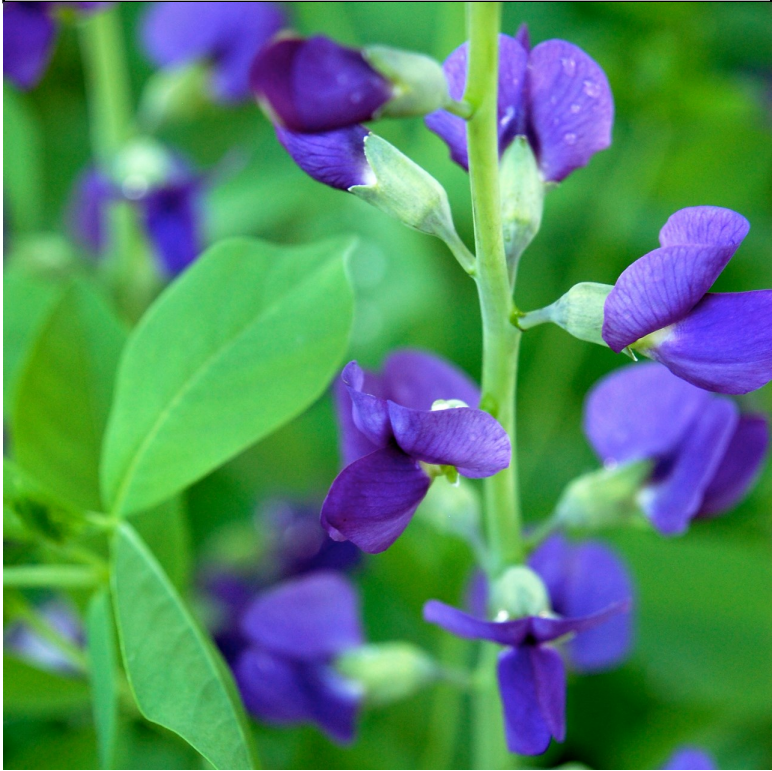


Baptisia australis

Blue Wild Indigo



HEIGHT: 4 Feet

BLOOM: May - July

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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. Wild Blue Indigo is one of the host plants for the Wild Indigo Duskywing.

Asclepias tuberosa

Butterfly Weed



HEIGHT: 2 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: June - September

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Lobelia cardinalis
Cardinal Flower



HEIGHT: 3 - 5 Feet
BLOOM: July - September
SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet
SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Veronicastrum virginicum
Culver's Root



HEIGHT: 3 - 5 Feet
BLOOM: July - August
SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry
SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Lobelia siphilitica

Great Blue Lobelia



HEIGHT: 1 - 2 Feet

BLOOM: July - September

SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet,
Medium

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Hypericum pyramidatum

Great St. John's Wort



HEIGHT: 4 - 6 Feet

BLOOM: May - July

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Zizia aptera

Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: May - July

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Verbena stricta

Hoary Vervain



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: July - September

SOIL: Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Koeleria macrantha

June Grass



HEIGHT: 1 - 2 Feet

BLOOM: June - September

SOIL: Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Coreopsis lanceolata

Lance-Leaf Coreopsis



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: May - July

SOIL: Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Schizachyrium scoparium

Little Bluestem



HEIGHT: 2 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: June - August

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Carex sprengelii

Long-beaked Sedge



HEIGHT: 1 - 2 Feet

BLOOM: May - July

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry

SUN: Partial - Shade

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Mimulus ringens
Monkey Flower

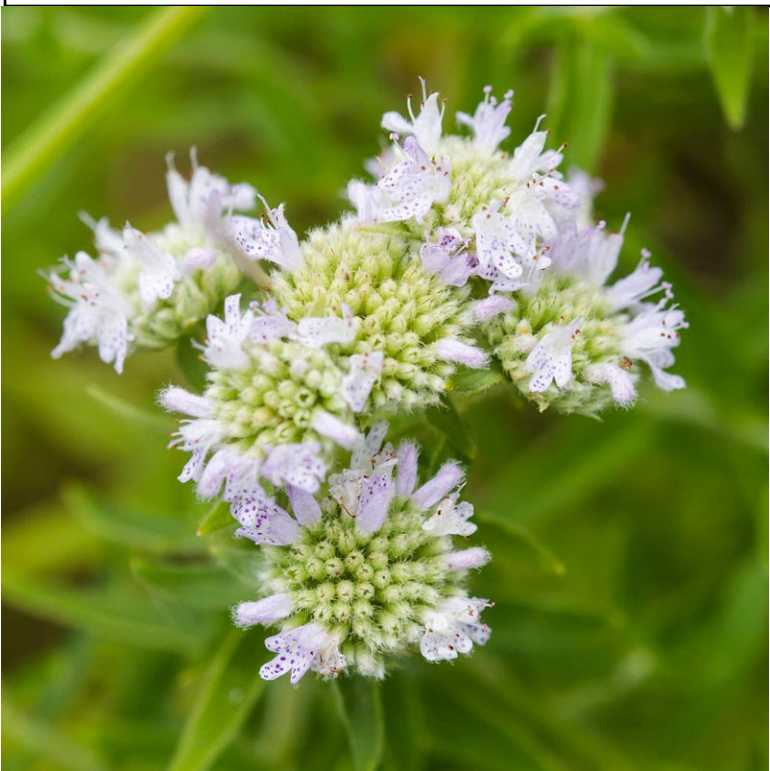


HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet
BLOOM: July - September
SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry
SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Pycnanthemum virginianum
Mountain Mint



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet
BLOOM: July - September
SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet,
Medium, Medium-Dry
SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Echinacea angustifolia

Narrow-leaved Coneflower



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: April - June

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Ceanothus americanus

New Jersey Tea



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: July - August

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Chasmanthium latifolium

Northern Sea Oats



HEIGHT: 3 Feet

BLOOM: June - September

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium

SUN: Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Carex albicans

Oak Sedge



HEIGHT: 6 - 12 Inches

BLOOM: May - June

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial - Shade

DESCRIPTION:

Oak 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!

Echinacea pallida

Pale Purple Coneflower



HEIGHT: 3 - 5 Feet

BLOOM: June - July

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Anemone patens

Pasque Flower



HEIGHT: 6 Inches

BLOOM: March - May

SOIL: Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Carex pensylvanica
Pennsylvania Sedge



HEIGHT: 6 - 12 Inches
BLOOM: April - June
SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry
SUN: Full - Partial - Shade
DESCRIPTION:

Carex pensylvanica 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.

Liatris pycnostachya
Prairie Blazing Star



HEIGHT: 2 - 4 Feet
BLOOM: July - September
SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet, Medium
SUN: Full - Partial
DESCRIPTION:

Prairie Blazing Star is an excellent Liatris species to plant in wet-medium prairies and perennial gardens; butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds are attracted to it all summer. The roots on Liatris spp. are called corms, which can form offshoots from the mother plant over time.

Sporobolus heterolepis

Prairie Dropseed



HEIGHT: 2 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: July - August

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Geum triflorum

Prairie Smoke



HEIGHT: 6 - 12 Inches

BLOOM: April - June

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Sporobolus heterolepis

Prairie Dropseed



HEIGHT: 2 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: July - August

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Geum triflorum

Prairie Smoke



HEIGHT: 6 - 12 Inches

BLOOM: April - June

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower



HEIGHT: 4 Feet
BLOOM: July - September
SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry
SUN: Full - Partial
DESCRIPTION:

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.

Eryngium yuccifolium
Rattlesnake Master



HEIGHT: 3 - 4 Feet
BLOOM: July - August
SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry
SUN: Full
DESCRIPTION:

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.

Liatris aspera
Rough Blazingstar

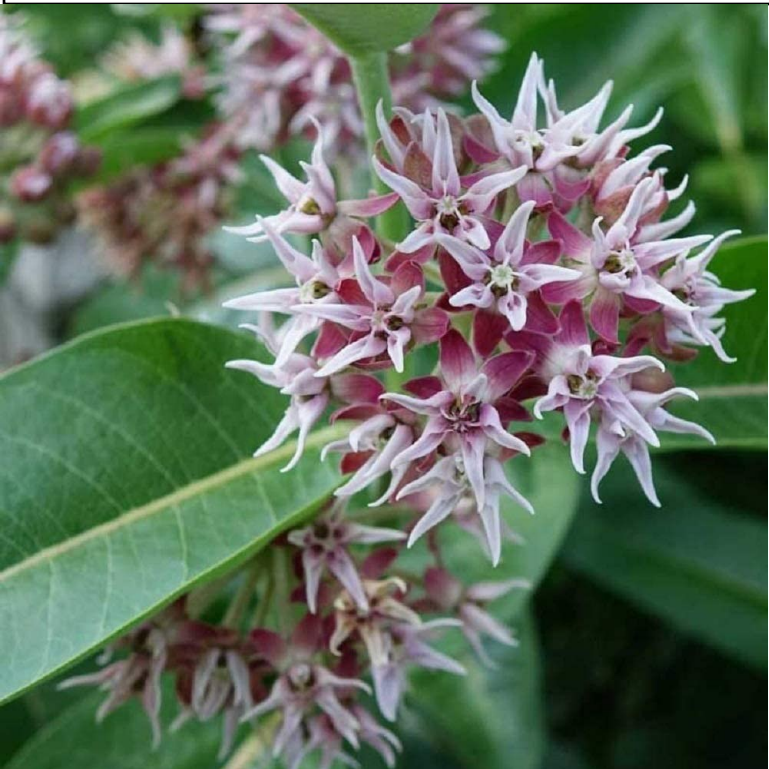


HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet
BLOOM: August - October
SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry
SUN: Full

DESCRIPTION:

Many insects visit the flowers of *Liatris aspera* including honeybees, bumblebees, Little Carpenter bees, Miner bees, and Leaf-Cutting bees. Butterfly visitors include Monarchs, Painted Ladies, Black Swallowtails, Sulfurs, and more.

Asclepias speciosa
Showy Milkweed



HEIGHT: 3 - 4 Feet
BLOOM: June - August
SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry
SUN: Full

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Helenium autumnale

Sneezeweed



HEIGHT: 3 - 5 Feet

BLOOM: August - September

SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet, Medium

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

The large and numerous daisy-like, yellow flowers of *Helenium autumnale* can provide welcome color in late summer and autumn when many other blossoms have disappeared.

Hibiscus palustris

Swamp Rose Mallow



HEIGHT: 3 - 6 Feet

BLOOM: July - September

SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet

SUN: Full

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Eupatorium purpureum

Sweet Joe Pye Weed



HEIGHT: 7 Feet

BLOOM: July - September

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry

SUN: Partial - Shade

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Campanula americana

Tall Bellflower



HEIGHT: 2 - 5 Feet

BLOOM: July - October

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium,
Medium-Dry

SUN: Partial - Shade

DESCRIPTION:

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. or rain garden.

Chelone glabra

Turtlehead



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: August - September

SOIL: Wet, Medium-Wet

SUN: Full

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Asclepias verticillata

Whorled Milkweed



HEIGHT: 1 - 2 Feet

BLOOM: July - August

SOIL: Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.

Lupinus perennis

Wild Lupine



HEIGHT: 1 - 3 Feet

BLOOM: May - June

SOIL: Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

Wild Lupine blooms profusely in spikes with pea-like blue & 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.

Achillea millefolium

Yarrow



HEIGHT: 12 - 18 Inches

BLOOM: June - September

SOIL: Medium-Wet, Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry

SUN: Full - Partial

DESCRIPTION:

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.