

SPRING 2024

Native Plant Sale Directory

**Montcalm
Conservation District**



Photo/Information Sources:



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Section 1 – Plants (3” Pots)

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Wild Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*)
Monkeyflower (*Mimulus ringens*)
Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)
Spotted Beebalm (*Monarda punctata*)
Foxglove Beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*)
Wild Quinine (*Parthenium integrifolium*)
Yellow Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)
Brown-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia triloba*)
Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
Showy Goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)
Blue-stemmed Goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*)
Blue Vervain (*Verbena hastata*)
Hoary Vervain (*Verbena stricta*)
Culvers Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)
Golden Alexander (*Zizia aurea*)

White Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)

White yarrow is an herbaceous perennial in the Aster family with an extended bloom lasting from May to September. The plant's scientific name comes from the Latin term, "a thousand leaves." These leaves have been used by Native Americans to cure stomach issues, treat infected wounds, and repel mosquitos.



Clarence A. Rechenthin

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial - Full	Sand - Loam	Dry – Avg.	10-36 in.



Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*)

Nodding onion is a perennial that blooms a pale pink flower in mid to late summer. Interestingly, one of the most common areas this plant is found is along roadsides and railroad embankments.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Sand - Loam	Moist - Dry	< 2 ft.



Al Schneider

Parlin's Pussytoes (*Antennaria parlinii*)

Parlin's pussytoes is an early blooming perennial revealing its white/pale pink flowers in March or April typically. Painted lady butterflies are quite attracted to pussytoes making this plant an excellent addition to butterfly/pollinator gardens.



R.W. Smith

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Sand - Loam	Dry	< 2 ft.

Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)

Pearly everlasting gets its name from the bright white bracts that surround the flower's disk when in bloom, and the long lasting appearance of these bracts even after wilting has begun. Native Americans often used pearly everlasting for medicinal purposes, including treatment of sores, arthritis pain and cold symptoms.



Al Schneider

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Clay	Dry	< 3 ft.

Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

Wild columbine is a perennial herb with red, downward facing flowers that hold bloom March through July. One of wild columbine's most famous pollinators is the hummingbird. This plant, including its seeds, have been used in many ethnobotanical remedies as well as in perfume and tobacco products.



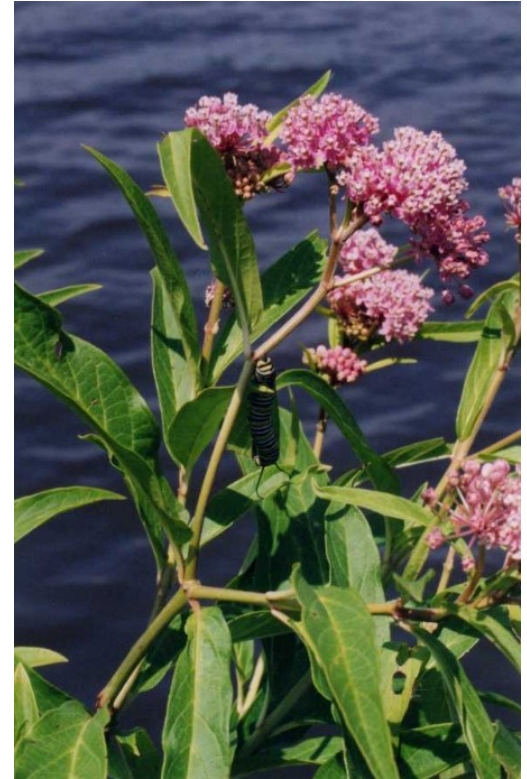
Jennifer Anderson

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Sand - Loam	Dry – Avg.	12 - 30 in.

Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)

Swamp milkweed is a long-lived, slow-growing perennial with fragrant pink/purple flowers. The downy parachutes (comas) that are attached to the seed are incredibly light in the air and buoyant in the water but are 5x warmer than wool. The swamp milkweed is fairly deer-resistant and is known for attracting the monarch and queen butterflies.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Clay - Loam	Damp	3 - 6 ft.



Jennifer Anderson

Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)

Common milkweed is a perennial herb with a hairy stem, hairy leaves, and small flowers that are a rose/purple color. Milkweeds contain cardiac glycosides that are poisonous to humans when ingested in large doses but are easily consumed by butterflies. Many indigenous peoples used common milkweed in ethnobotanic recipes for chest and stomach pain as well as contraception.



Jim Stasz

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Clay - Sand	Moist - Damp	2 – 6.5 ft.

Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)

Butterfly weed is a perennial herb with hairy stems, velvety leaves, and showy flowers that range from yellow to orange to red. Milkweeds, like butterfly weed, are the only plants where monarch butterflies will lay their eggs and monarch larvae will feed. Butterfly weed roots were used extensively in ethnobotanical practices and was even listed in the U.S Pharmacopoeia from 1820 to 1905.

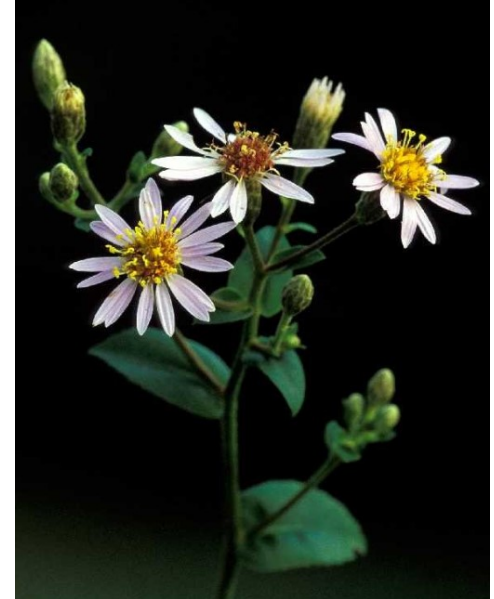


Jeff McMillian

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Sand - Loam	Moist – Damp	3 – 6 ft.

Heart-leaved Aster (*Aster cordifolium*)

Heart-leaved aster is an herbaceous perennial blooming white, blue and/or violet flowers mid-season. This aster is a host plant for the pearl crescent butterfly and is moderately deer resistant. Although the heart-leaved aster prefers moist soil, be careful, because damp clay soil can cause aster wilt.



Thomas G. Barnes

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	All	Moist – Avg.	< 4 ft.

Smooth Blue Aster (*Aster laevis*)

Smooth blue aster is a perennial forb with thick, stout leaves and pale, blue ray flowers with yellow disks that bloom August to October. Along with attracting butterflies for pollination, smooth blue aster also attracts white-tailed deer, as it is very palatable to them. This plant will grow back after deer consumption, however, herbicides especially those used on quack grass, can damage the aster's establishment.



Theodore S. Cochrane
Robert W. Freckmann Herbarium

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	All	Moist – Avg.	1 – 6 ft.

Crooked Stem Aster (*Aster prenanthoides*)

Crooked stem aster is a perennial wildflower blooming around mid-summer. Asters are quite adaptable growing naturally on disturbed sites and often being used in native gardens and wildlife habitat restoration. Crooked stem aster is attractive to a wide variety of wildlife including pollinators, game birds and even mammalian herbivores.



Thomas G. Barnes

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Loam	Moist	1 – 4 ft.

Silky Aster (*Aster sericeum*)

Silky aster is a late blooming perennial typically showing its purple/blue flowers in August – October. Often inhabiting open woods and prairies, the silky aster is favored by pollinators such as bees and butterflies. The plant is also a larvae host to the pearl crescent butterfly.

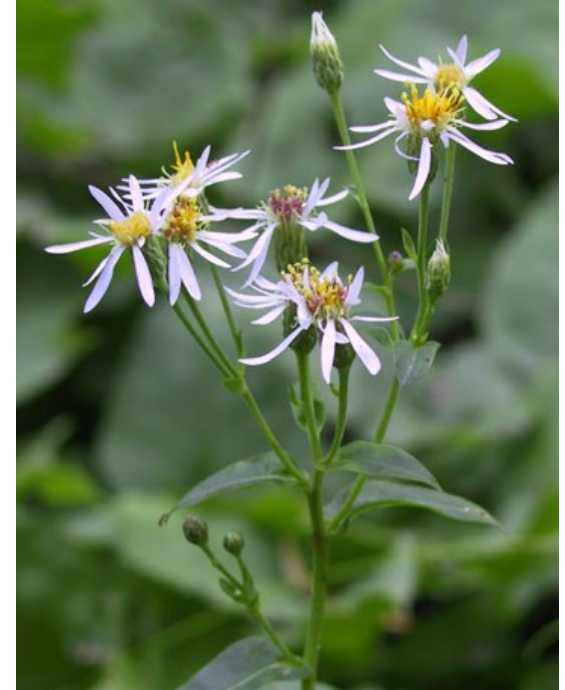


Robert L. Stone

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Loam	Dry	< 2 ft.

Big-leaved Aster (*Eurybia macrophylla*)

Big-leaved aster is a perennial forb with large leaves near the base of the plant and smaller leaves and flowers located higher on the plant. The big-leaved aster thrives in sunny environments, as it is able to close its stomata during hot, dry periods to better retain water.



Janet Novak

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	All	Dry - Moist	< 5 ft.

Downy Wood Mint (*Blephilia ciliata*)

Downy wood mint is a perennial wildflower blooming unique, hairy, purple/blue flowers in the mid-summer. This plant often inhabits thin woodlands and meadows, attracting large numbers of bees and predatory insects whose prey consists of damaging pests.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial - Shade	All	Dry – Avg.	< 3 ft.



Alan Cressler

Sand Coreopsis (*Coreopsis Lanceolata*)

Sand coreopsis is a perennial forb that blooms a bright yellow flower from April to June. The plant is fairly tolerable and low maintenance with its favored conditions being sandy soil, as the name suggests. Sand coreopsis can be found throughout many of Michigan's sand dunes.



Jeff McMillian

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Sand - Loam	Moist – Avg.	1 – 3 ft.

Purple Prairie Clover (*Dalea purpurea*)

Purple prairie clover is a leguminous, perennial forb that blooms a bright pink to violet colored flower later in the season around August. Due to the high protein content from the legumes, this plant is very popular among livestock and wildlife. These clovers are also used for restoration; this is because purple prairie clovers are capable of fixing nitrogen and depositing nutrients in the soil for future uses.



Alan Shadow

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Moist – Dry	1 – 3 ft.

Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)

Purple coneflower is a long lived perennial herb that blooms a flower with purple petals and a characteristic spikey cone in the center. The plant is named after the Greek word *echinos*, meaning “hedgehog,” the quills of which resemble the center of the flower. The plant is also called snakeroot and scurvy root, because of its ethnobotanical uses against snakebites, sicknesses, and other ailments.



R. Alan Shadow

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Moist	1 – 3 ft.

Robin's Plantain (*Erigeron pulchellus*)

Robin's plantain is an early blooming perennial with white to pale-lavender flowers making an appearance in April – June. Robin's plantain is a fairly adaptable species thriving in a variety of environments including meadows, riparian areas and woodlands.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial	Sand	Avg.	< 2 ft.



Bouba

Joe-pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*)

Joe-pye weed is an herbaceous perennial that blooms clusters of pink and pale purple flowers in late summer. The ability of this plant to grow so tall in such wet spaces has led to its other common name, queen of the meadow. Joe-pye weed is deer resistant and very attractive to butterflies and bees.



Homer Edward Price

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Moist – Damp	3 – 8 ft.

Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*)

Sneezeweed is a perennial plant, blooming a vibrant yellow in the late summer to fall. Sneezeweed is very attractive to bees and butterflies, being solely insect-pollinated, not wind-pollinated. This means that, despite its name, sneezeweed does not cause hay fever. The plant's name actually originates from the Menominee Indian Tribe, who would crush dry leaves to use as snuff for inducing sneezing and rid the body of evil spirits and sickness.



Sue Trull

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Loam	Moist – Damp	5 ft.

Western Sunflower (*Helenium occidentale*)

The western sunflower is a perennial flower blooming bright yellow in July/August. The plant is fairly low maintenance, as it requires very minimal water. Western sunflowers are also known to attract birds, especially their seeds. Butterflies are also attracted to these sunflowers; species like the silvery checkerspot and gorgone checkerspot butterflies are known to use western and other sunflowers as host plants.



R.W. Smith

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Sand – Loam	Dry – Avg.	2 – 3 ft.

Meadow Blazing Star (*Liatris ligustylis*)

Meadow blazing star is a perennial wildflower that blooms purple, fluffy, disk flowers in the late summer and early fall. Meadow blazing star is known for attracting many pollinators including monarch butterflies. Goldfinches may also be found around the plant, as they enjoy eating the seeds.



Nadiatalent

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Loam - Sand	Avg.	3 – 5 ft.

Marsh Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)

Marsh blazing star is an herbaceous perennial with grass-like foliage that blooms a purple flower spike around mid-summer. This wildflower attracts many pollinators as well as a species of the liatris flower moths and liatris borer moths. The seeds of the marsh blazing star also appear to be one of the goldfinches favorite foods.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	All	Moist	3 – 6 ft.



Kathleen Moore

Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Cardinal flower is a very unique, herbaceous perennial blooming a bright red, two-lipped flower in late summer. The nectar of the flowers is very attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds. The cardinal flower has served many ethnobotanical purposes, and according to the Pawnee Native American legend, the plant's roots and flowers could be used to create a strong love charm as well.



Thomas G. Barnes

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Moist	2 – 4 ft.



Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)

Great blue lobelia is an herbaceous perennial that blooms a purple-blue two-lipped flower in late summer. The nectar of these flowers is a favorite of the butterflies and hummingbirds. The great blue lobelia has many ethnobotanical uses, especially in conjunction with the cardinal flower; however, alone, the Meskwaki believed the great blue lobelia could be consumed by husband and wife as an anti-divorce remedy.



Thomas G. Barnes

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Shade	Loam	Moist – Damp	2 – 4 ft.

Wild Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*)

Wild lupine is an herbaceous perennial with many raceme flowers colored blue, pink, or white. Wild lupine's name comes from the Latin word, *lupus*, which means “wolf.” This name came from the belief that these plants robbed the soil of its nutrients, even though wild lupine has actually been shown to improve soil quality by adding nitrogen. Wild lupine is also the only remaining food source for the larvae of the Karner blue butterfly, a species currently endangered in the state of Michigan.



William S. Justice

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Sand	Dry	~ 2 ft.



Monkeyflower (*Mimulus ringens*)

Monkeyflower is a perennial herb that blooms two opposite flowers colored purple. Some describe the shape of the flower to look like a monkey's face, hence its common name, monkeyflower. The stem of the monkeyflower has a more definite shape, as it is square with tactile grooves. The monkeyflower is an important host plant for the common buckeye and Baltimore checkerspot butterflies.



Peter M. Dziuk

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	~ 2 ft.

Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Wild bergamot is an herbaceous perennial with branched hairy stems and two-lipped flowers blooming from June to September, typically a pink/purple color. Many different tribes used wild bergamot for a variety of reasons, including flavoring food and beverages as well as treating ailments and acne.



Joshua Mayer

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Clay	Moist	2 – 4 ft.

Spotted Beebalm (*Monarda punctata*)

Spotted beebalm is a native perennial in the mint family that blooms unique and fragrant flowers in July/September. Spotted beebalm is resistant to damage by deer, rabbits, and even drought. The *Monarda* genus also attracts many pollinators, including butterflies, hummingbirds, and three species of specialized bees.



Susan Strine

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Sand – Loam	Dry	1 – 3 ft.

Foxglove Beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*)

Foxglove beardtongue is an herbaceous perennial that blooms a white tubular flower around May/June. This plant is utilized by many long tongued pollinators like hummingbirds. The two-spotted bumble bee is another pollinator that enjoys the early bloom of the foxglove beardtongue.



Missouri Prairie Foundation

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Moist	3 – 4 ft.

Wild Quinine (*Parthenium integrifolium*)

Wild quinine is a perennial, herbaceous forb with long lasting flowers that are gray/white and clumped together. Wild quinine is a hardy plant, as it is tolerant to both hot and cold weather. Due to its robust nature, however, wild quinine has been known to displace other vegetation in the area if not properly managed.



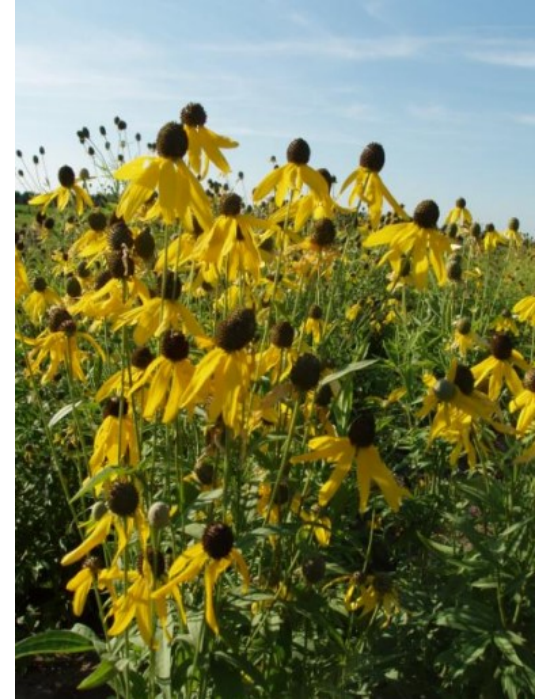
Thomas G. Barnes

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam – Clay	Dry	1 – 4 ft.

Yellow Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)

Yellow coneflower is a perennial wildflower with alternate leaves leading up to a bright-yellow, downward-facing flower with a large brown disk that blooms around June and remains until about September. Large game and livestock enjoy feeding on yellow coneflowers, and birds enjoy the palatable seeds.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	All	Avg. – Moist	2 – 5 ft.



Alan Shadow

Brown-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia triloba*)

Brown-eyed susan is a bushy perennial with one of the smaller *Rudbeckia* flower types. The flower is bright yellow with a brown disk that sometimes reveals a thin red ring around it, blooming late summer through fall. Brown-eyed susan is a fairly low maintenance plant, as it is deer and drought resistant and tolerable of a variety of soils. Notably, brown-eyed susan is an important host plant for the silvery checkerspot caterpillar and wavy-lined emerald larvae.



Anita Gould

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam - Clay	Avg. – Moist	3 – 5 ft.

Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)

Black-eyed susan is a warm season forb with bright yellow ray flowers blooming in late summer through early fall. Black-eyed susans attract many organisms including deer and multiple species of bees, butterflies and caterpillars. Other attracted organisms include some pests like aphids. Black-eyed susans are also susceptible to diseases like downy mildew.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam - Clay	Avg. – Moist	3 – 5 ft.



Larry Allain

Showy Goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)

Showy goldenrod is an herbaceous perennial that blooms a cluster of small yellow flowers from August to October. This wildflower attracts a wide variety of pollinators as well as songbirds and wavy-lined emerald larvae. It was once believed that goldenrods were the cause of hay fever, but that has since been disproven.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Clay	Avg. – Moist	~ 3 ft.

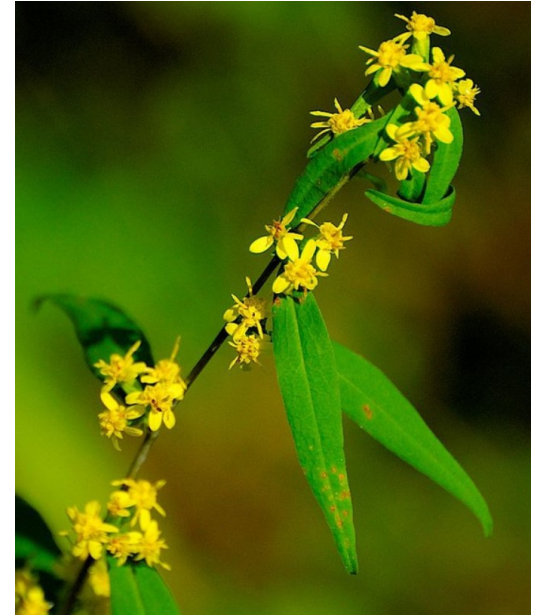


Dan Mullen

Blue-stemmed Goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*)

Blue-stemmed goldenrod is an herbaceous perennial that blooms small yellow flowers along a green/blue/purple stem in the late summer into early fall. This species is one of the least aggressive goldenrods, which makes it well suited for a native garden. The blue-stemmed goldenrod supports wavy-lined emerald larvae and many pollinators.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Clay	Moist – Avg.	~ 3 ft.



Scott Detwiler

Blue Vervain (*Verbena hastata*)

Blue Vervain is a perennial wildflower with purple – blue flowers that bloom in mid to late summer. The seeds of this plant attracts many birds, including the cardinal, swamp sparrow, field sparrow, song sparrow, and the slate-colored junco. Ethnobotanically, blue vervain has been used for treating depression, fevers, coughs, acne and ulcers.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Any	Moist	2 – 5 ft.



Thomas G. Barnes

Hoary Vervain (*Verbena stricta*)

Hoary vervain is a perennial plant that blooms multiple small, purple/blue flowers on stalks late July through August. Hoary vervain is attractive to pests like lygus bugs but also pollinators such as digger bees, small carpenter bees, and bumble bees.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Clay – Sand	Avg. - Dry	2 – 3 ft.



Peter Dziuk

Culver's Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)

Culver's root is a native perennial that blooms a unique flower in July/September resembling the shape of a candelabrum. This plant grows well in pollinator mixes, attracting many different bees, butterflies, and moths. The common name likely developed from an 18th century herbalist who popularized the plant as a treatment for ailments. Many Native American tribes used Culver's root medicinally as well, treating coughs, fever, and even pain relief during child birth.



Eleanor Saulys

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Loam	Moist	3 – 6 ft.

Golden Alexander (*Zizia aurea*)

Golden Alexander is a perennial forb in the carrot family that blooms small, bright-yellow flowers that cluster into a flat top bundle through May/June. The serrated, ovate leaves tend to turn light purple along with the fruit in the fall. Golden Alexander is a fairly low maintenance plant, preferring full sun and moist soil but can tolerate the opposite conditions as well.



Eleanor Saulys

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	1 – 2 ft.

Section 2 – Grasses and Sedges

Gray's Sedge (*Carex grayi*)

Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)

Side Oats Grama Grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)

Canada Wild Rye (*Elymus canadensis*)

Prairie Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*)

Switchgrass (*Panicum Virgatum*)

Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)

Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)

Gray's Sedge (*Carex grayi*)

Gray's sedge is a sedge from the Cyperaceae family with a unique bloom from June to September of pale green seed heads dressed in spikes. Gray's sedge is often used to prevent erosion on sites using bioswales. The sedge is also quite tolerable to wet conditions including floodplains and swamps.



NCSU

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	2 – 3 ft.

Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)

Big bluestem is a perennial grass with blue coloration at the base of the culm and purple flower clusters. These flower clusters bear some resemblance to the foot of a turkey which has resulted in one of the common names for the plant being turkeyfoot. Big bluestem is used for wildlife and livestock grazing as well as erosion control, due to its extensive root system.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	6 – 8 ft.



Jennifer Anderson

Side Oats Grama Grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)

Side oats grama grass is the largest and most coarse plant of the grama grasses with a blue-green color, sometimes purple in the spring. Side oats gramma grass is often used for erosion control especially in rocky or shallow soils.



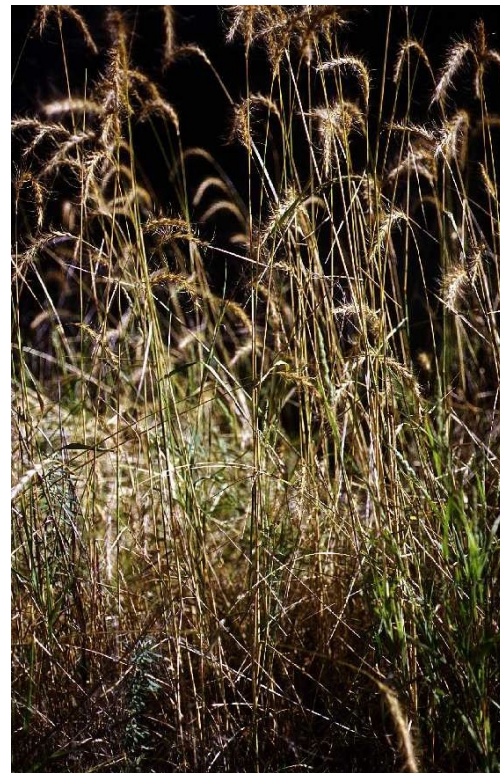
Ryan P. O'Connor

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	All	Dry – Avg.	< 3 ft.

Canada Wild Rye (*Elymus canadensis*)

Canada wild rye is a short-lived grass often planted for restoration projects, wildlife habitat improvements and erosion control. Canada wild rye has excellent seedling vigor and very rapid establishment, typically establishing itself during its first year in the ground. Canada wild rye begins growing later in the season and lasts late into the fall. It is fairly drought tolerant and winter hardy.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	All	Dry – Avg.	4 ft.



Robert Soreng

Prairie Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*)

Prairie junegrass is a perennial, cool season bunch grass that begins greening early in the spring. This grass is often used for grazing livestock and wildlife as well as for revegetation and erosion control. Prairie junegrass is quite tolerable of rocky areas, however, it can be vulnerable to insects such as the striped flea beetle.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Sand - Loam	Avg.	0.5 – 2 ft.



Dale Darris

Switchgrass (*Panicum Virgatum*)

Switchgrass is a perennial warm-season grass that typically greens in late spring to early summer. Switchgrass has a white patch of hair where the leaf attaches to the stem, and the stem is rounded with a red tint color. It is a great plant for erosion control and livestock grazing, as well as wildlife habitat for pheasants, quail, and rabbits. Switchgrass is, however, vulnerable to pests like grasshoppers and diseases such as seedling blight and leaf rust.



Ted Bodner

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Sand - Loam	Avg.	3 – 5 ft.

Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Little bluestem is a perennial grass with blue tinted basal roots and inward folding blades that begin growing in the late spring. This grass has been used extensively in prairie restoration for wildlife habitat, food source, and erosion control. Little bluestem is relatively resistant to drought, but the fungus, *Phyllosticta andropogonivora*, can cause leaf spot disease which is detrimental to the plant.



Jennifer Anderson

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	All	Dry – Avg.	1 – 3 ft.

Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)

Indiangrass is a tall, perennial bunchgrass capable of reaching around 7 ft in height. The grass technically begins growing in the spring, but the majority of its growth occurs between the months of June and August. Indiangrass will remain green until the first frost when it descends into its yellow-orange, fall color. Indiangrass is attractive to wildlife, especially songbirds, and is deer resistant.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	All	Dry – Avg.	5 - 7 ft.



Douglas Goldman

Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)

Prairie dropseed is a dense arching tuft grass with aromatic seed heads forming in August and then turning a yellow to orange color in the fall. Prairie dropseed is a tough, drought tolerant plant. It is also deer resistant and provides food and cover for wildlife.

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Sandy - Loam	Dry – Avg.	1 – 2 ft.



Bonnie L. Harper

Section 3 – Quart Pots & Two-Gallon Pots

Quart Pots:

Jack in the Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*)

Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*)

Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix*)

Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)

Yellow Trout Lily (*Erythronium americanum*)

Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)

Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

Purple Trillium (*Trillium erectum*)

White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*)

Two-Gallon Pots:

Compass Plant (*Silphium laciniatum*)

Jack in the Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*)

Quart Pot

Jack in the pulpit is a long-lived perennial that blooms a unique green and maroon striped spathe with small flowers and red berries in March – June. The leaves and fruits of Jack in the pulpit contain calcium oxalate which can irritate the skin, so gloves are recommended when handling.



Elaine Haug

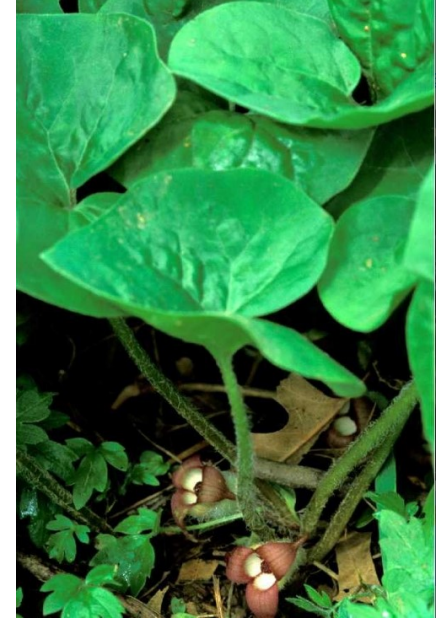
Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Shade	Sandy - Loam	Dry – Avg.	1 – 2 ft.



Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*)

Quart Pot

Wild ginger is a unique plant with large heart shaped leaves hiding burgundy flowers underneath, which usually bloom in early Spring. The flowers are located close to the ground to attract hungry flies that rise early in the spring looking for food. The flies enter the flower to eat the pollen, accumulating pollen on their skin in the process, which aids in pollination for the plant. The seeds also produce an elaiosome which is similar to a piece of food attached to the seed. Ants will often take this treat to their nest and eat the elaiosome, leaving the seed to germinate.



Thomas G. Barnes

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Shade	Sandy - Loam	Avg.	1 – 2 ft.



Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)

Quart Pot

The lady fern is a perennial, deciduous fern that drops its leaves at the first frost. The lady fern's leaves have a lacy texture and are green to purple/red in color. This is a fairly low maintenance fern, often being used in landscaping for aesthetic purposes.



Michael Shephard

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial - Shade	Loam	Moist	2 – 5 ft.



Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)

Quart Pot

Turtlehead is a clump-forming wildflower with lanceolate leaves and showy pink/white flowers blooming from July to October. This low maintenance wildflower is native to almost the entire half of the eastern United States and Canada. Turtleheads are known for attracting pollinators like the Baltimore checkerspot and common buckeye butterflies.



Robert H. Mohlenbrock

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full – Partial	Loam	Moist	3 – 4 ft.

Yellow Trout Lily (*Erythronium Americanum*)

Quart Pot

Yellow trout lily is an ephemeral, meaning that it blooms early in the spring and then falls dormant. The yellow trout lily's flower is a strong yellow, and its leaves are a deep green, spotted with brown speckles; the leaf pattern inspired the nickname of fawn lily, as its leaves are reminiscent of the fur patterning on a young deer.



Fritz Flohr Reynolds

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Shade	Loam	Moist – Damp	3 – 8 in.

Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)

Quart Pot

Wild strawberry is an herbaceous, flowering perennial that produces edible fruit. It's sprawling and rooting runners make wild strawberry an excellent ground cover and erosion control choice. Wild strawberry thrives in the cooler temperatures of spring and fall, often going dormant after setting fruit to endure the hot summer months.



Matt Lavin

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	Sandy - Loam	Avg. - Moist	< 1 ft.

Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

Quart Pot

Wild geranium is a perennial flower typically found in woodlands and mesic forests. Wild geranium blooms a pink to soft purple flower in mid to late spring but tends to turn yellow in the hot summer months. This plant is often used as ground cover or in native/pollinator gardens, as it is highly attractive to bees and butterflies.



Matt Lavin

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full - Partial	All	Moist - Damp	< 1.5 ft.

Purple Trillium (*Trillium erectum*)

Quart Pot

Purple trillium is an herbaceous, perennial wildflower that blooms a purple/red flower with yellow anthers in late April to June. This trillium attracts many pollinators with its nectar as well as some moths which use it as a larval host. Some parts of purple trillium are even palatable for humans if prepared properly; they are typically served like other cooked greens.



Jeff McMillian

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial - Shade	Any	Dry – Avg.	1 – 1.5 ft.

White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*)

Quart Pot

White trillium is an herbaceous, perennial wildflower typically found in coniferous/deciduous forests where it blooms a white flower with yellow anthers in late April to June. The name stems from the Latin term for three, *tri*, which represents the three pedels of the flower. Sometimes green flowers develop instead of white flowers, when a mycoplasma infection is present.



Thomas G. Barnes

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Partial - Shade	Loam	Dry – Avg.	1 – 2 ft.



Compass Plant (*Silphium laciniatum*)

Two-Gallon Pot

The compass plant is a perennial plant in the sunflower family that blooms large, yellow flower clusters at the top portion of the stem June through August. The plant's common name comes from the leaves' tendencies to point north and south to avoid the heat of the afternoon sun. Compass plants are popular for livestock grazing and wildlife attraction, as birds and mammals like to consume the seeds.



Jeff McMillian

Sun	Soil	Moisture	Height
Full	Clay - Loam	Moist	5 – 9 ft.