**Common Milkweed**  
*Asclepias syriaca*



Cynthia Wood

- Perennial,
- Height: 2-3 feet
- Fragrant purplish to pink flowers in summer; interesting seedpods
- Full sun, dry to medium soil
- Foliage hosts butterfly caterpillars, especially Monarchs
- Deer resistant

**Spotted Beebalm**  
*Monarda punctata*



Devin Floyd

- Perennial
- Height: 1.5 to 2 feet
- Showy, purple-spotted blossoms June-September
- Full sun, part shade, dry to medium soil
- Attracts butterflies; tolerates deer

**Gray Goldenrod**  
*Solidago nemoralis*



- Perennial
- Height .5 to 2 feet
- Showy yellow blooms August-September
- Site: Full sun, dry to medium soil
- Attracts butterflies, tolerates deer

**New England Aster**  
*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*



- Perennial
- Height: 3-6 feet; cutting back early summer makes more flowers
- Blue/purple flowers August-October
- Site: Full sun, dry to medium soil
- Attracts birds, butterflies

## More Tough Plants

### Trees

Serviceberry, *Amelanchier laevis*  
Hop Hornbeam, *Ostrya virginiana*  
Shortleaf Pine, *Pinus echinata*  
Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*

### Shrubs

Ninebark, *Physocarpus opulifolius*  
Shrubby St. John's Wort, *Hypericum prolificum*  
Yellow Wild Indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*  
Blackhaw, *Viburnum prunifolium*  
Pasture Rose, *Rosa carolina*

### Grasses

Pink Muhly grass, *Muhlenbergia capillaris*  
Purple Lovegrass, *Eragrostis spectabilis*  
Little Bluestem, *Schizachyrium scoparium*

### Flowers

Threadleaf Coreopsis, *Coreopsis verticillata*  
Flowering Spurge, *Euphorbia corollata*  
Oxeye Sunflower, *Heliopsis helianthoides*  
Grass-leaf Blazingstar, *Liatris pilosa*  
Eastern Grey Beardtongue, *Penstemon canescens*  
Narrow-leaf Mountain Mint, *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*  
Black-Eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*  
Heartleaf Skullcap, *Scutellaria ovata*

### Low groundcovers

Field Pussytoes, *Antennaria neglecta*  
Salvia Lyrate, *Lyre-leaf sage*  
Moss Phlox, *Phlox subulata*  
Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus, *Opuntia humifusa*  
Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass, *Syrinchium angustifolium*



**Dense Blazing Star**



**Scarlet Beebalm**



**Shrubby St. John's Wort**



**Rattlesnake-master**



**Orange Butterfly Weed**



**Hairy Wild Petunia**



**Hoary Skullcap**



**Oxeye Sunflower**



**Nodding onion**



**Whorled Coreopsis**



**Wild Bergamot**



**Culver's Root**

# Not all native plants are equal – Plant Choice Matters!

## Every Garden Needs Keystone Plants

*Support birds, insects and other animals by adding keystone plants*



Keystone species play a major role in supporting a healthy food web. Without keystone species a food web will collapse. According to Doug Tallamy, noted entomologist at the University of Delaware, keystone plants support 90 % of the butterfly and moth species, as well as many native bee species. Birds and other animals depend upon insects for food and many flowering plants depend upon insects for pollination.



## Keystone Plants Native to Piedmont Virginia

Trees		Shrubs	
<i>Supports up to 500 different caterpillar species</i>		<i>Supports up to 290 different caterpillar species</i>	
<b>native oaks</b>		<b>native blueberries</b>	
white oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	highbush	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
willow oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	lowbush	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
scarlet oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>		
<b>native birches</b>		<b>native chokeberries</b>	
sweet birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>	red chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
river birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>
<b>native pines</b>		<b>native viburnums</b>	
pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	arrowwood viburnum	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	blackhaw viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
shortleaf pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	mapleleaf viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>
<b>native maples</b>		possumhaw viburnum	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>
red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>		
boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>		
<b>native cherries</b>			
black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>		
american plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>		
<b>native willow</b>			
black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>		
upland willow	<i>Salix humilis</i>		
<b>native dogwoods</b>			
flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>		
pagoda dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>		
silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>		
<b>native hickories</b>			
pignut	<i>Carya glabra</i>		
shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>		
mockernut	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>		
<b>native beech</b>			
american beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>		
<b>native serviceberry</b>			
shadbush	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>		
downy serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>		
		<b>Flowers</b>	
		<i>Supports up to 115 different caterpillar species</i>	
		<b>native asters</b>	
		aromatic aster	<i>Symphotrichum oblongifolius</i>
		new england	<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>
		heart leaved aster	<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>
		white wood aster	<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>
		<b>native goldenrods</b>	
		gray goldenrod	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>
		rough-stemmed goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>
		blue stemmed goldenrod	<i>Solidago casesia</i>
		showy goldenrod	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>
		<b>native sunflower</b>	
		woodland sunflower	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>
		narrow-leaved sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>
		thin-leaved sunflower	<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>



## Welcome to the Piedmont Natives - Plant Database!

Based on available science, the plants recommended here were found in this region prior to the arrival of the colonists at Jamestown, thus making them native plants. Native plants are historic to the region, help give us a sense of place, and are an important part of our local ecosystem. A panel of local experts chose these plants based on their current or potential availability, their overall aesthetic interest, and their likelihood to grow well without major care. This database allows everyone from the development community to the backyard enthusiast to search for native plants by uses and growing conditions.

**Disclaimer:** The information contained within this database was compiled from a variety of sources by County staff working with local plant experts and is subject to unannounced additions and updates. [Please email us](#) with any comments or suggestions regarding the data or problems with the functionality of this site.

[\[Recommended Uses\]](#) [\[Plant Needs\]](#) [\[Plant Characteristics\]](#)

Common Plant Name:

Scientific Plant Name:

Category:

- Wildflowers
- Grasses, Sedges & Reeds
- Ferns & Fern Allies
- Vines
- Shrubs
- Small Trees
- Medium to Large Trees

Native to?

- Albemarle County
- Charlottesville City
- Buckingham
- Culpeper
- Fluvanna
- Greene
- Louisa
- Madison
- Nelson County
- Orange
- Virginia
- United States
- Disputed

*Please note that data for this section may not be fully available yet.*

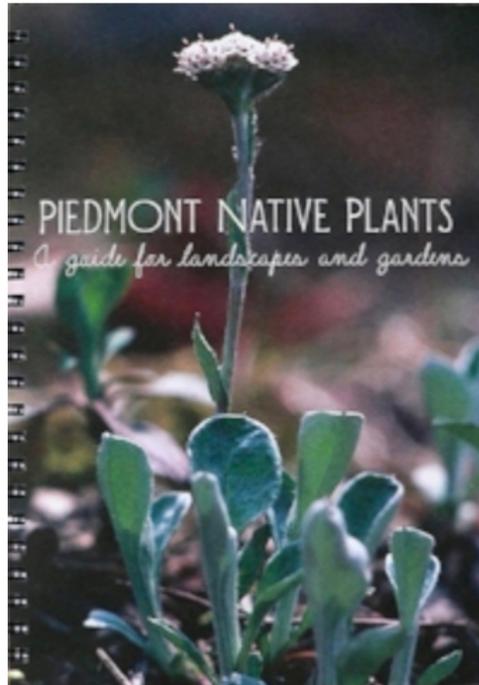
Search

Show ALL Plants on file

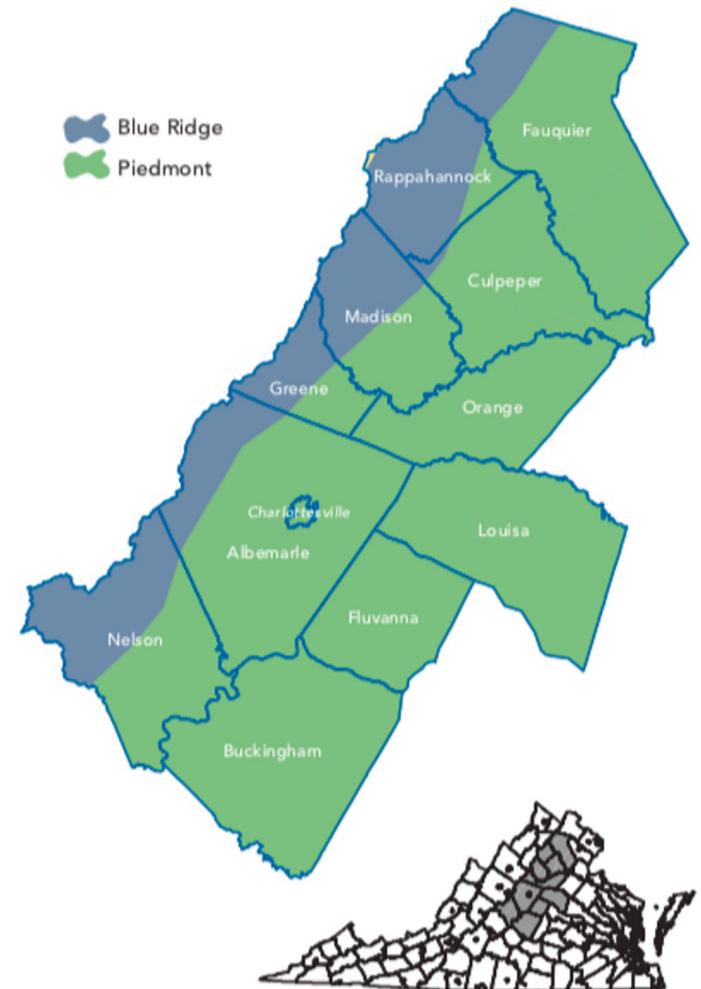
Clear Search Form



# plant northern PIEDMONT NATIVES



## PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAP



# Be part of restoring native plant communities in our landscape



# Plant type considerations:

## Containers



## Plugs



## Seeds



# Plant Purchase

- Buy from reputable sellers
- Don't buy plants treated with neonicotinoids
- Buy plants appropriate to our region
- Buy local ecotype to help preserve genetic diversity
- Some nurseries sell plugs and seeds



## Native Plants

Home > Gardening Resources > Native Plants

# Plant Virginia Natives



VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT  
MARKETING PARTNERSHIP

Native Plants



## Nearby Sources for Native Plants

**Hill House Farm & Nursery** – Plants sold at various Markets and local native plant sales. Not a retail site but can make appointment. Rappahannock County, VA. <https://www.facebook.com/hillhousenatives/>

**Good Seed Natives**, Richmond VA, Place order online and then pickup scheduled by appointment.  
<https://www.goodseednatives.com>

**Morningside Nursery**, Boston Va. Focus is native perennials, herbs and other specialty plants. Check out the plant list on website or email /call.

**Earth Sangha Native Plant Nursery in Springfield**, VA. Open for In-person shopping Sundays only; email order and schedule pickup; plugs or quart size plants

**Ernst Seeds**, Meadville, PA Seed source

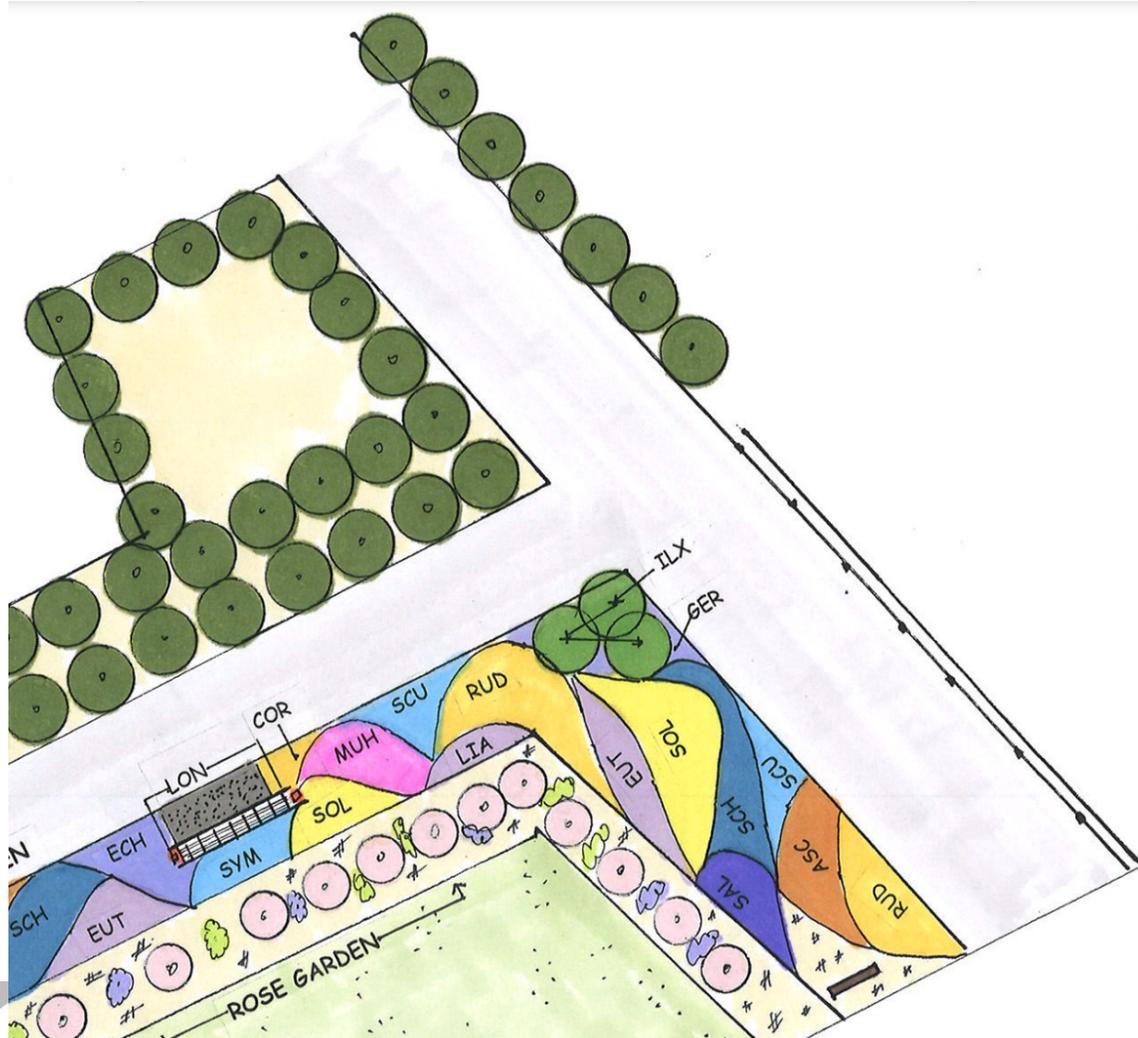
**Izel Plants, Wash. DC;** <https://www.izelplants.com>; Mail order; retail and wholesale.

Izel Plants Online Marketplace for Native Plants combines the inventories of several wholesale only growers throughout the Mid-Atlantic and makes it easy to do “one stop shopping.” Through Izel Plants, a customer can buy these plants in retail quantities. We offer natives in a variety of sizes: plugs, quarts and bare root. No cultivars, no neonicotinoids.

**Plant More Natives LLC, Richmond, Va.** <https://www.plantmorenatives.com/about-plant-more-natives.html#/> Ship “landscape ready” [plants](#)

# The Center At Belvedere

## “A Wave of Pollinators”



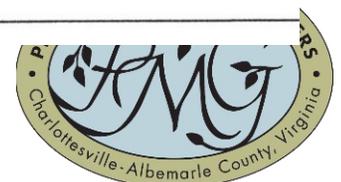
THE CENTER AT BELVEDERE: POLLINATOR GARDEN PLANTING PLAN

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Ground Covers</u>		
ANT	<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	Field Pussytoes
GER	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium
<u>Shrubs</u>		
CEA	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea
ILX	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry holly
<u>Vines</u>		
LON	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral honeysuckle
<u>Sun Perennials</u>		
ASC	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed
COR	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Tickseed
ECH	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple coneflower
EUT	<i>Eutrochium dubium</i> 'Little Joe'	Dwarf Joe Pye Weed
LIA	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Grass Leaf Blazing Star
RUD	<i>Rudbeckia fulgia</i> var. <i>deamii</i>	Orange coneflower
SCU	<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	Downy Skullcap
SOL	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> 'Fireworks'	Goldenrod
SYM	<i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium</i>	Aromatic aster
VER	<i>Vernonia</i> spp.	Ironweed
<u>Grasses</u>		
MUH	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Pink Muhly Grass
SCH	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Blue Stem
<u>Annuals/Tender Perennial</u>		
ANG	<i>Angelonia angustifolia</i>	Angelonia
SAL	<i>Salvia</i> 'Rockin Deep Purple'	Salvia

406 total plants; of these, 323 are Piedmont natives (80%)  
 19 different species; of these 15 are Piedmont natives (78%)

**Cooperative  
Extension**

Virginia Tech • Virginia State University



# Home Gardeners Can Help By:

## Building pollinator habitat

- Include native trees, shrubs and perennials
- Increase populations of insects, birds and other species
- Photo: No midsummer insects on kale after putting pollinator plants around the property



# We can Reduce Lawn Area

- 40-50M acres in US
- Visual appeal but little to no ecological benefits
- Mowing prevents deep root growth
- Fertilizers and herbicides pollute our waterways.
- Reduce lawn area and substituting native pollinator plants.



# We can Manage Invasives

- Prevent overtaking established natives
- Displacing natives denies habitat and food to local wildlife
- In the Charlottesville/Albemarle area [Blue Ridge Prism](#) is the leading resource for information on invasive plants.
- Invasive insect info: [Invasive Insects | University of Maryland Extension \(umd.edu\)](#)



# We Can Learn to Love Insects

- They are needed for a healthy environment
- They pollinate  $\frac{1}{3}$  of our food, feed our birds
- Beneficial insects help control insect pests.
- We can help insects by
  - getting rid of bug zappers,
  - making exterior lights motion sensitive
  - using yellow bulbs which don't attract insects
  - reducing insecticide use
  - Add native trees, shrubs, pollinator



# And, we can minimize chemical use:

- Chemicals have helped increase agricultural output
- But damaged soil, microbes, insects and marine life
- Instead follow:
  - Regenerative practices
  - Increase pollinators
  - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



# PMG Healthy Landscapes Program

Designed to provide assistance to Albemarle County and Charlottesville City residents on planning a healthy, sustainable landscape. The program is based on the eight elements of conservation landscaping:

- Provides benefits to the environment, is functionally efficient and beneficial to human well being
- Uses locally native plants appropriate for site conditions
- Guides invasive plant management
- Provides habitat for wildlife, birds, pollinators and more
- Promotes healthy air quality
- Conserves and cleans water
- Promotes healthy soil function
- Uses Best Management Practices to conserve energy, reduce waste, and minimize pesticide and fertilizer use

# Check out Doug Tallamy's *Homegrown National Park*

**ON THE MAP!**

**HOMEGROWN NATIONAL PARK™**  
HomegrownNationalPark.org

**MOWED LAWN**



**NATIVE WILDFLOWERS**



**Scutellaria incana**  
**Downy or Hoary Skullcap**



# In summary...

Native plants are those that occur naturally in a region in which they evolved. They are the ecological basis upon which life depends ...beneficial insects, birds and other wildlife co-evolved with them and need them for survival. Regardless of the size of your space, the addition of native plants will have a positive impact in the Piedmont.

# Helpful Resources and Credits

## Resources:

- [Albemarle County Natural Heritage Committee](#)
- [Albemarle County Biodiversity Action Plan](#)
- [Albemarle County Native Plants webpage](#)
- [Piedmont Master Gardener - Native Plants](#)
- [Piedmont Master Gardener - Healthy Landscapes Program](#)
- [Doug Tallamy's Homegrown National Park](#)
- [Engage Albemarle](#)- online center for public engagement
- [Albemarle County Environmental Stewardship Hub](#)

# Helpful Resources and Credits

- Straight species vs cultivars, Mt Cuba Center Plant Trials, Mid-Atlantic, <https://mtcubacenter.org/research/trial-garden/>
- [Audubon at Home: Creating Wildlife Habitat](https://www.audubonva.org/creating-wildlife-habitat)
- <https://www.audubonva.org/creating-wildlife-habitat>
- [Backyard Wildlife Habitat](https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-070/SPES-247%20(2).pdf)  
[https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-070/SPES-247%20\(2\).pdf](https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-070/SPES-247%20(2).pdf)
- [For the Birds, Butterflies & Hummingbirds: Creating Inviting Habitats](https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/HORT/HORT-59/HORT-59-PDF.pdf);  
[https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/HORT/HORT-59/HORT-59-PDF.pdf](https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/HORT/HORT-59/HORT-59-PDF.pdf)

# Helpful Resources and Credits

- Publications – Virginia Coop Extension  
<http://ext.vt.edu>
- Extension web sites for all land grant universities:  
<http://www.extension.org/search>
- Photo/slide Credits:
  - MGNV
  - EMG, Leigh Surdukowski
  - EMG, Christine Putnam
  - Nature Conservancy
  - Audubon Society

- Call, e-mail, or visit our Horticulture Help Desk  
[albemarlevcehelpdesk@gmail.com](mailto:albemarlevcehelpdesk@gmail.com)

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