

Help control erosion with low-growing plants to form a dense soil cover.

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## Why Groundcovers?

**The ideal groundcover plantings are low in maintenance, help retain soil moisture, control erosion, suppress the growth of invasive weeds, provide wildlife habitat, and look good!**

Technically lawn grass is a groundcover. However, they are costly, high maintenance and lack the character one can achieve with the groundcovers listed here. Lawns do not support our beneficial, native pollinators and the wildlife that rely on insects for their life cycle.

Be wary of using invasive plants as groundcover, like English Ivy. As an aggressive, invasive plant you'll find it will quickly take over and is incredibly hard to eradicate. Once it escapes our garden, it will take over natural landscapes and suffocate native plants.

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## With native groundcovers, attractive & functional solutions abound!

- Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) – Sun
- Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*)
- Green and Gold (*Chrysogonum virginianum*) – a spreading, low growing delightful native featuring bright yellow flowers amongst lush green leaves. Plant in part shade (tolerates full sun and full shade as well). Moderate to rapid growth. Wild Stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*) – Shade.
- Foamflower (*Tiarella cordifolia*) – Shade.
- Ferns – (*Christmas, Sensitive, Hay Scented*), – Shade.
- Creeping Phlox (*Phlox subulata*) – Sun
- Thimbleweed (*Anemone virginiana*) – Shade
- Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) – Shade
- Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*) – Shade
- Virgin's Bower (*Clematis virginiana*) – Sun/Part-shade
- Blue-Eyed Grass – Sun/Part-shade
- Heath Aster – Sun
- Heuchera americana – Part-shade
- Yellow Root – Shade
- Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*) – Shade
- Pussytoes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*) – Sun
- Allegheny spurge (*Pachysandra procumbens*) – Shade
- Bird-foot violet (*Viola pedata*) – Part-shade/Shade
- **WATCH OUT FOR ENGLISH IVY**

