

Sogkonate Garden Club Meadow & Field Tour 2023

Dear Tour Participant,

Today's tour is an opportunity to visit, observe, and learn from other gardeners. The agenda for this event may differ from other tours you've taken. Though called a "meadow tour," we may not see mature flowering meadows like those featured at botanical gardens and in picture books.

Today's visits are all works-in-progress, where the vision and most of the hands-on work are driven by the property owners. In each case, they are dedicating large portions of their home landscapes to three principles:

- Lawn reduction
- Protection for pollinators and other wildlife
- For the residents, an enjoyable, functional landscape, and a pleasing appearance

This combination is novel compared to conventional landscapes. It's fair to say the homeowners we're visiting are part of the pioneering movement towards a new residential style. Each of them went through a decision process, made choices, learned, and will make new decisions based on experience.

As participants in this tour, we get insight into each story and the opportunity to think about what directions might lie ahead.

Thanks for inviting me to visit these sites and your beautiful community,

Kathy Connolly

Kathy@SpeakingofLandscapes.com

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From Lawn to Meadow Garden for Pollinators

Dominique Coulombe- 24 Austin Lane

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Introduction: This 700-square-foot meadow garden was developed to replace some lawn and increase pollinator habitat. Begun in 2019, Dominique now has the experience to say, “We’ve enjoyed the meadow and have learned a lot from creating it. We like to watch the bees and butterflies. Now, we’re happy to show visitors that with some planning and time, lawn reductions and pollinator support can be done at home.”

From Dominique:

“We started preparing the site in 2019 with the idea that we would reduce the size of the lawn and increase the number of plants for birds and pollinators. We used clear plastic from Home Depot, 4 mil thick. We placed it on a 20x50 area with a north-south orientation in the fall that year. We removed the plastic after 6 months, in time for spring planting. The site is close to a stone wall and trees. As a result, there is some shade in part of the meadow in the morning. This adds to the challenge of selecting and maintaining the plants.

“That winter, we planned the garden plants. We wanted grass as a backdrop and flowers in the front, closer to the house. All the original plants were plugs from New Moon Nursery. We didn’t use any seed.

“Before planting, we rototilled once and raked out the grass clods.

“Since then, we’ve added plants contributed by a neighbor who is a native plant specialist who has been very involved in the RI Wild Plant Society. She grows plants exclusive to our eastern New England area. In 2021, we also added some plants from North Creek Nursery.”

What has thrived:

Fox sedge, *Carex vulpinoidea*
Blue Star, *Amsonia illustris*
Red beebalm, *Monarda didyma*, (Garden View Scarlet)
Boltonia, *Boltonia asteroides*
Phlox, *Phlox divaricata* (Blue Moon)
Pink phlox, *Phlox maculata* (Meadow Pink)
Queen Anne’s Lace, *Ammi majus*

What has struggled or disappeared:

Columbine, *Aquilegia canadensis*
Poppies, *Papaver spp.*
Helenium ‘Mariachi salsa’
Swamp Milkweed, *Asclepias incarnata*

Waiting to see:

2021 addition of zigzag goldenrod, *Solidago flexicaulis*, not in bloom yet

What we've learned:

- I would have the soil tested before planning the meadow.
- If smothering an area with plastic, we would use black plastic instead of clear. We'd leave it on the surface longer. We would not rototill, as that seems to bring seeds to the soil surface. We have had to remove some old lawn grasses and small ground-hugging weeds such as hensbit.
- I will trim the fox sedges to allow more space and light for the other plants.
- As for adding new plants, we'd like to understand and improve what we have before adding new plants or beds. We would be particularly mindful of the height of the plants.
- I would create a design to secure some pathways before I start planting.
- We thought that once you planted a meadow, there would be very little maintenance. In fact, it requires weeding and some maintenance like other gardens—though it is perhaps a little less formal.
- In a year or so, we may consider expanding the meadow. For now, we are happy with the result.

Dominique Coulombe

Meadow Gardens for Mowing Reduction

Donna Pilkington, 12 Butts Rock Road, Little Compton

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Introduction: Donna Pilkington set an objective to reduce lawn mowing as much as possible. Over the span of nine growing seasons, she has learned how to do this by study as well as trial-and-error. Today, she has hundreds of native plants and has successfully minimized her time with a mower.

From Donna:

In May 2015, I started this project because I got tired of mowing the grass. I had no real plan in mind. Instead of mowing, I planted assorted flowers in bare spots. At the time, I did not consider seed and never thought about using a smother. I just wanted to reduce the mowing.

Now, nine years later, most of the areas described below have one thing in common. They've all been part of a "hopscotch" progression of letting the existing grass grow unmown, and "smothers" created from plastic, old rugs, cardboard, or other materials. These smothers were left in place for one to two years. I decided early that I would use no herbicides.

I have two main meadow garden areas divided by a wide path and they developed differently. The north meadow was planted mostly by using plugs bought from New Moon or North Creek. Plugs are mostly all natives but not necessarily straight species. The south meadow mostly developed from field grass and plants that "moved in" (with a few exceptions).

I also have a separate 'back berm' behind the pine trees and a separate, more orderly planting area off the stone patio. And I have a rocky lavender patch, a roadside shade shrub area with clethra, oakleaf hydrangea, winterberry, ferns, groundcovers and assorted other shady plants and this year began to develop a low mow strip.

2016: I mowed the former lawn area in early spring and then planted 4 flats of plugs (200 total) in a section of the grassy area. Little blue stem seems to have failed, probably because it is a slow grower and could not compete with the established lawn grass. Fairy Candles (*Veronicastrum virginicum*) and Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*) thrived. Butterflyweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) didn't do so well, though I have continued to plant it with hopes for success. Some assorted perennials like lupine did well. In 2016, I started the first smother in an area adjacent to where I planted the 200 plugs.

2017: Encouraged by initial success, I started to smother more sections in 2017. I planted 7 flats of plugs (350 plants) in the area smothered in 2016 and then moved the black plastic to smother the berm behind the pine trees. That area ended up being smothered for the next 2 years because, in the intervening time, the back patio was built.

2018: I planted the new stone patio edges with grasses and pollinator flowers in a berm area that was prepared during the patio construction. Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) got too big so I eventually replaced it with shorter grasses. Plants in this area include Purple Hyssop (*Agastache foreniculum*), Butterflyweed (*A. tuberosa*), Red Twig Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), Bowman's Root (*Gillenia trifoliata*), Fairy

Candles (*V. virginicum*), Phlox Jeana (*Phlox paniculata* 'Jeana'), Cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum*), NY Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*), Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium* "Chocolate"), Queen of the Meadow (*Filipendula rubra*), Camassia and others. Today, the patio area is a mix of native and non-native, tweaked each year with additions and deletions. In 2018, I smothered another section of the north meadow.

2019: I planted the 'back berm'—the space forgotten for two years after its 2017 "smother." *The area is noticeably better prepared due to the extra year undercover.* I also planted the 2018 smothered section of the north meadow with plugs and moved the smother to an adjacent section.

2020: Continued smothering and planting plugs to fill in the north meadow with grasses and pollinators. Some of the plug plants started to self-seed into the south meadow and golden rod and milkweed started to flourish there. I monitored for invasives about once a month.

2021: Planted the last of the smothered areas of the north meadow and smothered a new narrow lawn strip at the front of the meadow.

2022: Planted and mulched the front strip of the north meadow with favorite pollinator plants and as an experiment tried 2 low groundcovers: Self-Heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and Pussytoes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*). I also planted assorted grass and pollinator plugs in the 4 new beds surrounding the newly built 'Shindy' garden shed.

2023: I tweaked previous plantings with Phlox, Butterfly Weed, and upright grass. I also mowed 2 narrow walking paths through the north and south meadows and moved Camassia from the patio to the linear edges of both meadow paths for a spring bloom. This year I had a terrible infestation of velvet grass, mostly in the areas planted and mulched in 2022.

In April '23, I smothered a section in the patio area with cardboard and black plastic and in July, planted 100 plugs of Wood's Sedge (*Carex woodii*) to form the base of a low-mow path between the patio berm and the roadside shrub border. So far, it is doing well. I will continue to smother and plant the low-mow area over the next 2 years. That will eliminate an area that is difficult to mow.

I pretty much have left the south meadow alone - (with a few exceptions) as it is over my leach field. It has several mints, Switchgrass, Meadow Rue, goldenrods of various kinds, and Milkweed. Most of the flowers in the south meadow migrated from the north meadow, including a lot of lupine. I added a little sumac and am thinking about more shrubs. I mowed a path in it this year.

Maintenance: The whole meadow gets mowed each year, usually by March. I monitor for invasives constantly and remove them. There are many more invasives in the south section than in the north.

This year, I did a 'Chelsea chop' in early June, which is the practice of cutting stems to half-height or less in June to lower their overall height for the year.

Points to Ponder:

- This process calls on us to be patient (and ignore the unsightly smother materials).
- As for smothering, the longer, the better.
- I am not completely happy with the first section planted - because it was not smothered it is the least successful. It's in a visible area, so I aim to rework it.
- If I were to do this over, I would be more planful about the size and timing of smothers and materials used. Unwanted plants can emerge at any time of year, almost, and seeds can be viable for many years.
- I probably should have but never did get the soil tested.
- Don't count on all plants taking to the site. There are a lot of hits accompanied by a lot of misses.
- I am probably going to cut more paths, as they help with maintenance and enjoyment. They also look nice.
- I am pleased with the results of this effort, though it was a big commitment in time, energy, and expense. The blooms are wonderful: they begin with Camassia, then Lupines , Persicaria, Thermopsis, and Thalictrum rochebrunianum. The color display goes on from there and ends with asters and goldenrods.
- It's a real kick to see the insects buzzing around.
- I have largely accomplished my goal of reducing the mowing with a 9-month everchanging display.

Veggie Bed to Seeded Meadow: First Year

Marea Tumber- 68 Long Pasture Road (entrance on Shaw Rd)

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Introduction: In the past year, Marea decided to repurpose a veggie bed as a wildflower meadow. The seeds include a lot of annuals, which are helpful in first-year plantings. Now, she is looking forward to adding warm-season grasses and “editing” the flowers to achieve the look they seek.

From Marea: We purchased our home in 2017. The prior owner was a landscape architect and the yard has many exotic plantings. However, many of the garden beds were completely overgrown with weeds and there are a lot of invasive plants. The original “meadow” is still here—you will see it directly in front of you when you arrive at the Shaw Road entrance. For the past 2 years, I have been seeding with wildflowers in the fall and mowing it once per year in early spring. Before that, we had planted hay on it also kept our chickens on that area of the yard. So, it’s a bit of a mess! It does have some native perennials, primarily goldenrod, Joe-Pye weed, and asters. I haven’t done anything with it this year other than lay 2 tarps to solarize some mugwort. I plan to focus more on restoring it next year.

I decided last fall to convert one of our vegetable beds to a wildflower meadow. The bed has been planted with potatoes and squash since 2018. The entire bed has been covered with heavy-duty corrugated and straw for the past 5 years which kept many of the weeds down. In March of this year, I removed last year’s corrugated and straw, raked the soil, and pulled the weeds, mostly ground ivy. I chose not to till because I didn’t want to bring seeds to the surface. I bought a NE Wildflower mix from Fedco and a perennial mix from Eden brothers. In early April, I broadcast seeded the bed and lightly covered the seeds with soil. I used winter rye as a nurse crop to keep the weeds down. I picked a day with rain in the forecast to help germinate the seeds. I watered every dry day until the plants were about 6” tall. I was really disappointed when bindweed started to take over the entire bed in May. I spent an hour per day over one week pulling it out leaf by leaf. As you know, it’s a tenacious rhizome and I will need to stay on top of it over time. There’s still some out there, but it’s a lot better. The Fedco seed mix has a lot of annuals for the first year. The poppies were extraordinary in late June and I’m sorry they won’t be here when you visit. Flax, wallflower, and coneflowers are the major blooms right now.

Lessons learned:

- I wish I’d researched the seed mix more thoroughly since I would like more grasses in the meadow. I will likely add some in the fall or next year.
- I’m not sure what the meadow will look like later this summer or fall, but I may add some additional natives next spring.
- I overseeded and I’m not sure how that will affect the perennials.

June 24, 2023



July 13, 2023



Marea shares her seed mixes:

Eden Mix: NE Aster, Butterfly Milkweed, Common Milkweed, Siberian Wallflower, Shasta Daisy, Lance-Leaf Coreopsis, Purple Coneflower, Perennial Gaillardia, Sweet Alyssum Tall White, Narrow Leaf Sunflower, Gayfeather, Perennial Lupine, Russell Lupine, Bergamot, Black-Eyed Susan, Gloriosa Daisy.

Marea's seed mix from Fedco:

<i>Latin name</i>	Common name	Plant type	Height	Color(s)	Season
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	White Yarrow	P	18-36"	White	S
<i>Aster novae angliae</i>	New England Aster	A	24-36"	Purple	F
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower (Bachelor's Button)	A	24-48"	Mixed	S
<i>Cheiranthus allionii</i>	Siberian Wallflower	P	10-18"	Orange	SP
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Shasta Daisy	P	16-24"	White	S
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	18-36"	Yellow	S-F
<i>Delphinium ajacis</i>	Rocket Larkspur	A	12-36"	White/Pink/Blue/Violet	S
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	P	12-24"	White/Pink/Red	S
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	P	24-36"	Purple	S
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Gaillardia	A	12-24"	Yellow-Red	S
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	Annual Baby's Breath	A	8-18"	White	S
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Gayfeather (Blazing Stars)	P	24-48"	Purple	S-F
<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	Spurred Snapdragon	A	18-24"	Pink/Yellow/Violet	SP-S
<i>Linum grandiflorum rubrum</i>	Scarlet Flax	A	12-36"	Scarlet	S
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Lupine	P	12-36"	Blue	SP-S
<i>Oenothera lamarckiana</i>	Evening Primrose	P	24-60"	Yellow	S
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	A	12-30"	White/Pink/Red	S
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	12-36"	Yellow	S-F
<i>Silene armeria</i>	Catchfly	A/B	16-22"	Pink	S

From Pasture to Lawn to Naturalized Landscape

Chip McLaughlin and Keith Maynard, 52 Patten Drive, Little Compton,

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Introduction: This nine-acre grassy field was a remnant from agricultural times. Prior to their 2012 purchase, and for a few years after, the field was managed as a lawn with weekly mowing. Around 2015, new information caused them to rethink their practices and goals. Chip shares the story below.

From Chip McLaughlin:

We moved to the property in 2012 and, at first, continued the weekly mowing regime practiced by the prior owner. Our journey towards a naturalized, grassy field began a few years later with the reluctant realization that our 'gorgeous' weekly-mown nine-acre lawn was an ecological dead zone.

I was familiar with the work of Doug Tallamy and his book "Bringing Nature Home," which inspired us to switch to twice-annual mowing other than along the stone walls and a few access paths. We hoped to remove the hay from the semiannual cuttings which we believed needed to be removed to lure Bobolinks. The market for hay had dwindled, however, and we abandoned that effort to attract for various reasons beyond our control.

Then, I saw Doug Tallamy speak for the Sogkonate Garden Club in 2017. His talk really clarified our thinking. We needed to make even deeper changes in the way we were managing the property. I became more sensitive to the importance of the Sakonnet River, which is on the Atlantic Fly Way—an important stopping place for migrating birds.

We eventually settled on an annual mowing in March after learning of the importance of an unmown field to overwintering native bees and other insects.

This year is our third season with March-only mowing. A tractor does the main cutting with one pass; two passes with a lawn mower occur in the following weeks to cut invasives to minimal height and mulch the hay.

As time passes, we are observing more and more insects and wildlife.

The field presents some challenges. While there are some native flowers and grasses evident there, most of the legacy pasture grasses are non-native. We hope to increase the presence of natives. During a recent visit, conservation biologist Carol Lynn Trocki identified native Hawkweed, White Yarrow, Goldenrod, Common Milkweed, and Spreading Dogbane.

The biggest challenge, however, will be reducing the presence of non-native invasives. There is significant Knapweed and Black Swallow-wort. In addition, there are Hedge Bindweed, Dames Rocket, Field Mustard, Tansey, Mugwort, Bed Straw, Porcelain Berry.

Additional notes:

Thanks to Carol Lynn Trocki's visit, we were delighted to learn of three pairs of nesting Bobolinks. In addition, Carol Lynn identified ground-nesting Savannah sparrows. We also have a pheasant, probably a survivor of the state's annual pheasant release for hunters. This year, we are purchasing 20 pheasants to encourage breeding pairs.

According to Carol Lynn, our property may be an attractive wildlife oasis because it forms a quiet zone nestled between two active farms, a 150-acre farm on one side, and an 80-acre farm on the other side, as well as the Sakonnet River.

Carol Lynn also identified many Baltimore checkerspot butterflies on the property in June. This butterfly is listed as 'uncommon' by the Rhode Island Natural History Survey. According to notes from the [US Forest Service website*](#), White Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*) is their preferred larvae host plant, but perhaps because of the sparsity of that plant throughout its range, the butterfly has adapted to others such as English Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). Baltimore checkerspot nectars on both Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) and Spreading Dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*), both of which are on the property. However, Carol Lynn photographed the checkerspot caterpillar dining on invasive Knapweed! She is investigating this anomaly to learn whether these butterflies' caterpillars are known to munch on Knapweed.

This update is from Carol Lynn Trocki, conservation biologist:

"I reached out to David Gregg, Executive Director of the Rhode Island Natural History Survey, about the observation and he put me in touch with David Wagner, Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at UConn and author of Caterpillars of Eastern North America (ie. THE Caterpillar expert!). It was both Dave and David's suggestion that the caterpillars we were seeing may have emerged from eggs laid on plantain, but switched over to knapweed at a later stage when the plantain ran out..."

Clearly, this story is not over! And it may make headlines in the entomology world.

*US Forest Service: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/wildflowers/pollinators/pollinator-of-the-month/baltimore-checkerspot>

Landscape “Plugs” Transform a Grassy Field

Rebecca Reilly, 4100 Main Road, Tiverton

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Introduction: Thirty years ago, the only people who knew about planting “plugs” were quietly propagating plants deep inside commercial greenhouses. The term referred to small plants in plastic trays, grown using techniques that emphasize dense root development. The 50-count and 72-count trays, with roots about 3” deep, were destined for garden centers and botanical gardens. They would be “grown-out” for resale in much larger pots or planted in well-tended display gardens.

It’s hard to keep a good idea secret, however. About 20 years ago, several wholesale nurseries, notably North Creek Nurseries of Kennett Square, PA, pioneered the idea of growing 5.5” deep plugs for direct landscape planting. The idea took off among landscapers, who found plugs a more efficient and cost-effective way to develop intensive plantings. The idea has also caught on among homeowners.

Rebecca Riley’s garden, planted along the edges of a field, shows how plugs can “paint” a blossoming landscape onto a place in a relatively short amount of time.

From Rebecca:

I first learned of landscape plugs three years ago when SGC decided to make it possible for members to order plugs from two wholesale nurseries. I had been reading a book by horticulturist Roy Diblik, “The Know Maintenance Perennial Garden.” His theory is that by knowing plants and understanding which ones grow well together, you can make beautiful, low maintenance gardens. His ideas were based on many years of experience at Chicago Botanic Garden. I knew Diblik was the plantsman for Piet Oudolf when he designed the great Millennium Park Garden in Chicago and wanted to learn from him.

I studied Diblik’s book, which offered 62 planting plans for various settings. I selected four designs for full sun settings, doubled or combined the patterns to fill the space (each garden measures 10’ x 40’) and planted them with plugs from wholesale nurseries and bulbs from a variety of sources. Most of the 34 plants that are included in the four designs were new to me. Oh, to discover the beauty of the *allium caeruleum*! Each design required from 100-125 plants – so this type of gardening would not be possible nor affordable without access to wholesale nursery prices.

Frankey from Manchester Landscaping and I considered various ways to prepare the site. In the early spring, we mowed the field grasses very low and removed the cuttings. Then, they removed the top 8” of existing soil and replaced it with enhanced soil. I then used string to grid the space and followed (loosely) the planting designs in the book for gardens named: Essence of Piet Oudolf, Great Dixter, Art Deco and Monet Water Lilies. Who could resist!

The gardens filled in the first year nicely. We mulch-mowed them the next early spring and the second year they were fully developed into beautiful garden landscapes, providing a nice contrast to the unattended fields that surround them. The full color and beauty of the gardens are on full display in late May to early June. I deadhead the plants in July and enjoy a new flush of color in the late summer.

I learned a tremendous amount from this experience. In addition to being introduced to new plants, I have come to respect and honor the way different plants grow together and form a community that requires little maintenance and very little watering. As I learn more about the plants, I have begun to rearrange the garden designs – adding more of what I like, balancing the colors, enhancing the dynamics of plant heights and textures. I have also come to cherish landscape plugs. Because they are grown to privilege strong roots, they grow strong and fast and become very healthy plants. I lost very few in planting these four gardens.

And finally, I must acknowledge the *completely dumb luck* that accompanied this experience. I gave little thought to the threat of deer beyond knowing I would have to come up with some protection for the gardens eventually. It turns out, the alliums, mints and grasses that predominate the gardens are very unattractive to deer and the gardens have gone COMPLETELY untouched over the past three years even as they remain completely unprotected.

Except for the first months of new planting, I have not watered the gardens except in weeks of extreme heat with no rain.

Seed Sources:

The following are a variety of seed sources. Some offer regional ecotypes, but this usually needs to be confirmed by email or phone.

- American Meadows: <https://www.highcountrygardens.com/american-meadows>
 - Eco59.com/learn: This new seed production project aims to increase regional supply of ecotypic wildflower and grass seed. May not have enough for large projects at this time but this is an evolving resource.
 - Ernst: One of the largest seed suppliers on the east coast. Creates custom mixes upon request and also has pre-mixed packages. Geographic sources and ecotypes identified for some species. Some Ernst seed is locally collected in the northeast, a feature that is noted on the species page. Very helpful website. Ernst staff members review seed orders and provide advice. <http://ernstseed.com>
 - Fedco Seeds: <https://www.fedcoseeds.com/>. Though this company specializes in organic agriculture, it offers some native flower and grass seeds as well as an array of cover crops and nurse crops for meadow development.
 - Helia Nursery: <https://www.helianativenursery.com/> Focused on seed of western MA and eastern NY ecotypes. Offer several seed mixes and will provide custom mix.
 - Johnny's Selected Seeds: <https://www.johnnyseeds.com/> Though this company specializes in small farm agriculture, it offers some native flower and grass seeds as well as an array of cover crops and nurse crops for meadow development. Helpful resource library on cover crops and nurse crops.
 - New England Wetland Plants: <http://newp.com/catalog/seed-mixes/> (wholesale only)
 - Pinelands Native Seed: www.PinelandsNursery.com Southern New England and mid-Atlantic ecotypes (wholesale)
 - Prairie Moon Nursery: <https://www.prairiemoon.com/seed-mixes/> (midwestern-grown seed)
 - Prairie Nursery: <http://prairienursery.com/> Very helpful website. (midwestern-grown seed)
 - Roundstone Seed: <https://roundstoneseed.com/> (regional ecotypes, mostly Southeast)
 - Vermont Wetland Plants: <https://www.vermontwetlandplants.com/index/seed-mixes/>
- Wild Seed Project: <https://wildseedproject.net/> Regionally-collected ecotypic seed, small quantities, focus on Maine and New England.
- Wildflower Farm <http://wildflowerfarm.com/> (Southern Canada)

Native Plants, retail & wholesale:

- American Native Plants retail division: <https://www.directnativeplants.com/> (mailorder)
- Bagley Pond Perennials, Warner, NH, BagleyPondPerennials.com
- Blue Moon Farm, retail, Wakefield, RI, <http://bluemoonfarmperennials.com/>
- Blue Stem Natives, Norwell, MA: <https://www.bluestemnatives.com/> Native only. Retail and wholesale.
- Broken Arrow Nursery, Hamden, CT, <https://brokenarrownursery.com/> (trees & shrubs)
- Butterfly Effect Farm, Westport, MA: <https://www.butterflyeffectfarm.com/> Retail and wholesale.

- Calyx Nursery, York, PA: <https://calyxnativenursery.com/>
- Earthtones, Woodbury, CT: <https://www.facebook.com/EarthTonesNativePlants/> (all-native NE nursery plants, many ecoregional selections)
- Found Well Farm: New Hampshire <http://foundwellfarm.com/>
- Full Circle Gardens, Essex, VT: www.fullcirclegardens.com/
- Garden-in-the-Woods, Framingham, MA (all native and near-native, most grown from seed, many NE ecotypes): <http://www.NativePlantTrust.org>
- Helia Native Nursery, western MA: Native ecotypes, Berkshires & Taconics. Sells a regional seed mix. <https://www.helianativenursery.com/>
- Izel Online Marketplace for Native Plants (wholesale and retail source of plugs www.izelplants.com)
- Kind Earth Growers, Ottsville, PA: (wholesale only, with periodic retail openings.) <https://www.kindearthgrowers.com/>
- Long Island Natives, Eastport, NY, wholesale, <https://www.longislandnatives.com/>
- McCue Gardens, Wethersfield, CT (check ahead for hours) www.mccuegardens.com/
- Nasami Farm in Whately, MA, (all-native and near-native, most grown from seed, many NE ecotypes), <http://www.NativePlantTrust.org/visit/nasami-farm>.
- National Wildlife Federation Garden for Wildlife kits: <https://shop.gardenforwildlife.org/> (mailorder)
- Native Haunts Nursery: <https://www.nativehaunts.com/> (Maine, some locally sourced)
- Native Plant Nursery: <https://www.anativeplantnursery.com/> Fairfield, CT
- Natureworks, www.Naturework.com, Northford, CT
- New Moon Nursery: (wholesale only) <http://newmoonnursery.com/>
- Northeast Pollinator Plants: (mailorder only) <http://www.northeastpollinator.com/>
- North Creek Nurseries: (wholesale only) <https://www.northcreeknurseries.com/>
- Planters Choice, Newtown, CT, wholesale, <https://planterschoice.com/>
- Prairie Moon Nursery: <https://www.prairiemoon.com/plants/>
- Prairie Nursery: <https://www.prairienursery.com/>
- Summer Hill Nursery, wholesale, <http://www.summerhillnursery.com/> (Trees and shrubs)
- The Pollen Nation: <https://www.thepollennation.com/> Mailorder landscape plugs.
- Tiny Meadow Farm, Danbury, CT: <https://tinymeadowfarm.com/>
- Toad Shade Wildflower Farm, Frenchtown, NJ: <https://www.toadshade.com/>
- Tripplebrook Farm, Southhampton, MA: www.Tripplebrookfarm.com
- Van Berkum, Deerfield, NH: <https://www.vanberkumnursery.com/> Wholesale only. Developing a line of eco-regional natives.
- Wood Thrush Nursery, Floyd, VA: <https://woodthrushnatives.com/> Mailorder