

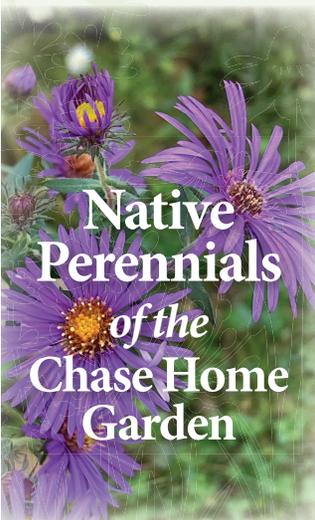


For more than 130 years, the Chase Home has been operating as a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization to provide an independent living facility for women at the historic 1774 Chase Lloyd House.

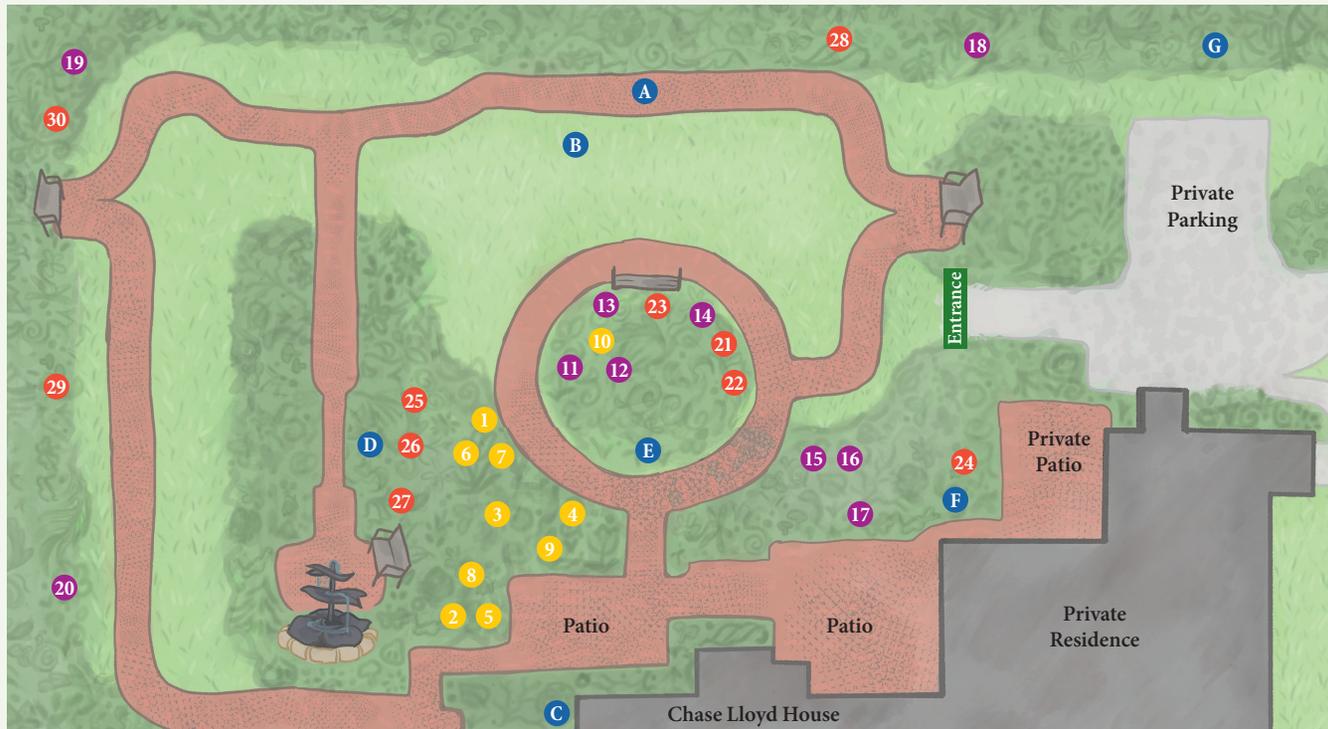
In 1806 as Edward Lloyd V considered plants for his gardens, his friend Dr. Upton Scott of Annapolis wrote a list of plants for his consideration. These plants included *Callicarpa americana*, *Tradescantia virginiana* and *Monarda fistulosa*. All these plants are native to the Chesapeake Bay watershed and may have graced the gardens of what we now know as the Chase Home Garden.

Today our 6000 square foot Bay-Wise certified garden uses these same pollinator-friendly native trees, shrubs and perennials as ecological standards. Life has a way of coming full circle.

As Hester Ann Chase Ridout wanted a place of respite for women, we hope our garden not only provides a place to gather your thoughts, but will also provide learning opportunities for using these native plants and ecological-sound practices in your own landscape. Please join us for tours, lectures, social functions and gardening opportunities by joining our Chase Home Garden Friends Group. Thank you for visiting. Please come often.



Native Perennials of the Chase Home Garden



● SPRING ● SUMMER ● FALL ● BAY-WISE

Bay-Wise Practices

Chase Home Garden, certified by Bay-Wise, follows environmentally-sound gardening practices that contribute to cleaner waterways and the Chesapeake Bay.

Control stormwater runoff

- Downspouts and gutters carry water into drainage areas away from house to avoid foundation problems and erosion of soil.
- Porous brick sidewalks allow water to soak into underlying soil.
- Rain barrel reduces runoff and conserves water.

Encourage Wildlife

- Five bird baths provide a place for birds to bathe and drink.
- Oyster shells in the bird baths provide a landing pad for bees and butterflies. Bees drink water from the lip of the birdbath. Butterflies sip water from oyster shells.

Planting for Wildlife

- Butterfly larva host plants include white turtle heads, spice bush, and milkweed.
- Native trumpet honeysuckle, with their tubular flowers, encourage hummingbirds.
- Holly trees provide food and nesting sites for robins.
- Native seed heads are left over winter for bird food.
- Leaf litter not removed until spring for overwintering beneficial insects.
- Pollinator plants include Joe-Pye weed, native asters, blazing star and goldenrod.

The Bay-Wise team is pleased and grateful that Chase Home Garden is featuring bay-friendly practices on its self-guided tour map. The Garden, Bay-Wise Certified in 2014, is an excellent example of how beauty and good stewardship can coexist and evolve. Each year, Chase has enhanced the garden with more bay-friendly practices that can be applied to residential landscapes. We hope Chase Home Garden visitors will be inspired to take some of these ideas to their own yards for healthier habitats far and wide.

— Anne Arundel County Bay-Wise Team

Mow properly

- Lawn mowing is done to ensure the lawn is kept at 3-4 inches. This encourages a more drought and pest-tolerant root system. A higher cut shades out weeds. Cool season grasses naturally go dormant during the summer months.

Lawn watering

- Watering is fed directly through soaker hoses. If hand watering is done, the nozzle is directed to the root system of the plant. Excess water on plant foliage may increase disease. An occasional light spray provides cooling of plants and water for beneficial insects.

Managing pests

- Herb rue repels Japanese beetles in rose garden. Native plants attract beneficial insects that control unwanted insect pests.
- No use of herbicides. Weeds are removed by hand and pest insects are handpicked or managed by predatory insects.
- An occasional non-toxic, watered-down spray is used to control scale.

Recycle yard waste

- Four inside compost buckets collect vegetable matter and food scraps for the compost pile.
- Mowed leaves enrich the compost pile as brown matter for the carbon to nitrogen ratio.
- Excess leaves are used as winter mulch.
- Removed green material is used in the compost, if it is not diseased or full of unwanted weeds.

Plant wisely

- More than 100 native perennials and 20 native shrubs grace the garden requiring little or no fertilizer or pesticide.

Chase Home Garden Friends

The CHGF is a welcoming group of friends and neighbors of the Chase Home gardens at the historic Chase Lloyd House. We are a group of like-minded individuals who share a passion for gardens and gardening and are dedicated to supporting the Chase Home mission.



Chase Home Garden Friends

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Look for us on Facebook at Chase Home Garden Friends

Bay-Wise Key

- A Brick Sidewalk
- B No Chemical Lawn
- C Rain Water Downspout
- D Soaker Hoses
- E Bird Bath /Fountain
- F Native Plants
- G Compost /Mulch



The garden is wheelchair accessible for handicapped van and/or wheelchair, with advanced notice.

No Restrooms Available Onsite

We want to thank the Bay-Wise community for such an inspiring program that will keep the Chesapeake Bay a healthy, thriving eco system.

Our gratitude expands as we thank the University of MD for the guidance and education they provide for all master gardener volunteers.

We would be remiss if we didn't thank Unity Gardens for supplying education and grant funding for community gardens.

Also a sincere thanks to Four Rivers for their continued support throughout the years which has helped our organization grow in so many ways.



UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND
EXTENSION



A MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM



Spring



1 Podophyllum peltatum May-Apple

Wildflower that occurs in both moist and dry woodlands. Plants grow 12-18" tall, flowering in early spring with white flower 3" in diameter. Each flower turns into an edible fruit which can be used to make jelly and is a favorite food of the Eastern Box turtle. Leaves and roots are poisonous!



2 Mertensia virginica Virginia Bluebells

Wildflower that occurs in moist/dry rich woods and along river plains. Grows 1-2' tall, flowering in early spring with clusters of trumpet shaped blue flowers. Attracts native bees, honey bees and sphinx moths. Plant goes dormant and disappears by midsummer. Interplant with native ferns or Solomon's seal.



3 Polygonatum biflorum Solomon's Seal

Shade garden plant that flowers with small bell-shaped white blooms lining the stems. The blossoms turn into bluish-black berries favored by birds and wildlife. Good groundcover for shady spots.



4 Chrysogonum virginianum Green & Gold

Can be used as a shade ground cover if thickly planted. Native to woodland areas in the lower 48 states of the US. Its flowers are attractive to bees and butterflies. The seeds are eaten by songbirds.



5 Uvularia grandiflora Merry Bells; Bellwort

Insects are attracted to this large-flowered bellwort. Common visitors include mining bees (Andrena spp.) and sweat bees (Lasioglossum spp.). Ants crawl inside the flowers to feed on the nectar and disperse the seeds.



6 Stylophorum diphyllum Woodland Poppy

Wildflower that occurs most often in woodlands and along streambanks. Yellow flowers bloom in spring typically growing 12-18" tall. Stems contain a bright yellow sap used as a dye by Native Americans. Flowers are pollinated by bees and seed dispersed by ants.



7 Packera aurea Golden Ragwort

Thrives in dry or moist shady locations and naturalizes rapidly. Yellow daisy-like flowers. Flowering stems typically grow 1-2' tall. Caterpillars of gem moths feed on foliage. Nectar and pollen for small native bees.



8 Phlox divaricata Woodland Phlox

Native wildflower with stems reaching 12-15" tall. Woodland species occurs in rich woods, fields and along streams. Lilac, rose-to-blue flowers are up to 1.5" wide. Attracts butterflies, swallowtails and gray hairstreaks.



9 Aquilegia canadensis Columbine

Native spring wildflower occurs in rocky woods, on slopes, ledges and in open areas. Has bell-like 1-2" red and yellow flowers. Flowers are attractive to hummingbirds and hawk moths. Seeds consumed by finches and buntings.



10 Oenothera fruticosa Sundrops

Day-flowering member of the evening primrose family. Songbirds eat seeds and pollen supports specialized native bees. This plant spreads and can easily be dug and shared with friends.

Summer



11 Agastache foeniculum Anise Hyssop

This plant is also known as "hummingbird mint". It is native to Upper Midwest and Great Plains. It is a nectar plant for bees, hummingbirds and butterflies, particularly swallowtails.



12 Asclepias incarnata Swamp Milkweed

It is native to the Midwest. The monarch butterfly will lay eggs on this plant and as the hungry caterpillar emerges, the salad bar is ready. It is attractive to all butterflies as a nectar source.



13 Echinacea purpurea Purple coneflower

This is a straight species. It is native to moist meadows and dry prairies of South Central and Southern US. We feature the coneflower known to be a number one nectar source for swallowtail butterflies. This plant also supports silvery checkerspot and wavy-lined emerald larvae.



14 Monarda didyma Beebalm

Beebalm is native to Eastern North America. It does what you would expect ... attract every bee for miles, including specialized native bees. It also attracts swallowtail butterflies and ruby-throated hummingbirds; and is a larval host for the hermit sphinx and other moths.



15 Conoclinium coelestinum Blue Mist Flower

It is native to the Eastern United States. Lovely carpet of blue for 6-8 weeks (July-October) that provides nectar for monarchs and other pollinators. Birds enjoy the seeds.



16 Physotegia virginiana Obedient Plant

The state of Virginia is part of the native range for this plant. It attracts hummingbirds and is a nectar source for butterflies. Bumblebees can be found buried deep in the tubular flower enjoying the nectar.



17 Vernonia noveboracensis New York Ironweed

Whether this plant is tall in the background or pruned into a shrub, nothing beats those beautiful dark purple blooms and skipper butterflies that love to frequent this native.



18 Coreopsis tripteris Tickseed

Naturalize in native wildflower gardens, meadows or prairies. Good plant for areas with poor, dry soils. A prolific late-summer bloomer that goldfinches love when it seeds. In the meantime, you'll have plenty of native bees happy to visit the plant.



19 Hydrangea quercifolia Oak Leaf Hydrangea

It is native to bluffs, moist woods, ravines and stream banks from Georgia to Florida to Louisiana. Its flowers are attractive to butterflies and other insects. Songbirds eat the seeds.



20 Penstemon digitalis Beardtongue

Native to prairies, wood margins and open woods of Eastern to Central U.S. In late spring to early summer, tall clusters of showy, white-tubular flowers appear that attract bees, hummingbirds and butterflies.

Fall



21 Symphyotrichum novae-angliae New England Aster

This Eastern North American native aster is attractive to bees, monarchs and the pearl cresent butterflies and its larvae. Songbirds and small mammals eat the seeds. A real powerhouse of a plant as well as beautiful in your fall landscape.



22 Phlox paniculata 'Jeana' Tall Phlox

Delightful late-season pink blooms give this fragrant phlox variety a home for butterflies and insects. Mt. Cuba Center trials found that 'Jeana' had the highest mildew resistance and attracted the most butterflies.



23 Solidago flexicaulis Zig Zag Goldenrod

A native perennial from Nova Scotia to Georgia, this beneficial nectar source feeds butterflies, insects, native bees and wasps. It's long blooming season from July through September keeps the garden flowering and the wildlife happy.



24 Ilex opaca American Holly

This plant provides nectar for pollinators. It is a larval host plant for Henry's elfin larvae. Adult butterflies feed on flower nectar. Its fruits are eaten by songbirds, wild turkeys, quail, white-tailed deer, squirrels and other small mammals. Honey bees are attracted to its tiny white flowers.



25 Osmunda cinnamomea Cinnamon Fern

A native fern which occurs in the moist, boggy ground along streams and on shaded ledges and bluffs. It is a semi-shade plant for your garden. Fuzz that covers the young fiddleheads are a favorite nesting material for birds. Birds like the Kentucky warbler nest in clumps of these ferns.



26 Polystichum acrostichoides Christmas Fern

An evergreen, it provides winter cover near the ground. Songbirds use the parts and scale-like hairs in nest construction. Hiding spaces for turtles and frogs make ferns a perfect choice for shaded areas.



27 Eurybia divaricata White Wood Aster

An herbaceous perennial native to the Eastern United States that typically grows wild in dry, open woods, primarily in Appalachian mountain areas. The showy white flowers appear in clusters in late summer to fall and are a favorite of bees and butterflies. Its seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals.



28 Schizachyrium scoparium Little bluestem

A native ornamental grass with attractive blue-green foliage. Provides excellent cover year round. This is a larval host plant that supports various skipper larvae and common wood-nymph butterflies that feed on flower nectar. Seeds are eaten by songbirds and small mammals.



29 Fothergilla gardenii Fothergilla, dwarf variety

Native to boggy areas of Southern United States. White fragrant spring flowers attract native bees, and the fall colors of this shrub make it an all-season choice.



30 Rhododendron atlanticum Coastal Azalea

This azalea is native to coastal plain areas from New Jersey and Pennsylvania south to Georgia. Nectar from flowers attract butterflies and members of the genus Rhododendron support a specialized bee. Hummingbirds are attracted to the blooms. **Highly toxic, may be fatal if eaten!**