

Landscaping that benefits the
environment and community

A guide to native landscaping in New Jersey





Let's do it **together**

At Phillips 66, we are dedicated to being good stewards of the environment.

We're proud of our voluntary conservation programs to advance biodiversity and land preservation — efforts that help protect wildlife and their habitats.

That's why we've created a Habitat and Conservation Initiative to support Phillips 66's employees, communities, operating facilities and branded stations across the country in updating their landscaping with native plants. This guide provides information specific to New Jersey.

Native landscaping — even the smallest patches — can make a big difference to wildlife, air and water quality, and the community.

For more information on Phillips 66's sustainability efforts, visit www.phillips66.com.

Together, we can make a difference!

Why native landscaping?

Landscaping designed to include a variety of native plant species (called native landscaping) can have a wide range of benefits to the environment and the local community.

Native landscaping is good for pollinators

(like butterflies, hummingbirds and bees)

- Produces nectar and pollen food sources
- Provides shelter for bees and butterflies
- Supports a variety of pollinator populations
- Supplies larval host plants for caterpillars

Native landscaping is good for the community

- Enhances appearance
- Provides unique wildlife watching opportunities
- Increases environmental awareness

Native landscaping is good for air and water quality





- Reduces irrigation and fertilizer needs
- Stabilizes soil
- Reduces flooding by absorbing stormwater runoff
- Improves soil drainage for groundwater
- Filters, absorbs and detoxifies pollutants in runoff







It's easy to get started!

Here's a step-by-step checklist on how to create a beautiful and beneficial native landscape.
















Prepare, Select and Purchase

-  Already have plants growing at your home, facility or station? Use the resources on page 7 to check if the plants that are growing in your landscaping are native species. If they are not, weed them out.
-  Look at the planting lists on the next 2 pages and choose plants that are best suited to your landscaping needs and conditions.
-  Decide how you will install native plants into your landscaping. Will you create a new landscaped area or update an existing one? If the latter, will you use native species to replace plants as they die or replace all of the plants in one go?
-  Work with a local plant nursery to choose the native plants. They can also help you find alternative plants if those are not available.











Plant and Maintain













-  Plant your container plants after the last frost. In general, more northern locations should plant around late March or April, while more southern locations can plant as early as February. (Be sure to ask your nursery for timing recommendations.)
-  Weed the landscaped area as needed to prevent undesirable plants from taking over the garden.
-  Water the landscaped area as needed. If outdoor watering is prohibited due to drought, it may be better to wait to plant the native plants, which can require more watering than normal in the first growing season while they establish their roots. After the first year, the plants should not require much watering, depending on rainfall.
-  Install signs to share your native landscaping story with community members and raise awareness about biodiversity.

Planting lists New Jersey native plants

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance
Wildflowers	Wild columbine	 P	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	red, pink, yellow	May - Jun	1-2'	High
	Swamp milkweed	 P	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	pink, purple	Jun - Oct	2-5'	Low
	Butterfly milkweed	 P	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	orange, yellow	May - Aug	1-3'	High
	American bellflower	 A	<i>Campanulastrum americanum</i>	blue, purple	Jun - Aug	3-4'	Low
	White turtlehead	 P	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white	Jul - Oct	3-10'	Low
	Lanceleaf coreopsis	 P	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	yellow	Apr - Jun	0-1'	Low
	Eastern purple coneflower	 P	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	pink, purple	Jun - Aug	2-4'	Low
	Common sunflower	 A	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	yellow	Jul - Oct	1-6'	Med
	Cardinal flower	 P	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	red	Jul - Oct	1-5'	Med
	Sundial lupine	 P	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	blue, purple	Apr - Jul	1-3'	Med
	Scarlet beebalm	 P	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	red	May - Oct	2-4'	Med
	Wild bergamot	 P	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	white, pink, purple	May - Sept	2-4'	Med
	Foxglove beardtongue	 P	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	white	May - Jul	2-3'	High
	Black-eyed Susan	 P	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	yellow	May - Oct	1-2'	Med
	Smooth blue aster	 P	<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	blue	Aug - Oct	1-6'	Low

 = benefits pollinators | A = Annual | P = Perennial

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance
Grasses	Sideoats grama 	 P	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	red, orange, yellow	Jun - Nov	1-3'	High
	Canada wild rye 	 P	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	yellow, green, brown	Mar - Jun	2-6'	Med
	Switchgrass 	 P	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	green, brown	Aug - Nov	3-6'	Med
	Little bluestem 	 P	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	white, green, brown	Jun - Dec	2-4'	High
	Indiangrass 	 P	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	yellow	Aug - Oct	3-8'	Med

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance
Shrubs	Allegheny serviceberry 	 P	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	white	Jan - Dec	15-25'	Low
	Bearberry 	 P	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	white, pink	Apr - May	0-1'	High
	New Jersey tea 	 P	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	white	Mar - Apr	1-3'	High
	Black huckleberry 	 P	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	white, pink	May - Jul	1-3'	Med
	American witchhazel 	 P	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	yellow	Nov - Dec	12-20'	Low
	Pink azalea 	 P	<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	white	Mar - Apr	1-3'	High

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Resources

Learn about plants that grow wild in New Jersey.
Flora of New Jersey Project | www.njflora.org

Discover more than 8,000 plants native to North America.
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
www.wildflower.org/plants

Search for information about vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, hornworts and lichens of the U.S. and its territories.
USDA PLANTS Database | www.plants.usda.gov

Use this interactive map to determine which plants are most likely to thrive at a location.
USDA Plant Hardiness Zone map
planthardiness.ars.usda.gov

Get a free planting guide for your ecoregion.
Pollinator Partnership | www.pollinator.org/guides

Learn how to plan, start and maintain native plant gardens and landscapes.
Jersey-Friendly Yards | <http://www.jerseyyards.org>

Discover how New Jersey Master Gardeners preserve and encourage healthy environments with sustainable gardening, green waste reduction and water conservation.
Rutgers Master Gardener Program
njaes.rutgers.edu/master-gardeners



Phillips 66 and the Wildlife Habitat Council have partnered to create conservation education materials to develop and maintain wildlife habitats in New Jersey. To learn more about the Phillips 66 Habitat and Conservation Initiative, please contact Maria.Dunn@p66.com | 832.765.1013



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