

# Native Plants for Wisconsin Landscapes

Johnson's Nursery, Inc. takes pride in bringing its clients quality, locally grown nursery stock. We are dedicated to providing a diverse selection of landscape plants for the Midwest. Part of that selection is a great variety of native trees, shrubs, evergreens, vines, and perennial flowering plants.

Wisconsin offers a rich flora from which to draw. The eastern deciduous forests of North America extend into Wisconsin and blend with the coniferous forests of the north and the prairie grasslands of the west, creating a beautiful collage of plant communities. Our native plants provide us with a vast selection of magnificent and durable plants to include in our developed landscapes.

Natives are adapted to our environment with each species having its unique ecological niche. Whether it is the dense shade of a rich maple and basswood forest, an exposed windswept hillside, or a moist river bottom, there is a native plant to fit your site conditions. To assist you in selecting the right native plant for the right location on your property, we have identified the soil and light conditions in which each plant thrives. Please consult the following information as you select your native plants.

• Rich soil has a high content of organic matter and humus as a result of years of accumulated decomposed plant and animal debris. Rich soils have high nutrient and moisture holding capacity, as well as good aeration and drainage. Most plants thrive in rich soils. Compost and bark mulches are excellent sources of organic matter,



*Liatris pycnostachya*, Prairie Blazing Star with Monarch Butterfly

and when used in the course of planting and maintaining plants, can improve poor soils.

• Wet soil is low, or so poorly drained, that it is soggy most of the time and may actually hold standing water after heavy rains or spring melt off. Many areas of Wisconsin have heavy clay soils, and will remain wet much of the year, especially if low or compacted. Wet soils are obviously common near shorelines of waterways. They can be improved through grading and to some extent by organic soil amendments, but there are plants that thrive in wet soils.



*Aquilegia canadensis*, Wild Columbine



*Ostrya virginiana*, Ironwood

•Moist soil maintains consistent moisture without being too dry or too wet. Moist soils typically have good amounts of organic matter that help retain moisture and provide adequate aeration. Some plants prefer a consistently moist soil.

•Dry soil contains low amounts of water most of the time. This is true of sandy soils which allow water to drain through quickly, steep slopes where water runs off, soil located under the canopy of dense trees, or beneath the overhangs of buildings. Sandy soils are also often low in fertility as well. Dry soil can be alleviated by supplemental watering and improved by additions of organic matter and mulching. There are, however, plants adapted to poor dry soils.

•Well-drained soil allows water to pass through quickly without becoming water logged. Well-drained soils are well oxygenated which is important for healthy root growth. The use of organic

amendments such as compost, either worked into the soil or as a top dress, will improve drainage over time. Bark mulches will also improve soils over time as they slowly decompose and add organic matter. Many plants prefer or demand well-drained soil to thrive.

•Full sun locations receive 6 hours or more of direct, unfiltered sunshine daily.

•Partial sun locations may receive a few hours of direct sunshine but are lightly shaded much of the day.

•Shady locations receive little direct sun and are heavily shaded much of the day.

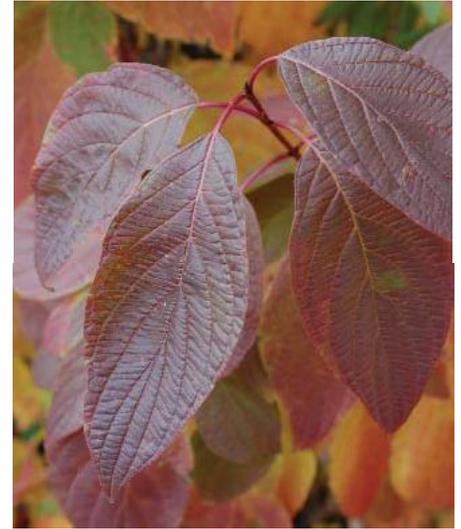
Following is a list of native plants currently available for sale at Johnson's Nursery. We will continue to add more native plants in the future as we find more treasures in the wild and as demand dictates. We have recently begun growing native plants in small



*Carya ovata*, Shagbark Hickory



*Packera aurea*, Golden Groundsel



*Cornus sericea*, Redosier Dogwood



*Dodecatheon meadia*, Shooting Star



*Hamamelis virginiana*, Common Witchhazel



*Asclepias incarnata*, Red Milkweed with Hummingbird Moth



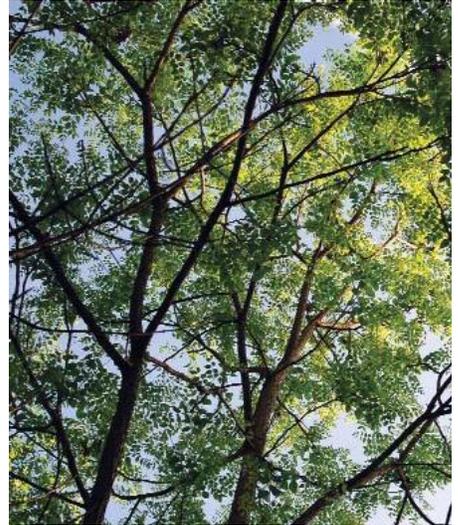
*Rhuela hirta*, Hairy Wild Petunia



*Carpinus caroliniana*, Muscledwood



*Betula nigra*, River Birch



*Gymnocladus dioica*, Kentucky Coffeetree

containers. Most are available in #1 container sized pots, some in #2 container, and many in #5 container sized or larger. One advantage to growing plants in containers is that they can be planted throughout the growing season. They are also economical and easy to handle. We also grow plants to larger sizes. Many native plants are grown in our fields and harvested balled and burlapped. Shrubs can be purchased in sizes from 3' to 8' or larger, evergreens are grown to sizes 8' and larger, and trees are grown with trunk calipers from 2" to 6" or larger! Some plants can only be harvested from our fields in spring before they leaf out. These are denoted by an "S". We dig many plants in early spring and store them in our holding yard for planting throughout the season. However if there is a specific plant you are looking for, contact us and order before April 1<sup>st</sup> to ensure it is dug at the proper time and made available to you.

Most of our native plants are grown from seeds or cuttings which have been collected from local Wisconsin sources. A few are only available as selected cultivars (cultivated varieties). Cultivars are vegetatively propagated plants from individuals selected for a unique characteristic; often looked upon as an improvement over seedling grown plants. They have not been genetically altered.



*Viburnum trilobum*, American Cranberrybush Viburnum

Trees				
Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Acer x freemanii Freeman Maple	H: 40-80' S: 25-50'	W-M -D	U	Naturally occurring hybrid between A. saccharinum, silver maple and A. rubrum, red maple. Spectacular ruby-red fall color. Very adaptable, trouble free and fast growing. Transplants easily, is usually seedless. One of our more popular trees. Commonly found in the wild in southeast WI. "S"
Acer pennsylvanicum Moosewood	H: 20' S: 15'	R / M / WD	P A	Rare in the wild in Wisconsin, found in Door County. Also called Striped Maple having beautiful white vertical stripes on young branches rivaling any Asian maple. Understory tree preferring a shaded cool setting. Large, 3-lobed leaves turn clear yellow in fall. Long drooping flower clusters.
Acer rubrum Red Maple	H: 40-60' S: 30-50'	W-M-D / Acid	U P	Most notable for its spectacular red fall color. Thrives in acidic soils. Can be troublesome to grow in S.E. Wisconsin's alkaline soils. Natively grows in bottom land and upland sites therefore very adaptable. Cultivars only. "S"
Acer saccharinum Silver Maple	H: 50-100' S: 50-75'	W-M	U P	Very fast growing. Large open canopy. A river bottom species, tolerating seasonally wet soils. By many considered a weedy tree, has merit given enough space and training pruning as a young tree. Cultivars only. The variety 'Silver Queen' is seedless. "S"
Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	H: 50-75' S: 50'	R / M / WD	U P A	Wisconsin's state tree. The dominant tree in our maple/basswood forests. Extraordinary fall color of gold, orange and scarlet. Prefers a rich well drained soil. Not tolerant of road salt or poorly drained compacted clay soils. Source of maple syrup for your pancakes!
Acer saccharum ssp. nigrum Black Maple	H: 50-75' S: 50'	M / WD	U P A	Slightly more drought tolerant than A. saccharum. Thick glossy leaves. Nice fall color. Thicker leaves than sugar maple with pubescent undersides. Strong wooded as is sugar maple. Found in the western range of sugar maple in North America.
Acer spicatum Mountain Maple, Moose Maple	H: 25' S: 15-25'	M / WD	P A	Shrubby tree. Large coarsely-lobed green leaves turn red, yellow and orange in fall. Greenish-white spiked flowers. Red samaras. Nice understory tree, typically found in cool moist settings.
Alnus incana subsp. rugosa Speckled Alder	H: 15-25' S: 10'	W-M	U P A	Medium sized shrubby tree. Typically found along river bottoms, edges of lakes and swamps. Interesting persistent winter fruit that look like little pine cones. Great for wet areas and erosion control. Fixes nitrogen in the soil.
Amelanchier arborea Downy Serviceberry	H: 15-25' S: 10-12'	M-D	U P	Early spring brings delicate white flowers. Edible, sweet purple fruits in June, birds and other critters love them. Fall color varies from yellow to orange to red. Has smooth gray bark. Serviceberries are wonderful plants in any landscape setting, great year round appeal. Wonderful planted at edge of woods.
Amelanchier x grandiflora Apple Serviceberry	H: 25-30' S: 25-30'	M / WD	U P	Typically a multi-stem tree. Early white flowers with edible purple - red berries that birds love. Yellow to red fall color. A naturally occurring hybrid, one of the best serviceberries for the landscape. Attractive year round with flowers, fruit, fall color, and smooth gray bark. Great cultivars.
Amelanchier laevis Alleghany Serviceberry	H: 25' S: 15'	R / M / WD	U P	Early white flowers. Purple, edible, sweet fruits. Brilliant orange-red fall color. Upright form. More tree-like than most serviceberries. Can serve as focal points in the landscape. They are wonderful landscape plants for people, birds and other wildlife.
Amelanchier sanguinea Roundleaf Serviceberry	H: 12-15' S: 12-15'	R / M / WD	U P	Another great serviceberry with early spring flowers and edible fruit. Yellow to maroon fall color. Slightly suckering, more shrub-like growth habit. Serviceberries are adaptable plants to varying soil conditions in sun to part shade.
Betula alleghaniensis Yellow Birch	H: 50-75' S: 35-50'	R / W-M / WD	U P	Magnificent tree, more common in the north woods but found throughout the state. Bark is silvery yellow and curly. Color changes with light conditions. Needs a cool moist soil. Grows in upland and low land sites. Fairly shade tolerant. Gets larger than most birches. Resistant to bronze birch borer. "S"
Betula nigra River Birch	H: 50-75' S: 35-50'	W-M	U	Exfoliating cinnamon-brown bark, very attractive. Resistant to bronze birch borer. Tolerates heavy, wet soils but will tolerate dry soils once established. Very adaptable. Not tolerant of high alkaline soils. Can serve as a specimen in the landscape. Also useful planted in groves. "S"

Soil R - rich W - wet M - moist D - dry WD - well drained

## Trees

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Betula papyrifera Paper Birch	H: 50' S: 35'	R / M / WD	U P	A highly prized ornamental with classic exfoliating chalky white bark. Demands a moist cool root zone to thrive. Proper mulching and siting is critical. Without proper placement and care can suffer from insect problems. Golden yellow fall color. "S"
Betula pumila var. grandulifera Bog Birch	H: 3-9' S: 3-6'	W-M	U	A shrubby, small-scale birch found in moist habitats. Attractive fine textured growth habit and lustrous dark green leaves. Nice yellow to red fall color. Adaptable to both acid and alkaline soils. Great little birch for moist ground. "S"
Carpinus caroliniana Musclewood, American Hornbeam	H: 25-30' S: 25-30'	R / M / WD	U P A	A fine textured graceful small scale understory tree. Strong wooded with sinewy fluted stems which give it the name, musclewood. Adaptable to sun or shade. Prefers moist soils. Fairly pest free. Great fall color. Can be yellow, orange to red. Great foliage, bark, and form give it year round appeal. "S"
Carya cordiformis Bitternut Hickory	H: 75-100' S: 75-100'	R / M / WD	U	Fastest growing hickory. Transplants easily balled and burlaped, contrary to most reports by others. Attractive bark and foliage with clear yellow fall color. Strong wooded, fairly pest free, under used tree. More northern in its range than shagbark hickory. Has distinctive sulphur yellow buds. "S"
Carya ovata Shagbark Hickory	H: 80' S: 40'	M-D	U P	A durable strong wooded tree. We have great success transplanting shagbark hickory, contrary to what is reported by others. Tolerant of clay soils! The unique bark exfoliates in shaggy strips. Golden yellow fall color. Great tree as a source of edible nuts for wildlife and for humans! "S"
Celtis occidentalis Common Hackberry	H: 60-75' S: 40-60'	R / M-D	U P	Very adaptable tree. Tolerates clay soil, best growth on rich moist sites, but will grow most anywhere, salt tolerant. Nice bark looks like stucco, develops an elm like habit at maturity. Birds love the small, pea-sized berries. "S"
Cornus alternifolia Pagoda Dogwood	H: 10-15' S: 15-20'	R / M / WD	P A	A great native for the shady landscape. White spring flowers are held erect on the branches. Summer brings blue/black fruits that birds love. Maroon fall color. Layered branching habit gives it its name. Mulch and water when dry for good growth. Native to every county in WI.
Crataegus mollis Downy Hawthorn	H: 20-35' S: 20-35'	W-M-D	U P	Very tough and hardy tree, adaptable to varying soil conditions and exposure. Wonderful horizontal branching habit gives it a distinctive outline in the dormant season. White flowers in spring followed by brick red fruit. Can suffer from foliar diseases, and has wicked thorns.
Fraxinus americana White Ash	H: 50-80' S: 50-60'	M / WD	U P	Vigorous grower. Leaves turn deep purple and maroon with orange undertones in fall. Excellent seedless cultivars are available. The existence of emerald ash borer in the U.S. may limit its future use. An important tree in our maple/basswood forests.
Fraxinus nigra Black Ash	H: 40-50' S: 20-25'	W	U P	Naturally occurs in low land sites throughout much of the state, where it can be the dominant tree. Typically a tall slender tree. Nice yellow fall color. Also called basket ash as the native Americans used the wood for making baskets. Emerald ash borer could limit its future use. Cultivars only.
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Green Ash	H: 40-60' S: 30-50'	W-M-D	U P	Extremely adaptable, can grow just about anywhere. Tolerates wet and dry soils. Commonly used as a street tree as is tolerant to road salt. Emerald ash borer limits its use in the landscape at this time. Cultivars only.
Fraxinus quadrangulata Blue Ash	H: 50-70' S: 50-70'	W-M-D	U P	Extremely rare native tree. Very tolerant to high pH soils. Not favored by the ash plant bug, which is troublesome on most ashes. The inner bark was used to produce a blue dye, hence the common name. Emerald ash borer may limit its use in the landscape.
Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis Thornless Common Honeylocust	H: 30-60' S: 30-45'	W-M-D	U	Fine-textured, dark green leaves turn bright golden yellow in fall. Leaflets so small they do not need raking in fall and cast a light filtered shade. Very adaptable and urban tolerant. Fast growing. The straight species has deadly thorns. We only produce th seedless/thornless cultivars. Native to river bottoms.
Gymnocladus dioica Kentucky Coffeetree	H: 50-60' S: 50-60'	R / M / WD	U P	Uncommon native tree which is seldom bothered by pests. Adaptable but best growth on rich bottomland soils. Wonderful bark, branching habit and foliage. Female trees have large seed bearing pods. Curious looking in youth, beautiful when mature. Should be planted more often than it is.

"S" - Spring Dug Only

Light Key: U - Full Sun P - Part Shade A - Full Shade

Trees				
Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Juglans cinerea Butternut	H: 40-60' S: 30-50'	R / M / WD	U	Related to black walnut but less common. Prefers a rich moist well drained soil. Golden fall color and very tasty edible nuts. Becoming scarce in the wild due to a destructive fungal canker disease. "S"
Juglans nigra Black Walnut	H: 50-75' S: 50-75'	M / WD	U	Tough durable tree that survives abuse but thrives under good conditions. Fast growing. Nuts are great for wildlife and tasty for humans. Old specimens develop a very picturesque shape. Valuable timber tree. All parts of the tree contain a substance (juglone) that can inhibit the growth of nearby plants. "S"
Malus ioensis Prairie Crabapple	H: 20-30' S: 20'	M-D	U	Our native crabapple. Spectacular fragrant pink spring flowers rival any ornamental tree. Small yellow green fruits attract wildlife. Attractive bark and branching habit makes for good winter interest. Susceptible to fungal leaf diseases that can render the tree leafless by August.
Ostrya virginiana Ironwood, Hophornbeam	H: 30' S: 20'	M-D / WD	U P A	A tree with classy good looks. Fine textured with year round appeal. Strong wooded, it seems to tolerate the tree testing forces of nature without a scratch. Good in sun or shade, will grow in most soils with adequate drainage. "S"
Populus tremuloides Quaking Aspen	H: 40-50' S: 20-30'	W-M / D	U	A tree with a huge native range in North America, very adaptable and fast growing. The bark is smooth, grayish white, reminiscent of birch, very attractive. Leaves dance in the wind and exhibit a wonderful golden fall color. Forms colonies in the wild, will often send up suckers in the landscape. "S"
Prunus pensylvanica Pin Cherry	H: 20-35' S: 10-15'	M-D / WD	U	Very shiny reddish-brown bark, almost metallic looking. Fragrant white flowers. Edible bright red, sour cherries. Orange fall color. Generally found on dry sites in the wild. Shoots sprout from roots forming colonies. All wild cherries are good sources of fruit for the birds and other wildlife. "S"
Prunus serotina Black Cherry	H: 50-60' S: 25-30'	M-D	U	The biggest wild cherry in our forests. Fragrant white flowers develop into tart but edible black fruits which many birds are fond of. Fast growing and adaptable to many soils if well drained. Nice yellow to orange fall color. Dark almost black bark. The source of prized cherry lumber for furniture. "S"
Prunus virginiana Chokecherry	H: 20-35' S: 10-15'	M-D	U P	A shrubby suckering tree that grows throughout our state. More shade tolerant than other cherries. All the native cherries and plums are a good source of fruit for many birds and a host plant for many butterflies and moths. "S"
Ptelea trifoliata Waferash, Hoptree	H: 15' S: 15'	M-D / WD	U P A	Very glossy leaves with sweet smelling flowers. Round, flattened hop-like seeds add interest after leaf drop. Grows in alluvial thickets on rocky slopes and in gravelly places. Very drought tolerant. The fruits were once used as a hop substitute in brewing beer! "S"
Quercus alba White Oak	H: 50-80' S: 40-70'	R / M-D / WD	U P	Long-lived, well grown trees get huge and can dominate your landscape. Can be difficult to transplant. Start with small trees. Wonderful architecture in winter. Fall color can be rich red. Acorns are great for wildlife. The white oaks are less susceptible to oak wilt than are the red oaks. "S"
Quercus bicolor Swamp White Oak	H: 50-60' S: 50-60'	W-M / Acid	U P	Easier to transplant than most oaks. Adaptable to poor drainage and compacted soils. It also grows well on upland sites. Can struggle on highly alkaline soils. Very appealing bark and foliage. Oaks are not as slow growing as is typically reported. "S"
Quercus macrocarpa Bur Oak	H: 70-90' S: 60-80'	W-M-D	U P	A tough, adaptable long-lived tree. Tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions including an urban setting. The classic oak of the Midwest. With age it develops a huge picturesque spreading crown. We also grow the naturally occurring hybrid of bur and swamp white oak. "S"
Quercus muhlenbergii Chinkapin Oak	H: 45-80' S: 50-80'	M-D / WD	U P	Rarest native oak in Wisconsin. Good for alkaline soils and adaptable to limestone bluffs, floodplains or mesic woods. Attractive foliage and picturesque branching. Sweetest tasting acorn of the oaks, especially attractive to wildlife. Fast growing when mulched, watered, and fertilized. "S"
Quercus rubra Red Oak	H: 60-75' S: 45-65'	R / M / WD	U P	A fast growing oak, found in woodlands throughout Wisconsin. Red oak prefers rich well drained soils. Wonderful summer foliage often turns rich red in the fall. As with many oaks, some foliage is retained in winter especially on young trees. Acorns are wildlife magnets. "S"

Soil Key: R - rich W - wet M - moist D - dry WD - well drained

## Trees

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Quercus x schuetti Hybrid Swamp x Bur Oak	H: 75' S: 70'	W-M-D	U P	A naturally occurring hybrid between Q bicolor, Swamp White Oak and Q macrocarpa, Bur Oak. Easier to transplant than bur oak. More adaptable to alkaline soils than swamp white oak. This is a fast growing oak that is not difficult to grow. "S"
Quercus velutina Black Oak	H: 75' S: 75'	M-D / WD	U	Similar in appearance to red oak, but typically found on drier sites. Adaptable to low pH on sandy and clay soils. Glossy summer foliage with good orange to red fall color. More drought tolerant than other oaks. "S"
Sorbus decora Showy Mountainash	H: 20-30' S: 15-25'	W-M	U P	Very attractive small scale native tree. Has pretty green-blue leaves, nice white spring flowers, bright red fruits and orange red fall color! Adaptable to various soils but adequate moisture is a must. Many birds will feast upon the fruits. Found in many parts of the state. "S"
Tilia americana Basswood, American Linden	H: 50-70' S: 35-50'	R / M / WD	U P A	A rapid grower with a dense teardrop outline. Often develops basal sprouts resulting in multi-stemmed trees. Best growth on cool, moist well drained soils. Fragrant, creamy white flowers are the nectar source for basswood honey. Shade tolerant. A major component of our maple and basswood forest.

## Shrubs

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Amelanchier stolonifera Running Serviceberry	H: 5' S: 7'	M-D	U P	A medium sized thicket forming shrub. White flowers. Edible fruits, various birds and mammals love them. Yellow to orange fall color. Nice small scale serviceberry, slowly suckers forming a mass of stems and leaves. Tolerates dry soils once established.
Aronia melanocarpa Black Chokeberry	H: 5-7' S: 4-6'	W-M	U P	Glossy leaves turn bright red-orange in fall. Abundant deep purple fruits hang on all winter. Easy to grow, a great plant for moist soils and for massing. Attractive year round. Found in many habitats including bogs, cliffs, prairies and forests.
Ceanothus americanus New Jersey Tea	H: 2-3' S: 2-4'	M-D	U P	Great shrub for prairies or open savannas. Puffs of white flowers in July, followed by maroon flat-topped seed clusters. Nice clean foliage. Works well in the mixed border in landscapes. Many herbal uses by Native Americans and colonists for treating everything from snake bites to whooping cough.
Ceanothus herbaceus Inland Tea	H: 2-3' S: 2-3'	D	U P	Dense shrub with shiny green foliage. Puffs of white flowers in June, earlier than C. americanus. Seed capsules turn red in July. Tolerates sandy dry soils. Found in dry prairies and dry open woodlands.
Cephalanthus occidentalis Buttonbush	H: 6-8' S: 6-8'	W-M	U P	Excellent plant for moist to wet soils. Found in bottomland forests, wet meadows and stream banks. Fragrant flowers are borne in one inch diameter perfectly shaped globes! Fruit heads turn orangy red in fall then brown and last all winter. Attracts birds, bees and butterflies.
Comptonia peregrina Sweet Fern	H: 2-4' S: 4-8'	M-D / Acid	U P	Not a true fern, but a small woody shrub with fragrant fern-like foliage that turns burnt orange in fall. Colonizes. A plant usually found in sandy acid soils. Adaptable to varying soils in sun to part shade. Usually found in the northern part of the state in forests, grasslands and sand dunes.
Cornus amomum Silky Dogwood	H: 8' S: 8'	W-M	U P A	Young branches are reddish-purple. White flowers. Very attractive porcelain-blue fruit clusters that the birds love. Great plant for wet areas. Dogwoods as a rule are easy to grow. Most benefit from renewal pruning.
Cornus racemosa Gray Dogwood	H: 8-12' S: 8-12'	M-D	U P	An erect many stemmed suckering shrub. White flowers. Abundant pearly white berries on red stalks. Purple-red fall color. Adaptable to a wide range of soils and moisture levels. Makes an excellent native leafy screen, which is especially attractive in the autumn months.

"S" - Spring Dug Only

Light Key: U - Full Sun P - Part Shade A - Full Shade

## Shrubs

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Cornus rugosa Round-leaved Dogwood	H: 6-9' S: 6-9'	M-D	U P	Tall colonial shrub. White, flat flower clusters. White to sky blue, pea-sized berries that are relished by many birds. Found in many plant communities in Wisconsin. Will tolerate some shade. Our plants come primarily from plants growing along the bluffs of Lake Michigan, north of Milwaukee.
Cornus sericea Redosier Dogwood	H: 6-8' S: 6-8'	M-W	U P	Found throughout the state in moist to wet habitats. Grows best in full sun but will tolerate some shade. Clusters of white flowers in spring followed by white berries in fall. The red stems in winter make this a valuable plant to brighten our winter landscape. Benefits from renewal pruning as it ages.
Corylus americana American Hazelnut	H: 8' S: 8'	M-D	U P	The earliest plant to bloom in our area with interesting pendulous catkins in March/April. Clean foliage with orange-red and purple fall color. Thick and dense habit in full sun, Will tolerate some shade. The nuts are tasty but you may have to use bird netting to keep the wildlife from eating them!
Corylus cornuta Beaked Hazelnut	H: 8-10' S: 4-8'	M-D	U P A	More tolerant to shade than American hazelnut. Called beaked hazelnut for its edible fruit enclosed with husk elongated to form a beak. More north in its range. Grows in woodlands, clearings, and forest edges. A great plant for the shady woodland garden.
Diervilla lonicera Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle	H: 2-4' S: 4-5'	M-D	U P A	An excellent low growing, suckering shrub with small yellow flowers. Good yellow, red to maroon fall color. A good shrub for massing under trees and taller shrubs. A tough plant that will grow most anywhere. Grows in moist or dry situations. Can be pruned to the ground and will regrow nicely.
Euonymus atropurpureus Eastern Wahoo	H: 12-15' S: 12-15'	M	U P A	Small dark purple flowers in spring are followed by showy pink to crimson fruit. Reddish-purple fall color on this small tree or large shrub. Our native burning bush! A rare native that has been found in open fields and moist woodland or riparian habitats. It is a good addition to the shrub border.
Hamamelis virginiana Common Witchazel	H: 12-20' S: 12-15'	M-D	U P A	A native large shrub that blooms in the fall! Bright yellow flowers with small strap like petals in October into November. Golden yellow fall foliage. Excellent in the woodland garden. The source of a tonic more commonly used in times past. Was also used for divining rods to locate underground water sources.
Hypericum kalmianum St. John's Wort	H: 2-3' S: 3'	M-D	U	Small scale shrub with fine textured blue green foliage. Bright yellow flowers an inch across last 6 weeks in mid-summer. The flowers are visited by many pollinating insects. The fruit capsules add interest in the dormant season. Great landscape plant, tough and adaptable to both moist and dry soils.
Hypericum prolificum Horny St. John's Wort	H: 1-4' S: 1-4'	M-D	U	Bright yellow flowers with fuzzy centers that bloom June-August attracting butterflies. Appealing brown seed pods remain through winter. Tolerant of a wide range of soils. Is drought tolerant once established. Good looking year round.
Ilex verticillata Common Winterberry	H: 3-9' S: 3-8'	R / W-M	U P	Our native deciduous holly. Variable in size. It commonly grows in damp areas throughout much of Wisconsin. Abundant bright red fruits hug branches on the female plants from fall into winter. Plant in groups as both male and female plants are needed for fruit set. Prefers rich moist acid soils.
Lonicera oblongifolia Swampfly Honeysuckle	H: 3' S: 3'	W-M	P A	A native honeysuckle! Light yellow flowers in June-July. Fleshy bright cherry red fruits in July-August are very attractive. Grows natively in moist shady areas.
Lonicera villosa Mountain Fly Honeysuckle	H: 2-3' S: 2-3'	W-M	U P	Another small sized native honeysuckle. White to yellow tubular flowers in May-June occur in pairs. Shredding bark. Blue-black fruits in July. Grows in moist wooded habitats. Remove some invasive honeysuckle and plant some natives!
Physocarpus opulifolius Common Ninebark	H: 8-10' S: 8-10'	M-D	U P	Upright spreading growth habit and dense foliage make this a nice native screening plant. Exfoliating bark peels in strips to reveal reddish to light brown inner bark. White flowers, reddish fruit capsules and bronzy fall color. This adaptable, tough plant is very easy to grow.
P. opulifolius var. intermedius Dwarf Ninebark	H: 6-8' S: 6-8	M-D	U P	A naturally occurring variety of the above species. Similar in all respects except size. A little smaller in size and more dense and compact. The ninebarks can be renewal pruned in spring if needed.

Soil Key: R - rich W - wet M - moist D - dry WD - well drained

## Shrubs

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Prunus americana American Plum	H: 10-15' S: 10-15'	M-D	U P	Small shrubby tree that suckers to form thickets. Showy, strongly fragrant white flowers followed by 1" yellow to red, edible fruit that can be used in jams or jellies. Grows in prairies and at the edges of woods. A tough plant that tolerates drought and poor soils.
Rhamnus alnifolia Alder Buckthorn	H: 3-4' S: 3-4'	W-M	P	A non-invasive native buckthorn! Glossy leaves with small yellow green flowers producing reddish black fruits. Natively grows in forest edges, along shorelines and in bogs. Attracts birds and butterflies. It seems to have the ability to prevent the invasive glossy buckthorn from growing in its root zone.
Rhus aromatica Fragrant Sumac	H: 6' S: 8-10'	M-D / WD	U	Rare native shrub in Wisconsin. A mid sized sprawling shrub good for massing. The flowers are insignificant but are followed by hairy red berries that are attractive to wildlife. The glossy green foliage is aromatic when crushed. Good fall color! Salt tolerance lends to use along roadsides.
Rhus glabra Smooth Sumac	H: 10-15' S: 10-15'	M-D / WD	U	Identical to staghorn sumac without fuzzy stems. Large spreading shrub with brilliant orange to red fall foliage. Tolerant to most any soil except those that are poorly drained. Flowers are not showy. Has spectacular clusters of red fruit that stand out in fall and winter. Attractive to wildlife.
Rhus typhina Staghorn Sumac	H: 10-15' S: 10-15'	M-D / WD	U	The familiar staghorn sumac is a show stopper in Autumn. Fall foliage on staghorn sumac can vary from bright orange to red to scarlet. This sumac suckers to form thickets. It is easily grown in full sun with good drainage. It is also tolerant to roadside settings. Can be pruned to ground to renew growth.
Rubus parviflorus Thimbleberry	H: 3-4' S: 2-3'	M-D	U P	Maple shaped leaves on a colonizing native raspberry. Large white flowers followed by edible berries. Stems are not thorny but do have prickles. Makes a great shrubby groundcover in the woodland garden. Prefers moist well drained shady sites.
Sambucus canadensis American Elderberry	H: 5-12' S: 5-12'	W-M	U P	Medium to large suckering shrub with large white flowers in June/July. They can be 6 inches across! The flowers attract butterflies. Large clusters of dark purple to black fruit in late summer are relished by many birds. Very useful in moist to wet soils. Benefits from renewal pruning in early spring before new growth starts.
Sambucus pubens Scarlet Elderberry	H: 10-12' S: 10-12'	M / WD	U P	Another great elderberry noted for its outstanding bright red fruit. The pyramidal flower clusters in spring are very attractive. Dappled sunlight is best for this elderberry. It is most common in moist lowland areas but will also grow on upland sites if it does not dry out.
Shepherdia canadensis Buffaloberry	H: 6-8' S: 6-8'	D	U	A tough plant that grows in sun to part shade. Very drought tolerant once established. Dark green leaves are silvery white below. Inconspicuous flowers are followed by bright red fruit. Plant in groups to insure fruit set, as both male and female plants are necessary. Very adaptable to various soils as long as they are drained well.
Spiraea alba Meadowsweet	H: 3-5' S: 3-5'	W-M	U P	Found throughout the state in sunny moist to wet habitats. An erect to spreading fine textured shrub with 3-4" long clusters of flowers appearing in late June. Butterflies are attracted to the blooms. Grows best on sites that do not dry out. A low maintenance plant.
Spiraea tomentosa Hardhack Spirea	H: 2-3' S: 3-4'	W-M	U P	Another native spiraea! This one boasts bright pink flowers in late summer. Hardhack grows in low wet spots, and as with meadowsweet, would be a great addition to the rain garden. Also attracts many pollinating insects.
Staphylea trifolia American Bladdernut	H: 10-15' S: 8-12'	M / WD	P A	A great under-used native shrub. Pretty bell shaped white flowers hang from the stems in May. Inflated bladder-like papery seed capsules follow in the fall. The dark green leaves turn a soft butter yellow in fall. Adapted to average to moist soil conditions.
Symphoricarpos albus Common Snowberry	H: 3-5' S: 4-6'	D-M / WD	U P A	A useful low growing suckering shrub. Nice blue green summer foliage. Small pinkish white flowers develop into showy white fruits ½" across in fall. Very tolerant to various soil conditions in sun to part shade. Birds are attracted to the berries.
Viburnum cassinoides Withered Viburnum	H: 5-8' S: 5-6'	M / D	U P	Very rare native shrub in Wisconsin. Creamy white flowers clusters 2-5" across are followed by showy fruits changing from white pink to blue to purple! Glossy leathery leaves develop brilliant red to purple fall color. Typically found in moist habitats. Prefers acid soil.

"S" - Spring Dug Only

Light Key: U - Full Sun P - Part Shade A - Full Shade

## Shrubs

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Viburnum lentago Nannyberry Viburnum	H: 8-10' S: 12-15'	M-D	U P A	A large, upright multi-stem suckering shrub adaptable to both lowland and upland sites. White flower clusters up to 4.5" across. Fruits are blue to black and are readily taken by wildlife. Every yard needs a viburnum of one sort or another.
Viburnum prunifolium Blackhaw Viburnum	H: 10-15' S: 12-20'	M / WD	U P	A great landscape viburnum. Develops into a large horizontally branched tree-like shrub. White flowers followed by fruit that ripen black. Tough and adaptable to varying soil conditions. Its size and density make it very useful as a screening plant.
Viburnum rafinesquianum Rafinesque Viburnum	H: 6-8' S: 6-8'	M-D	P	Our native arrowwood viburnum. It is named arrowwood because native Americans used the tough straight branches for arrow shafts. Found throughout much of the state as an understory shrub in open woods. Great flowers, foliage and fruit that the birds love.
Viburnum trilobum American Cranberrybush Viburnum	H: 10' S: 8'	M	U P	Very handsome white flowers adorn this viburnum. Bright cherry red fruits hang on through winter. Often found in moist habitats. Is adaptable to various soils if they do not dry out. The viburnums as a group are a must for every yard.

## Evergreens

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Juniperus comm. var. depressa Common Juniper	H: 4' S: 8'	D / WD	U P	An extremely tough shrubby juniper native throughout the northern hemisphere. Tolerant to poor shallow soils and windy sites. Grows in Wisconsin on sand dunes and exposed hillsides. It will tolerate some shade. Works well in combination with short grass prairie plants. Variable in size, form, and color.
Juniperus horizontalis Creeping Juniper	H: 4-12' S: 4-6'	D	U	Very low growing evergreen that prefers full sun and excellent drainage. Useful as an evergreen ground cover or cascading over walls. Many cultivars are common in the landscape trade. The variety 'Wisconsin' was selected in the central part of the state. Native to areas with sharp drainage. Cultivars only.
Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	H: 30-40' S: 15-20'	D / WD	U P	Our native juniper tree. Very adaptable to soils as long as they are adequately drained. Good as a specimen and as a screen. Develops a wonderful picturesque form in age. Female junipers produce berries that are taken by birds. The berries can be used in cooking and as a flavoring in gin.
Larix laricina Tamarack, American Larch	H: 30-50' S: 10-15'	W-M / WD	U P	A deciduous conifer native to bogs throughout the state. Will grow on an upland site given adequate moisture. Beautiful soft green needles in spring that turn to brilliant yellow in the fall. Tamarack grows fast, tall, and straight. It is adaptable to many soils, it makes a fine landscape tree.
Picea glauca White Spruce	H: 40-60' S: 10-20'	M-D	U	A classic spire shaped evergreen with aromatic green foliage. Grow best in full sun in moist to dry well drained soils. It is native throughout northern North America from Alaska to Maine. Excellent as a specimen or for screening a view.
Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	H: 50-80' S: 30-50'	M-D / WD	U	Pyramidal in youth, becoming horizontal, picturesque and more open with age. Soft medium green needles. Grows in many habitats in the wild, from moist to dry. It demands well aerated soils. Full sun for best growth. Commands attention in the landscape.
Thuja occidentalis American Arborvitae, Whitecedar	H: 20-30' S: 10-15'	R / M / WD	U P	Upright evergreen with feathery soft aromatic foliage. Typically found in cedar swamps in the wild, but is very common and adaptable as a landscape plant. Arborvitae means "Tree of Life". The early colonists were saved from scurvy when given a tea of this tree by native Americans. Cultivars only.
Tsuga canadensis Canadian Hemlock	H: 30-70' S: 20-35'	W-M / WD / Cool	U P A	Pyramidal evergreen with gracefully spreading branches of soft airy foliage. Best growth on rich, moisture retentive, well drained soils. Full sun to shade. It will be more open and airy in full shade. A tree of the north. Best planted on protected sites in southern Wisconsin. Mulch well to keep the soil cool and moist.

Soil Key: R - rich W - wet M - moist D - dry WD - well drained

## Vines

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> American Bittersweet	H: 20'+	M-D	P	A fast growing, twining and sprawling vine. Greenish-white flowers followed by drooping clusters of orange seed capsules revealing bright red seeds that hang on through winter. Male and female plants are needed for fruit display. Often used in dried flower arrangements.
<i>Clematis virginiana</i> Virgins bower	H: 12-20'+	M / WD	U P	A vigorous, twining vine commonly found on woodland edges and stream banks. Numerous clusters of fragrant, starchy, white flowers appear in July-Aug., followed by feathery seed heads in Aug.-Sept. Often confused with sweet autumn Clematis. Beautiful as it trails along fences or over nearby plants.
<i>Lonicera prolifera</i> Yellow-flowered Honeysuckle	H: 10'+	WD	U P	A vigorous vine found in forested habitats. Can become shrub-like on open, sunny sites. Airy clusters of yellow trumpet-like flowers appear at the tips of the stems in June-July followed by red berries. Waxy leaves look like euca-lyptus. Purple fall color.
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> Thicket Creeper	H: 30'+	M-D	U P A	A twining, sprawling vine which does not adhere to a structure (no adhesive discs). Inconspicuous white flowers in spring ripen to blue fruits cluster on red stalks in fall. Valued for its beautiful, crimson fall color. Widely found in flood plain forests and rocky disturbed sites.
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Virginia Creeper	H: 30-50'+	M-D	U P A	A fast growing vine for forested habitats. Has adhesive discs that hold fast to structures. Foliage becomes a striking crimson in fall. White flowers are hidden within the leaves. Blue fruit (poisonous) on long red stems ripen in Sept., are not showy until leaf drop. Salt tolerant.
<i>Smilax herbacea</i> Carrion Vine	H: 3-10'	M	U P	Found on moist forest edges. Climbs on nearby plants and structures with twining tendrils. One-inch round clusters of green flowers are malodorous. Female plants form round clusters of blue fruits in fall. Herbaceous. Was used for many medicinal and edible purposes in earlier times.

## Perennials

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
<i>Acorus calamus</i> Sweet Flag	H: 1-4' S: 1-2'	W	U	Semi-aquatic perennial with aromatic tufts of long thick leaves. May produce a 2-4" dense, fleshy flower spike (spadix) which develops in June-July. Colonizes quickly by rhizomes.
<i>Actea pachypoda</i> White Baneberry	H: 2' S: 12-18"	R / M	P A	Green lacy foliage. Long lasting, fragrant white flowers. Bright red fruit stalks hold glossy white berries which have a black dot on the tip that resembles a doll's eye. Adds great color to the deeply shaded forest floor. Berries are poisonous.
<i>Actea rubra</i> Red Baneberry	H: 2' S: 12-18"	R / M	P A	Green lacy astilbe-like foliage. Fragrant white flowers emerge in May-June. Glossy, bright red fruit clusters appear in late summer. Found on rich soils of sugar maple woods. Berries are poisonous to people and toxic to wildlife, which is probably why fruit display lasts long.
<i>Allium cernuum</i> Nodding Wild Onion	H: 2' S: 1'	M-D	U P	Tufts of long grass-like leaves seem almost inconspicuous until the white to pink flowers appear in summer with nodding teardrop buds that open in loose clusters. Found on rocky open sites and along the woods edge. Great when combined with <i>Anemone virginiana</i> or <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> .
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> Leadplant	H: 3' S: 4'	D	U	A shrubby perennial with fine textured gray-green foliage. In July, blue-violet flowers emerge on 6-8" spikes. Good for erosion control on slopes. Great for hot, dry sites. Adds nitrogen to the soil. Once thought to alert miners to the presence of lead in the ground. It actually indicates a high quality habitat.
<i>Anemone virginiana</i> Tall Thimbleweed	H: 1-3' S: 12-18"	M-D	U P	Forms dense clumps of deeply divided foliage. In June-August, five-petaled white flowers on stiff stems are held high above the foliage. Seed heads are thimble shaped. Tolerates full shade. Will spread, yet is not aggressive.

"S" - Spring Dug Only

Light Key: U - Full Sun P - Part Shade A - Full Shade

## Perennials

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Aquilegia canadensis Wild Columbine	H: 2-3' S: 12-18"	M / WD	P	A must-have in the moist woodland garden. Colorful and showy nodding red flowers with yellow centers hang above clumps of delicate blue-green fan-shaped leaves in May-June. Great when combined with ferns and Canada wild ginger. Freely self-sows. Attracts hummingbirds.
Aralia racemosa Spikenard	H: 3-5' S: 3-5'	M	P	A large shrub-like understory herb for moist shade. Huge leaves. Tiny white flowers create long panicles which appear July-Aug. Forms large clusters of purple-red fruits. Roots were once used as one of the ingredients in root beer. Early Native Americans used spikenard for many medicinal purposes.
Arisaema triphyllum Jack-in-the-Pulpit	H: 1-2' S: 1'	W-M	A	A gem in the woodland garden. In spring, a thick fleshy spike or spadix forms (Jack) and is covered by a leaf like hood of striped purple, green and white (pulpit). Glossy cluster of red berries in late summer. Tends to be ephemeral. All plant parts are poisonous.
Asarum canadense Canada Wild Ginger	H: 6-8" S: 12-18"	R / M / WD	P A	Large, dark green, fuzzy, heart shaped leaves. Small red flowers are hidden under the leaves. Roots are aromatic when crushed. With a little time and rich soil, will form a dense groundcover. Appears to inhibit the germination of Garlic Mustard seeds.
Asclepias incarnata Red Milkweed	H: 3-5' S: 3'	W-M	U	Erect shrub-like perennial with sweetly fragrant clusters of pink to crimson flowers in July-August. Long seed pods enclose seed that have tufts of hair attached that aid in dispersion. Prefers moist conditions of swamps and other wetland habitats. Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and other pollinators.
Asclepias tuberosa Butterfly Weed	H: 2-3' S: 9-18"	M-D / WD	S	Upright shrub-like perennial with showy clusters of brilliant orange flowers in June-August. Long, skinny seed pods are packed with seeds that are dispersed with tufts of hair. Great perennial for sunny and dry habitats. Important food source of Monarch butterflies, so be sure to plant more than one.
Aster azureus Sky Blue Aster	H: 2-3' S: 18-24"	M-D	U P	Loosely branched, erect, shrub-like perennial. Distinct arrow shaped, sand papery leaves. Very showy, 1" bright lavender to blue daisy-like flowers cover this Aster from August-October. One of the last asters to bloom in the fall, which is beautiful against the fading colors of the tall grass prairie.
Aster ericoides Heath Aster	H: 1-3' S: 2-3'	D	U	Shrubby, somewhat erect perennial that produces hundreds of small white daisy-like flowers that bloom August-October. Narrow leaves resemble that of the heath (hence its name). Habitats include open prairies and savannas. Larval host of the Pearl Crescent Butterfly.
Aster laevis Smooth Aster	H: 1-4' S: 2-4'	M-D	U P	This smooth-leaved aster can be found on dry to moist prairies or open woods. Forms open sprays of light blue to lavender flowers, August-October. Smooth aster tends to have floppy stems. Planting it amongst other prairie flowers will help support it. Turkeys like its foliage.
Aster novae-angliae New England Aster	H: 18-24" S: 18-24"	R / M / WD	U	A shrub-like perennial that forms stiff mounds and becomes covered with showy, semi-double, deep purple flowers September-October. Outstanding flower color against the fading colors of the fall landscape. Like all asters, it is extremely drought tolerant. Cultivar only.
Aster oblongifolius Aromatic Aster	H: 1-2' S: 1-2'	D / WD	U	A stiffly upright perennial that creates colorful mounds in fall that become completely covered with blue lavender flowers. Flowers are typically larger and denser than other aster, due to the numerous petals. One of the last asters to bloom. Leaves and flowers are aromatic when crushed.
Aster umbellatus Flat-topped Aster	H: 1-7' S: 2-3'	W-M	U	A tall, erect perennial found throughout the tall grass prairie, wetland edges and open moist woodlands. White flowers appear in fairly flat clusters atop stiff stems that tend to be purple, July-Sept. One of the first asters to bloom. Important food source for many butterflies.
Cacalia atriplicifolia Pale Indian Plantain	H: 5-10' S: 18-24"	M / WD	U P	A towering perennial for moist sites. Thick fan shaped foliage with white undersides. Flat-topped clusters of white flowers that bloom in July-September, are borne above on tall purple tinged stems. Incredible plant for the edge of woods or along streams. Combines nicely with Joe-pye-weed and New England aster.
Cassia hebecarpa Wild Senna	H: 3-6' S: 2-3'	M-D	U P	Large shrub-like perennial with open branching and unique pea-like foliage. Bright yellow pea-flower clusters rise above the foliage. Its deep root system keeps it drought tolerant. Attractive brown seed pods are taken by birds and other wildlife. Planted often in early 1900's. Great for clay soils.

Soil Key: R - rich W - wet M - moist D - dry WD - well drained

**Perennials**

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Coreopsis palmata Stiff Coreopsis	H: 12-30" S: 12-15"	D / WD	s P	Stiff, upright perennial with bright yellow flowers that bloom on slender stems June-August. Narrow green foliage turns orange-purple in fall. Prefers hot, dry sites. Commonly found in prairies and dry open woods. Can spread quickly and form dense patches. Great when combined with purple prairie clover.
Dalea purpureum Purple Prairie Clover	H: 1-2' S: 15-18"	D / WD	s	Stiff, upright perennial, with fine textured foliage, for the dry prairie. Unique rose-purple flowers bloom upward from the base of elongated cones, July-September. Removes nitrogen from the air to improve soil fertility. Birds enjoy the seeds that form in fall. Combines nicely with Stiff coreopsis.
Dodecatheon meadia Shooting Star	H: 8-12" S: 1'	R / W-M / WD	s P	Exceptionally beautiful springtime perennial. Dozens of deep pink shooting star-shaped flowers nod atop stiff stalks from April-June. Basal clump of smooth green foliage. This ephemeral (goes dormant by August) is perfectly happy in the prairie or open woods. Wonderful when massed.
Echinacea pallida Pale Purple Coneflower	H: 3-4' S: 18-24"	R / D / WD	s	A tall, upright wildflower for dry prairies. Large flowers with drooping pale-pink petals encircle a large brown central cone. Its strong taproot makes for great drought tolerance. Cones attract many birds. Was used by early Native Americans for many medicinal purposes. A "Threatened" species in Wisconsin.
Eryngium yuccifolium Rattlesnake Master	H: 3-4' S: 15"	D / WD	U	An extraordinary perennial with yucca-like, steel blue-green foliage. In July, showy clusters of white, spiky ball-like flowers appear on tall, rigid stems. With its unique color and texture, it combines nicely with blazing star or rosinweed in the sunny, dry prairie.
Eupatorium maculatum Joe-Pye Weed	H: 4-6' S: 2-3'	R / W / M	U	A tall, stiff, clump forming wetland indicator plant. Showy, pink to purple flowers appear in branched clusters atop rigid purple spotted stems, July-Sept. A true butterfly magnet. Easily identifiable and a joy to see while driving next to wetland areas.
Eupatorium perfoliatum Boneset	H: 3-4' S: 1'	W-M	U	A very common wetland native found throughout Wisconsin. In July-Sept. white flower clusters are held high on sturdy stems which appear to grow through (perfoliate) the leaves. Can tolerate seasonal flooding. In earlier times, all parts of Boneset were used to ease or cure many ailments.
Euphorbia corollata Flowering Spurge	H: 2-4' S: 2-4'	M-D	U	Delicate sprays of snow white flowers bloom on loosely forked stems which are held high above the foliage, June-September. Leaves turn shades of orange in fall. Combines well with many other prairie wildflowers and grasses. Milky sap can be toxic in large quantities. It is a native alternative to Baby's Breath.
<b>Ferns:</b>				
Adiantum pedatum Maidenhair Fern	H: 12-18" S: 18-24"	R / M	A	Probably the most beautiful and easily recognized fern of Wisconsin's rich, moist woods. Does not exhibit the typical vase shape of other ferns. It forms a clump of dark wiry stems with fine textured fronds that branch out horizontally. In spring, the emerging fronds are bright pink.
Athyrium filix-femina Lady Fern	H: 2-3' S: 2'	R / M-W	P A	Wonderfully upright arching habit with bright green feathery fronds. Forms dense clumps. A dominant fern in forested habitats and along shaded streams. More drought tolerant than other ferns. Deer resistant. Combine with wild geranium or under-plant with Virginia blue bells.
Dryopteris marginalis Leatherwood Fern	H: 18-24" S: 18-24"	M	P A	Outstanding vase-shaped clump of leathery, bluish green fronds. An evergreen that adds great winter interest. Nice fern for the rich woods on rocks and steep slopes. Large sori (spores) are located on the underside of leaves along the margins (hence the name marginalis).
Matteuccia struthiopteris Ostrich Fern	H: 3-6' S: 2-3'	R / M	P A	Long arching, light green, fronds unfurl in April-May and form large clumps. Very common throughout Wisconsin in moist, shady woods. Impressive when massed or when planted with spring ephemerals. Provides great cover for our amphibian friends.
Osmunda cinnamomea Cinnamon Fern	H: 3-5' S: 3'	R / W-M	P A	An excellent fern for shaded wet habitats. Same habit as ostrich fern except for dramatic orange-red colored fertile fronds protrude through the center in June. Common name refers to the soft cinnamon colored hairs on the stems. Tolerant of flooding.

"S" - Spring Dug Only

Light Key: U - Full Sun P - Part Shade A - Full Shade

## Perennials

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i> Interrupted Fern	H: 2-4' S: 2-4'	R / W-M	P A	A wonderful fern for moist to wet woods and for along pond and streams. Broad fronds are "interrupted" in the middle with small sterile leaflets that turn dark brown. One of the first ferns to appear in spring.
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> Christmas Fern	H: 18-24" S: 18-24"	R / M-D	P A	A wonderful woodland fern that is evergreen. Forms a fountain-like clump of dark green, leathery, glossy fronds. Eventually the fronds will lay on the ground as they mature. Has been used in Christmas decorating. Drought tolerant once established. Due to rarity, it has a WDNR status of "Special Concern".

## Grasses:

<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> Big Bluestem	H: 4-7' S: 3'	W / D	U	Large clumps of silvery-blue foliage that turns orange to bronzy in fall. Purple 3-parted seed heads resemble a turkey foot and emerge in August. Great warm season grass for erosion control and wind breaks. Dominant grass in native tall grass prairies.
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i> Pennsylvania Sedge	H: 6-12" S: 12-15"	M-D / WD	U P A	Finely textured, bright green arching tufts turn a nice tan in fall. Great spreading habit that forms a loose turf in the dense to dappled shade of forest habitats. Happiest with the oaks. Reddish-brown, thimble-like flowers in May. Birds enjoy the seeds. A cool season sedge (will emerge in early spring).
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> Bottle Brush Grass	H: 1-3' S: 8-12"	W-M / WD	P A	An outstanding native grass for moist to dry, shady woods. This clump forming grass has gray-green tufted foliage. In June, 4" loose bottlebrush-like seed heads form and remain attractive through winter. Early Native Americans ground a very nutritious flour from the seeds.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> Switch Grass	H: 4-5' S: 18"	M-D	U	An outstanding native grass that prefers moist prairies. Forms tall, dense clumps. Pink to red-tinged seed heads form in August-September. Pleasant golden fall color fades to tan through winter. Excellent for erosion control and wildlife cover and food. Warm season. Many outstanding cultivars.
<i>Poa palustris</i> Native Bluegrass	H: 1-2' S: 1-2'	W-M	U P	A loosely tufted grass with bright green foliage that is found throughout Wisconsin in mesic meadows and wetland habitats. Loose, airy flower panicles rising 18-24" above the foliage.
<i>Schizachyrium scorparium</i> Little Bluestem	H: 2-4' S: 12-18"	M-D	U	A dominant grass in the prairie. Forms upright clumps, with hues of blues and greens that turn reddish-gold in the fall. Branched stems of purplish-bronze flowers appear in August. Fluffy silver seed heads remain attractive throughout winter. Wonderful when massed with other prairie wildflowers. Birds love the seed.
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> Indiangrass	H: 4-5' S: 3-4'	M-D	U	Was the second most dominant grass in the tall grass prairie. Upright clumps of slender blue-green leaves turn beautiful shades of orange-yellow in fall. Soft, feathery flowers in July, followed by chestnut colored seed heads that last all winter. Great for erosion control. Cultivars only.
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> Prairie Dropseed	H: 2-3' S: 2-3'	M-D / WD	U	A dominant grass of the prairie. Fountain-like clumps of fine textured foliage turn shades of gold and orange in the fall. Fragrant pale pink flowers form in late summer and rise above the foliage. Beautiful when massed. An important food source for birds during fall and winter.

## (continued)

<i>Geranium maculatum</i> Wild Geranium	H: 1-2' S: 18"	R / M / WD	U P A	Loose, showy clusters of lilac-pink flowers with white centers, bloom in May above clumps of deeply divided foliage. Red fall color. Great for massing as a groundcover. Prefers shady conditions, yet will be fine in sun with plenty of moisture.
<i>Geum triflorum</i> Prairie Smoke	H: 12-15" S: 18"	R / D / WD	U	A gem for the prairie or dry woods edge. Deep pink nodding flowers in April rise above ferny foliage. Extraordinary pink feathery seed heads have a smoke-like appearance as they sway in the breeze, from May- June. Delightful when massed.

Soil Key: R - rich W - wet M - moist D - dry WD - well drained

## Perennials

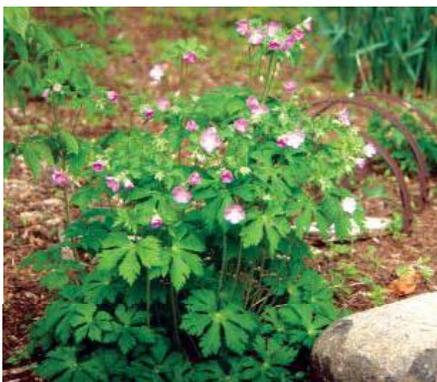
Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
Iris shrevei Wild Iris	H: 2-3' S: 1'	W-M	U P	Similar to a typical iris, yet thrives in water. Erect fans of pale green sword-like leaves. Beautiful 3" blue-violet flowers with yellow and white markings in June-July. Ideal for a moist rain garden.
Liatris pycnostachya Prairie Blazing Star	H: 3-5' S: 1-2'	M-D	U	A truly magnificent plant for the moist prairie. Tall, erect stems are covered with grass like leaves. Dense bottlebrush-like wands of mauve-pink emerge 3-5' above foliage, from July-Sept. Drought tolerant. Butterfly magnet. Awesome when combined with compass plant or rosinweed.
Liatris spicata Spike Blazing Star	H: 18-24" S: 15-18"	M-D	U	A tall upright perennial for the moist prairie. Erect clumps of leafy stems hold slender wands of rosy-lavender flowers from August to September. Perfect for the butterfly garden. Plant with asters or coreopsis for a nice combination. Cultivars only. WDNR status of "Special Concern" in WI due to rarity.
Lobelia cardinalis Cardinal Flower	H: 2-4' S: 1-2'	W-M	U P	A tall upright, wetland indicator plant. The large spike-like clusters of intense crimson-red in late summer are truly stunning along streams and moist woodland edges. Attracts the Ruby-throated hummingbird. Combines well with great blue lobelia or cup plant. Can be short lived on dry sites.
Lobelia siphilitica Great Blue Lobelia	H: 1-4' S: 1-2'	W-M	U P	A tall perennial that forms loose upright clumps. Long erect spikes of deep blue tubular flowers, June-September. Is at home in shaded woods or along a sunny stream. More drought tolerant than Lobelia cardinalis. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies.
Lupinus perennis Wild Blue Lupine	H: 1-2' S: 1-2'	D / WD	U P	Host plant for the endangered Karner Blue Butterfly. Tall spires of bright blue sweet-pea like flowers in May-June. Interesting, deeply divided foliage that sparkles with the morning dew. Pea-pod shaped fruits. Prefers sandy soils.
Mertensia virginica Virginia Bluebells	H: 1-2' S: 12-15"	R / M	A	A beautiful spring ephemeral for woodland settings. Rich blue, bell-shaped flowers hang in clusters in late March-May, above smooth light green foliage. Combine with Solomon seal, wild geranium, and Pennsylvania sedge for early springtime color.
Monarda fistulosa Wild Bergamot	H: 2-3' S: 2'	M-D / WD	U P	Wisconsin's native bee balm. A stiff upright perennial that forms thick clumps. Pink to lavender tubular flowers forms shaggy clusters in July-September. Being a member of the mint family, all parts are aromatic. Wild bergamot is happy almost anywhere, so it is a perfect addition to any garden.
Napaea dioica Glade Mallow	H: 6-8' S: 30-36"	R / W-M / WD	U P	A towering, robust native for the wet prairie. Massive foliage. In spring, thick stems push skyward (6-8') and produce large clusters of white fragrant flowers which bloom June-July. Attractive segmented seed capsules. Due to rarity, has a WDNR status of "Special Concern".
Packera aurea Golden Groundsel	H: 8-16" S: 12-18"	W-M	U P	An early blooming native (May-June) that thrives in moist soils and a little shade. Forms clumps of bright green, heart-shaped leaves, with purple undersides. Purple buds open into bright yellow stars that are held above the foliage. Combines nicely with other spring forbs that are generally pink and purple.
Phlox pilosa Prairie Phlox	H: 1-2' S: 1-2'	M-D	U P	An upright, vigorous perennial found on dry to mesic prairies and woods. Clusters of 5-petaled fragrant pink to lavender flowers bloom in April-June. Also known as Downy Phlox, due to the fine hairs covering leaves and stems. Perfect for the butterfly garden and for hummingbirds.
Physostegia virginiana Obedient Plant	H: 2-3' S: 2-3'	W-M	U P	An upright perennial for moist prairies and open woods. Long dense spikes of light rose-pink tubular flowers that bloom from July-September. Flowers can be twisted around the stem and they will be "obedient" and stay there. Can spread rapidly. Deer resistant. Nice cultivars available.
Polygonatum biflorum Smooth Solomon's Seal	H: 3-4' S: 1'	W-M	U P A	Long, stiffly arching stems that are densely lined with lance shaped leaves. Showy greenish-yellow tubular flowers are hidden along the undersides of the stems in May-June, followed by blue fruit. Spreads and forms dense colonies. When planted with wild geranium and ferns, it makes a great combination.
Ruellia humilis Hairy Wild Petunia	H: 1-2' S: 12-15"	R / M-D	U P	Forms dense, sprawling clumps of gray-green fuzzy leaves and stems. Showy lavender funnel-shaped flowers bloom from June-September. Resembles cultivated petunias. Drought tolerant. Beautiful when combined with little bluestem or prairie dropseed. Is an "Endangered" species in Wisconsin.

"S" - Spring Dug Only

Light Key: U - Full Sun P - Part Shade A - Full Shade

## Perennials

Plant Name	Size	Soil Type	Light	Features
<i>Silphium integrifolium</i> Rosinweed	H: 4-5' S: 1-3'	M-D	U	A rigid upright perennial of the tall grass prairie. Bright yellow sunflower-like flowers bloom June-August. Not as tall or as aggressive as others in <i>Silphium</i> family. Gets its name from the gummy (resinous) sap in its stems. Songbirds enjoy the seeds.
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> Compass Plant	H: 3-10' S: 2-3'	M-D	U	Distinctly huge leaves are deeply lobed and orient themselves with the sun in north-south direction throughout the day. Large bright yellow flowers bloom July-Sept. in branched clusters high above the foliage. Early Americans used the resinous sap from the top stems as breath freshening chewing gum.
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> Cup Plant	H: 7-8' S: 3-5'	W-M / WD	U P	A giant on the wet prairie, with huge leaves that clasp the stem and form 'cups' which collect water. Bright yellow flowers bloom in branched clusters, July-Sept. Beautiful when planted with Joe-pye-weed or Culvers root. Provides good cover as well as food and water for birds.
<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i> Prairie Dock	H: 7-8' S: 3-5'	M-D	U	Easily identified on the prairie with its large clump of huge paddle-like leaves. In midsummer, it sends up a tall purple flower stalk that is topped with a cluster of bright yellow flowers. A truly unique plant that stands out when planted with native grasses.
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> Zig Zag Goldenrod	H: 2-4' S: 12-18"	M	U P	A unique woodland native with stems that usually 'zig zag'. Small clusters of bright yellow flowers form between the leaves on the upper part of the plant in Aug.-Sept. A wonderful native to lighten up a shady spot. Found throughout Wisconsin's forests.
<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i> Elm-leaved Goldenrod	H: 2-4' S: 1-2'	D	U P	A wonderful woodland goldenrod with foliage that resembles elm leaves. Yellow to yellow-orange flowers bloom on the tops of arching stems in spreading clusters, Aug.-Oct. Has a loose appearance that combines nicely with other woodland natives.
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i> Purple Meadow Rue	H: 3-5' S: 3-4'	W-M / WD	U P	A unique native found throughout Wisconsin on moist prairies, open woods and along stream banks. Fine textured blue-green foliage resembles <i>Aquilegia</i> . In June-July, greenish-white fringe-like flowers form large airy clusters that are held high atop stiff purple stems. Beautiful when massed.
<i>Verbena hastata</i> Blue Vervain	H: 3-6' S: 1-2'	R / W-M	U	Upright clump forming biennial typically found on bogs and along streams and ponds. Branched clusters of deep purple-blue dense flower spikes bloom July-Sept. Will freely reseed. Adds a strong vertical accent to any landscape. Has been used as an herbal remedy for ailments throughout history.
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i> Ironweed	H: 4-6' S: 15-18"	M-D	U	A towering perennial for wet prairies and swampy meadows. Bright reddish-purple flowers appear in dense, branched clusters atop 'iron' stiff stems in July-Sept. Combines beautifully with <i>Solidago</i> or <i>Silphium</i> for outstanding late summer color. Tolerates flooding.
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> Culver's Root	H: 3-6' S: 1-2'	R / M-D	U P	An elegant native with a strong vertical stature. The foliage adds to the amazing visual texture. Showy white candelabra-like flowers bloom in late summer for 2-4 weeks (July-Aug.). Found throughout WI on moist prairies, savannas and open woodland edges. Beautiful cultivars available.



Geranium maculatum, Wild Geranium

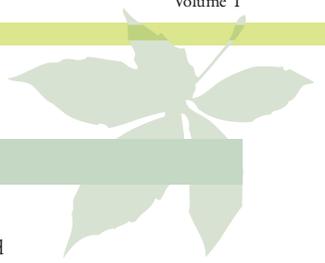


Silphium perfoliatum, Cup Plant



Betula papyrifera, Paper Birch

Soil Key: R - rich W - wet M - moist D - dry WD - well drained



## Tree Lists

### Shade

<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>	Moosewood
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>nigrum</i>	Black Maple
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple, Moose Maple
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Apple Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Roundleaf Serviceberry
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood or Hophornbeam
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Waferash or Hoptree
<i>Sorbus decora</i>	Showy Mountainash

### Wet Soil

<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Betula pumila</i> var. <i>grandulifera</i>	Bog Birch
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Gleditsia tri.</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Common Honeylocust
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus x schuettei</i>	Hybrid Swamp x Bur Oak

### Rich, Moist, Well Drained Soil

<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>	Moosewood
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>nigrum</i>	Black Maple
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple, Moose Maple
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Apple Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Roundleaf Serviceberry
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory

<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree
<i>Juglans cinera</i>	Butternut
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood, American Linden

### Dry Soil

<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash
<i>Gleditsia tri.</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Common Honeylocust
<i>Malus ionensis</i>	Prairie Crabapple
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood or Hophornbeam
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Waferash or Hoptree
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak

### Colorful or Interesting Bark

<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash
<i>Gleditsia tri.</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Common Honeylocust
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak

## Tree Lists

## Birds

<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple
<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>	Moosewood
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>nigrum</i>	Black Maple
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple, Moose Maple
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Apple Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Alleghany Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Roundleaf Serviceberry
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Betula pumila</i> var. <i>grandulifera</i>	Bog Birch
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus x schuetti</i>	Hybrid Swamp x Bur Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak
<i>Sorbus decora</i>	Showy Mountainash

## Butterflies

<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Apple Serviceberry
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood

<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash
<i>Gleditsia tri.</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Common Honeylocust
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Waferash or Hoptree
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood or American Linden
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus x schuetti</i>	Hybrid Swamp x Bur Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood or American Linden

## Great Fall Color

<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>nigrum</i>	Black Maple
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Apple Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny Serviceberry
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak



## Shrub Lists

### Shade

Amelancheier stolonifera	Running Serviceberry
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood
Cornus rugosa	Round-leaved Dogwood
Corylus americana	American Filbert
Corylus cornuta	Beaked Filbert
Diervilla lonicera	Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle
Euonymous atropurpureus	Eastern Wahoo
Hamamelis virginiana	Common Witchhazel
Ilex verticillata	Common Winterberry
Physocarpus opulifolius	Common Ninebark
Sambucus canadensis	American Elderberry
Sambucus pubens	Scarlet Elderberry
Staphylea trifolia	American Bladdernut
Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry Viburnum
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum
Viburnum rafinesquianum	Rafinesque Viburnum

### Wet Soil

Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Betula pumila var. glandulifera	Bog Birch
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood
Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood
Ilex verticillata	Common Winterberry
Lonicera oblongifolia	Swampfly Honeysuckle
Lonicera villosa	Mountain Fly Honeysuckle
Physocarpus opulifolius	Common Ninebark
Rhamnus alnifolia	Alder Buckthorn
Sambucus canadensis	American Elderberry
Spiraea alba	Meadowsweet
Spiraea tomentosa	Hardhack Spirea
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum
Virburnum lentago	Nannyberry Viburnum

### Rich, Moist, Well Drained Soil

Amelanchier stolonifera	Running Serviceberry
Sambucus pubens	Scarlet Elderberry
Staphylea trifolia	American Bladdernut
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum

### Dry Soil

Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey Tea
Ceanothus ovatus	Inland Tea
Comptonia peregrina	Sweet Fern
Corylus americana	American Filbert
Diervilla lonicera	Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle
Euonymous atropurpurea	Eastern Wahoo
Hamamelis virginiana	Common Witchhazel
Hypericum kalmianum	St. John's Wort
Physocarpus opulifolius	Common Ninebark
Prunus americana	American Plum
Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac
Shepherdia canadensis	Buffaloberry
Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry
Viburnum rafinesquianum	Rafinesque Viburnum

### Great Fall Color

Amelanchier stolonifera	Running Serviceberry
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood
Corylus americana	American Filbert
Diervilla lonicera	Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle
Euonymous atropurpureus	Eastern Wahoo
Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry Viburnum
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum
Viburnum rafinesquianum	Rafinesque Viburnum
Viburnum trilobum	Am. Cranberrybush Viburnum



Viburnum trilobum, American Cranberrybush Viburnum

## Shrub Lists

## Great Fruit Display

<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry
<i>Ceanothus ovatus</i>	Inland Tea
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	Round-leaved Dogwood
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Filbert
<i>Corylus ovata</i>	Beaked Filbert
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	Eastern Wahoo
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	St. John's Wort
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Horny St. John's Wort
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Common Winterberry
<i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i>	Swampfly Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera villosa</i>	Mountain Fly Honeysuckle
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American Plum
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American Elderberry
<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	Scarlet Elderberry
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Buffaloberry
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American Bladdernut
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Witherod Viburnum
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry Viburnum
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw Viburnum
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	Rafinesque Viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Am. Cranberrybush Viburnum

## Birds

<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>	Running Serviceberry
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet Fern
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	Round-leaved Dogwood
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Filbert
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked Filbert
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	Eastern Wahoo
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Common Witchhazel
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Common Winterberry
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American Plum

<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American Elderberry
<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	Scarlet Elderberry
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Witherod Viburnum
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry Viburnum
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw Viburnum
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	Rafinesque Viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Am. Cranberrybush Viburnum

## Butterflies

<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea
<i>Ceanothus ovatus</i>	Inland Tea
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	Round-leaved Dogwood
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	St. John's Wort
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American Elderberry
<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	Scarlet Elderberry
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Hardhack Spirea
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry Viburnum
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw Viburnum
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	Rafinesque Viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American Cranberrybush Viburnum



Ilex verticillata, Winterberry



## Conifer Lists

### Partial Shade

<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack or American Larch
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Am. Arborvitae / Whitecedar
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock

### Wet Soil

<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack or American Larch
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Am. Arborvitae / Whitecedar

### Rich, Moist, Well-Drained Soil

<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack or American Larch
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Am. Arborvitae / Whitecedar
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock

### Dry Soil

<i>Juniperus com. var. depressa</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce

### Birds

<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack or American Larch
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Am. Arborvitae / Whitecedar
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock

### Butterflies

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
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## Vine Lists

### Shade

<i>Cladastus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgins Bower
<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	Yellow-flowered Honeysuckle
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Thicket Creeper
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Carrion Vine

### Wet Soil

<i>Cledastus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgins Bower

### Great Fall Color

<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	Yellow-flowered Honeysuckle
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Thicket Creeper
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper

### Great Fruit Display

<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgins Bower
<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	Yellow-flowered Honeysuckle
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Thicket Creeper
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Carrion Vine

### Butterflies

<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgins Bower
<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	Yellow-flowered Honeysuckle

## Perennial Lists

## Shade

<i>Actea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry
<i>Actea rubra</i>	Red Baneberry
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	Spikenard
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Northern Sea Oats
<i>Dodecatheon media</i>	Shooting Star
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Leatherwood Fern
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium
<i>Hystrix patula</i>	Bottle Brush Grass
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia Bluebells
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Packera aurea</i>	Golden Groundsel
<i>Poa palustris</i>	Native Bluegrass
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Smooth Solomon Seal
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zig Zag Goldenrod
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root

## Wet Soil

<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweet Flag
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Red Milkweed
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	Flat-topped Aster
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Dodecatheon media</i>	Shooting Star
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset
<i>Iris shrevei</i>	Wild Iris
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia
<i>Napea dioica</i>	Glade Mallow
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Packera aurea</i>	Golden Groundsel
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant
<i>Poa palustris</i>	Native Bluegrass
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Giant Solomon Seal
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant

*Thalictrum dasycarpum**Verbena hastata*

Purple Meadow Rue

Blue Vervain

## Dry Soil

<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem
<i>Aster azureus</i>	Sky Blue Aster
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Heath Aster
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Aster
<i>Aster oblongifolia</i>	Aromatic Aster
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge
<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Stiff Coreopsis
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Northern Sea Oats
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Flowering Spurge
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie Smoke
<i>Liatis pycnostachya</i>	Prairie Blazing Star
<i>Liatis spicata</i>	Spike Blazing Star
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild Blue Lupine
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass
<i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>	Purple Prairie Clover
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	Prairie Phlox
<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	Hairy Wild Petunia
<i>Schizachyrium scorparium</i>	Little Bluestem
<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	Rosinweed
<i>Silphium lacinatedum</i>	Compass Plant
<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	Prairie Dock
<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	Elm-leaved Goldenrod
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Prairie Dropseed
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Ironweed

## Clay Soil

<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Aster
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster
<i>Cacalia atriplicifolia</i>	Pale Indian Plantain
<i>Cassia hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna
<i>Delea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master
<i>Liatis pycnostachya</i>	Prairie Blazing Star

## Perennial Lists

<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Spike Blazing Star
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass
<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	Rosinweed
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass Plant
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant
<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	Prairie Dock
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Ironweed
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root

### Birds

<i>Actea rubra</i>	Red Baneberry
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
<i>Aster azureus</i>	Sky Blue Aster
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Aster
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge
<i>Cassia hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna
<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Stiff Coreopsis
<i>Dalea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower
<i>Eryngium maculatum</i>	Rattlesnake Master
<i>Eupatorium maculata</i>	Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Prairie Blazing Star
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Spike Blazing Star
<i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>	Purple Prairie Clover
<i>Schizachyrium scorparium</i>	Little Bluestem
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass Plant
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant
<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	Prairie Dock
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zig Zag Goldenrod
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Prairie Dropseed
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Ironweed

### Butterflies

<i>Actea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Red Milkweed

<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed
<i>Aster azureus</i>	Sky Blue Aster
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Heath Aster
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Aster
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster
<i>Aster oblongifolia</i>	Aromatic Aster
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	Flat-topped Aster
<i>Cassia hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna
<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Stiff Coreopsis
<i>Dalea purpureum</i>	Purple Prairie Clover
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie Smoke
<i>Hystrix patula</i>	Bottle Brush Grass
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Prairie Blazing Star
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Spike Blazing Star
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild Blue Lupine
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot
<i>Packera aurea</i>	Golden Groundsel
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	Prairie Phlox
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant
<i>Schizachyrium scorparium</i>	Little Bluestem
<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	Rosinweed
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass Plant
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zig-zag Goldenrod
<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	Elm-leaved Goldenrod
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian Grass
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain
<i>Veronia fasciculata</i>	Ironweed



*Asclepias tuberosa*, Butterfly Weed with butterfly



## A word about natives...

The use of native plants in the landscape is more than a trend. It is an awakening to the need to preserve our native flora in man-made landscapes. Why? First and foremost, our native plants are beautiful. They offer all of the color and aesthetic interest we could need, and they rival any introduced landscape plant. They are also very functional, having evolved over time to prosper in our environment, and they can fill almost any landscape need.

Using Wisconsin's native plants also connects us to our state's natural heritage, and creates landscapes that look like Wisconsin; rather than another traditional landscape that looks like it could be anywhere.

Also, as we continue to develop, disturb and destroy native habitats, we need to give back to the land the plants that were originally there. Aldo Leopold said "To keep every cog and wheel is the first precaution of intelligent tinkering." When we plant native plants not only do we preserve the vegetation, but also all the countless other life forms such as birds, insects, mammals, fungi and more. that depend on and interact with each other to form beautiful sustainable landscapes.

How did we determine what is native? We considered plants that were growing here before European settlement to be native. We referred to the Wisconsin State Herbarium and their Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Wisconsin. For a wealth of information go to [www.botany.wisc.edu/wisflora/](http://www.botany.wisc.edu/wisflora/). It was a difficult decision not to include other North American native plants in our list. An example would be *Penstemon digitalis*, foxglove beardtongue, which is introduced and naturalized in Wisconsin but originally grew natively just over the border in northern Illinois.

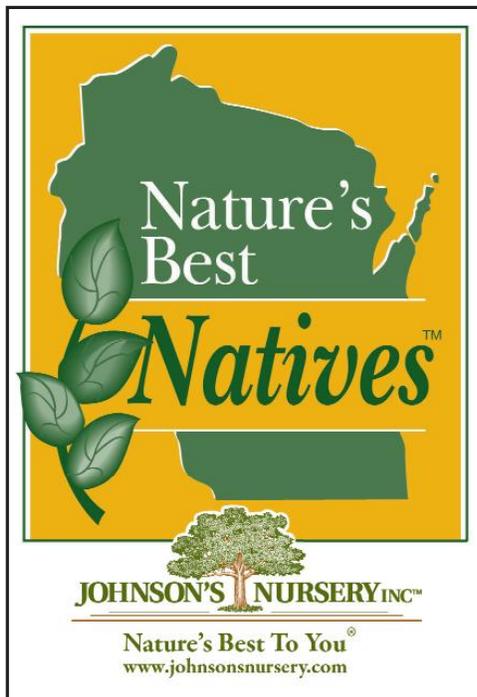
Native plants can be used in your landscape in many ways. You may want to include native plants as an addition to a more traditional landscape. A specific portion of your property could be converted to a native garden. Or you may decide that you want all of your land planted exclusively with natives.. Whatever you decide, the use of native plants will fulfill your needs and provide you with an appealing landscape, a sustainable environment, and the satisfaction that you are helping to preserve our natural resources.

Native plants are locally adapted; they are hardy to our climate and adapted to our soils. When the right plants are selected for your site conditions they are programmed to thrive, and once established will provide years of beauty and reduced maintenance relative to traditional landscapes. However, even native plants are not maintenance free. It is important to provide new plantings with proper care to ensure establishment. Initial watering, mulching, and fertilization is important and native plants will respond just as other landscape plants do.

Johnson's Nursery has long used native plants in our landscape designs, even before the present interest in native plants became popular. We can help with plant

selection for your site, or provide you with consulting and designs specific to your desires and site limitations. Johnson's Nursery can provide plants for the do-it-yourselfer or our crews can install them for you. We also provide management services such as eradication of invasive weeds, pruning, mulching and weed control on existing sites.

We invite you to our nursery to see our facility, our plants and to visit with our staff, who are eager to help you fulfill your landscape dreams.



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