



BEE BALM/WILD

BERGAMOT

Monarda fistulosa

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height - 4 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 3'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Purple

We love Wild Bergamot because the seeds 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 lavender blossom and distinctively aromatic foliage. It is a familiar component of prairie and savanna communities on all but the wettest of soils.

Wild Bergamot is a favorite of butterflies, bees and hummingbirds.



BIG BLUESTEM

Andropogon gerardii

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height - 7 feet

Plant Spacing - 2 - 3'

Bloom Time - June, July,
August, September

Big Bluestem is a warm season grass; it actively grows during the summer when soil temperatures are warm. It is a big plant, getting over six feet tall in most situations. In a landscape it can be used as an accent, but it can be aggressive so is not recommended for small spaces. It has great fall color in the range of gold and pink.

Big Bluestem is the host to many insects, including Northern Pearly-eye, Common-Wood Nymph, Ottoe Skipper, Cobweb Skipper, Dusted Skipper, Delaware Skipper, Arogos Skipper, and Indian Skipper.

This well-known prairie staple plays an extremely important role in native prairie ecosystems and provides habitat for many insects, small mammals, and birds.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet,
Medium

Height: 4 feet

Plant Spacing: 2 – 3 feet

Bloom Time: May, June, July

Bloom Color: Blue

Advantages: Butterflies, bees,
and birds



BLUE INDIGO

Baptisia australis

Like most of its genus, *Baptisia australis* spends its first few years developing mostly below ground. The branching foliage and blossoms become showier and more developed with each subsequent growing season. For potted seedlings, this means they may have shorter, possibly floppy stems for the first couple of years before taking on a shrubbier appearance.

Probably the most familiar and wide-ranging of *Baptisias*, Blue Wild Indigo can provide an early deep blue flare in spring in native plantings where its bushy structure complements summer bloomers. In addition to its many pollinators, Wild Blue Indigo is one of the host plants for the **Wild Indigo Duskywing butterfly**.

Their 4' height and branching habit make wide spacing advisable in home landscaping. The dried stems with seed pods are ideal for dried floral arrangements.

Another common name in use is Blue False Indigo.



BLUE VERVAIN

Verbena hastata

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing - 18 - 24"

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Blue

Blue Vervain can offer a strong upright accent to any perennial garden or prairie/savanna. The small, tubular, blue-violet flowers bloom from the bottom up in July's heat. The numerous crowning spikes of blossoms give a candelabra-like appearance to this graceful plant.

It is a rather short-lived perennial that will not compete well with more aggressive vegetation. It self-seeds readily and is very easy to germinate, so it is a common component of many drier prairie seed mixes. The seeds are a staple for many small mammals and birds that depend on this widely-distributed plant.

As the alternative name Swamp Verbena suggests, this Vervain likes wet, even soggy, conditions but also will grow in medium soils. Full sun to partial sun are its preferred sun conditions.



Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full to Partial sun

Soil Moisture – Medium-Wet, Medium

Height – 2'

Plant Spacing – 1 – 2'

Bloom Time – August, September, October

Bloom Color – Blue



BOTTLE GENTIAN

Gentiana andrewsii

Bottle Gentian are slow growing but long-lived and require little care once established.

Bumblebees are the main pollinators because they are the only insects strong enough to pry open the closed flowers. Bottle Gentian may wait until September or October to lend late-season color to mostly sunny sites in medium-wet to medium-dry soils.

Other common names include Closed Bottle Gentian, and Andrew's Gentian.



BUTTERFLY WEED

Asclepias tuberosa

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium,
Medium-dry, dry

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 3'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Orange

Advantages – deer resistant,
bird and pollinator favorite,
and recommended for home
landscaping

Butterfly Weed, is most often a distinctive bright orange but there is some variation in flower color, from deep red-orange to yellow. This distinctive color and the absence of the typical milky white sap that other Milkweed species have make identification easy. The leaves are somewhat narrow, up to 1” and tapered, with no stem and dark green in color.

This is a great Milkweed for a sunny location in a dry area. Mature plants in ideal locations can make as many as 20 stems at an average height of 2'. The vivid orange color, low mounded profile, and ability to attract and sustain butterflies make this plant a well-known landscape favorite for all types of gardens. Like all species in the *Asclepias* genus, *Asclepias tuberosa* is one of the larval host plants for the monarch butterfly.

Butterfly Weed needs a drier, well-drained location to successfully seed into and grow well. In older plants the long tap root can extend down many feet. Due to this deep, drought-tolerant tap root, it can be late to emerge in the spring, especially in northern climates, so be patient. Butterfly Weed can be transplanted if dug carefully during dormancy but if the tap root breaks off, they will regrow.



BUTTON BUSH

Cephalanthus occidentalis

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - up to 12 feet

Plant Spacing - 3 - 4'

Bloom Time - June, July,
August

Bloom Color - White

Buttonbush is a deciduous shrub that is native to most of the lower 48 states save the Pacific Northwest region and some western states.

Buttonbush can tolerate flood conditions and shallow standing water for short periods of time. It does not do well in dry soils. In natural settings, Buttonbush is often found in thickets, low woods, swamps, and stream margins, where older shrubs will have many branches and twisted trunks. Since it is tolerant of very wet soils, it is an ideal candidate for a rain garden or wetland restoration project.

The name of this shrub comes from the interesting flowers, which are arranged in small spheres with protruding anthers. Its tiny white flowers bloom all summer and are attractive to many different bee and butterfly species, including the swallowtail butterfly. Fruiting heads appear throughout the winter and are consumed by many waterfowl and shorebirds. Although the flowers and seeds are consumed, the foliage is poisonous to livestock and other animals.



CARDINAL FLOWER

Lobelia cardinalis

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 4 feet

Plant Spacing – 6-16"

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Red

Advantages – deer resistant,
attracts pollinators and
hummingbirds , great for
home landscaping

Cardinal Flower is named for its beautiful scarlet red flowers which are an important nectar source for hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies. Lobelias produce a secondary compound known as "lobeline," which deters herbivores. The flowering spikes open from the bottom to the top and bloom for several weeks. They grow best in moist, rich soils in full sun to partial shade. Cardinal flower is a showy plant great for the garden or wetland planting. Parent plants will not persist for more than a few years, but it is a prolific self-seeder and fast grower. Allowing the seeds to make good seed to soil contact will give the opportunity for the plant colony to continually replenish itself with new offspring. Its blossoms also make excellent cut flowers. (Prairie Moon Nursery)



CINNAMON WILLOW HERB

Epilobium coloratum

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium

Height - 3 feet

Plant Spacing – 12 – 18”

Bloom Time –July, August,
September

Bloom Color – Pink

Advantages – deer resistant

Cinnamon Willow Herb is named for its cinnamon-colored seed hairs. It is also called Purpleleaf Willow Herb because its leaves have purple veins. It can grow up to 3-feet tall.

The plant can tolerate occasional flooding. Habitats include poorly-drained prairies, moist, wooded areas, bogs, marshes, and edges of rivers and ponds. Each flower has four petals, white to light pink, each less than a centimeter in diameter. Though the flowers are small, large plants compensate by producing many blossoms, attracting bees and flies. Many caterpillars eat the foliage of Cinnamon Willow Herb. In the fall, the leaves turn a bright red



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height: 3 feet

Plant Spacing: 2 – 3 feet

Bloom Time: June, July, August

Bloom Color: Pink

Advantages: Monarch butterfly host plant



COMMON MILKWEED

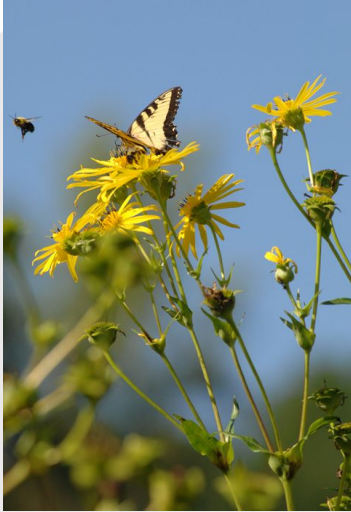
Asclepias syriaca

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.

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.

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.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height: 8 feet

Plant Spacing: 3 – 4 feet

Bloom Time: June, July, August, September

Bloom Color: Yellow

Advantages: Butterflies, bees, American Goldfinch



COMPASS PLANT

Silphium laciniatum

A true icon of the prairies, these lovely plants are an incredible addition to your landscape. Given moist, rich soils, mature compass plants can reach upwards of 8 feet in height. It is quite a sight to see pollinators flit from flower to flower while birds, like **Goldfinches**, will perch upon the strong stems pecking for insects or seeds.

The name Compass Plant comes from the observation that the leaves have a tendency to orient themselves on a north-south axis.

Given the right conditions, individual plants have been known to live upwards of 100 years! Gardening with Compass Plant is gardening for the future.

Sadly, like all other species that live on the prairies, Compass Plants have taken a real hit from habitat destruction. Prairies are some of the most endangered habitats on the planet. Where there was once seemingly endless prairie, there are now only echoes of a lost world.



CULVERS ROOT

Veronicastrum virginicum

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Parial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry

Height - 5 feet

Bloom Time - June, July,
August, September

Bloom Color - White

Culver's Root can offer a strong upright accent to any perennial garden or prairie/savanna. It's an elegant unbranched plant, reaching heights of 5' with candelabra-like spikes of white flowers that open from the bottom up mid-summer. The small white flowers densely packed together can sometimes take on a purple hue; the contrast of these flowers against the dark green foliage is stunning.

Culver's Root grows in zones 3-8, as successfully in full sun as in partial shade (savanna conditions, up to 70% shade), and prefers moist, well-drained soil.



CUP PLANT

Silphium perfoliatum

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium

Germination: Cold moist stratification for 60 days, or winter sow (keep protected, rodents love these seeds!)

Height - 6 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 4'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Yellow

Advantages – deer resistant,
bird and bee favorite!

Standing tall at around **six feet** (more in wetter soils, less in drier soils), Cup Plant's yellow blossoms can be seen starting in July when the butterflies visit them, and then later when the birds begin to feed on its seeds. Throughout the growing season, the water held in the leaf cups attract birds and other critters looking for a drink. Cup Plant establishes well in average garden soil or in heavier, wetter soils. It is easy to start from seed by fall planting outdoors, or, if planted in spring, a period of 60 days of moist, cold stratification is recommended prior to sowing.

This plant will need support from a fence or other tall plants, and will spread readily. It may not be suitable for some landscaping projects!



FALSE INDIGO

Amorpha fruticosa

Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height: up to 12 feet

Plant Spacing: 4 – 6 feet

Bloom Time: June, July,
August

Bloom Color: Purple

Advantages: Butterflies, bees,
and birds

With most of its foliage in the upper third of the tall, bushy plant, *Amorpha fruticosa* can form thickets in dense plantings. The genus name is from the Greek for formless or deformed, because the single-petaled flower is unlike most blossoms in the pea family. Other Common Names in use: Desert False Indigo and Indigo Bush.

A vigorous plant throughout its range, this species can be invasive when planted outside of its historic regions.

Species of genus Amorpha are legumes. Most legume species harbor beneficial bacteria called rhizobia on their roots. Genus-specific strains of this bacterium called inoculum can aid in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and improve long-term health of native plant communities



EARLY/LATE FIGWORT

Scrophularia

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Partial sun -
Shade

Soil Moisture – Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height -5 feet

Plant Spacing – 2-3'

Bloom Time –May, June, July
(August, September, October)

Bloom Color – Red, Green



Figworts are nectar-rich plants. Perhaps they are not known for their beauty, but are abundant in nectar! One of the best species for attracting butterflies, bees, other insects and birds - especially the Ruby-throated Hummingbird!

A close inspection of the flowers is needed to tell Early Figwort from Late Figwort though, as their common names suggest, their flowering times rarely overlap. **Early Figwort blooms from May until July whereas Late Figwort blooms from July until October.**

Each can obtain heights of well over 5 feet and will readily reseed in the right conditions. Preference is for shade, but you will find it in open fields and ditches if there is dense vegetation surrounding the base of the plant



FIELD OR PASTURE THISTLE

Cirsium discolor

Life Cycle – Biennial

Sun Exposure – Full, partial

Soil Moisture – Medium,
Medium-Dry

Height -6 feet

Plant Spacing – 1 – 2'

Bloom Time –August,
September, October

Bloom Color – Purple



Our native thistles tend to get grouped into the undesirable Thistle category, but they benefit many different bees, butterflies, and moths, along with hummingbirds.

Goldfinches are particularly fond of the seed. Pasture Thistle can be identified by examining the underside of the leaves; the downy white underside contrasts with the green topside.

Non-native thistles do not have this white underside. Additionally, native thistles are noticeably less prickly than weedy, non-native thistles, like bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) or Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium,
Medium-Dry

Height: 4 feet

Plant Spacing: 12 – 18”

Bloom Time: June, July

Bloom Color: White



Advantages: Butterflies, bees
and birds

FOXGLOVE BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon digitalis

Penstemon digitalis (Foxglove Beardtongue) matures to 3' in height and has white to pink flowers. It prefers medium to dry medium soils but can adapt to many light conditions: full sun to part shade such as clearings within forests, woods' edges, and savannas. It is very easy to grow from seed.

The tubular flowers of this plant attract long-tongued bees, including honeybees, bumblebees, Miner bees, Mason bees, and hummingbirds. *Penstemon digitalis* is also one of the host plants for the **Checkerspot butterfly**.

Penstemons are called 'Beard Tongues' because the sterile stamen has a tuft of small hairs. Other common names include Mississippi Penstemon, Smooth White Beardtongue, Talus Slope Penstemon, and simply, Beardtongue.



GREAT BLUE LOBELIA/ BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER

Lobelia siphilitica

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing - 2 - 3'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Blue

Advantages - low pests

Great Blue Lobelia is best planted in end of May early June when there is not a fear of frost. It prefers rich, moist humus soil.

Great Blue Lobelia pollen and nectar attract bumblebees, hummingbirds, and other long-tongued bees. They are low care and can self-seed if in the right conditions.

Great Blue Lobelia can form colonies when happily sited in medium to wet soils in light shade, but is not overly aggressive. It can be recognized by a flower spike covered in deep blue flowers from late summer to early fall. It is part of the family Campanulaceae.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry

Height: 4 feet

Bloom Time: July, August,
September

Bloom Color: Yellow

Advantages: Butterflies,
birds, bees

GRASS LEAVED GOLDENROD

Euthamia graminifolia

Grass-Leaved Goldenrod, can grow as a slender plant or have a bushy, branching appearance. Grass-Leaved Goldenrod is named after its defining characteristic of having narrow leaves along its stem.

The smaller flowers of this plant attract many insects like butterflies, moths, long tongued bees, short tongued bees, and beetles. The Eastern Goldfinch will also eat seeds from this plant.

Goldenrod 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 hay fever is the wind pollinated ragweed, 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.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height: 4 feet

Plant Spacing: 1 – 2 feet

Bloom Time: August,
September, October

Bloom Color: Yellow

Advantages: Butterflies,
birds, bees

STIFF GOLDENROD

Oligoneuron rigidum

Stiff Goldenrod has larger, flatter flower clusters than most Goldenrods. The leaves turn nice shades of red in the fall. As for common names, you may hear it referred to as Rigid Goldenrod or Prairie Goldenrod. Another botanical name is *Solidago rigida*.

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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.



HOARY VERVAIN

Verbena stricta

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Dry,
Dry

Height - 2 feet

Plant Spacing – 10-12”

Bloom Time - June, July,
August, September

Hoary Vervain's floral spikes bloom from the bottom up. Livestock will not eat *Verbena* so it may be thought of as "weedy" by some who observe it in a pasture setting. In a natural prairie it is not aggressive. In fact, it is a rather short-lived perennial that will not compete well with more aggressive vegetation. It self-seeds readily and is very easy to germinate, so it is a common component of many drier prairie seed mixes. The seeds are a staple for many small mammals and birds that depend on this widely-distributed plant. The gray-green leaves are fuzzy on both sides and are the larval host for the [Common Buckeye Butterfly](#).

Also simply called Hoary Verbena, this Vervain has a long bloom time; the blue-purple flower spikes will persist for 4-6 weeks, usually spanning July and August.



IRONWEED

Vernonia fasciculata

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium

Height - 6 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 3'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Purple

Advantages – deer resistant

Common Ironweed (*Vernonia fasciculata*) is usually referred to simply as "Ironweed". This stately plant offers a large cluster of unusually brilliant purple flowers on top of 6' tall, unbranched stems; a sight to see late summer and into fall.

Dark green, coarsely-toothed leaves add to the overall interest. It works well as a tall backdrop plant. The seeds are fluffy and brown and disperse nicely in the wind. Ironweed can be started outdoors with fall planting or after two months of moist-cold stratification. It will thrive in moister soils with full to partial sun.

Ironweed is a host plant for the **American Painted Lady** butterfly and is listed by the **Xerces Society** as having special value to native bees.



JEWELWEED

Impatiens capensis

Life Cycle – Annuals

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium

Height - 4 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 3'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Orange

Advantages – deer resistant,
Bird favorite

Impatiens are popular annuals, completing their life cycles in one season. They self-seed with popping pods, but demand the patience implied by their botanical name if started from seed; double dormancy is required before the seed will germinate (see Germ Code F, right). What's more, if you have ever seen a Jewelweed plant in bloom with dew hanging on it, the reason it is also called Jewelweed is obvious.

Touch-me-not is a plant many people have interest in because some say it is an antidote to Poison Ivy and Stinging Nettle. This Orange Impatiens tends to like wetter soil than the Yellow - [Impatiens pallida](#).

Another common name in use is simply Jewelweed, Orange Jewelweed or Orange Touch-me-not.



JOE PYE WEED

Eutrochium maculatum

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing - 3 - 4'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Pink

Joe Pye Weed is a very tall plant, up to 6' in the best sun/soil conditions, but strong stems support the flowering plant so it rarely needs to be staked. These attractive stems are almost the same color as the dusty rose-colored flowers, which will bloom for many weeks in July and August, becoming absolute magnets for dozens of species of butterflies. Also called Spotted Joe Pye Weed, it is best planted in full to almost-full sun and rich, moist soils. It will spread so should be planted with caution in small landscape situations.

If you love Joe Pye but have too much shade, try [Sweet Joe Pye Weed \(*Eutrochium purpureum*\)](#). It is very similar to Joe Pye in height, flower shape and color, but likes savanna and woodland conditions.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height: 4 feet

Plant Spacing: 2 – 3 feet

Bloom Time: July, August, September

Bloom Color: Purple

Advantages: Butterflies, bees, humming birds



MONARDA

Monarda fistulosa

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 lavender 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.

Wild Bergamot is a favorite of butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. Wild bergamot is also one of the host plants of the **Raspberry pyrausta butterfly**.

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.



MOUNTAIN MINT

Pycnanthemum virginianum

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry

Height - 3 feet

Plant Spacing – 12 – 18"

Bloom Time - June, July,
August, September

Bloom Color – White

Advantages – Attracts
pollinators

Mountain Mint attracts many insects including various bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, and beetles. The leaves are very fragrant; when crushed they have a strong minty odor. The flowers will be white to shades of light purple, some with purple spots.

Pycnanthemum means "densely flowered," an attribute that enables Mountain Mint to accommodate many pollinators at once. The long bloom time, a month or more in July and August, is another reason Mountain Mint is a great choice for those interested in feeding pollinators. The light green foliage of all Mountain Mint species is visually pleasing, too, making it a nice garden choice even when not flowering.



NEW ENGLAND ASTER

Symphotrichum novae-angliae

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full, partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium-Dry

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 3'

Bloom Time –August,
September, October

Bloom Color – Pink, lavender,
violet, purple

Advantages – deer resistant

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.

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. .



NORTHERN BUGLEWEED

Lycopus uniflorus

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 3 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 3'

Bloom Time - June, July,
August, September

Bloom Color - White

Northern bugleweed is a native, perennial plant in the mint family (Lamiaceae). They may be sparingly branched or unbranched, with sparse hair or none at all. There is a vertical groove on each side of the stem. Stems are somewhat weak but will sprawl without adjacent plant support. Leaves are opposite and pointed. A small dense cluster of 3mm (1/8") white flowers surround leaf axils along much of the plant. Flowers bloom anytime from July to September. Usually the flowers in one cluster are not all open at the same time. Each flower is tubular with four spreading lobes of approximately equal size. This is a plant with an interesting history as herbal medicine and as food. Often overlooked as a wild edible, this plant was used as a source of food for many First Nations.



PARTRIDGE PEA

Chamaecrista fasciculata

Life Cycle - Annual

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium,
Medium-dry, dry

Height - 2 feet

Plant Spacing - 6 - 12"

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - yellow

Advantages - deer resistant,
bees, moths, butterflies,

beetles like it

Partridge Pea's yellow flowers with deep-red stamens are not only a bright, fun summer plant. They are great favorites of bees and other pollinators. The leaves are the larval host for the Little Yellow, Sleepy Orange and Orange Sulfur butterflies.

Partridge Pea is an annual and a legume so fixes soil nitrogen and forms attractive maroon seed pods in the fall, from which it readily self-seeds in medium to dry soils, growing to 2' in height. These seed pods are excellent food for game birds and songbirds that spend the winter with us. It is native to much of the eastern half of the US. It was formerly called *Cassia fasciculata*.



OBEDIENT PLANT

Physostegia virginiana

Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Wet,
Medium-wet, Medium

Height: 4 feet

Plant Spacing: 1-2'

Bloom Time: August,
September

Bloom Color: Yellow

Advantages: Butterflies, bees,
and hummingbirds

Obedient Plant thrives in wetter soils. The common name of this species has everything to do with its flowers and nothing to do with its behavior in the garden. It is a rhizomatous plant so its root system will spread fairly quickly underground.

Anyone who has played around with its flower spikes will notice the curious fact that individual flower stems will remain in whichever direction you point them in.

This is a wonderful species if you need a plant to fill in large spots around your yard. Like all members of the mint family, it produces copious amounts of nectar. Blooming late summer and well into fall, Obedient Plant provides a much-needed boost of energy for pollinators facing the coming winter.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry

Height: up to 9 feet

Plant Spacing: 2 – 4 feet

Bloom Time: July, August,
September

Bloom Color: Yellow

Advantages: Bees, Birds

PRAIRIE DOCK

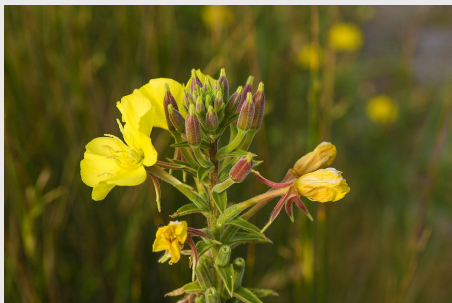
Silphium terebinthinaceum

Prairie Dock is among the taller and larger-leaved prairie plants, often maturing to 9' in height. Its sandpaper-textured leaves, 18" long and 12" wide, prove too coarse for most rabbits. These leaves will mature in size in early summer and by late summer the flowering stalk will shoot up with attractive yellow composite flowers.

Because of its height, it competes well with aggressive prairie grasses such as Big Bluestem and Indian Grass. Prairie Dock attracts bees, including honeybees and bumblebees.

Goldfinches eat and disperse the seeds, helping the plant self-propagate.

A member of the large Aster (Asteraceae) family, Prairie Dock, like most Silphium species, is extremely drought-resistant and long-lived; once it is established it can be difficult to move so choose your spot wisely in a garden setting. It tends to bloom later than other Silphium. It may also be called Prairie Rosinweed.



COMMON PRIMROSE

Oenothera biennis

Life Cycle - Biennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

Height - 6 feet

Bloom Time - June, July, August, September, October, November

Bloom Color - Yellow

Common Evening Primrose grows in recently disturbed soils of prairies, old fields, roadsides and other sunny medium to dry sites. It can reach heights of 6' in the right conditions but is often shorter.

It is one of the last natives blooming late into fall. As a biennial, it grows vegetatively during the first year and completes its life cycle during the second, but will re-seed. Although labeled as a weed by some, it is a very important native plant with a long bloom time benefiting nectaring moths, butterflies, caterpillars and many kinds of bees.



PURPLE CONEFLOWER

Echinacea purpurea

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry

Height - 4 feet

Plant Spacing - 18 - 24"

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Purple

A prairie classic! Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) has a fibrous root system with short woody rhizomes. It is a drought-tolerant perennial that is also deer resistant. Plains Indians used the root to treat rattlesnake bites, bee stings, headaches, toothaches, sore throats, and distemper in horses. Coneflowers are still widely used today in pharmaceutical preparations.

The flowers are a golden red to purple and may release a slight fragrance in strong sunlight. They are much-loved by bees and is a host plant for the **Ottoe Skipper** butterfly.

Common names are Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower, Sampson Root, Red Sunflower, and simply, Echinacea.



RATTLESNAKE MASTER

Eryngium yuccifolium

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry

Height - 4 feet

Plant Spacing - 18 - 24"

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - White

Eryngium yuccifolium (Rattlesnake Master) matures to a height of 4' and has white "bristly" flowers. These bristly flowers and coarse leaves make it largely ignored by deer and rabbits. It is a member of the carrot/parsley (*Apiaceae*) family, but is very different-looking from the usual umbel flowers and fine-cut foliage of plants in this family. It is typically found in medium-wet to medium-dry soils and prefers sites with full sun. Although not a butterfly or bumblebee magnet, small native bees, moths and flies will nectar on Rattlesnake Master. Rattlesnake Master is one of the host plants of the **Black Swallowtail**.

The Latin name, *Eryngium yuccifolium*, comes from the fact that the leaves look very much like a Yucca plant. Other common names include Button Snakeroot, Yucca-leaf Eryngo, Corn Snakeroot, Water-eryngo, Rattlesnake Flag, and Rattlesnake Weed.



RIDELL'S GOLDENROD

Oligoneuron riddellii

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium

Height - 3 feet

Plant Spacing – 18 – 24"

Bloom Time - August,
September, October

Bloom Color - Yellow

Riddell's Goldenrod grows in moist prairie meadow habitats. The rounded flat flower cluster is unique from all other native goldenrods except [Stiff Goldenrod](#) (*Solidago rigida*) that is also present in its range.

S. rigida prefers dry sandy habitats and its stems leaves are decidedly rounder with rough, hairy surfaces. The folded, arching and often sheathing stem leaves uniquely separate Riddell's Goldenrod from the rest.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full, Partial

Soil Moisture: Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium

Height: 4 feet

Plant Spacing: 18 – 36”

Bloom Time: June, July,
August

Bloom Color: Pink

Advantages: Monarch
butterfly host plant



ROSE MILKWEED

Asclepias incarnata

Asclepias incarnata, Rose Milkweed, is also commonly called Red Milkweed, Marsh Milkweed, or Swamp Milkweed. The large, rosy pink flowers have a lovely vanilla fragrance and the plant is host to both **Monarch or Swallowtail butterflies**.

This deer-resistant plant grows best in a moist location but will tolerate average soils, and blooms for about a month in mid-summer. Later, large pods form which will break open to reveal seeds that will float away in the wind.

Large numbers of Rose Milkweed can often be seen growing in wetland settings.



ROSINWEED

Silphium intergrifolium

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium- Dry, Dry

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 4'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Yellow

Advantages – deer resistant,
bird favorite, pollinator
favorite

Before flowering, Rosin Weed can be mistaken for Milkweed. While flowering, it resembles a Sunflower although it blooms earlier than the native Sunflowers. It may be the best *Silphium* choice for a garden setting due to its shorter stature, ability to mature faster, and tough stem that keeps it upright with little to no surrounding plant support. It is aggressive though, so choose a spot where it can't overwhelm smaller plants.

Though not nearly as tall and stately as its cousin, [Compass Plant](#), Rosin Weed is nonetheless a wonderful choice for a native garden, especially if you are concerned with drought. When it comes to tolerating dry soils, few plants are as hardy as Rosin Weed. With its deep taproot, this species will keep its composure while other plants wither. Unlike many composite flowers, which have fertile disk flowers and sterile ray flowers, Rosin Weed exhibits the exact opposite. It is the showy ray flowers that are fertile.

Rosin Weed attracts a variety of pollinators but it is especially relished by some of our smaller solitary bees. The plant gets its common name from the sticky rosin it produces, which was used as a chewing gum by the Native Americans. Rosin weed is quick to mature once germinated, reaching flowering size surprisingly fast.



QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE

Filipendula rubra

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full sun

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing – 18 – 24”

Bloom Time – June, July,
August

Bloom Color - Pink

Advantages – deer resistant

Queen of the Prairie is known for its beautiful spray-like clusters of pink flowers that make it stand out and give it its regal name. The leaves are large and deeply lobed on zigzag stems, and the plants grow to 5 feet tall.

It's best grown in full sun (although they can take some shade), and prefers moist to wet soils. The roots are rhizomatous and will spread, which makes it a great plant for naturalizing in moist meadows, but be aware of the semi-aggressive nature in small garden.



SAWTOOTH SUNFLOWER

Helianthus grosseserratus

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full, Partial

Soil Moisture – Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry

Height – 8'

Bloom Time – August,
September

Bloom Color – Yellow



This sunflower stands out to other sunflowers by its reddish-purple stem. Surprisingly, its leaves are only slightly serrated despite its name. This sunflower has very attractive foliage by growing to large heights and at the upper half branching can occur creating more flowering stems, and the flowers grow in small clusters at the top of the plant as well.

The large, Big Bird yellow flowerheads attract numerous insects, especially bees in the long-tongued family. Sunflower seeds are a favorite for upland game birds and songbirds that can help spread seeds to new locations, this includes: Bobwhite Quail, Hungarian Partridge, **Mourning Dove**, Redwing Blackbird, American Goldfinch, Lark Sparrow, and Savannah Sparrow.



SEDGES

Carex (many varieties)

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 6" - 3'

Plant Spacing - 1 - 2'

Bloom Time - May, June, July

Bloom Color - Varies

There are over 100 species of sedge plants. These grass-like plants are drought tolerant, easy to grow and practically maintenance free. They are useful in moist areas, such as around ponds, but there are also types of sedge that thrive in dry regions.

Sedge plants produce tiny seeds which feed some bird species, and many animals use the foliage to line and create nests. Sedge plants have the characteristic strappy leaves similar to many grasses, and just like grass, they reproduce from seed and rhizomes. Wondering if you are looking at a sedge? Remember: "Sedges have edges, and rushes are round; grasses have nodes from their tips to the ground."

Sedge crowds out other invasive species and comes in many hues and heights. It is an evergreen plant that does much of its growing in the cooler seasons and may go dormant in hot temperatures.



Life Cycle: Perennial

Sun Exposure: Full

Soil Moisture: Medium-Wet,
Medium

Height: 3 feet

Plant Spacing: 1 – 2 feet

Bloom Time: August,
September

Bloom Color: Yellow



SHOWY BLACK-EYED SUSAN

Rudbeckia speciosa var. sullivantii

Also called Sullivant's Coneflower, it is considered a subspecies of *Rudbeckia fulgida* (*Orange Coneflower*) and it can be difficult to distinguish the two plants. Showy Black-Eyed Susan grows in full sun and medium-wet to medium soils. In ideal conditions, Showy Black-Eyed Susan spreads via rhizomes to form dense colonies. Having highly variable habitats, Showy Black-Eyed Susan can be found in moist rocky woodlands, savannas, moist meadows, fens, and even swamps.

This Black-Eyed Susan blooms for two months between the end of summer and the beginning of fall. These flowers attract their fair share of pollinators. You can often find bees, small butterflies and skippers, and beetles on the flowerheads. Both nectar and pollen attract these pollinators. Sometimes, rabbits, deer, and other mammals visit the plants to consume the foliage.



SMOOTH BLUE ASTER

Symphyotrichum laeve

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full, Partial

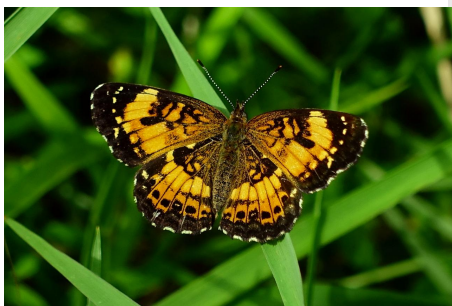
Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry

Height - 4 feet

Plant Spacing – 18 – 24"

Bloom Time – August,
September, October

Bloom Color – Blue



The leaves on Smooth Blue Aster are indeed smooth to the touch. 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.

The beautiful late blooming flowers attract many different pollinators. Smooth Blue Aster is also a host plant for the **Silvery Checkerspot butterfly**.



Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height – 15 feet

Plant Spacing – 6 – 8 feet

Bloom Time -April, May

Bloom Color - Yellow

Advantages – deer resistant



SPICEBUSH

Lindera benzoin

Spicebush is an excellent shrub for shady, wet-mesic to mesic soil locations. It is deer resistant and the attractive yellow spring flowers provide a nectar source for many native insects and butterflies.

The leaves are also aromatic and are the food source for **Spicebush Swallowtail caterpillars**. Spicebush foliage turns from green to gold in the Fall and the ripe red berries are very ornamental and provide an excellent food source for migratory birds before their long journey.

Other names include Northern Spicebush, Common Spicebush, or Wild Allspice.



SWAMP LOOSESTRIFE

Decodon Verticillatus

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Partial sun -
Shade

Soil Moisture – Wet,
Medium-Wet, Medium

Height – 6-8'

Plant Spacing – 2-3'

Bloom Time – August,
September

Bloom Color – Purple

Swamp Loosestrife is both large in size and attractive, especially when it is in bloom. Each flower typically lasts only 1-2 days. During the autumn, the flowers are replaced by globoid seed capsules about ¼" across. Each capsule contains many chunky seeds; the seeds probably float on water.

The flowers are cross-pollinated by honeybees, bumblebees, Swallowtail butterflies, and probably other insects. The seed capsules of Swamp Loosestrife are eaten by several ducks: the Mallard, Black Duck, Blue-Winged Teal, Green-Winged Teal, and **Wood Duck**. Muskrats like to feed on the swollen and spongy underwater stems.





SWAMP ROSE MALLOW

Hibiscus moscheutos

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing – 2 – 3'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - White, Pink or
deep red

Advantages – deer resistant

A large, attractive plant suited for sunny, moist, even wet and slightly acidic sites. Multiple stems will come from a single plant on this shrub-like perennial forb. The large leaves are dark gray-green, and hairy on the underside. The stunning white flowers can reach 6" across with dark pink centers, and long cream-colored stamens. Great for a late-summer living fence, a wetland edge, or rain garden



Life Cycle – 400 years

Sun Exposure – Full to partial

Soil Moisture – Medium to Med-moist

Height – 60 to 75'

Advantages – Pods provide food for many birds and small animals.

Used as nesting for wood ducks, doves and squirrels.

SWEET GUM

Liquidambar styraciflua

Sweetgum trees (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) get their name from the sweet, sticky, resinous substance the oozes from the cut trunk. This sticky sap was once used as an ingredient in chewing gum and other products.

These large beautiful trees look spectacular in fall when their leaves turn brilliant shades of scarlet, yellow, orange, or purple. They are one of the last trees to lose their leaves so the autumn show continues into late fall and early winter. These stately shade trees are worth planting just to enjoy this fall color.

Birds, chipmunks, and squirrels love sweetgum trees, which provide them with food, shelter, and nesting sites.



SYCAMORE

Platanus occidentalis

Life Cycle – 200 to 500 years

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium,
Medium-Wet

Height – 100 to 130'

Advantages – Provides
nesting for animals, host for
the sycamore tussock moth

An American sycamore tree can often be easily distinguished from other trees by its mottled bark which flakes off in large irregular masses, leaving the surface mottled and gray, greenish-white and brown. Sycamore bark is more rigid and less elastic than the bark of other trees, so to accommodate the growth of the wood underneath, the tree sheds it in large, brittle pieces.

As one of the largest trees in the wet bottomland habitats, it is a key part of the structure of those habitats.¹ The heartwood of a sycamore tree decays quickly, producing large hollow cavities in the center of the trees which are used by many animals as nesting sites.



Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Full, partial

Soil Moisture – Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry

Height -7 feet

Plant Spacing – 3-4'

Bloom Time –August,
September, October

Bloom Color – Yellow



TALL COREOPSIS

Coreopsis tripteris

As its name implies, *Coreopsis tripteris* (Tall Coreopsis) stands quite tall reaching heights of 7' and in some cases up to 9'. Because of its height, it would be best to start with a few plants to form a loose colony.

Arranged in a flat-topped cluster, the flowers comprise a disk of yellow, deepening to purple-red. This *Coreopsis* blooms late-summer and into fall, unlike the spring-summer blooms of Prairie *Coreopsis* and Lance-leaved *Coreopsis*. The leaves are divided into three lobes with the lower leaves on the stem being quite large, up to 6".

Native butterflies, skippers, bees and birds will all visit this plant.



VIRGIN'S BOWER

Clematis virginiana

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium

Height - 9 feet

Plant Spacing – 3-4'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - White

Advantages – deer resistant

Virgin's Bower is a perennial vine that can extend up many feet. Its stems easily twine around trellises, fences, and nearby vegetation. Virgin's Bower prefers partial sun, moist to mesic conditions and loam soil. One can often find Virgin's Bower in moist thickets, woodlands, moist meadows, floodplains, and riverbanks.

White flowers abundantly spread along the length of the vine, typically in panicles, or small clusters. There is much variation in the flowers; a single plant can either produce all staminate flowers (male), all pistillate flowers (female), or all perfect flowers (both male and female reproductive parts). Regardless of gender, the flowers are less than 1" across with four sepals that are white or cream colored. These flowers bloom mid-late summer and last about a month. These flowers are visited by Halictid bees, wasps, and various flies. Virgin's Bower is toxic to mammals, however, the foliage is often used as nesting habitat for many songbirds.

Virgin's Bower can be confused with Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis terniflora* or *Clematis paniculata*), an aggressive Asian vine with sweet-smelling flowers that has escaped from cultivation. The fragrance and the leaves sets the two vines apart: Virgin's Bower leaves are jagged on the edges whereas Sweet Autumn Clematis has rounded leaves. It has also been nicknamed "Prairie Smoke on a Rope" for its similar looking seedhead to the famous prairie plant *Geum triflorum* (Prairie Smoke.) It also may be referred to as Devil's Darning Needles.



WINGSTEM

Verbesina alternifolia

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Partial Sun -
Shade

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 8 feet

Plant Spacing - 18 - 24"

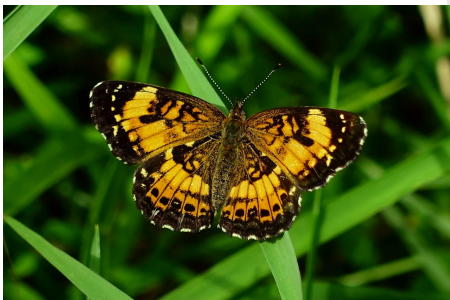
Bloom Time - July, August,
September, October

Bloom Color - Yellow

Wingstem is named for the leaf tissue fanning out from the length of the stem. Blooming in the heat of summer and throughout the fall season, this tall prairie plant features domed clusters of perky yellow flowerheads whose spiny florets are often compared to pin cushions.

Spreading readily by seed and rhizomes, Wingstem can quickly colonize in the right conditions; because of this, it is considered aggressive and may not be suitable for small landscape plantings.

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation recognizes *Verbesina alternifolia* as having special value to pollinators because it supports a great diversity of bees and wasps. It is also a host plant for the **Silvery Checkerspot butterfly**, Summer Azure butterfly, and Gold Moth.





WHITE TURTLEHEAD

Chelone glabra

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing - 2 - 3'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - Cream, White

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.



WILD QUININE

Parthenium integrifolium

Life Cycle - Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry

Height - 4 feet

Plant Spacing - 1 - 2'

Bloom Time - June, July,
August, September

Bloom Color - White

Wild Quinine matures to 4' and has white, dense, cauliflower-looking flowers. It prefers medium soil conditions, and grows best in full sun. Wild Quinine can be seen blooming June through September.

Wild Quinine is typically found in dry areas of prairies and open woods. The leaves have been used for tea in order to reduce fevers, hence the names Wild Quinine and American Feverfew.

The flowers attract Halictine bees, wasps, flies, and beetles. The beetles usually feed on the pollen, while the other insects seek nectar.



Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium-Wet,
Medium

Height - 5 feet

Plant Spacing – 24 – 30”

Bloom Time - July, August

Bloom Color - Yellow

WILD SENNA

Senna hebecarpa

Wild Senna is a versatile plant that we think deserves more recognition as a great choice for garden or restoration projects. A horizontal root system provides strength against winds, allowing the plant's stately (4-6') beauty to be appreciated even after the storm. Some gardeners use this sun-loving plant to form a hedge.

Its lovely, bright yellow flowers bloom July-August, attracting many bees and butterflies. It is an important host plant for many species of Sulphur Butterflies.

Autumn brings beautiful leaf colors and the formation of long black pods with seeds favored by larger birds like wild turkeys.



WINGSTEM

Verbesina alternifolia

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure – Partial Sun -
Shade

Soil Moisture - Wet,
Medium-Wet

Height - 8 feet

Plant Spacing – 18 – 24"

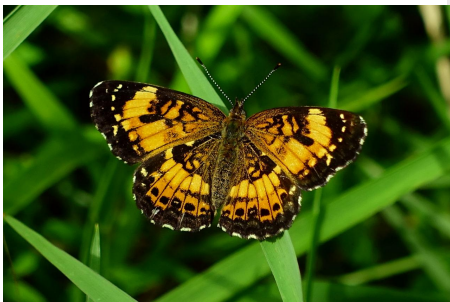
Bloom Time - July, August,
September, October

Bloom Color - Yellow

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Spreading readily by seed and rhizomes, Wingstem can quickly colonize in the right conditions; because of this, it is considered aggressive and may not be suitable for small landscape plantings.

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation recognizes *Verbesina alternifolia* as having special value to pollinators because it supports a great diversity of bees and wasps. It is also a host plant for the **Silvery Checkerspot butterfly**, Summer Azure butterfly, and Gold Moth.





WHITE OAK

Quercus albus

Life Cycle – 200 to 300 years

Sun Exposure - Full

Soil Moisture – Well drained

Height – 60 to 100'

Advantages – Host for many butterfly and insect species. Also provides food for many wildlife species.

There are nearly 60 species of oak trees native to North America. *Quercus alba*, the white oak, is one of the continent's predominant tree species appearing throughout Eastern North America's forests.

While this is a beautiful tree for the home landscape if you have room, **it is important to remember that oaks are among the most valuable native trees we can plant.**

The white oak provides a habitat and food for countless species of wildlife. The white oak is the best tree to plant to attract butterflies. It supports a ridiculous 934 caterpillar species throughout the nation! If you want to support pollinators and attract birds, planting white oaks is the way to ensure that will happen.



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Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium,
Medium-Dry, Dry

Height - 2 feet

Plant Spacing – 1 – 2'

Bloom Time - July, August,
September

Bloom Color - White

WHORLED MILKWEED

Asclepias verticillata

Asclepias verticillata (Whorled Milkweed) has very skinny, "whorled" leaves. There are clusters of approximately 20 flowers near the top of each plant.

Whorled Milkweed can bloom anytime between July and September, which is later in the year than many other Milkweeds. The white flowers can be a greenish-white on some plants.

The nectar of the flowers attracts many kinds of insects, including long-tongued bees, short-tongued bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers and beetles. Whorled Milkweed is deer and rabbit-resistant.



YELLOW CONEFLOWER

Echinacea paradoxa

Life Cycle – Perennial

Sun Exposure - Full, Partial

Soil Moisture - Medium,
Medium-Dry, Dry

Height - 3 feet

Plant Spacing – 18 – 24”

Bloom Time - June, July,
August

Bloom Color – Yellow

Advantages – Attracts
pollinators

Echinacea paradoxa matures to 3' in height and has yellow flowers. It prefers medium to dry soil conditions and grows best in full sun to partial shade. It will bloom in approximately June, July, and/or August.

The paradox of this plant is that it is a yellow coneflower; all other native *Echinaceas* are shades of purple and pink. Yellow Coneflower attracts various butterflies and bees, and is deer resistant! It is the most fragrant of all the Coneflowers.