



Howard County SWCD  
 1103 S. Goyer Road  
 Kokomo, IN 46902-2777



**2025 NATIVE PLANT AND TREE SALE FOR SPRING**



**HOWARD COUNTY SWCD NATIVE PLANT & TREE SALE 2025**

**PLEASE NOTE:** We are not in the nursery or landscaping business. Our nature of business is focusing on natural resource problems and concerns.

Our programs are funded through county and state appropriations, moneymaking activities, and grants. Funds received through the plant and tree sale are used to further our education programs for both adults and youth. We thank you for your continued support of the SWCD Native Plants & Tree Sale Program!

**Additional Services Offered by the Howard County SWCD Include:**

- Technical assistance for conservation practices (i.e., grassed waterways, filter strips, etc.)
- Conservation planning assistance (Whole Farm conservation planning)
- Stormwater general permit plan reviews and on-site inspections.
- Information on soils, ponds, trees, grasses etc. (Pond and grass packets available in office)
- Plat Books and Marking Flags for sale. (2024 Plat Books - \$20.00, Flags - \$10.00)
- 10' Brillion Seeder rental. (Rental Agreement: \$50/year and first 4 acres are included. \$12.00/ acre after the first 4).

**Technical Assistance for Conservation Practices**

Howard County SWCD works with a unique partnership installing conservation on the land to improve the county's natural resources. This partnership includes the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Indiana State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), Division of Soil Conservation. Some of the practices installed are: Grassed Waterways, Filter Strips, Tree Plantings, Riparian Buffers, and Grade Stabilization Structures. For additional information, contact the office at 765-457-2114 ext. 3

**CURRENT SUPERVISORS AND STAFF MEMBERS**

Andrew Bryant - Chairperson  
 Mell Nevils, Jr. – Vice Chairperson  
 Glenn Stephens - Secretary  
 Emily Roark - Supervisor  
 Roy Cooper - Supervisor

Ellie Beatty - District Administrator  
 Calvin Hartman - District Resource Conservationist  
 Patty Ortman - District Technician PT  
 (Stormwater plan reviews and on-site inspections)

Sarah Lake – NRCS Soil Conservationist  
 Kerry Smith - NRCS District Conservationist

**THE MISSION OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT IS TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP AND ADMINISTER PROGRAMS TO HELP THE PEOPLE OF HOWARD COUNTY IMPROVE AND CONSERVE THE COUNTY'S ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.**

**SAVE THIS PAGE!**  
**IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!!**

**PLEASE NOTE:**

- ❖ *Orders must have a postmark of **March 14, 2025**. Orders will be filled on a first come first served basis. **We suggest you order early!***
- ❖ *Trees are available to anyone and may be planted without restrictions.*
- ❖ *We reserve the right to make substitutions if necessary & will attempt to contact you of any changes.*
- ❖ *We **DO NOT** give replacements or refunds.*
- ❖ *Sizes & species may vary due to conditions beyond our control. We will do everything we can to provide you with what is offered on the order form.*

**DATES TO REMEMBER:**

**LAST DAY TO ORDER: MARCH 14, 2025 OR BEFORE. This date is firm.**  
**Order early!**

**PICK UP IS SATURDAY APRIL 26, 2025**  
**@ THE SOIL & WATER OFFICE**  
**AT 1103 S. GOYER ROAD**  
**10:00 A.M. TO 12:00 P.M.**

**VISIT OUR WEB SITE! [www.howardswcd.com](http://www.howardswcd.com)**  
**(Descriptions of all species on website)**

**QUESTIONS? CALL THE OFFICE: 765-457-2114 ext. 3**

Links for additional plant and tree information:

IDNR Division of Forestry: [www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/](http://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/)  
Indiana Native Plant Society (INPS): [indiananativeplants.org](http://indiananativeplants.org)  
Xerces Society: [xerces.org](http://xerces.org)  
Pollinator Partnership: [pollinator.org](http://pollinator.org)  
Education Store, Purdue Extension: [mdc.itap.purdue.edu](http://mdc.itap.purdue.edu) (Protecting Pollinators, POL-6-W)

- ❖ *Recycle your plastic pots! You may bring them to the office and we will see they are repurposed.*

**Do you have suggestions? We would love to hear from you. If you would like to see something offered for sale, please let us know. Our forestry committee will take all suggestions under advisement when making selections for 2026!**

ORDER NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE RECEIVED: \_\_\_\_\_

**2025 HOWARD COUNTY SWCD NATIVE PLANTS & TREES ORDER FORM**  
**PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED**

\*NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

\*ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

*(PLEASE MAKE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR CITY AND ZIP CODE)*

\*PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ \*Required Information

EMAIL (Optional): \_\_\_\_\_

**\*EVERGREENS - BUNDLE OF 10 FOR \$30.00\*** (bundles must be all one species).

**\*\*The first number is the years a seedling grew in the seedbed, the second number is the years a seedling grew in a transplant bed.**

	# Of Bundles	\$ Total	
EASTERN WHITE PINE (**2-1T, 10/20")			
BLUE SPRUCE (**2-2T, 12/20")			EVERGREEN
AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (**2-2T, 14/22")			TOTALS \$ _____

**\*DECIDUOUS - SOLD INDIVIDUALLY FOR \$3.00 Each**

	# Of Trees	\$ Total	
RED MAPLE (2-3')			
BURR OAK (6-12")			DECIDUOUS
BLACK WALNUT (1-2')			TOTAL \$ _____

**\*FLOWERING TREES & SHRUBS FOR WILDLIFE - SOLD INDIVIDUALLY FOR \$3.00 Each**

	# Of Trees	\$ Total	
ALLEGHANY SERVICEBERRY (2-3')			
AMERICAN PLUM (1-2')			FLOWERING
EASTERN REDBUD (1-2')			TOTAL \$ _____

**\*NATIVE PLANTS AND GRASSES IN 2 3/8" CONTAINERS - \$4.00 Each OR \$3.00 EACH IF ORDERING A FLAT (32 PLANTS) MIX & MATCH ANY COMBINATION GRASSES ARE INCLUDED**

NATIVE PLANTS	# Of Plants	\$ Total	
NEW ENGLAND ASTER *Deep pink-purple*			
BERGAMOT (Bee Balm) *Pale pink-purple*			
DENSE BLAZING STAR *Red-purple*			
PURPLE CONEFLOWER *Light Purple*			
FOXGLOVE PENSTEMON *White*			
CARDINAL FLOWER *Red*			
RIDDEL'S GOLDENROD *Yellow*			
MARSH MILKWEED *Deep pink-purple*			
			NATIVE PLANTS
			TOTAL \$ _____
*NATIVE GRASSES*	# Of Plants	\$ Total	
LITTLE BLUESTEM			
INDIAN GRASS			
SWITCH GRASS			
			NATIVE GRASSES
			TOTAL \$ _____

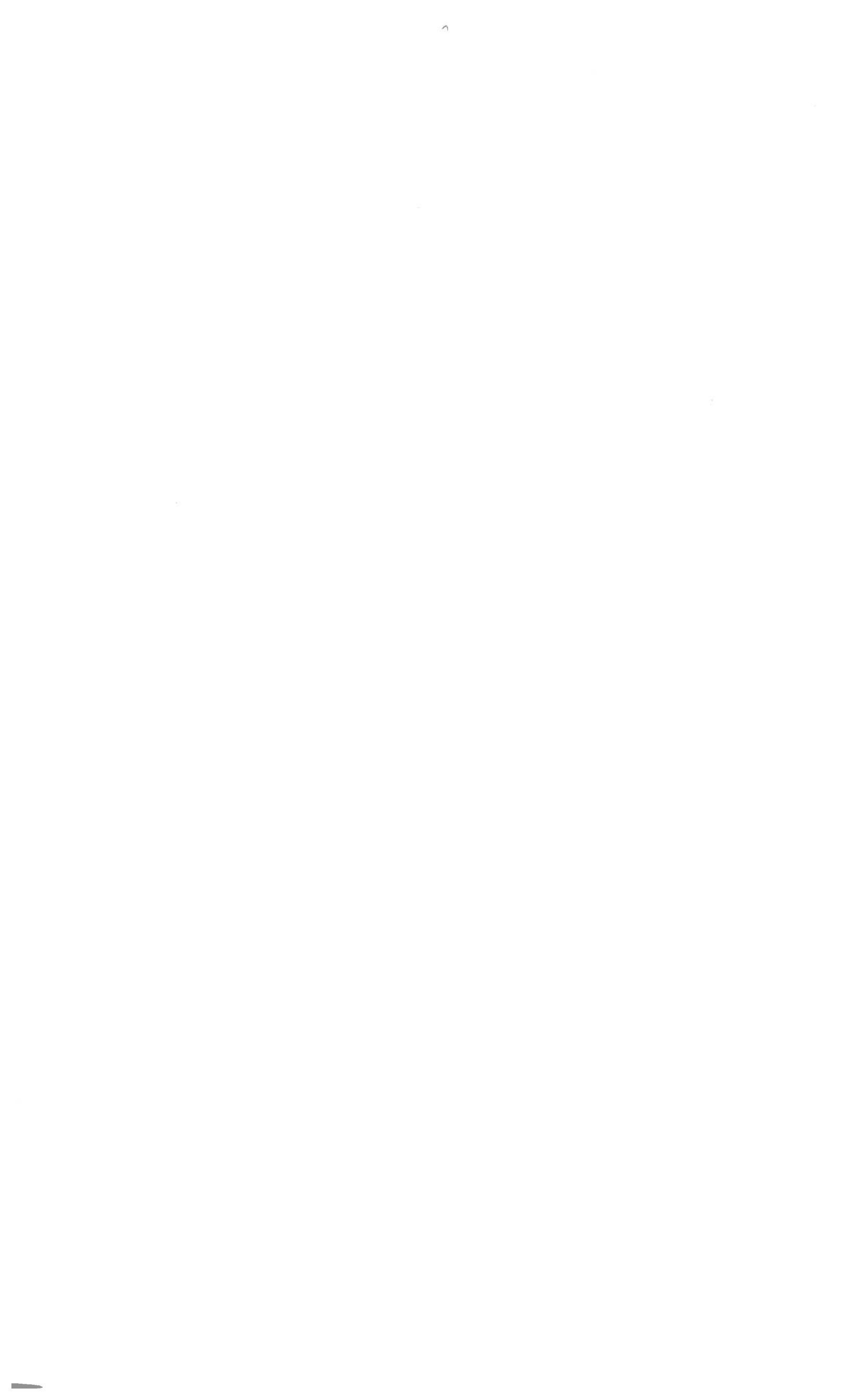
*A Flat is 32 plants, grasses or a combination. You may combine plants and grasses to make a flat of 32.*

**GRAND TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

**Total Due (DO NOT ADD SALES TAX. (Make checks payable to Howard County Soil & Water Conservation District)  
Checks or Cash ONLY. SORRY, NO CREDIT OR DEBIT CARDS.**

**Mail order form with payment to: HOWARD COUNTY SWCD-1103 S. GOYER RD-KOKOMO IN 46902-2777  
*WE MUST HAVE PAYMENT WITH YOUR ORDER!***

PLEASE  
MAIL  
BACK  
THIS  
PORTION  
WITH  
YOUR  
PAYMENT



# Howard County Soil & Water District 2025 Tree & Plant Sale

## \* \* \* Trees: Evergreens \* \* \*



### **Eastern White Pine** (*Pinus strobus*)

Mature Height: 50 – 80 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 20 – 40 feet

Light: Sun/partial shade.

Soil: Medium moisture, well-drained with acidic pH. Avoid compacted clay.

Needles: Bundles of 5, 3-6" long; remain for 2-3 years before dropping in fall.

Cones: 6-8" long & slender, remaining on tree for 2 years.

Fast-growing and long-lived, this is the largest conifer native to eastern North America. It needs room but can be used as an ornamental specimen, a windbreak, or in reforestation. Avoid open, windy sites, but is very cold tolerant. Use pine needle mulch over the root zone to lower soil pH.



### **Blue Spruce** (*Picea pungens*)

Mature Height: 50 – 75 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 10 – 20 feet

Light: Sun.

Soil: Well-drained. Requires normal moisture with moderate tolerance to flooding and drought.

Needles: stiff, prickly, 1-1½" in length with silvery, blue-green color year-round.

Cones: light brown, 3-4" that hang downward on the branches & cluster in the upper crown.

This native of the western US is slow to medium in growth (less than 12" to 24" per year), but long-lived. It grows in a columnar, pyramidal shape and withstands wind better than most spruces due to a wide-spreading and moderately deep root system.



### **American Arborvitae** (*Thuja occidentalis*) aka northern or eastern white cedar

Mature Height: 40 – 60 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 10 – 15 feet

Light: Sun.

Soil: Grows well in a variety of soils, including well-drained, wet and dry clay soils.

Leaves (not needles): tiny, scale-like, on branchlets in a fan-like spray. Bright green in summer, going to rich yellow-brown-green in winter. Cones: small, light brown, oblong.

Grows in a pyramidal shape at a slow to medium rate. Provides shelter for birds. Used in early canoes and medicines and was the first North American tree to be introduced to Europe.

## \* \* \* Trees: Deciduous \* \* \*



### **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*)

Mature Height: 40 - 70 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 30 – 50 feet

Light: Sun but tolerates some shade

Soil: Average, medium to wet, well-drained. Tolerates a wide variety of soils, but prefers moist, slightly acid conditions. Has shallow root system that will buckle sidewalks or driveways if planted too close.

Leaves: Medium to dark green above; gray green below. Excellent orange-red fall color.

Wildlife food source and nesting site. Use as shade or specimen tree or in rain garden.



### **Burr Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

Mature Height: 60 – 80 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 60 – 80 feet

Light: Full sun.

Soil: Average, dry to medium, well-drained. Tolerant of drought, clay soil, dry soil.

Leaves: Dark green, 6-12" long, leathery. Turn yellow-brown in fall.

Also known as mossycup oak and a member of the white oak group, this is one of the most majestic of the native oaks. It is medium to large and slow-growing. Its acorns are the largest of the North American oaks and are important food for wildlife once the tree is old enough to produce fruit.



### **Black Walnut** (*Juglans nigra*)

Mature Height: 75 – 100 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 75 – 100 feet

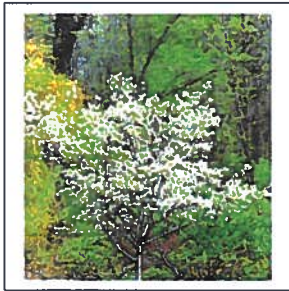
Light: Full sun. Does not tolerate shade.

Soil: Moist, organically-rich, well-drained.

Leaves: Compound to 24" with 13-23 leaflets. Turn yellow in fall and drop early.

This tree is grown for both its seeds (nuts) and its wood, with trunks that are typically long with no lower branches. It has a strong taproot, making seedlings resilient, but difficult to transplant. All parts of the tree release chemicals that may harm some organisms to give it a competitive growth edge, so it should not be planted near a vegetable garden.

## \* \* \* Flowering Trees & Shrubs Excellent for Wildlife \* \* \*



### **Allegheny Serviceberry** (*Amelanchier laevis*)

Mature Height: 15 – 25 feet    Mature Width: 15 – 25 feet  
 Light: Partial sun. This is an understory tree in the wild.  
 Soil: Moist, well-drained. Tolerates alkaline and clay soils.  
 Flowers: White in spring. One of the earliest trees to flower, attracting early foraging bees.  
 Fruit: Purple/black berries begin to ripen in June and are very attractive to birds.  
 Leaves: Change from green to yellow then red in fall.  
 This is a medium-sized tree with single or multiple stems and multi-season interest.



### **American Plum** (*Prunus americana*)

Mature Height: 15 - 25 feet    Mature Width: 15 - 25 feet  
 Light: Sun, part shade.  
 Soil: Average, dry to medium, well-drained. Remove suckers to prevent unwanted spread.  
 Flowers: White in spring.  
 Fruit: Round, red plums with bright yellow pulp ripen in early summer. Best used in preserves & jellies.  
 Usually grown for its ornamental value, it can be used as a specimen, shrub border, hedgerow or screen.  
 Branches and twigs are an attractive dark reddish-brown and sometimes have thorns.



### **Eastern Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*)

Mature Height: 20 - 30 feet    Mature Width: 25 - 35 feet  
 Light: Full sun/part shade.  
 Soil: Average, medium moisture, well-drained. Avoid wet or poorly drained soils.  
 Flowers: Pea-like rose-purple on bare branches in early spring.  
 Fruit: Bean-like dry seedpods in summer that may stay on the tree into winter.  
 Leaves: Green turning to pale yellow/greenish-yellow in fall.  
 Does not transplant well, so needs to be left undisturbed once in ground. Tolerates deer, clay soil, black walnut.

## \* \* \* Native Wildflowers \* \* \*

### Part 1: Pollinator Plants for the bees & butterflies in full sun with well-drained soil.



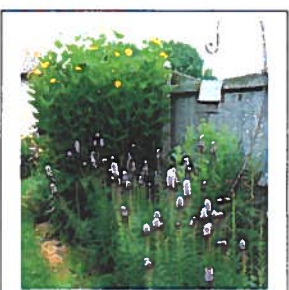
### **New England Aster** (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*)

Height: 3 – 6 feet    Light: Full sun  
 Bloom Color: Deep pink-purple    Bloom Time: August-September  
 Habitat: Pollinator    Family: Mint  
 Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil, this is one of the most colorful fall-flowering natives. Nectar source for a wide variety of pollinators, its seeds also feed small native songbirds.  
 Good air circulation helps prevent powdery mildew. Pinching back stems before mid-July helps control height but will delay flowering. Host plant to the Pearly Crescent butterfly and mining bees.



### **Bergamot (Bee Balm)** (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Height: 2 – 4 feet    Light: Sun to part shade  
 Bloom Color: Pale pink-purple    Bloom Time: July-August  
 Habitat: Pollinator    Family: Mint  
 This is one of the best plants for foraging bumble bees. It also attracts other long-tongued bees (miner, cuckoo, and leaf-cutting), bee flies, butterflies, skippers, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds.  
 Flowers open continuously during the day, providing ongoing nectar. Foliage is susceptible to powdery mildew, so sufficient air circulation and sun should be provided. Larval host plant for the Hermit Sphinx Moth.



### **Dense Blazing Star** (*Liatrix spicata*)

Height: 2 – 4 feet    Light: Full Sun  
 Bloom Color: Red-purple    Bloom Time: July-August  
 Habitat: Pollinator; Rain Garden    Family: Aster  
 Attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds, few native plants have the intense color of this one. Delicate blossoms open gradually from bottom to top. Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils. Does not tolerate wet soils in winter. Does tolerate summer heat & humidity. No serious insect or disease problems.



**Purple Coneflower (*Asclepias purpurea*)**

Height: 3 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Light Purple

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain Garden; Bird food

Light: Full Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Aster

Attracts many types of butterflies, including monarchs, red admirals, sulphurs, fritillaries, and swallowtails. Both short- and long-tongued bees, including small carpenter, sweat, long-horned, digger and mining bees, visit for nectar and pollen. Goldfinch feed on its seeds in the late summer and fall.

**\* \* \* Native Wildflowers \* \* \***

**Part 2: Plants for the Rain Garden, Bioswale, and wetter areas in full/part sun.**



**Foxglove Penstemon (*Penstemon digitalis*)**

Height: 3 - 5 feet

Bloom Color: White

Habitat: Rain Garden

Light: Full Sun

Bloom Time: April-June

Family: Plantain

Also known as Foxglove Beardtongue, this clump-forming native provides interest and color in the spring garden with upright stems topped by clusters of tubular flowers. The stems remain upright and carry brown seed pods in the fall. The flowers are an early source of nectar for many native bees and also attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Avoid overly-wet, poorly drained conditions.



**Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)**

Height: 2 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Red

Habitat: Rain Garden

Light: Sun to part shade

Bloom Time: July-September

Family: Bluebell

Attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds, few native plants have the intense color of this one. Delicate blossoms open gradually from bottom to top. Grow in moist areas of woodland or shade gardens, wet meadows, along pond edges, and in water or rain gardens.



**Purple Coneflower (*Asclepias purpurea*)**

Height: 3 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Light Purple

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain Garden; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Aster

Attracts many types of butterflies, including monarchs, red admirals, sulphurs, fritillaries, and swallowtails. Both short- and long-tongued bees, including small carpenter, sweat, long-horned, digger and mining bees, visit for nectar and pollen. Goldfinch feed on its seeds in the late summer and fall.



**Riddell's Goldenrod (*Oligoneuron riddellii*)**

Height: 2 – 3 feet

Bloom Color: Yellow

Habitat: Rain Garden

Note: formerly *Solidago riddellii*

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: September-October

Family: Aster

Many insects visit for nectar and pollen, including honey & bumble bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterflies. Eastern Goldfinch, Indigo Bunting, Slate-colored Junco, and Tree Sparrow feed on the seeds. Goldenrod pollen has been falsely accused of causing human allergies. The pollen is too heavy to be air-borne, but since it frequently grows in close proximity to other plant species, like ragweed, with air-borne pollen, it has been blamed also.



**Marsh Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)**

Height: 3 – 5 feet

Bloom Color: Pink

Habitat: Rain Garden; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Milkweed

Also known as Swamp Milkweed because of its preference for a wet habitat, it is the larval host of the monarch butterfly. It is an extremely popular nectar source with many species of bees, wasps, ants, beetles, flies, moths, monarch, swallowtail, and other species of butterflies. Hummingbirds also visit on occasion. Flowers have a strong vanilla-like odor. It has a tall, branching habit, erect flower umbels, and narrow leaves.

## \*\*\* Native Grasses \*\*\*



### **Little Bluestem** (*Schizachyrium scoparius*)

Height: 2 – 3 feet

Bloom Color: -

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain garden; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: August-September

Family: Grass

This warm-season, clump-forming prairie grass has blue-tinted leaves that turn purplish-bronze in the fall. It remains upright through the winter, providing visual interest. The caterpillars of various skippers feed on the foliage. Skippers look like a cross between a small moth and a small butterfly. The native field sparrow, tree sparrow, slate-colored junco and other small songbirds eat the seeds, especially in the winter.



### **Indian Grass** (*Sorghastrum nutans*)

Height: 3 – 5 feet

Bloom Color: Light brown with yellow stamens

Habitat: Ornamental; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: August-September

Family: Grass

This is a warm-season grass that was one of the dominant grasses of the tallgrass prairie that once covered large parts of the Midwest. It forms upright clumps with blue-green leaves. Stiff stems are topped with feathery flower panicles that also provide winter interest. Tolerant of drought, dry soil, black walnut & air pollution. Use in meadows or naturalized areas, as vertical accent for borders, or for erosion control on slopes.



### **Switch Grass** (*Panicum virgatum*)

Height: 3 – 6 feet

Bloom Color: -

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain garden; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July-August

Family: Grass

This is a warm-season, clump-forming tallgrass prairie grass noted for its stiff, columnar form that retains its upright shape throughout the growing season. It is typically 3' tall, but in flower, flower panicles may bring the total height to 6'. Foliage is topped in mid-summer by finely-textured branched flower panicles that form an airy cloud. Foliage and flower panicles turn beige in late fall. Seeds feed a variety of wetland, upland, and song birds. Because it remains upright in winter and forms large clumps, it provides cover for small birds and mammals.



# Howard County Soil & Water District 2025 Tree & Plant Sale

## \* \* \* Trees: Evergreens \* \* \*



### **Eastern White Pine** (*Pinus strobus*)

Mature Height: 50 – 80 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 20 - 40 feet

Light: Sun/partial shade.

Soil: Medium moisture, well-drained with acidic pH. Avoid compacted clay.

Needles: Bundles of 5, 3-6" long; remain for 2-3 years before dropping in fall.

Cones: 6-8" long & slender, remaining on tree for 2 years.

Fast-growing and long-lived, this is the largest conifer native to eastern North America. It needs room but can be used as an ornamental specimen, a windbreak, or in reforestation. Avoid open, windy sites, but is very cold tolerant. Use pine needle mulch over the root zone to lower soil pH.



### **Blue Spruce** (*Picea pungens*)

Mature Height: 50 – 75 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 10 – 20 feet

Light: Sun.

Soil: Well-drained. Requires normal moisture with moderate tolerance to flooding and drought.

Needles: stiff, prickly, 1-1½" in length with silvery, blue-green color year-round.

Cones: light brown, 3-4" that hang downward on the branches & cluster in the upper crown.

This native of the western US is slow to medium in growth (less than 12" to 24" per year), but long-lived. It grows in a columnar, pyramidal shape and withstands wind better than most spruces due to a wide-spreading and moderately deep root system.



### **American Arborvitae** (*Thuja occidentalis*) aka northern or eastern white cedar

Mature Height: 40 – 60 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 10 – 15 feet

Light: Sun.

Soil: Grows well in a variety of soils, including well-drained, wet and dry clay soils.

Leaves (not needles): tiny, scale-like, on branchlets in a fan-like spray. Bright green in summer, going to rich yellow-brown-green in winter. Cones: small, light brown, oblong.

Grows in a pyramidal shape at a slow to medium rate. Provides shelter for birds. Used in early canoes and medicines and was the first North American tree to be introduced to Europe.

## \* \* \* Trees: Deciduous \* \* \*



### **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*)

Mature Height: 40 - 70 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 30 – 50 feet

Light: Sun but tolerates some shade

Soil: Average, medium to wet, well-drained. Tolerates a wide variety of soils, but prefers moist, slightly acid conditions. Has shallow root system that will buckle sidewalks or driveways if planted too close.

Leaves: Medium to dark green above; gray green below. Excellent orange-red fall color.

Wildlife food source and nesting site. Use as shade or specimen tree or in rain garden.



### **Burr Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

Mature Height: 60 – 80 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 60 – 80 feet

Light: Full sun.

Soil: Average, dry to medium, well-drained. Tolerant of drought, clay soil, dry soil.

Leaves: Dark green, 6-12" long, leathery. Turn yellow-brown in fall.

Also known as mossycup oak and a member of the white oak group, this is one of the most majestic of the native oaks. It is medium to large and slow-growing. Its acorns are the largest of the North American oaks and are important food for wildlife once the tree is old enough to produce fruit.



### **Black Walnut** (*Juglans nigra*)

Mature Height: 75 – 100 feet

Mature Canopy Spread: 75 – 100 feet

Light: Full sun. Does not tolerate shade.

Soil: Moist, organically-rich, well-drained.

Leaves: Compound to 24" with 13-23 leaflets. Turn yellow in fall and drop early.

This tree is grown for both its seeds (nuts) and its wood, with trunks that are typically long with no lower branches. It has a strong taproot, making seedlings resilient, but difficult to transplant. All parts of the tree release chemicals that may harm some organisms to give it a competitive growth edge, so it should not be planted near a vegetable garden.

## \*\*\* Flowering Trees & Shrubs Excellent for Wildlife \*\*\*



### **Allegheny Serviceberry** (*Amelanchier laevis*)

Mature Height: 15 – 25 feet

Mature Width: 15 – 25 feet

Light: Partial sun. This is an understory tree in the wild.

Soil: Moist, well-drained. Tolerates alkaline and clay soils.

Flowers: White in spring. One of the earliest trees to flower, attracting early foraging bees.

Fruit: Purple/black berries begin to ripen in June and are very attractive to birds.

Leaves: Change from green to yellow then red in fall.

This is a medium-sized tree with single or multiple stems and multi-season interest.



### **American Plum** (*Prunus americana*)

Mature Height: 15 - 25 feet

Mature Width: 15 - 25 feet

Light: Sun, part shade.

Soil: Average, dry to medium, well-drained. Remove suckers to prevent unwanted spread.

Flowers: White in spring.

Fruit: Round, red plums with bright yellow pulp ripen in early summer. Best used in preserves & jellies.

Usually grown for its ornamental value, it can be used as a specimen, shrub border, hedgerow or screen.

Branches and twigs are an attractive dark reddish-brown and sometimes have thorns.



### **Eastern Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*)

Mature Height: 20 - 30 feet

Mature Width: 25 - 35 feet

Light: Full sun/part shade.

Soil: Average, medium moisture, well-drained. Avoid wet or poorly drained soils.

Flowers: Pea-like rose-purple on bare branches in early spring.

Fruit: Bean-like dry seedpods in summer that may stay on the tree into winter.

Leaves: Green turning to pale yellow/greenish-yellow in fall.

Does not transplant well, so needs to be left undisturbed once in ground. Tolerates deer, clay soil, black walnut.

## \*\*\* Native Wildflowers \*\*\*

### Part 1: Pollinator Plants for the bees & butterflies in full sun with well-drained soil.



### **New England Aster** (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*)

Height: 3 – 6 feet

Light: Full sun

Bloom Color: Deep pink-purple

Bloom Time: August-September

Habitat: Pollinator

Family: Mint

Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil, this is one of the most colorful fall-flowering natives. Nectar source for a wide variety of pollinators, its seeds also feed small native songbirds. Good air circulation helps prevent powdery mildew. Pinching back stems before mid-July helps control height but will delay flowering. Host plant to the Pearly Crescent butterfly and mining bees.



### **Bergamot (Bee Balm)** (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Height: 2 – 4 feet

Light: Sun to part shade

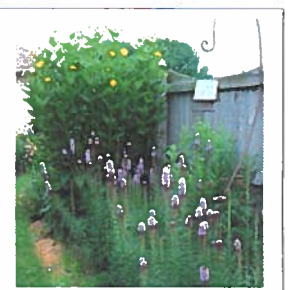
Bloom Color: Pale pink-purple

Bloom Time: July-August

Habitat: Pollinator

Family: Mint

This is one of the best plants for foraging bumble bees. It also attracts other long-tongued bees (miner, cuckoo, and leaf-cutting), bee flies, butterflies, skippers, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds. Flowers open continuously during the day, providing ongoing nectar. Foliage is susceptible to powdery mildew, so sufficient air circulation and sun should be provided. Larval host plant for the Hermit Sphinx Moth.



### **Dense Blazing Star** (*Liatris spicata*)

Height: 2 – 4 feet

Light: Full Sun

Bloom Color: Red-purple

Bloom Time: July-August

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain Garden

Family: Aster

Attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds, few native plants have the intense color of this one. Delicate blossoms open gradually from bottom to top. Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils. Does not tolerate wet soils in winter. Does tolerate summer heat & humidity. No serious insect or disease problems.



**Purple Coneflower** (*Asclepias purpurea*)

Height: 3 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Light Purple

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain Garden; Bird food

Attracts many types of butterflies, including monarchs, red admirals, sulphurs, fritillaries, and swallowtails. Both short- and long-tongued bees, including small carpenter, sweat, long-horned, digger and mining bees, visit for nectar and pollen. Goldfinch feed on its seeds in the late summer and fall.

Light: Full Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Aster

**\* \* \* Native Wildflowers \* \* \***

**Part 2: Plants for the Rain Garden, Bioswale, and wetter areas in full/part sun.**



**Foxglove Penstemon** (*Penstemon digitalis*)

Height: 3 - 5 feet

Bloom Color: White

Habitat: Rain Garden

Also known as Foxglove Beardtongue, this clump-forming native provides interest and color in the spring garden with upright stems topped by clusters of tubular flowers. The stems remain upright and carry brown seed pods in the fall. The flowers are an early source of nectar for many native bees and also attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Avoid overly-wet, poorly drained conditions.

Light: Full Sun

Bloom Time: April-June

Family: Plantain



**Cardinal Flower** (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Height: 2 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Red

Habitat: Rain Garden

Attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds, few native plants have the intense color of this one. Delicate blossoms open gradually from bottom to top. Grow in moist areas of woodland or shade gardens, wet meadows, along pond edges, and in water or rain gardens.

Light: Sun to part shade

Bloom Time: July-September

Family: Bluebell



**Purple Coneflower** (*Asclepias purpurea*)

Height: 3 – 4 feet

Bloom Color: Light Purple

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain Garden; Bird food

Attracts many types of butterflies, including monarchs, red admirals, sulphurs, fritillaries, and swallowtails. Both short- and long-tongued bees, including small carpenter, sweat, long-horned, digger and mining bees, visit for nectar and pollen. Goldfinch feed on its seeds in the late summer and fall.

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Aster



**Riddell's Goldenrod** (*Oligoneuron riddellii*)

Height: 2 – 3 feet

Bloom Color: Yellow

Habitat: Rain Garden

Many insects visit for nectar and pollen, including honey & bumble bees, wasps, flies, beetles, and butterflies. Eastern Goldfinch, Indigo Bunting, Slate-colored Junco, and Tree Sparrow feed on the seeds. Goldenrod pollen has been falsely accused of causing human allergies. The pollen is too heavy to be air-borne, but since it frequently grows in close proximity to other plant species, like ragweed, with air-borne pollen, it has been blamed also.

Note: formerly *Solidago riddellii*

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: September-October

Family: Aster



**Marsh Milkweed** (*Asclepias incarnata*)

Height: 3 – 5 feet

Bloom Color: Pink

Habitat: Rain Garden; Bird food

Also known as Swamp Milkweed because of its preference for a wet habitat, it is the larval host of the monarch butterfly. It is an extremely popular nectar source with many species of bees, wasps, ants, beetles, flies, moths, monarch, swallowtail, and other species of butterflies. Hummingbirds also visit on occasion. Flowers have a strong vanilla-like odor. It has a tall, branching habit, erect flower umbels, and narrow leaves.

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July

Family: Milkweed

## \* \* \* Native Grasses \* \* \*



### **Little Bluestem** (*Schizachyrium scoparius*)

Height: 2 – 3 feet

Bloom Color: -

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain garden; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: August-September

Family: Grass

This warm-season, clump-forming prairie grass has blue-tinted leaves that turn purplish-bronze in the fall. It remains upright through the winter, providing visual interest. The caterpillars of various skippers feed on the foliage. Skippers look like a cross between a small moth and a small butterfly. The native field sparrow, tree sparrow, slate-colored junco and other small songbirds eat the seeds, especially in the winter.



### **Indian Grass** (*Sorghastrum nutans*)

Height: 3 – 5 feet

Bloom Color: Light brown with yellow stamens

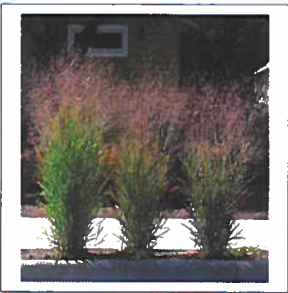
Habitat: Ornamental; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: August-September

Family: Grass

This is a warm-season grass that was one of the dominant grasses of the tallgrass prairie that once covered large parts of the Midwest. It forms upright clumps with blue-green leaves. Stiff stems are topped with feathery flower panicles that also provide winter interest. Tolerant of drought, dry soil, black walnut & air pollution. Use in meadows or naturalized areas, as vertical accent for borders, or for erosion control on slopes.



### **Switch Grass** (*Panicum virgatum*)

Height: 3 – 6 feet

Bloom Color: -

Habitat: Pollinator; Rain garden; Bird food

Light: Sun

Bloom Time: July-August

Family: Grass

This is a warm-season, clump-forming tallgrass prairie grass noted for its stiff, columnar form that retains its upright shape throughout the growing season. It is typically 3' tall, but in flower, flower panicles may bring the total height to 6'. Foliage is topped in mid-summer by finely-textured branched flower panicles that form an airy cloud. Foliage and flower panicles turn beige in late fall. Seeds feed a variety of wetland, upland, and song birds. Because it remains upright in winter and forms large clumps, it provides cover for small birds and mammals.