

Prairie

Guidelines to Use

The following species are found in the Prairie regions of the Midwest. Most require full sun and fertile, well-drained, even somewhat sandy soils. Several thrive in clay soils and are designated by a 'c' symbol.

Agastache foeniculum	Echinacea pallida ©	Ratibida pinnata ©
Allium cernuum ©	E. paradoxa m	Rudbeckia hirta
Allium stellatum	E. purpurea	R. maxima m
Amorpha canescens	E. tenness. Hy m	Ruellia humilis
Asclepias tuberosa	Eryngium yuccifolium ©	Silphium laciniatum ©
Aster azureus	Euphorbia corollata	S. perfoliatum ©
A. ericoides	Geum triflorum	S. terbinthina ©
A. laevis ©	Helianthus occidentalis	Solidago rigida
A. nove-angliae ©	Heliopsis	S. speciosa
Baptisia austrialis ©	Helianthoides helianthoides	Verbena canadensis
B. leucantha ©	Liatris aspera	GRASS
B. leucophæa	L. ligulistylus	Andropogon gerardii ©
B. minor m	L. pycnostachya ©	Eragrostis spectabilis
Calochortus involucrata m	L. spicata	Koeleria cristata
Ceanothus americanus	Oenothera macrocarpa m	Panicum virgatum ©
Coreopsis lanceolata	O. tetragona m	Schizachyrium scoparium
C. palmata	Opuntia humifusa	Songhaastrum nutans ©
C. tripteris m	Parthenium integrifolium ©	Sporobolus heterolepis
Corydalis sempervirens	Penstemon digitalis ©	
Dalea purpurea		

© = Natives which will grow and thrive in clay soils.

m = Natives indigenous to the Midwest, but not to Wisconsin.

Native plants are a popular choice in the upper Midwest because of their diversity, reliability and beauty. The use of Native plants:

- Attracts birds, butterflies and other wildlife by providing habitat and food that they enjoy.
- Stabilizes the soil and prevents runoff, which may be polluted, into streams and rivers.
- In a rain garden helps to filter and clean water from downspouts and parking lots before it reaches the water table.
- Cuts down on mowing and fertilization of a typical lawn, further reducing sources of pollution to the environment.

Native forbs (a fancy word for flowering plants that are not grass) and grasses can be used in a home garden environment, too, with beautiful results. Just match their light and water requirements to your garden situation: Periwinkle Blue for Full Shade, Mint Green for Part Shade, Warm Apricot for Part Sun, and Sunny Yellow for Full Sun.

Keep in mind that Natives can be used in some tricky situations where other perennials may not work.

- Try wetland Natives in that area in your back yard that turns into a muddy mess whenever it rains.
- Try some of the woodland plants under heavy shade where grass will not grow.
- There are even Native plants that actually thrive in clay soil! (Designated by a ©)

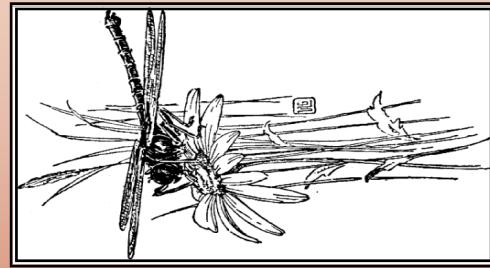
We have highlighted 6 common native environments, along with a description of their light and water requirements: Spring Ephemerals, Woodlands, Woodland Edge, Moist Meadow, Wetlands, and Prairie.

We hope that the information presented in this brochure, the Northern Sunset color system, and the quality of Northern Sunset Perennials, along with the



logo

on the tag will help you achieve your most beautiful garden ever!



Woodlands/Spring Ephemeral

Ephemeral (adjective)

Lasting or existing only for a short time.

The following species are considered to be Spring Ephemerals because they grow and flower early in spring, then go dormant until next year.

<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	<i>Lilium superbum</i>	<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i>
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>		

This cycle may happen very quickly, sometimes within just a few weeks or may take several months to complete. The plant will look like it is dying, the leaves start to yellow and drop, even though it is getting sufficient water. The root system however, should look healthy and firm.

Moist Meadow

Meadows are open patches of grasses and wildflowers found in forested regions. They are full to part sun environments, requiring light, dappled shade to a bright, sunny exposure. For our purposes we list those native species that do well in moist soil. Many of the same plants can be used in moist areas of the Prairie as well.

<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	<i>Packera aurea</i>	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	<i>Phlox glab. interior</i>	<i>Viola sororia</i>
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	<i>Pilosella pilosella</i>	<i>Zizia aptera</i>
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	<i>Z. aurea</i>
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	
<i>E. perfoliatum</i>	<i>R. maxima</i>	
<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	<i>R. submentosa</i>	FERNs
<i>venusta</i>	<i>R. triloba</i>	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	<i>D. goldiana</i>
<i>Hypericum pyrenaicum</i>	<i>S. terebinthinaceum</i>	<i>D. marginalis</i>
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	<i>O. regalis</i>
<i>I. virginica shrevei</i>	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	GRASS
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	<i>S. ohioensis</i>	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>
<i>L. spicata</i>	<i>S. riddellii</i>	<i>Carex grayi</i>
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	<i>S. rigida</i>	<i>C. misskingumensis</i>
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Tradescantia	<i>C. vulpinoides</i>
<i>L. siphilitica</i>	<i>ohiensis</i>	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>		<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>		<i>Juncus torreyi</i>
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>

Woodland Edge

The woodland edge is a part sun environment. The following species like shade during part of the day, either the morning or the afternoon.

Actaea pachypoda

A. racemosa **m**

A. rubra

Agastache foeniculum

Anemone canadensis

A. virginiana

Anemonella thalictroides

Aquilegia canadensis

Arisaema triphyllum

Asarum canadense

Aster azureus

A. divaricatus **m**

A. laevis

Baptisia australis **♂** **m**

B. leucantha

B. leucophaea

Campanula rotundifolia

Cassia hebecarpa **c**

Caulophyllum thalictroides

Ceanothus americanus

Celastrus scandens

Chelone glabra

Claytonia virginica

Clematis virginiana

Coreopsis tripteris **m**

Corydalis sempervirens

Dodecatheon meadia **c**

Echinacea paradoxa **m**

E. purpurea

E. tennesseensis *Hyb.* **m**

Fragaria virginiana

Geranium maculatum

Gillenia trifoliata **m**

Heuchera richardsonii

Hydrophyllum virginianum

Iris cristata

Lilium superbum **m**

FERNs

Dennstaedtia punctilobula

Osmunda claytonia

GRASS

Bouteloua curtipendula

Carex grayi

C. pensylvanica

Deschampsia caespitosa

Hystrix patula

L. silphitica

Lilium superbum **m**

Mimulus ringens

Packeria aurea

Pycnanthemum virginianum

Silphium perfoliatum **c**

Solidago ohioensis

S. riddellii

Woodland

A woodland includes both conifers and broad leafed deciduous trees with a height greater than 15 feet and with interlocking crowns that cast dense shade on the forest floor. The following species grow in the shade of the northern mixed forests of the Great Lakes region.

FERNS

Adiantum pedatum

Athyrium filix-femina

Dryopteris filix-mas

D. goldiana

D. intermedia

D. marginalis

Matteuccia struthiopteris

Osmunda cinnamomea

O. claytonia

O. regalis

Wetland/Shoreline

Wetland or Shoreline plants are found in sunny, open, but wet areas near streams or bogs. They like “their feet wet and their heads in the sun”.

FERNS

Asplenium incarna

Caltha palustris

Eupatorium m.

Atropurpureum

E. perfoliatum

Gentiana andrewsii

Helenium autumnale

Hypericum pyramidatum

Iris versicolor

I. virginica shrevei

Lobelia cardinalis

L. siphilitica

Meehania cordata **m**

Mimulus ringens

Packeria aurea

Pycnanthemum virginianum

Silphium perfoliatum **c**

Solidago ohioensis

S. riddellii

GRASS

Carex hystricina

C. muskingumensis

C. vulpinoides

Hierochloe odorata

Juncus torreyi

Spartina pectinata

