

PLANTS AND DETAILS

<p><i>Baptisia australis</i>  <b>Blue Wild Indigo</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 4 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> May - July  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Like most of its genus, <i>Baptisia australis</i> spends its first few years developing mostly below ground. The branching foliage and blossoms become showier and more developed with each subsequent growing season. Wild Blue Indigo is one of the host plants for the Wild Indigo Duskywing.</p>	
<p><i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>  <b>Butterflyweed</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 2 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> This is a great Milkweed for a sunny location in a dry area. 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.</p>	
<p><i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>  <b>Cardinal Flower</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 5 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Cardinal Flower is named for its beautiful scarlet red flowers which are an important nectar source for hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies. 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.</p>	
<p><i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>  <b>Culver's Root</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 5 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - August  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> 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.</p>	

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> <b>Great Blue Lobelia</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 2 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet, Medium <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Great Blue Lobelia grows large, richly-flowered spikes. This colony-forming, short-lived perennial grows well in medium to wet soils, especially with a little shade. The deep blue-violet flowers on these spikes attract many bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.</p>	
<p><i>Hypericum pyramidatum</i> <b>Great St. John's Wort</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 4 - 6 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> May - July <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Great St. John's Wort is a perennial that blooms for about three-weeks between the months of July and August. Its bright yellow blooms are a great food source for many pollinators. Bumblebees are the primary pollinators, but smaller bees and other insects also visit the flowers. Some insects feed on the other flower parts.</p>	
<p><i>Zizia aptera</i> <b>Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> May - July <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Zizia aptera is an important plant to a number of short-tongued insects that are able to easily reach the nectar in the small yellow flowers. 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.</p>	
<p><i>Verbena stricta</i> <b>Hoary Vervain</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Dry, Dry <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> 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,</p>	

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Koeleria macrantha</i>  <b>June Grass</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 2 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> This native, widely-distributed prairie grass will flower earlier than many other upland prairie grasses. Its plumes of silvery-green seed heads turn tan by mid-summer. The foliage supporting these seeds is also an attractive green-gray color.</p>	
<p><i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>  <b>Lance-Leaf Coreopsis</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> May - July  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Lance-leaf Coreopsis waves brightly in late spring and early summer on sunny, even hot sites with dry, sandy or poor soil. The bright yellow, daisy-like flowers are about 1 1/2" in diameter and bloom singly on long stems. Promptly dead-head spent blossoms to prolong the bloom period.</p>	
<p><i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>  <b>Little Bluestem</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 2 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - August  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Little Bluestem is an excellent plant for wildlife. Little Bluestem serves as the larval host for several skipper species including the 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. Little bluestem provides necessary overwintering habitat and resources for many insects and birds. Female bumble bee queens nest at the base of bunch grasses, like Little Bluestem, where they are protected until they emerge in the Spring.</p>	
<p><i>Carex sprengeii</i>  <b>Long-beaked Sedge</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 2 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> May - July  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Partial - Shade</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Like most Sedges, Long-Beaked Sedge, also called Sprengle's Sedge, is resistant to deer. It does provide shelter for small mammals and food source for migrating song birds when the seeds start to drop in autumn. As a cool season grass, Long-Beaked sedge will actively grow in the early spring and fall when the soil is cool.</p>	

Color behind name of plant indicates color of bloom.

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Mimulus ringens</i>  <b>Monkey Flower</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 2 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Common Name, Monkey Flower, comes from the flowers' resemblance to a monkey's face. Typical of wetlands, this plant needs consistently moist soils and will slowly spread into a bushy plant, attractive in a landscape setting.</p>	
<p><i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>  <b>Mountain Mint</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Mountain Mint attracts many insects to its flowers, including various bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, and beetles. The leaves are very fragrant; when crushed they have a strong minty odor. 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.</p>	
<p><i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>  <b>Narrow-leaved Coneflower</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> April - June  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Provides nectar for Butterflies and bees. Note that the threatened Ottoe Skipper life cycle depends greatly on this species and drier prairie grasses such as Little Bluestem, Side-oats Grama, and Prairie Dropseed.</p>	
<p><i>Ceanothus americanus</i>  <b>New Jersey Tea</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - August  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> A deciduous shrub that grows just 3' tall and is compact and rounded by nature. The dried leaves of New Jersey Tea make a flavorful tea that was popular during the Revolutionary War. Deep tree-like roots of this shrub make it drought-tolerant but difficult to move once established so choose your spot wisely. Deer and rabbits do like this shrub, especially when it is young so protect new transplants in the early years. The beautiful white flowers attract many pollinators. New Jersey Tea is one of the host plants of the Spring Azure.</p>	

Color behind name of plant indicates color of bloom.

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>  <b>Northern Sea Oats</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium  <b>SUN:</b> Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Northern Sea Oats, River Oats is a very ornamental grass that is easily identifiable from its drooping inflorescences and compressed spikelets. It is commonly used as a low-maintenance shade grass or used to prevent soil erosion. It readily self-seeds and can become a dense mat in a short amount of time.</p>	
<p><i>Carex albicans</i>  <b>Oak Sedge</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 6 - 12 Inches  <b>BLOOM:</b> May - June  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial - Shade</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> White-Tinged Sedge has glossy, bright green foliage that is often, as the name implies, tinged or tipped with white. The very fine leaf blades can grow to 20 inches in length, tufting together and forming flowy tussocks. A fabulous candidate for a groundcover!</p>	
<p><i>Echinacea pallida</i>  <b>Pale Purple Coneflower</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 5 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - July  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Pale Purple Coneflower blooms in early summer when only a few of the sun loving plants are in bloom and provides nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies, and the leaves provide food for the Ottoe-skipper larva.</p>	
<p><i>Anemone patens</i>  <b>Pasque Flower</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 6 Inches  <b>BLOOM:</b> March - May  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Pasque Flower is one of the first perennial flowers to bloom in spring. The delicate lavender flowers appear before the leaves of the plant. In addition to the beautiful, early bloom. Pasque Flower is calciphilic so therefore needs an alkaline soil with a pH of 7 to 8.</p>	

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Carex pensylvanica</i>  <b>Pennsylvania Sedge</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 6 - 12 Inches  <b>BLOOM:</b> April - June  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial - Shade</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <i>Carex pensylvanica</i> is sought-after for its look of a traditional lawn and for its dry-soil tolerance and ability to grow in full sun or full shade. To get a solid stand of this hardy sedge that so many desire, divide plants over the years. It will spread between 3-8" each year depending on the soil moisture of the site. To start a larger area from seed is not realistic; seed is difficult and slow to germinate. Pennsylvania Sedge actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool.</p>	
<p><i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>  <b>Prairie Blazing Star</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 2 - 4 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet, Medium  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Prairie Blazing Star is an excellent <i>Liatris</i> species to plant in wet-medium prairies and perennial gardens; butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds are attracted to it all summer. The roots on <i>Liatris</i> spp. are called corms, which can form offshoots from the mother plant over time.</p>	
<p><i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>  <b>Prairie Dropseed</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 2 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - August  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Prairie Dropseed is native to most of eastern North America, this species really hits its stride in the midwestern prairies. When seed stalks emerge late summer, brush up against it for a cilantro smell. It has a wonderful tussock-forming growth habit and takes on a nice golden hue all throughout the fall and winter.</p>	

Color behind name of plant indicates color of bloom.

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Geum triflorum</i>  <b>Prairie Smoke</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 6 - 12 Inches  <b>BLOOM:</b> April - June  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The silky, flowing styles of the fruiting stage of Prairie Smoke never fail to win admirers at first sight. When setting seed, large stands of the plant create a gauzy effect that resembles smoke hovering close to the ground. Blooming in spring to early summer, Prairie Smoke will spread slowly from its roots in well-drained, dry to wet-mesic soils. It prefers full to partial sun and has a native range from the northern tier of the US through most of Canada.</p>	
<p><i>Echinacea purpurea</i>  <b>Purple Coneflower</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 4 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> A prairie classic! Purple Coneflower 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. It is much-loved by bees and is a host plant for the Ottoe Skipper.</p>	
<p><i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>  <b>Rattlesnake Master</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 4 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - August  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> 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.</p>	

Color behind name of plant indicates color of bloom.

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Liatris aspera</i> <b>Rough Blazingstar</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> August - October <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Many insects visit the flowers of <i>Liatris aspera</i> including honeybees, bumblebees, Little Carpenter bees, Miner bees, and Leaf-Cutting bees. Butterfly visitors include Monarchs, Painted Ladies, Black Swallowtails, Sulfurs, and more.</p>	
<p><i>Asclepias speciosa</i> <b>Showy Milkweed</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 4 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> June - August <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Showy Milkweed has persistent, fragrant blooms that are often described as looking like small crowns. Showy milkweed may be better suited in garden settings because it spreads less aggressively than Common Milkweed. Showy Milkweed is common through its native range which extends mostly west of the Mississippi River. In its native range, it can be found in prairies, savannas, and other open spaces. It does not tolerate shade, but can handle most soil types.</p>	
<p><i>Helenium autumnale</i> <b>Sneezeweed</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 5 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> August - September <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet, Medium <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The large and numerous daisy-like, yellow flowers of <i>Helenium autumnale</i> can provide welcome color in late summer and autumn when many other blossoms have disappeared.</p>	
<p><i>Hibiscus palustris</i> <b>Swamp Rose Mallow</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 6 Feet <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> 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.</p>	

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> <b>Sweet Joe Pye Weed</b>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 7 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Partial - Shade</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> A butterfly favorite, it is easy to grow and its vanilla-scented flowers are irresistible for Monarchs, Swallowtails and many other butterflies. Not many Woodland flowering plants can reach heights of 7'. If you love Joe Pye Weed but have too much shade, Sweet Joe Pye Weed is the plant for you.</p>	
<i>Campanula americana</i> <b>Tall Bellflower</b>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 2 - 5 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - October  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Partial - Shade</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Tall Bellflower or American Bellflower, reaches from three to five feet in height, its blue-violet blooms providing a bright late-summer accent to savanna or woodland plantings. Self-seeding, it is either annual or biennial by habit, seemingly depending on when germination occurs. First-year plants are tight rosettes of heart-shaped leaves that shoot up the following spring to form tall stems.</p>	
<i>Chelone glabra</i> <b>Turtlehead</b>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> August - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet  <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> 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.</p>	
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i> <b>Whorled Milkweed</b>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 2 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - August  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Whorled Milkweed is deer and rabbit-resistant. Please note, this species is rhizomatous and will spread. There are clusters of approximately 20 flowers near the top of each plant. 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.</p>	

Color behind name of plant indicates color of bloom.

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Baptisia australis</i>  <b>Wild Blue Indigo</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 - 5 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> May - July  <b>SOIL:</b> Wet, Medium-Wet, Medium  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> 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. Wild Blue Indigo is one of the host plants for the Wild Indigo Duskywing.</p>	
<p><i>Lupinus perennis</i>  <b>Wild Lupine</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> May - June  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Wild Lupine blooms profusely in spikes with pea-like blue &amp; purple flowers. Palm-shaped leaves surround the plant as an added attraction, making it a popular choice for gardens or restorations with dry, sandy soils. Lupine requires well-drained soils but will adapt to most dry soil types; sand, loam, and gravel. When ripe, the seedpod explodes aiding in distribution. Birds and small mammals will feed on the seeds.</p>	
<p><i>Ruellia humilis</i>  <b>Wild Petunia</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 1 - 2 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> July - August  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Wild Petunia is an excellent addition to a bed with other short plants. In ideal conditions, this plant can exceed one foot and spread quite vigorously. Blooming throughout the hottest, driest times of the summer, it is quite a hardy species that it can be a bit aggressive, so keep an eye on where seedlings turn up. When mature, the seeds literally explode from the plant, traveling upwards of 10 feet! When in flower, Wild Petunia attracts a wide variety of insect pollinators, but the lavender blooms are especially attractive to long tongued bees and butterflies. It is also a host plant for the Common Buckeye butterfly.</p>	

**PLANTS AND DETAILS**

<p><i>Lythrum alatum</i>  <b>Winged Loosestrife</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 3 Feet  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium  <b>SUN:</b> Full</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Fringed Loosestrife is native to much of the lower 48 states and can commonly be found in a variety of wet habitats and sometimes on drier sites, often in shade. A recommended use for this plant would be as a shady groundcover as the yellow flowers would add nice appeal to the shaded area. Fringed Loosestrife is also important to native bee populations as they use this plant for food.</p>	
<p><i>Achillea millefolium</i>  <b>Yarrow</b></p>	<p><b>HEIGHT:</b> 12 - 18 Inches  <b>BLOOM:</b> June - September  <b>SOIL:</b> Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry  <b>SUN:</b> Full - Partial</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Yarrow species grow globally throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Species introduced by early European settlers of North America have spread widely. Widely found along roadsides and in open fields, this Aster-family plant is easily identified by its feathery, fine, almost fern-like leaves. Many butterflies are attracted to Yarrow nectar while numerous species of moths and beetles use the plant as a larval host.</p>	