



A beautiful naturalized garden by the edge of a pond or marsh.

1. Cattails (*Typha* spp.)

- Location: Growing in dense stands right along the pond's edge.
- Description: Tall, grass-like plants with cylindrical brown flower spikes (not clearly visible here, but the foliage is distinctive).
- Ecological role: Provide shelter for birds, frogs, and insects. Roots help stabilize shorelines and filter water.

2. Pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*) (*likely in the wet margins*)

- Location: In patches along the water's edge, possibly the broad-leaved plants near the cattails.
- Description: Large, shiny, heart-shaped leaves and spikes of purple-blue flowers in summer.
- Ecological role: Attracts pollinators such as bees and butterflies; also offers fish and amphibian habitat.

3. Lily Pads / Water Lilies (*Nymphaea* spp.)

- Location: Floating across the pond's surface.
- Description: Round, floating leaves (pads) with some submerged stems; in bloom they produce white, pink, or yellow flowers.
- Ecological role: Provide shade and shelter for fish, resting platforms for frogs, and nectar for pollinators.

4. Goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.)

- Location: Seen flowering yellow in the foreground garden bed.
- Description: Upright perennials with clusters of bright yellow flowers in late summer and fall.
- Ecological role: One of the most important native pollinator plants, feeding bees, butterflies, and moths late in the season.

5. Native Shrubs (Arrowwood Viburnum or Bayberry)

- Location: Mid-ground, with dense foliage and rounded forms.
- Description: Viburnums have toothed leaves and produce white flowers in spring followed by blue-black berries. Bayberry has fragrant leaves and waxy berries.
- Ecological role: Provide food and nesting habitat for birds; berries are winter food sources.

This garden seems to combine both **wetland-edge natives** (cattails, pickerelweed, lilies) and **upland natives** (goldenrods, viburnum/bayberry), creating a rich habitat mosaic.