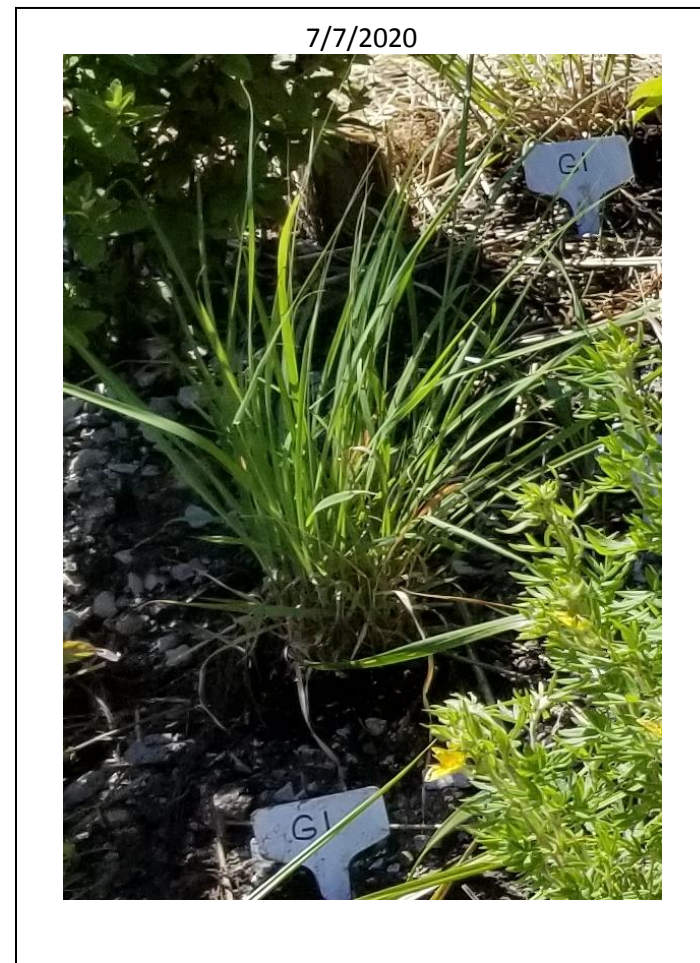


Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
G1	Sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Tan leaves	June-Aug	1-3	Dry-medium	Full,Partial

Bouteloua curtipendula, or Side-oats Grama, is a rarity among native grasses in that it sports tiny attractive flowers during its summer bloom time (see detailed photos.) Bracts hang uniformly from one side of the stem while brilliant red-purple anthers dangle below and delicate white stigmas protrude above. When the seed heads dry, they have a distinctly oat-like appearance.

Side-oats is a warm-season grass that grows actively during the summer months when soil temperatures are warm. Its current range is throughout North America and south to Argentina, and it is cited as a food source or larval host for at least five types of skipper moths. *Bouteloua curtipendula*'s rhizomatous clumping tendency and moderate height make it a good companion for spring-blooming wildflowers like Shooting Stars or Prairie Smoke.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
G2	Fox sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Green leaves	April-May	2-6	Moist-wet	Full, Partial

Like most Sedges, its most attractive (and most photographed) phase is during its mid-summer fruiting period. *Carex vulpinoidea* is one of the most abundant and easy-to-grow sedges in a variety of sun and soil conditions. The common name is derived from the seed head which resembles a fox's tail. Like most sedges, it actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool.



June 26 2020



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
G3	Northern sweet grass	<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Tan leaves	May-Sep	1-2	Moist-wet	Full, Partial



June 27 2020

Sweet Grass is an aromatic, cool-season perennial growing 10-24 inches in height - and spreading about 2 feet per year by underground rhizomes. Because of its aggressive, rhizomatous nature it can be difficult to eliminate if it has spread to areas where it is not wanted. Pick a planting site with this in mind. Despite this vigor once established, Sweet Grass can be difficult to grow from seed, so we recommend trying a few plants and dividing them after a few years.

Many North American indigenous cultures burned Sweet Grass in ceremonies to invite the presence of good spirits. We have these [incense braids](#) available seasonally. The Dakota name for Sweet Grass is Wachanga; Omaha is Pezhezonsta; Winnebago is Manuska; and the Pawnee name is Kataru. Other scientific names in use are *Torresia odorata* and *Savastana odorata*.

Its natural habitat is wetlands, prairies, and savannas in wet to medium moisture soils. Though Sweet Grass prefers rich, moist soils, it will grow in almost any soil that receives a minimum of a half day of sun. Sandy, well-drained sites will require mulch and watering during times of low rainfall. Add compost to sand or clay soils. The preferred pH range is 6 to 8.

The natural range of Sweet Grass is Greenland to Alaska, south to New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa and Arizona. It can be found in all parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the northern third of Illinois

Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
G4	Torrey's rush	<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Green leaves	Jul-Oct	1	Moist-wet	Full



7/7/2020



Torrey's Rush, *Juncus torreyi*, is a popular perennial rush found throughout North America (see RANGE MAP tab). The green stalks of the plant go unbranched until the inflorescence, where the spherical spike flowers are found. The narrow leaf blades of this Juncus can often extend above the inflorescence and measure approximately ¼ inch in width while growing anywhere from 5 to 12 inches long.

Juncus torreyi prefers moister soil areas, making this Rush ideal for marshlands, wet prairies, riverbanks or pond edges. Make sure to plant it in brighter openings, however, because Torrey's Rush favors sunny environments. This Rush has a rhizomatous fast-growing root structure (see root photo) making it a good candidate for shore stabilization projects.

So, whether you have a wet restoration project, or you're just looking to add some fine-texture to your wetter landscape, Torrey's Rush makes an excellent addition in most any region.

Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
GX1	New choice	<i>new choice</i>						

Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
GX2	Common rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Brown leaves	May-July	1-2	Moist-wet	Full

Common Rush is the most widespread rush worldwide and the species that is cultivated most often. A fine accent near ponds, it is considered a wetland plant, but can thrive in medium soils. Its leafless stems are bright to dark green and tubular, tapering from a base about 1/16" in diameter to an average height of 2'. Its flowers poke out of a slit near the slender tip. Common Rush actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
GX3	Little bluestem grass	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Green leaves	June-Aug	2-3-6	Dry-medium	Full, Partial



SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM LITTLE BLUESTEM

6/26/2020



Little Bluestem is an iconic warm season grass of the prairie habitat that is commonly used in both landscaping and restoration projects. In shortgrass prairies, it is often the dominant species along with [Side-oats Grama](#). In tallgrass prairies, companion grasses include [Big Bluestem](#), [Indian Grass](#), and [Switch Grass](#).

One of the most widely distributed species of grass in the US, Little Bluestem is very drought-tolerant, but it can do well in moist situations too. Farmers have used this species for hay, but consecutive years of haying will likely cause the species to disappear. In a garden setting, Little Bluestem is valued for its blue-green color in the summer and, after the first frost, it turns beautiful shades of brown, copper, and crimson that will remain all winter. The grass gets fluffy white seed heads that also adds seasonal interest. Some gardeners choose to remove the seed fluff to control the spread of young seedlings.

Little Bluestem is an excellent plant for wildlife. The caterpillars of several skippers feed on the foliage, including [Dusted Skipper](#), [Cobweb Skipper](#), [Ottoe Skipper](#), [Indian Skipper](#), [Swarthy Skipper](#), and the [Crossline Skipper](#). Other insects that feed on Little Bluestem include grasshoppers, Prairie Walkingsticks, the leaf-mining beetles, thrips, spittlebugs, and leafhoppers. The seeds of this grass are eaten by songbirds.

Other names for this plant include *Andropogon scoparius* and Beardgrass.

Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
P1	Common milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Wildflowers	Pink to cream	June-Aug	3-6	Dry-medium	Full,Partial



COMMON MILKWEED LEFT BY BARN GARAGE

Jun 26 2020



The large flower can vary in color from nearly white to deep pink-purple. The fragrance is very delicate and pleasing and numerous native pollinators will benefit during its long bloom time. Common Milkweed looks similar to [Prairie Milkweed \(*Asclepias sullivantii*\)](#) and [Showy Milkweed \(*Asclepias speciosa*\)](#).

Monarch butterflies lay their eggs exclusively on Milkweed plants, making them the sole food source for their larvae. Once found in abundance in nearly every farm field, ditch, and disturbed site, Common Milkweed numbers have been in dramatic decline in recent years, due in part to suburban development and the increased efficiency of herbicides used in conjunction with herbicide-tolerant, genetically modified row crops. It spreads readily by seed and underground rhizomes and its taproot can withstand drought. Common Milkweed is one of the easiest and fastest to establish of the Milkweeds and planting more, even in small urban pockets, can provide personal satisfaction while helping to counter increasing threats to our Monarch butterfly population. Plant seeds late fall or early spring, no more than 1/4" deep, on a fairly weed-free site.

Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
P2	Bee balm (wild bergamot)	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wildflowers	Lavendar	June-Aug	2-4	Moist-wet	Full,partial

We love Wild Bergamot because it can be planted in spring, on bare soil, and will germinate without overwintering; it does not need stratification. *Monarda fistulosa*, also commonly called Bee Balm or Horse-Mint, has a lovely violet blossom and distinctively aromatic foliage. It is a familiar component of prairie and savanna communities on all but the wettest of soils. Native to most of North America, it often is cited for its historical medicinal applications among indigenous peoples. These include poultices for boils and lacerations, as well as tea infusions for headaches, indigestion and colds and flu. Wild Bergamot is a favorite of butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. Its species name, *fistulosa*, refers to the tube-like structure of its blossoms, which appear from July through September, nicely complementing nearby yellow composite flowers, like Rudbeckia, Silphium, and Helianthus.



6/26/2020



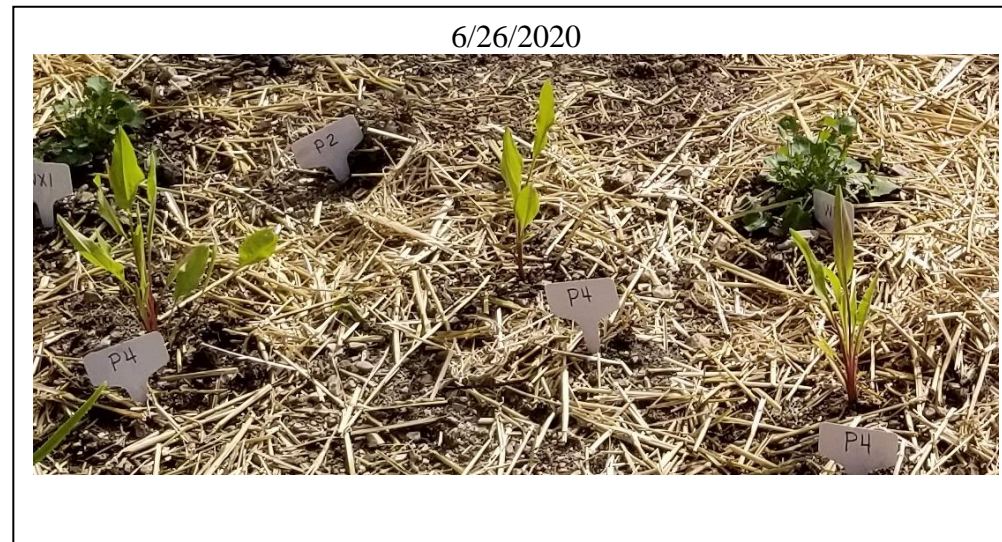
Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
P3	Deleted							

Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
P4	Stiff goldenrod	Solidago rigida Oligoneuron rigidum	Wildflowers	Yellow	July-Sep	3-5	Both	Full,Partial

Stiff Goldenrod has larger, flatter flower clusters than most Goldenrods. The leaves turn nice shades of red in the fall. For a colorful fall show, plant Stiff Goldenrod with other fall bloomers such as [Button Blazing Star](#), [Little Bluestem](#), [New England Aster](#) and [Sweet Black-eyed Susan](#). As for common names, you may hear it referred to as Rigid Goldenrod or Prairie Goldenrod. Another botanical name is *Solidago rigida*.

On many sites Stiff Goldenrod can be a prolific self seeder. It does well in a broad range of soil conditions so on small sites or in home garden/landscapes removal of the seed head before the seed is ripe is preferable to weeding unwanted seedlings.

Whatever your preference or situation may be, there is a goldenrod to suit all occasions. Sadly, goldenrods often get blamed for causing the dreaded hayfever. This is simply not true. Their pollen is quite large and sticky to better adhere to the body of visiting insects. Because of this, goldenrod pollen cannot become airborne and can never make its way into your sinuses. The true cause of hayfever is the wind pollinated ragweeds, which broadcast copious amounts of lightweight pollen into the air. We cannot stress enough how important goldenrods are on the landscape. Including them on your property will provide ecosystem services well into the fall when most other plant life is shutting down.

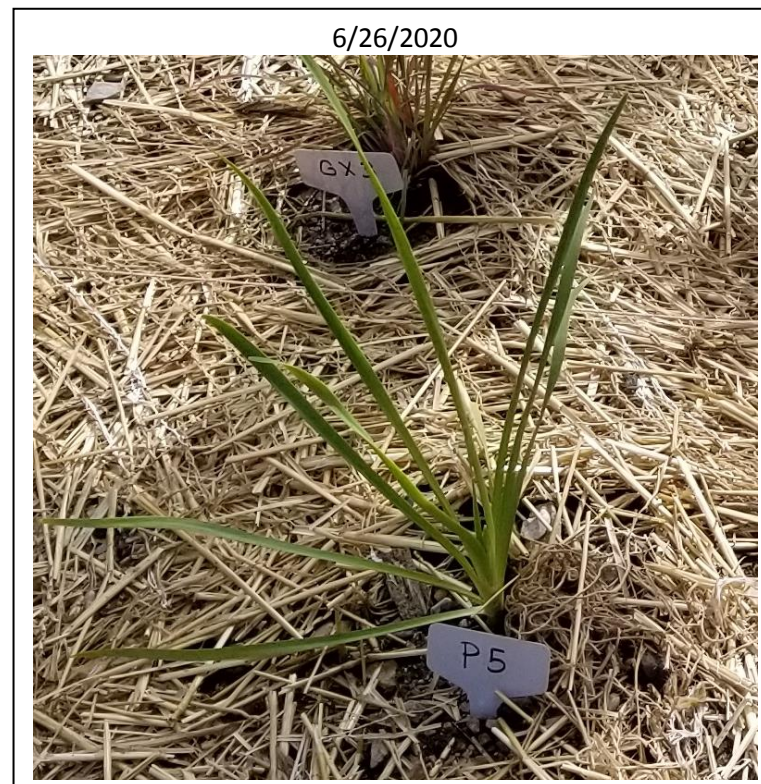


Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
P5	Nodding wild onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Wildflowers	purple	Jul-Aug	1-2	Both	Full,Partial

Nodding Onion is stunning to have in gardens because of its unique flowers. A ball of star-like flowers forms on each stem, tending to bend downward; hence the name "nodding" onion. The nodding habit may also protect the nectar from rain.

Native American tribes used the bulbs of Nodding Onion as a treatment for croup, colic, colds and fevers. *Allium cernuum* blooms in midsummer, and the flowers are pollinated by small short-tongued bees, such as Halictid bees. Nodding Onion, like all the *Allium* species, is deer-resistant.

Allium cernuum grows best in full or partial sun, and moist to medium conditions. It tends to spread by seed and bulb offshoots. The flowers are almost white to shades of purple in color and mature plants can reach up to 18" in height. This plant is easy to grow, and will spread gradually under suitable conditions.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
P6	Smooth blue aster	<i>Aster laevis</i>	Wildflowers	Purple	Sep-Oct	2-4	Dry-medium	Full,Partial

The leaves on Smooth Blue Aster are indeed smooth to the touch. The similar-looking [Sky Blue Aster \(*Symphotrichum oolentangiense*\)](#) has rough leaves, as do many other Asters. The tough stem often takes on a shade of blue also and will allow Smooth Blue Aster to stand tall during its long late summer to mid fall bloom. A non-aggressive rhizomatous root system allows the plant to spread slowly. In a garden setting, Smooth Blue Aster will persist for many years if taller, aggressive plants are kept back.

Smooth blue aster

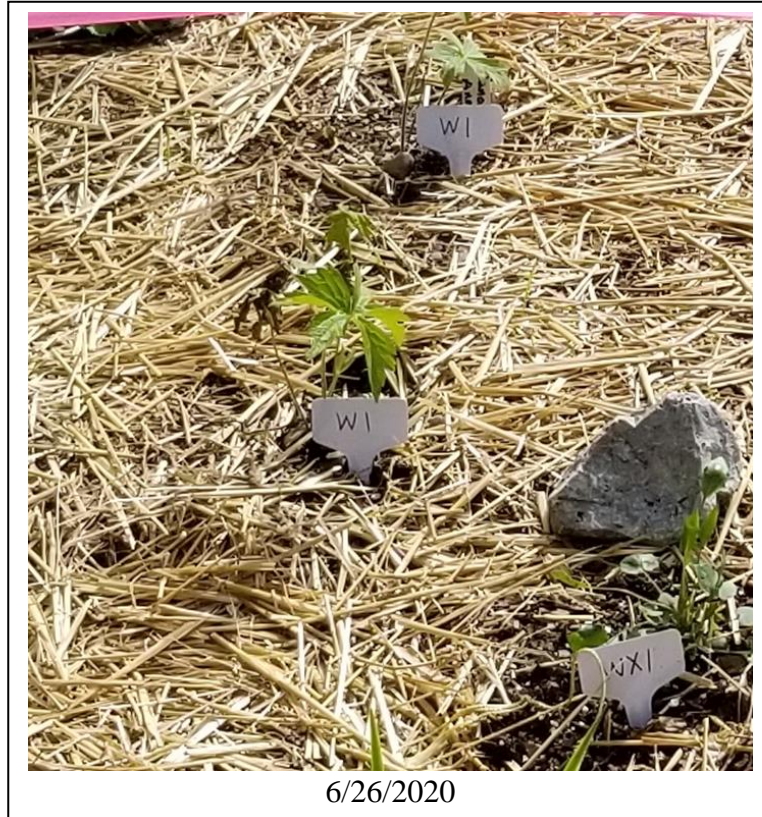


6/26/2020



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W1	Meadow anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Wildflowers	White	May-July	1-2	Moist-wet	Full,Partial

Hardy native ground covers can be hard to find. We all want something that looks nice, handles some trampling, and spreads readily. The problem is, most people tend to settle with European species like periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), which readily can escape cultivation and invade natural areas. We have a wonderful alternative that is sure to knock your socks off... meet Canada Anemone (*Anemone canadensis*). As far as ground covers go, this is the real deal. Blooming from May through June, Canada Anemone is quite hardy. Its low stature can even keep it out of the way of a lawn mower if you so choose. While it will reseed readily if populations are large enough, it mostly spreads by rhizomes. In only a few seasons, a few plants can quickly become a beautiful mat of white flowers. Even when not in bloom, the foliage is quite attractive. Plan wisely when planting this species. Its hardiness coupled with its tendency to spread may cause it to overwhelm smaller plants. Other Common Names in use: Canadian Anemone, Meadow Anemone



6/26/2020

Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W2	Spikenard	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	Wildflowers	Green	July-Aug	3-4	Moist-wet	Partial, Shade

Aralia racemosa matures to 4' in height and has green flowers and attractive reddish purple berries thereafter (not edible). Spikenard is a large plant for a shaded area, so broad that it could be confused for a woodland shrub, but it is a true herbaceous perennial in that it dies back each fall and emerges from the ground up each spring. It prefers wet to medium soil and blooms approximately from July to August when many woodland plants have finished flowering. Spikenard can be difficult to move once the plant is established, so put it in its permanent site if you can. Since it is a taller, wider plant, be cautious if planting next to smaller plants; it may soon overwhelm them. Also called American Spikenard, it is a close relative of Wild Sarsaparilla.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W3	Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Wildflowers	Cream	Aug-Sep	1-3	Moist-wet	Full

Turtlehead is named for its pretty white blossoms which resemble a turtle head poking out from its shell. It is an important host plant providing larval food for the lovely orange and brown [Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly](#). Its nectar also attracts other butterflies, bumblebees, and ruby-throated hummingbirds. Turtlehead likes wet to moist soils and full to part sun. The plants have deep green foliage of lance-shaped leaves on upright stems and grow to 5 feet tall. They make a good choice for border and wet meadow plantings and will provide for a late summer bloom.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W4	Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Wildflowers	Yellow	May-July	2-4	Both	Full,Partial

Zizia aurea is one of those natives that every garden should have. It is fairly easy to grow and, although short-lived, will self-seed and persist in many sun/soil situations. *Zizia* is an important plant to a number of short-tongued insects that are able to easily reach the nectar in the small yellow flowers. Black Swallowtail caterpillars will feed on its leaves.

Golden Alexanders have a long bloom time, giving the garden/prairie some well-deserved early color for several weeks in late spring to early summer when many other plants have not yet flowered. Also called Golden Zizia, Golden Alexanders will tolerate a lot of shade but prefer full sun or light shade.

Zizia is a member of the Carrot (Apiaceae) family with yellow umbel flowers. The following species have similar blossoms: [Taenidia integerrima \(Yellow Pimpernel\)](#), [Polytaenia nuttallii \(Prairie Parsley\)](#) and [Thaspium trifoliatum \(Meadow Parsnip\)](#). Of course [Zizia aptera \(Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders\)](#), is most similar and could be difficult to distinguish from *Zizia aurea* were it not for the heart-shaped leaves at the base of the plant. Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders can endure drier soils also.

All of these important perennial native plants should not be confused with the similar-looking [Pastinaca sativa \(Wild Parsnip\)](#), a highly invasive Eurasian biennial commonly found on roadsides and other disturbed sites. Wild Parsnip is taller than the aforementioned natives, blooms later and can cause painful skin burns.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W5	Blue flag iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Wildflowers	Blue	May-July	1-3	Moist-wet	Full,Partial

Iris versicolor (Northern Blue Flag) matures to 24-36" in height and grows best in wet, wet mesic, and mesic soil conditions. *Iris versicolor* prefers full sun to partial shade and blooms approximately May, June, and July. It has deep blue to purple flowers, the foliage is sword-like, and the flowers are complex and very showy.

Irises may have been used medicinally in the past, but their roots are dangerously poisonous to both humans and livestock. *Iris versicolor* attracts butterflies and hummingbirds, and it is excellent to use in the garden to add some color to any location! Other common names are Blue Flag Iris, Harlequin Blue Flag, Northern Iris, and Wild Iris.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W6	Great blue lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Wildflowers	Blue	July-Oct	2-3	Moist-wet	Full,Partial

Lobelia siphilitica offers a deep-hued counterpoint to the yellows of late summer. It can form colonies of richly-flowered spikes, 2-3' ft. tall, in medium to wet soils, especially with a little shade. Lobelias produce a secondary compound known as "lobeline," which deters herbivores.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W7	Heath Aster	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	Wildflowers	White	Aug-Oct	2	Dry-medium	Full,Partial

Heath Aster is very easy to grow in medium to dry soils. It is rhizomatous and will self-seed readily, so some may consider it aggressive. It will spread 1+ feet per year. Heath Aster will do well in USDA zones 3-10. Other names commonly used include *Aster ericoides* or White Heath Aster.

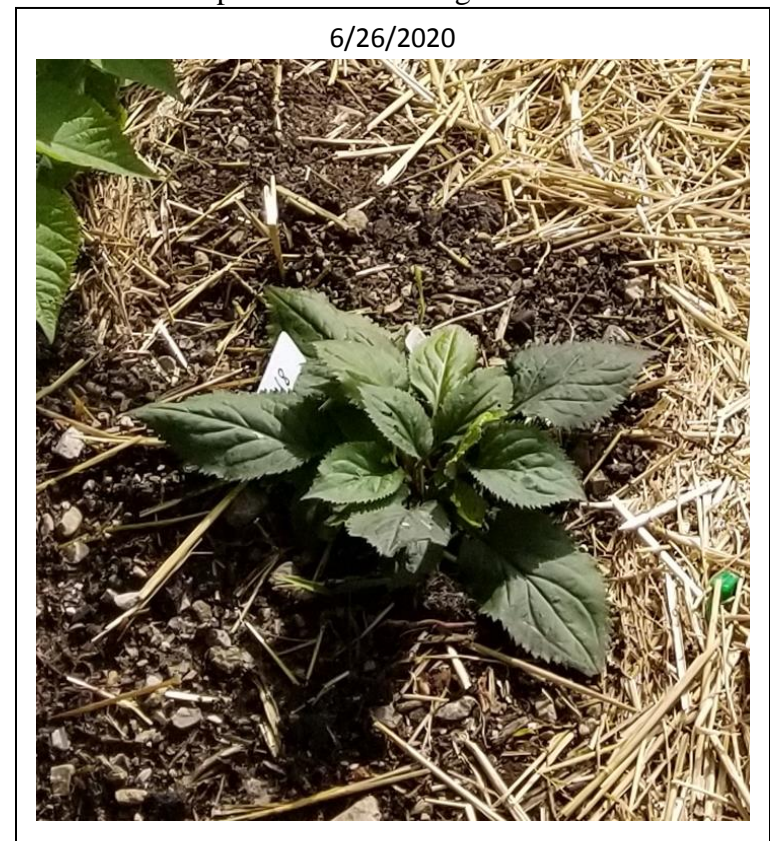
The white ray flowers can occasionally look light blue or pale pink, with a yellow center. In a planting without much other vegetation to support it, Heath Aster may need to be staked or it will droop over. The white flowers explode profusely all along the stem of the plant in late summer and early fall, providing that last bit of bloom to a garden before winter.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
W8	Zig zag goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Wildflowers	Yellow	April-June	2-3	Both	Partial, shade

Zig Zag Goldenrod gets its name from the way that its stems "zig zag" from leaf to leaf. These leaves are bluntly toothed all along the stem with the middle leaves usually the largest at 6" long and 4" wide. The small flowers appear from late summer to early fall in a cluster near the top of the plant. Zig Zag Goldenrod can be aggressive and therefore may not be suitable for small woodland gardens.

Whatever your preference or situation may be, there is a goldenrod to suit all occasions. Sadly, goldenrods often get blamed for causing the dreaded hayfever. This is simply not true. Their pollen is quite large and sticky so as to better adhere to the body of visiting insects. Because of this, goldenrod pollen cannot become airborne and can never make its way into your sinuses. The true cause of hayfever is the wind pollinated ragweeds, which broadcast copious amounts of lightweight pollen into the air. We cannot stress enough how important goldenrods are on the landscape. Including them in your property will provide ecosystem services well into the fall when most other plant life is shutting down.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
WX1	Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Wildflowers	Blue	June-Oct	1-2	Dry-medium	Full,Partial

Campanula rotundifolia, Harebell, is a delicate beauty with small blue-violet bell-shaped flowers that nod from the tips of slender stems, blooming in spurts from summer to fall. Rosettes of rounded basal leaves wither early after sending up clusters of wiry stems with long narrow foliage. The slender flowering stems can rise up to 12 inches, often becoming so weak that the entire plant bends over. The bloom time can be very sporadic and prolonged. A larger patch of Harebell can start blooming late-spring and individual plants can continue into August or September, especially if spent blossoms are dead-headed.

Campanula rotundifolia does well in rocky soils and crevices, often self-seeding in retaining walls. Some theorize that its common name alludes to an ancient association with witches, suspected of transforming into hares. Harebell may also be referred to as Bluebell Bellflower, Lady's Thimble, or Witch's Bells.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
WX2	New England aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	Wildflowers	Purple	Aug-Oct	1-7	Dry-medium	Full,Partial

New England Aster is a late bloomer like most Asters. Maturing to 5' tall, it is rich with purple flowers with orange-yellow centers from late summer to October. Popular with pollinators, it thrives in full sun or light shade in all but the driest soils. Before New England Aster blooms, it is easy to identify the plant because of the hairy stem and leaves that clasp the stem in a distinctive manner, nearly encircling it, unique from other Asters.

The colors of the New England Aster can vary from purple, violet, and lavender to all shades of pink. Bees and butterflies are attracted to it, and the nectar of the flower provides an excellent source for Monarchs and other butterflies late into the fall. New England Aster is drought-tolerant and deer-resistant. When the plant is blooming, the lower leaves can often dry up causing some to think the plant is dying or has disease. This is normal, so don't be alarmed.

On many sites Asters can be prolific self seeders. New England Aster in particular does well in a broad range of soil conditions, so on small sites or in home garden/landscapes removal of the seed head before the seed is ripe is preferable to weeding unwanted seedlings. It is also called *Aster novae-angliae*.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
WX3	Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Wildflowers	Yellow	Jun-Sep	1-3	Both	Full,Partial

Black-eyed Susan is an opportunist that thrives easily in disturbed areas. It has naturalized through most of the continent. A biennial, it blooms and completes its life cycle in its second year but will re-seed. We include it as an early marker in almost all of our prairie and savanna seed mixes. For a long-lived perennial Black-eyed Susan, choose [Sweet Black-eyed Susan \(*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*\)](#).



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SH1	Porcupine sedge	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Green leaves	June	3	Moist-wet	Full

A fine-leaved Sedge for wet soils and full sun. Wetland Sedges are an important food source for wetland insects and waterfowl. [Carex lurida](#) and [Carex comosa](#) look similar to *Carex hystericina*. Porcupine Sedge actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool.

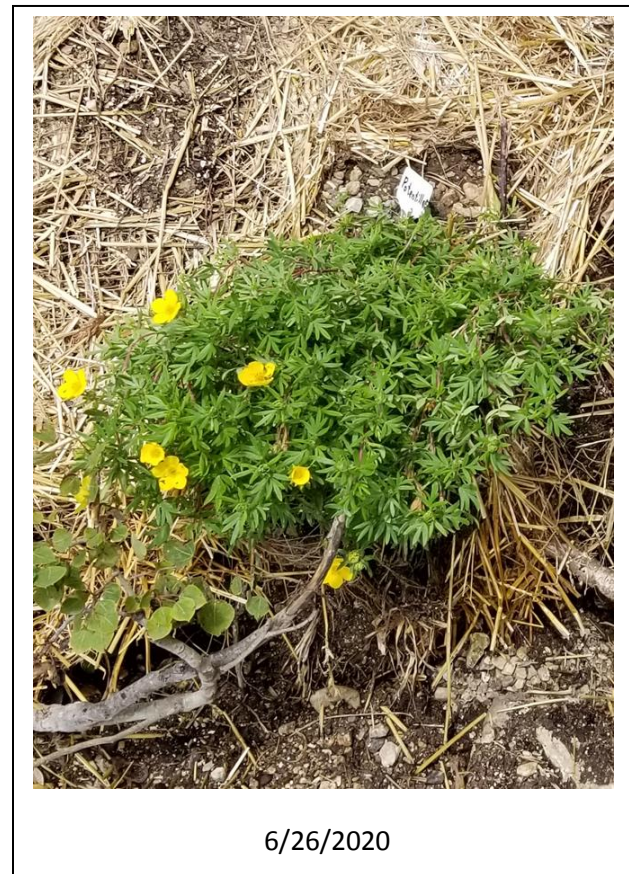


Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SH2	Shrubby cinquefoil (Potentilla)	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	Woody/Shrub	Yellow	Jun-Oct	3	Both	Full,Partial

Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Prefers evenly moist soils. Best flowering occurs in full sun, but plants tolerate part shade. Established plants grow well in a wide range of conditions and have good drought tolerance.

Potentilla fruticosa, commonly called shrubby cinquefoil, is a vigorous, floriferous, many-branched, compact, deciduous shrub that is native to northern parts of the U.S., Canada, Europe and Northern Asia. Genus name from Latin *potens* meaning powerful is in reference to the reputed medicinal properties of the plant.

The common name of cinquefoil is in reference to the leaves (*cinq* means five and *foil* means leaf). Additional common names include yellow rose, fivefingers, golden hardhack and widdy.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SH3	Hardstem Bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Grasses/rush/sedge	Green leaves	July-Aug	3-6	Moist-wet	Full

Hardstem Bulrush is a typical wetland species. It is one of the taller bulrush species that can get as tall as six feet and can be aggressive through rhizomatous roots. It is a cool season grass; it actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool. Another botanical name in use is *Schoenoplectus acutus*.



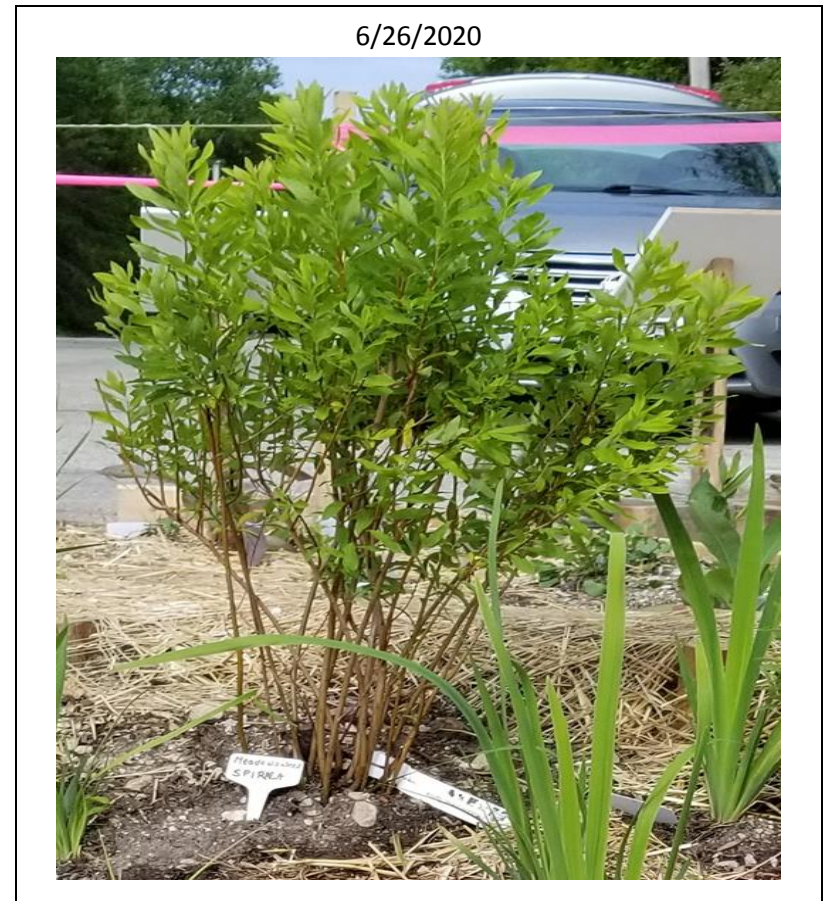
Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
S1	Dwarf Common ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> 'Nana'	Woody/Shrub	White	May-June	1-2	Dry-medium	
S1	Dwarf Common ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> 'Nana'	Woody/Shrub	White	May-June	1-2	Dry-medium	Full

Compact shrub with lobed dark green leaves that turn shades of yellow and bronze in fall. Small clusters of white or pale pink emerge in spring. Red fruit is followed after the flowers.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
S2	Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Woody/Shrub	White	July-Aug	5-6	Moist-wet	Full,Partial

Spiraea alba, commonly called meadowsweet, is an upright, deciduous shrub which grows up to 4' tall. This species of spirea is a native of the eastern and midwestern U.S. Typically found in the wild on wet prairies, wet river bottom prairies and open ground along streams or lakes.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
S3	Steeplebush	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Woody/Shrub	Pink	July-Sep	3-4	Moist-wet	Full

Easily grown in average, acidic, moist to wet soils in full sun. Tolerates light shade. Tolerates a wide range of soils. Remove faded flower clusters as practicable to encourage additional bloom. Flowers on new wood, so prune in late winter to early spring if needed. Spreads by suckers to form colonies.

Spiraea tomentosa, called steeplebush or hardhack, is a suckering deciduous shrub that grows 2-4' tall with a slightly larger spread. It is native to wet meadows, wet pastures, boggy areas, marshes, fields, and lake margins from Nova Scotia to Ontario south to Kansas, Louisiana and Georgia.

Common name of steeplebush is in obvious reference to the shape of the flower spike, and the common name of hardhack is in reference to the tough plant stems.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
S4	Pasture rose	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Woody/Shrub	Pink	June-Aug	2	Dry-medium	Full

Best grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil in full sun. Best flowering and disease resistance occur in full sun. Water deeply and regularly (mornings are best). Avoid overhead watering. Good air circulation promotes vigorous and healthy growth and helps control foliar diseases.

Rosa carolina, commonly called pasture rose, is a native shrub which occurs in both dryish and wet soils throughout the State. Typically found in glades, open woods, prairies, along roads and railroads, and in wet soils along streams and swamps and low areas.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SX1	Beaked hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Woody/Shrub	Reddish Brown	March-May	10-16	Moist-wet	Full,partial

Corylus cornuta, commonly called beaked hazel or beaked filbert, is native from British Columbia to Quebec south to Illinois and Georgia (with a variety occurring from British Columbia to California). It is a small, suckering, deciduous shrub that grows 4-8' tall and as wide. It is typically found in rich thickets, woodland borders, along streams and in clearings.

As the common name suggests, the easiest way to identify this shrub is from the fruit: the husk (involucral tube) surrounding the nut extends beyond the nut by at least one inch to form a beak. Nuts ripen in late August and September. The nuts from this plant may be roasted and eaten, but are usually left for the squirrels. The filbert nuts produced in commerce come from hybrid plants (*C. avellana* x *C. maxima*).

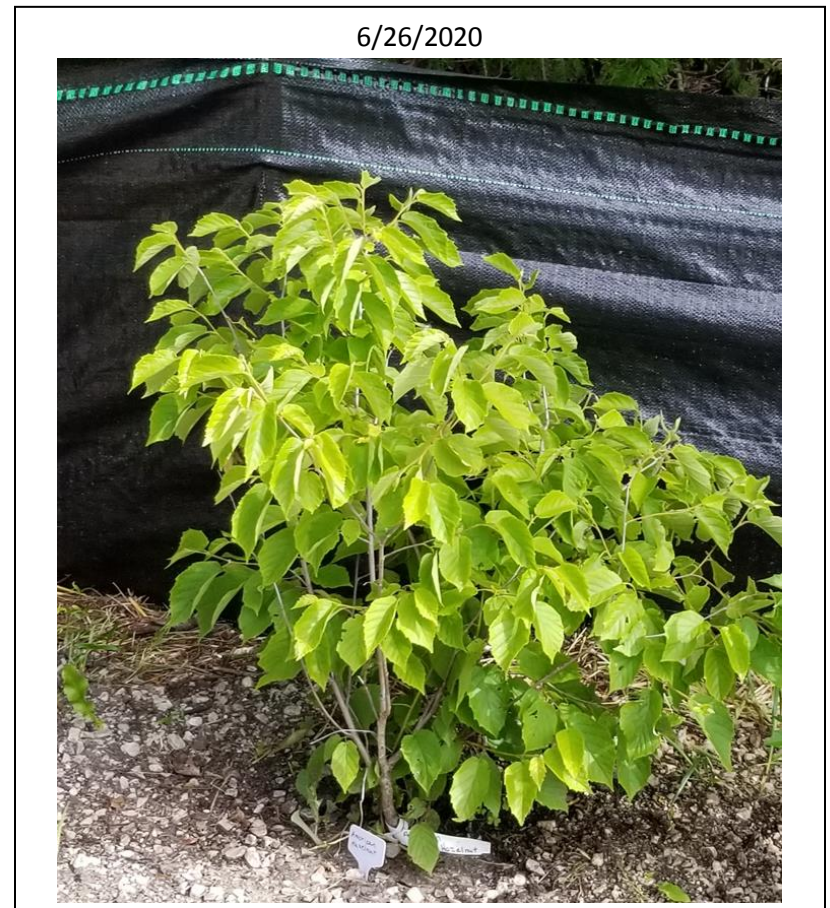


Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SX2	American hazelnut	<i>Corylus Americana</i>	Woody/Shrub	Reddish Brown	April	6-8	Moist-wet	Full,Partial

Corylus americana, commonly called American filbert or hazelnut, is native, deciduous, rounded, multi-stemmed shrub which typically grows 8-16' tall and occurs statewide in dry or moist thickets, woodlands and wood margins, valleys, uplands and prairies.

Nuts are similar in flavor to the European filbert, and may be roasted and eaten or ground into flour, but are also commonly left for the squirrels and birds.

Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Prompt removal of root suckers will help maintain plant appearance, and, if desired, help prevent thicket formation.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SX3	American currant	<i>Ribes americana</i>	Woody/Shrub	White	April-May	3-5	Moist-wet	Full,Partial

Tolerates most soils. Prefers wet to mesic soil moisture. Full sun to light shade. White flowers with black-purple fruit. High wildlife value.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SX4	Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Woody/Shrub	White	April-May	20-30	Dry-medium	Full, Partial

Prunus virginiana, commonly called chokecherry, is primarily native from Newfoundland to Saskatchewan south to North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas. This tree is also commonly called Virginia bird cherry.

Chokecherry is a small deciduous tree typically growing to 20-30' tall with an irregular, oval-rounded crown. It also may be found in shorter heights as a large shrub. Fragrant, cup-shaped, 5-lobed, white flowers (each to 1/2" across) in elongated clusters to 3-6" long bloom in mid-spring. Flowers give way to clusters of globular, pea-sized berries that ripen to dark purple/black in August. Fruits are technically edible, but are astringent (hence the common name) and should not be eaten off the tree. Fruits can be harvested for processing into jams, jellies, pies and sauces. Fruits are very attractive to many birds and animals.



Plan number	Common name	Scientific name	Category	Flower color	Bloom time	Height range feet	Soil type	Sun exposure
SX5	Highbush cranberry	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Woody/Shrub	White	May-June	3-15	Dry-medium	Full,Partial

Viburnum trilobum is a species of *Viburnum* native to northern North America, from Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to Washington state and east to northern Virginia.

Excellent fall foliage color which may be yellow, red, orange or burgundy is just one of the many attributes of this large and attractive native shrub. Showy, snow-white, flat-topped flowers are 3"-4 1/2" in diameter that bloom in mid to late May. Beginning in September, bright red fruits serve as food for birds and wildlife. Grows 8'-12' high with an equal spread. Prefers good, well-drained, moist soil and partial shade to full sun.

