



INDIANA  
WILDLIFE  
FEDERATION

# Planting Indiana for a Changing Climate

*Helping wildlife weather the change of a warming climate*

## QUICK TIPS TO PREPARE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

- **Garden for Wildlife:** Consider adding native trees, perennials, and grasses which support wildlife. This helps our pollinators, pulls CO2 out of the atmosphere, and mitigates excess rainfall.
- **Save Water:** Choose plants suitable for rain gardens because they can handle periods of drought as well as flooding. Using native plants reduces your need to water during the summer and also creates pockets of habitat.
- **Rethink your Ride:** Use mass transit, carpooling, biking, and walking whenever possible to reduce carbon emissions.



## TAKE ACTION

- **Advocate for Resiliency** - Tell your elected officials to take action by creating policies that work towards a climate-resilient future.
- **Volunteer** - You can make a difference in your community by volunteering at a conservation event, project, or campaign.
- **Join Something** - There are a number of worthy conservation organizations working to protect your natural resources. Please consider supporting the work of the Indiana Wildlife Federation or another conservation non-profit.



**WHAT TO EXPECT:** SUMMERS THAT ARE HOTTER AND DRYER  
WINTERS THAT ARE MILDER AND WETTER

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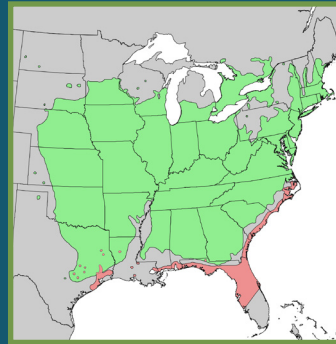
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# TREE AND PLANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Central Indiana

When planting for climate resiliency, it is important to select species that are historically native to Indiana with a natural range that extends south. The Eastern Red Cedar would be a better choice than the Northern White Cedar because its natural range extends into the warmer climates south of Indiana like Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

## ✓ EASTERN RED CEDAR



## ✗ NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR



## TREES

- American Elm *Ulmus americana*
- Black Oak *Quercus velutina*
- Black Walnut *Juglans nigra*
- Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*
- Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*
- Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis*
- Red Maple *Acer rubrum*
- Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata*
- Southern Pecan *Carya illinoensis*
- Sweetgum *Liquidambar styraciflua*
- Sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*

## SHRUBS

- Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
- Gray Dogwood *Cornus racemosa*
- Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*
- Red Chokecherry *Aronia arbutifolia*
- Southern Arrowwood *Viburnum dentatum*
- Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*

## PERENNIALS & GRASSES

- Black-eyed Susan *Rudbeckia fulgida*
- Blue False Indigo *Baptisia australis*
- Common Horsemint *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*
- Ironweed *Vernonia angustifolia*
- Little Bluestem *Schizachyrium scoparium*
- Rattlesnake Master *Eryngium yuccifolium*
- Sideoats Grama *Bouteloua curtipendula*
- Showy Goldenrod *Solidago erecta*
- Swamp Milkweed *Asclepias incarnata*
- Switchgrass *Panicum virgatum*
- Wild Columbine *Aquilegia canadensis*
- Yellow Coneflower *Ratibida pinnata*

## SHOWY PERENNIALS



**Dense Blazing Star**  
*Liatris spicata*  
Full sun, Dry to Moderate soil  
Height 3-5', Spread 1-2'  
This stunning flower is very attractive to pollinators.



**Coneflower**  
*Echinacea purpurea*  
Full sun, Dry to Moderate soil  
Height 2-5', Spread 1-2'  
Loved by pollinators in the summer and seed-eating birds in the fall.



**Smooth Aster**  
*Symphyotrichum laeve*  
Full sun, Dry to Moderate soil  
Height 2-4', Spread 1-3'  
This native may keep its nectar-providing flowers until the winter.



**Tickseed**  
*Lanceolata coreopsis*  
Full to Part sun, Dry to Moderate soil  
Height 1-2', Spread 1-2'  
One of the earliest non-ephemeral flowers to arrive in the spring.



**Butterfly Weed**  
*Asclepias tuberosa*  
Full to Part sun, Dry to Moderate soil  
Height 2-4', Spread 2-3'  
Flowers all summer and is a critical food source for Monarch caterpillars.