



Fairlington Villages, A Condominium Association

Revised Landscaping Policy

Landscaping in Common Areas and Patios

- **Policies to Encourage Sustainable, Efficient Use of Water, Fertilizers, Herbicides, and Pesticides**
- **Policies for Trees in Common Areas and Patios**
- **Policies for Planting Beds in Common Areas and Patios**
- **Policy on Assessments for Landscaping Violations and Restoration Costs**

Sustainable, Efficient Use of Water, Fertilizers, Herbicides, and Pesticides

Fairlington Villages Association follows current sustainable landscape management practices where possible and encourages residents to do so as well. Given the extent of Fairlington Villages' grounds (94 acres) these good practices not only protect our environment but also save money:

- **Water conservation.** Water usage is the largest expense in Fairlington's annual budget. To conserve water, irrigation in common areas is generally limited to new plantings, as trees, shrubs, and turf are getting established. Trees, turf grasses, and other plantings are chosen for their ability to tolerate heat and drought.
- **Limited use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.** Excessive use of garden chemicals can be wasteful and harmful, as they tend to quickly run off our property directly into Four Mile Run and on to pollute Chesapeake Bay. The Association chooses to apply fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides sparingly. Turf areas are fertilized only twice a year, with application dates posted to protect sensitive neighbors, children, and pets. Trees and planting beds in common areas are not generally fertilized, but surrounding soil is enriched with mulch every spring. When feasible, fallen leaves and wood are gathered and spread in perimeter wooded areas to compost there.

Residents are not allowed to apply any garden chemicals or insecticides outside of their own patios or balconies. Within patios, residents are encouraged to use such chemicals sparingly.

Trees in Common Areas

Fairlington Villages Association maintains our green canopy of trees with the goals of promoting the comfort and safety of residents, protecting buildings and grounds from damage, beautifying our landscape, and supporting our local environment. The Association is solely responsible for planting, pruning, and removing all trees in common areas. Common areas include all Fairlington grounds outside of individual fenced patios, but exclude the narrow strips between public streets and adjacent sidewalks, which are the property of Arlington County or the City of Alexandria.

The Association's landscape contractor assesses the condition of all trees in common areas at least once a year and undertakes preventive actions and replacement plantings as needed. The Fairlington Board of Directors, with advice from the Grounds Committee, gives final approval to budgets and major actions on tree maintenance and replacement. Among the hundreds of trees on the property, two groups are given different treatment:

- **"Legacy trees"** are generally those that were on the property at the time of Fairlington's conversion to condominiums in 1977—and many grew here long before that date. These grand, old trees receive special care and budget to preserve them and plan for their eventual replacement.
- **"Street trees"** in the strips between streets and sidewalks are planted and maintained by Arlington or Alexandria, but their condition is monitored by the Grounds Committee. Local jurisdictions are alerted if a problem is identified.

Residents may not plant, prune, or remove any tree in common areas, nor may they hire contractors for such work. All tree maintenance in common areas will be done by the Association's landscape contractor or another contractor selected by Management under the direction of an arborist. Residents may request that a common-area tree be planted, trimmed, or removed by explaining their concerns and preferences in writing to the Grounds Committee, which meets monthly. The Grounds Committee generally prefers not to trim or remove healthy trees, but it will approve resident requests in this priority:

1. Requests to address a clear danger to buildings, parked cars, or roadways.
2. Requests to trim, remove, or add trees to improve drainage or prevent erosion in areas subject to flooding.
3. Requests to plant new trees to replace damaged or diseased ones.
4. Other requests, provided they fit within the annual tree maintenance budget and are supported by other residents in the area.

Trees in Patios

The Association is responsible for maintaining or removing any tree in an enclosed patio or backyard that was growing there before 1977, the date Fairlington was converted to condominiums. The Association is developing a roster of legacy trees located within patios. If you are uncertain about the status of a tree in your patio, please contact the Management Office. Residents who may have one of these few remaining older trees should also contact the Management Office if maintenance is needed.

The maintenance or removal of any tree in an enclosed patio that was planted or seeded itself *after* 1977 is the responsibility of the unit owner. Neighbors may trim or clear branches from non-legacy trees that overhang or have fallen into their own patios. Only the Association’s contractor, however, is permitted to trim or remove legacy trees within patios, in recognition of their value to the wider Fairlington community. The contractor will also clear overhanging or fallen branches in common areas, as needed. Residents with concerns about tree maintenance should contact the Management Office for advice.

Residents may plant small ornamental trees inside their patio areas, provided the planting is a minimum of 6 feet away from building walls. The Grounds Committee encourages residents who wish to plant new trees within patio areas to select trees less than 30 feet high at maturity to avoid damage to nearby structures and sewerage. Any selection from the recommended tree list may be planted without prior approval of the Grounds Committee. If you are interested in planting other species, please describe your plans in writing and seek advice from the Grounds Committee.

Small Trees Recommended for Planting in Patios

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Recommended Varieties</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Native trees and their cultivars adapted to our area		
Crabapple	American Crabapple (<i>Malus coronaria</i>) or Sargent Crabapple (<i>M. sargentii</i>)	10-30 ft. high, pink flowers in Apr.-May, sour greenish fruit, prefers sunny location. High wildlife value.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	20 ft. high, white or red flowers Apr-May, red-orange berries, red fall color. High wildlife value.
Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	20 ft. high, white flowers in June, bluish-black berries, yellow fall color. Attracts songbirds.
Hawthorn	Cockspur Hawthorn: (<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>) Or Washington Hawthorn (<i>C. phaenopyrum</i>)	20-30 ft. high, white flowers in May-June, dull red or green berries, orange fall color. Attracts songbirds.
Juniper	Skyrocket Juniper (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> “Skyrocket”)	15-20 ft. high, narrow columnar growth, evergreen, drought-tolerant.
Magnolia	Sweetbay Magnolia (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>) Star Magnolia (<i>M. stellata</i>)	12-30 ft. high, fragrant flowers, tolerates wet conditions. Attracts birds and wildlife. Sweetbay is semievergreen.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	15-25 ft. high, white flowers in spring, red to

		purple edible berries, yellow fall color. Supports 35 bird species.
Non-native trees that have done well in Fairlington		
Ash	Modesto Ash (<i>Faxinus velutina glabra</i>)	30 ft. high; fast-growing; brittle wood; willow-like leaves turn golden in Fall.
Cherry	Yoshino Cherry (<i>Prunus yedoensia</i>)	30-40 ft. in height and spread when mature. Fragrant white blossoms in March. Grow in well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates heat and humidity, but not drought.
Crape Myrtle	Any species or cultivar is OK.	Many varieties of <i>Lagerstroemia</i> , ranging in size and spread up to 25-30 ft. and in colors from white to pink and lavender.
Crabapple	Japanese Crabapple (<i>Malus floribunda</i>)	15-20 ft. in height and spread. Best grown in medium moisture, well-drained, acidic loams in full sun. Red buds in spring open to profuse white flowers. Crabapples attract birds.
Dogwood	Kousa Dogwood (<i>Cornus Kousa</i>)	15-20 ft. in height. Better disease resistance and than flowering dogwood, <i>Cornus florida</i> .
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	20-30 ft. when mature. Bright yellow flowers grouped in long bunches in early summer. Good alternative to Bradford Pear.
Juniper	Hollywood Juniper (<i>Juniperus torulosa</i>) or Wichita Blue Juniper (<i>J.scopulorum</i>)	Many varieties in differing sizes and colors of evergreen foliage. Wichita Blue is 10-15 ft. in height, 4-5 ft. wide. Prefers in dryish, sandy soils with good drainage
Lilac Tree	Japanese Tree Lilac (<i>Syringa vericulata</i>)	20 ft. in height and spread. Prefers organically rich, moist, slightly acidic soils with good drainage. Needs good air circulation. Fragrant white flowers attract birds and butterflies.
Maple	Japanese Maple (<i>Acer japonicum</i>) or Paper Bark Maple (<i>A. griseum</i>)	Japanese Maple is 15-25 ft. high; known for brilliant foliage; grows best in light shade. Paper Bark Maple, somewhat larger, has exfoliating orange bark.
Harmful trees to avoid		
Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Grows brittle and cracks in storms
Red or White Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra, M. alba</i>	Displaces native trees. Spreads rapidly. Produces abundant berries that litter and ferment.

Planting Beds in Common Areas

Selecting plants. The shrubs and perennials recommended here for planting in common area beds are drought and heat tolerant, not needing frequent watering, fertilizers, or pesticides. Many are native plants already adapted to our conditions; others are not native but are growing successfully now in Fairlington. The list of recommended plants also contains a few suggestions of plants to avoid because they may harm other plants, buildings, or pets nearby. **If you select plants from the recommended list and also**

follow the other policies described here for planting beds in common areas adjacent to your building, you may proceed without the prior approval of the Grounds Committee.

Flowering annuals, such as impatiens, begonias, and vinca, are also great additions to beds in common areas. Because they only live for single season and do not require any special care, they may be planted in any existing common area bed without prior approval of the Grounds Committee and without the requirement to mark with a red reflector. Landscape crews will not disturb them.

Adding to or starting beds adjacent to your building. Residents are encouraged to take responsibility for supplementing or creating planting beds in the common areas adjacent to their own building, such as those near a front entrance or along the side of the building or fence. Any bed you are modifying or starting must follow these guidelines:

- Beds must not extend more than 2 1/2 feet from the building or fence.
- Plantings and border materials, if any, should be similar in height and pattern to existing beds nearby.
- Vegetables may not be planted in common areas. They may be grown only within your own balcony or patio fence.
- Once planted, all plants in the bed become the property of the Association.
- Beds for which you are responsible must be marked with a red reflector. You may obtain a red reflector from the Management Office from April 1 to November 1 each year. During that period, the reflector signals the landscape contractor to leave the bed alone, although the Association still allows the contractor to provide mulch and additional maintenance in any case needed to keep the marked area compatible with surrounding landscaping. Landscape crews will collect the reflectors at the end of each year, so that residents may renew or drop their maintenance commitment the next year. Beds not marked with a reflector, regardless of their previous status, will revert to the care of the landscape contractor.

Adding to or starting beds in other common areas or with plants not on the recommended list. If you have other ideas about selecting plants or working on a bed not adjacent to your own building, please describe your plans in a written proposal to the Grounds Committee for approval. If your plans are likely to affect other neighbors in the area, the committee encourages you to share your plans with them and gain their support before submitting your proposal for approval. Please note, too, that Fairlington's common areas exclude the narrow strips between streets and adjacent sidewalks, which are the property of Arlington County or Alexandria, so no plantings may be added in these areas.

Planting Beds in Patios

Unit owners may make improvements that do not exceed the height or boundaries of the fence. Improvements may not alter or damage the fence or buildings, affect drainage,

pose a hazard to residents or negatively affect neighbors. Residents may affix decorations to the inside of a patio fence below the fence line, but not to the outside of the fence.

Residents may plant vegetables, annuals, perennials, and shrubs of their choice in their own patios. Small ornamental trees may also be planted following the guidelines in the tree policy section. Vines may be grown on trellises, but not directly on fences or balcony railings, and vines may not be allowed to grow directly on buildings, which may damage masonry.

Assessments for Landscaping Violations and Restoration Costs

The Association reserves the right, after giving written notice and the opportunity for a hearing as required by section 55-79.802 and related sections of the Virginia Condominium Act/Code of Virginia, to assess unit owners \$50 plus the cost of repairs or restoration for violations of these landscaping policies.

Fairlington Villages
Landscaping Policy/Guidance for Residents
 Revised 27 March 2020

Small Trees Recommended for Planting in Patios

The planting of trees and shrubs with a mature height of over 15 feet is not recommended for patios

Native Trees and their cultivars appropriate for our area				
<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Recommended Varieties</i>	<i>Hgt</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	20 ft	Some shade	White or red flowers, April-May red-orange berries, red fall color. High wildlife value.
Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	20 ft	Sun	Native. white flowers in June, bluish-black berries, yellow fall color. Attracts songbirds.
Juniper	Skyrocket juniper (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> "Skyrocket")	15-20 ft	Sun	Narrow columnar growth, evergreen, drought tolerant
Magnolia	Sweetbay Magnolia (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>) or Star Magnolia (<i>M. stellata</i>)	12-30 ft	Sun	Fragrant flowers; semi-evergreen, tolerates wet conditions. Slower growth in confined spaces. Attracts birds and wildlife.
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	15-25 ft	Sun	White flowers in spring, red to purple edible berries, yellow fall color. Supports 35 bird species.
Non-native trees that have done well in Fairlington				
Crape Myrtle	(<i>Lagerstroemia</i>) Any species or cultivar ok, esp shorter ones	20-30 ft	Sun	Profuse blooms in spring that last through summer and early autumn; many varieties of <i>Lagerstroemia</i> , ranging in size and spread and also a broad array of colors.. Small/short varieties available
Crabapple	Japanese Crabapple (<i>Malus floribunda</i>)	15-20 ft	Full sun	Red buds in spring open to profuse white flowers; Needs medium moisture, well-drained, acidic loams. Attracts birds.
Dogwood	Kousa dogwood (<i>Cornus Kousa</i>)	15-20 ft	Sun/partial shade	More disease resistant than flowering dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>
Juniper	Hollywood Juniper (<i>Juniperus torulosa</i>)	10-15 ft	Sun	Many varieties of varying sizes and colors of evergreen foliage. Wichita Blue is 10-15 ft in height and 4-5 ft wide. Prefers dry, sandy soil with good drainage
Lilac Tree	Japanese Tree Lilac (<i>Syringa vericulata</i>)	20 ft	Sun	Fragrant white flowers; Needs good air circulation. Prefers organically rich, moist, slightly acidic soil with good drainage. Attracts birds and butterflies
Maple	Japanese Maple (<i>Acer japonicum</i>) or Paper Bark Maple (<i>A. griseum</i>)	15-25 ft	Light shade	Brilliant foliage. Paper Bark Maple, somewhat larger, has exfoliating orange bark
Harmful trees. Avoid planting:				
Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	15-30 ft	Sun	Brittle bark that easily cracks in storms, very invasive in the mid-Atlantic region

Red or White Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra, M. Alba</i>	15-30 ft	Sun	Invasive suckers, damaging to building foundations, patios
Tree of Heaven	<i>Alianthus altissima</i>	To 80 ft	Sun	Very invasive, rapid growing, chokes out other shrubs and trees, high seed production amplifies spread. Turns yellow in autumn; can be confused with sumac
Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	15-25 ft	Sun	Highly invasive silk tree grows rapidly in most soil conditions. Beautiful salmon colored plume-like blooms. Seed pods and leaves create expansive litter, chokes out native trees
Eastern redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20-35 ft	Sun to shade	Too large for patios

Shrubs and Perennials appropriate for our area				
A. Shrubs				
<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Recommended Varieties</i>	<i>Hgt</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Abelia	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> Any species or cultivar ok	3-6 ft	Full sun to part shade	Fragrant white flowers May-Sept., easily grown in average, well-drained soil.
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i>	2-6 ft	Part shade	Broadleaf evergreen shrub. Varieties range in size, wider range of colors in showy spring blooms. Prefers acidic soil, moist and well-drained. Becoming more prone to diseases including wilt
Beautyberry	American Beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>)	5-7 ft	Full sun/ part shade	Native. Fast growing; inconspicuous flowers of blue, violet, pink, or white are arranged in clusters on the stems between the leaves in late spring to early summer. In August or September, clusters of small purple to blue berries or drupes encircle the woody stems. High value for birds and other wildlife
Euonymous	<i>E. Americana</i> is the native	6-12 ft	Light shade	<i>E. Americana</i> is a deciduous shrub, ridged twigs become purplish when exposed to sun. Good for screening
Fragrant Sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	2-4 ft	Sun to partial sun	Native. Low growing shrub forming a thick, dense mass of stems. Use as a ground cover, in mass, and an excellent shrub for stabilizing banks and slopes. The glossy, blue-green leaves emit a lemon scent when crushed, and turn a mixture of red, burgundy, purple color in the fall.
Holly cultivars	<i>Ilex</i> Blue Princess, Compacta, Dragon Lady, Dwarf Burford, Inkberry, Yaupon, and Winterberry are native varieties	5-8 ft	Sun	Native varieties available. Most species are evergreen with dense, often spiky foliage. Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>) develops black berries after small white flowers bloom; winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillate</i>) loses its leaves in winter but retains bright red berries as does Yaupon (an alternative to invasive Nandina)
Hydrangea	Smooth hydrangea (<i>H. arborescens</i>) and Oak-leaf (<i>H. quercifolia</i>) are native	3-6 ft	Part shade	Bloom color depends on soil acidity. Oak-leaf hydrangeas are more drought-tolerant than many other species; has wine-colored leaves in fall
Juniper shrubs	“Bar Harbor”, “Plumosa,” and	2 ft	Sun	Shrub species include ground covers, recumbent forms, and columnar ones. All are evergreen and low maintenance.

	“Procumbens” are low-growing forms			
Laurel	Any species or cultivar ok	3-6 ft	Shade tolerant	Dark green broadleaf evergreen. Prefers moist soil
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> Any species or cultivar ok	3-6 ft	Sun	<i>Syringa</i> all have very fragrant pink-to-lavender blossoms in spring. Good drainage, fertile soil and annual pruning needed
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	5-10 ft	Full sun to full shade	Native. Deciduous shrub, peeling brown-orangish bark, clusters of small white flowers May-June, beautiful wine-colored leaves in fall. High value for birds, bees, beneficial insects and small mammals
Photinia	Any species or cultivar ok. Frasier Photinia is widely used. Chokeberry is native	10-15 ft	Full sun	Native varieties available. Broadleaf evergreen, white flowers in late spring, new foliage is reddish in spring, then changes to dark green. Good for screening
Sarcococca	(<i>Sarcococca ruscifolia</i>) “sweetbox” Any species or cultivar ok	3-7 ft	Sun	Slow-growing evergreen shrub, fragrant, vanilla-scented flowers often in winter
Skimmia	Any species or cultivar ok	3-4 ft	Part to full shade	Dense, mounded, broad-leaved evergreen shrub
Spice Bush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	6-12 ft	Full sun to full shade	Native. Deciduous shrub. Clusters of tiny, pale yellow flowers March-April, glossy red fruit Sept-Oct. separate male & female plants. Valuable to butterflies, bees, birds
Spirea	<i>Spirea japonica</i>	To 10 ft	Sun to shade	Deciduous shrub, spring cascades of flowers with colors range – white, pink, lavender. Requires adequate space. Low maintenance. Considered invasive; Common substitute for azaleas. Virginia Sweetspire is a good alternative for <i>Spirea japonica</i>
Steeplebush	<i>Spirea tomentosa</i>	2-4 ft	Sun to part shade	Native. Mound shaped deciduous shrub with erect, wand-like stems and exfoliating reddish bark. Dense plumes of tiny pink to rose-purple flowers July-September. Good rain garden choice. Attracts pollinators. Larval host for Spring/Summer Azure butterfly
Summer-sweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Also known as pepperbush	3-8 ft	Full sun	Native. Deciduous ornamental shrub with spikes of spicy-smelling white flowers. Blooming often takes place in summer around July or August. Attracts butterflies, bees and birds.
Viburnum	Any species or cultivar ok <i>V. acerifolium</i> , <i>V. dentatum</i> , and <i>V. nudum</i> are native	3-10 ft	Sun to shade	Native varieties available. Deciduous shrub, white flowers in spring, followed by dark berries (drupes), foliage turns yellow to wine-red in fall. High wildlife value
Virginia Sweetspire	<i>Itea virginica</i>	3-8 ft	Sun to partial shade	Native. Mound-shaped deciduous shrub. Small white flowers bloom May-June. Leaves turn red to purple in fall & persist through winter

Witch Hazel	Any species or cultivar ok <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> is native	To 15 ft	Sun to shade	Native. Fragrant yellow blooms and foliage in fall and early winter.
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> "Repandens"	2 ft	Shade	Small, prostrate, wide-spreading evergreen with undulating branches adorned with pendulous tips. Densely clothed in long, glossy dark green leaves. Deer resistant.

Harmful shrubs. Avoid planting:

Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	15-20 ft	Sun	Invasive
Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys</i>	To 15 ft	Sun to shade	Very difficult to confine, invasive in our area
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	To 15 ft	Sun	Invasive in our area
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia</i>	To 12 ft	Sun	Invasive in our area
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	To 15 ft	Sun	Berries are toxic
Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	To 12 ft	Sun	Host plant for black-legged ticks associated with Lyme disease
Rose of Sharon (hibiscus)	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	15-18 ft	Sun	Invasive in our area

B. Perennials appropriate for our area (live two years or longer)

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Recommended Varieties</i>	<i>Hgt</i>	<i>Light</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Ajuga (Bugleweed)	<i>Ajuga</i>	6 in	Sun	Herbaceous plant in the mint family, can be semi-evergreen, easy to propagate, spreads rapidly, grows low to the ground
Amsonia	<i>Amsonia hybridii</i>	12-18 in	Sun	Native. Feathery foliage with bright blue flowers in spring and brilliant golden foliage in fall. Drought tolerant. Good plant for borders
Astilbe	<i>Astilbe</i>	18-36 in	Shade	Beautiful, showy flowers atop glossy, fern-like foliage, flowers in spring-summer, available in many colors

Bee balm	<i>Monarda</i>	2-4 ft	Sun to part shade	Native. Scarlet red, tube shaped flowers July-September. Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies. Special value to bees.
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera</i>	18 in	Shade	Native. Compact, bushy plant growing in tufts, with flower stems about 18 inches tall. It has spikes covered with pendant coral-colored flowers about the size of lily of the valley bells. The leaves are borne on short stalks that rise from the base of the plant. Many color varieties. Attracts hummingbirds
Cone Flower	<i>Echinacea</i>	12-24 in	Sun	Native. Hardy, drought-tolerant, and long-blooming, available in many colors in addition to purple. Important plant for pollinators of all kinds.
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i>	1-4 ft	Sun to part shade	Native. Bright yellow fall blooming, late season food for bees and butterflies. NOT THE CAUSE OF HAYFEVER (OFFENDING PLANT IS RAGWEED)
Hellebore (Lenten Rose)	<i>Helleborus</i>	1-2 ft	Part to full shade	Very early, long blooming perennials in various colors; will break through the frozen ground early in the spring. Blooms clump together. Their foliage remains attractive into the summer, so they are suitable for splashy, mass plantings. They also complement foundation plantings.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i>	2-3 ft	Shade	Lush foliage and easy care, ideal for a low maintenance garden, there are over 2,500 cultivars with such variety in leaf shape, size, shades of green and texture, that an entire garden could be devoted to growing hostas alone.
Hyssop	<i>Agastache</i>	18-36 in	Sun to shade	Native. Purple to lavender flowers but may also bloom in pink, rose, blue, white and orange on long stems, drought-loving perennial, anise-like fragrance. A favorite of pollinators and hummingbirds
Lavender	<i>Lavendula</i>	12-36 in	Sun to shade	Shrubby fragrant sun-loving evergreen with varying color varieties. Requires well-drained soil. Good container plant
Liatris	<i>Liatris spicata</i> , <i>L. Pilosa</i> , <i>L. scariosa</i> , <i>L. squarrosa</i> are all native	12-30 in	Sun	Native. Large spikes of lilac flowers stunning in groups. Important nectar plant for hummingbirds, butterflies and bees
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	6-10 in	Sun or shade	Mounding evergreen low-growing, low-maintenance grass-like foliage. Excellent ground cover for shady areas, and the dense mat of roots holds the ground well where runoff is a problem.
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	6-10 in	Sun	Ground cover for hard-to-plant areas such as under trees, or in shady areas with poor or acidic soil. Small flowers in various colors bloom early in spring through summer. Becoming invasive in some areas
Sedum (stonecrop)	<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	2-8 in	Part shade	Rock-loving, spreading ground cover, small white flowers with five-pointed petals Attracts beneficial insects and pollinators
Tick seed coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i>	6 in	Full to part sun	Native. Yellow flowers May-Aug, drought tolerant. Attracts birds and butterflies

White wood aster	<i>Eurybia divaricate</i>	6 - 36 in	Some shade	Native. White to pale pink flowers. Lovely in masses. Attracts butterflies
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	12-18 in	Sun	Native. Herbaceous with disk flowers that come in various colors, blooms in spring and summer, fragrance similar to chrysanthemums. Valuable for pollinators
Harmful perennials. Avoid planting:				
English ivy	<i>Hedra helix</i>			Can strangle trees and spread seed when allowed to climb trees. Creates ideal breeding areas for mosquitoes
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>			Invasive. Substitute native varieties such as <i>L. sempervivens</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca Minor and Vinca Major</i>			Invasive; can harbor mosquitoes, rats

For additional information on these as well as ground covers, ferns, and grasses see <http://www.mgnv.org> (Tried and True plants) and <http://www.plantnovanatives.org>