<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>TITLE &amp; CONTACT INFO</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Girardeau Conservation Nature Center 2289 County Park Dr., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701</td>
<td>Native Plant Sale and Seminar 573-290-5218 to register (free) for seminar</td>
<td>March 10</td>
<td>8:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burr Oak Woods Nature Center 1401 NW Park Rd., Blue Springs, MO 64015</td>
<td>Native Plant Sale Naturescaping Workshop: 816-228-3766 to register (free) Workshop hours: 8:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>March 17</td>
<td>1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runge Conservation Nature Center 330 Commerce Dr., Jefferson City, MO</td>
<td>Grow Native! Native Plant Sale 573-526-5544. Bring several friends!</td>
<td>March 24</td>
<td>10 a.m. - 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Conservation Nature Center 4601 S. Nature Center Way, Springfield, MO 65804</td>
<td>Native Plant Sale 417-888-4237. No registration needed. Bring a friend!</td>
<td>April 7</td>
<td>9 a.m. - 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkwood Farmer's Market 150 East Argonne, Kirkwood, MO 63122</td>
<td>Give us your order in advance or pick up from selection at the Market. Pre-orders can be picked up 4-6 p.m. Fridays</td>
<td>April 7, 14, 21, 28</td>
<td>8 a.m. - 4 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Botanical Garden 4344 Shaw Blvd, St. Louis, MO 63110</td>
<td>Meet Me Outdoors in St. Louis <a href="http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org">www.missouribotanicalgarden.org</a></td>
<td>April 7</td>
<td>10 a.m. - 4 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford Research Center (Farm) 4968 South Rangeline Rd, Columbia, MO 65201</td>
<td>Native Plant Sale &amp; Education Day <a href="http://bradford.cafnr.org/">http://bradford.cafnr.org/</a> Phone: 573-884-7945</td>
<td>April 8</td>
<td>10 a.m. - 4 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Community Gardens 6917 Kensington Ave, KC MO 64132 (Swope Park)</td>
<td>Westport Garden Club Native Plant Sale <a href="https://thewestportgardencub.org">https://thewestportgardencub.org</a></td>
<td>April 14</td>
<td>10 a.m. - 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Missouri State University 800 University Drive, Maryville MO</td>
<td>Grow Native - Native Plant Workshop 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. grownative.org 573-808-7007</td>
<td>April 14</td>
<td>open to public 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita B. Gorman Conservation Discovery Center 4750 Troost Ave. KC MO 64110</td>
<td>Missouri Prairie Foundation Native Plant Sale 816-716-9159 <a href="http://www.moprairie.org">www.moprairie.org</a></td>
<td>April 21 &amp; May 19</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. 9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard Bird Center 6212 NW Barry Road, KC MO 64154</td>
<td>Native Plant Sale by Burroughs Audubon Backyard Bird Center 816-746-1113</td>
<td>April 28</td>
<td>9 a.m. - 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Square Pavilion, Carbondale, IL Illinois (US 51 North) and Main (Hwy 13)</td>
<td>Sierra Club Native Plant Sale <a href="http://www.sierraclub.org/illinois/shawnee">www.sierraclub.org/illinois/shawnee</a> or Carla, 815-263-8173</td>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>10 a.m. - 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCPenney Parking Lot 5886 Hwy 100, Washington MO 63090 (1/4 mi. E of 47)</td>
<td>Franklin Co. Master Gardeners' Native Plant Sale Karen Leslie, 573-459-2454</td>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>9 a.m. - 3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw Nature Reserve I-44 &amp; Hwy 100, Gray Summit, MO 63039</td>
<td>Shaw Wildflower Market; <a href="http://www.shawnature.org">www.shawnature.org</a> Members preview sale Friday, May 11, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>9 a.m. - 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsa OK</td>
<td>Tulsa Wildlife Habitat Garden Tour &amp; Native Plant Sale <a href="http://www.tulsaaudubon.org/wildlifehabitatgarden.htm">www.tulsaaudubon.org/wildlifehabitatgarden.htm</a></td>
<td>May 19</td>
<td>9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Noon - 5 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita B. Gorman Conservation Discovery Center 4750 Troost Ave. KC MO 64110</td>
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<td>May 19</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildcat Glades Conservation &amp; Audubon Center 201 W. Riviera Drive, Joplin, MO 64804</td>
<td>Native Plant Sale <a href="http://www.wildcatglades.audubon.org">www.wildcatglades.audubon.org</a> 417-782-6287</td>
<td>May 26</td>
<td>9 a.m. - 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLANT SALES IN YOUR AREA**

Give us your personal order by **Tuesday** before a sale, and we will bring your order to the sale.

**SHIPPING**

We ship all year. Contact us any way you like.

Phone: 573-496-3492  Fax: 573-496-3003  Email: mowldflrs@socket.net  Mail: 9814 Pleasant Hill Road Jefferson City, MO 65109

**OUR MOST UPDATED SPECIES LIST IS ONLINE**  [www.mowildflowers.net](http://www.mowildflowers.net)

**NOTES**

Make sure we will be here if visiting during bad weather in winter. If picking up a large order at the nursery, let us fill it before you arrive.

**WEEKDAY HOURS:**

Year-Round: 9 AM - 5 PM

**WEEKENDS OPEN:**

March 17 - July 3  September 1 - October 14

**WEEKEND HOURS:**

Saturdays: 9 AM - 5 PM  Sundays: Noon - 5 PM

**Weekday Hours:**

Year-Round: 9 AM - 5 PM

**Weekend Open:**

March 17 - July 3  September 1 - October 14

**Weekend Hours:**

Saturdays: 9 AM - 5 PM  Sundays: Noon - 5 PM

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Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center 201 W. Riviera Drive, Joplin, MO 64804

Do we have any plants that are deer/rabbit resistant?

There is a new icon in the “Price List and Selection Guide” for deer resistant species (p. 23-32).

Will these plants come back every year?

Almost all of our potted plants are perennial, living many years. For each species, the “Price List & Selection Guide” (p. 23-32) has a column designating annual (one year), biennial (two) or perennial. Most of the annuals will return each year as long as some seeds fall on bare, exposed soil.

Is it all right to plant these now?

This is a question that we’ve been asked in all twelve months. March through May and September to mid-October are the most convenient times to get them established. However, potted native perennials can be planted any time. From June through August it is okay to plant as long as they can be watered some during dry periods. November through February works as long as the soil is not too wet or frozen, but don’t expect to see growth until it is time in the spring.

Our plants are always “hardened off,” because they are not grown in heated greenhouses.

How often do I need to water the plants?

Most native perennials only need extra water while getting established. Afterwards, only water natives in garden settings to keep them from going dormant. With a good watering and a one-time mulching at the time of planting, additional watering at intervals of one to two weeks (or as needed) should be adequate to get them established. Putting a plant in conditions that match its moisture requirements is important.

Will these plants spread all over?

They won’t take over a yard because they can’t survive the height requirement of a lawn. That’s why species that spread by rhizomes, like native bamboo (cane), can be kept in check if there is lawn surrounding the planting.

Many of the natives do produce viable seeds (a good thing for wildlife), and the seeds do take advantage of openings with bare soil, the same as annual weeds. But once established, a mix of native perennial plants will eliminate places for both weed and wildflower seeds to germinate.

What plants attract butterflies but not bees?

Most plants that are pollinated by insects are generalists, relying on multiple species, including butterflies and bees. The bees’ short legs allow them to be more efficient at the task of pollination than butterflies. Many native plants, as well as a lot of our food crops, depend heavily on bee pollination. Environmentally, it is a good thing to have bees around. When bees (and wasps) are out foraging they will not defend their food source by stinging.

How long has Missouri Wildflowers Nursery been in business?

2018 is our 35th year of providing local source MO native plants.

FAQs

Native Plant of the Year

Threadleaf Blue Star, Fringed Blue Star, or Blue Star

_Amsonia ciliata_ var _tenuifolia_.

Threadleaf blue star is an excellent three season plant for landscaping. They are often two feet tall by three feet across. The compact, rounded plants are composed of many stems that are covered with thread-like, narrow leaves and radiate out from a tight base. Light-blue, star-shaped flowers appear mid-April to late May. The long lasting foliage stays until fall, turning golden yellow in late September through October. The attractive foliage alone is good reason to use this species in formal landscapes.

We have used the common name threadleaf blue star for several years, but are going to start using fringed blue star because fringed is more often found associated with _A. ciliata_ on the internet. Threadleaf is now more often associated with _A. hubrichtii_.

Fringed Blue Star is native to south-central Missouri on limestone glades (areas of shallow, poor soil over solid limestone rock). In horticultural situations the plants do great in more and better soil than a glade, as long as it is well drained soil and in full sun to a half day of sun. For cosmetic purposes, water during periods of drought to keep the plants from going dormant early.

Fringed blue star plants interact in ecosystems by supplying nectar to ruby-throated hummingbirds and long-tongued insects, including several butterfly species, a large carpenter bee, and hummingbird moths. These pollinators undoubtedly interact in countless ways with the surrounding environment.

It is unfortunate that we are unable to promote fringed blue star as a plant that feeds herbivorous insects, although there is an aphid species that feeds on it. While the nectar benefits many wildlife species, fringed blue star is not used by moth or butterfly caterpillars as a host plant. Rabbits, deer, and other mammals avoid eating blue stars because the plants produce a white milky sap that discourages them.
MANY PEOPLE AREN’T AWARE OF THIS:
In addition to truly dedicated and knowledgeable employees, here are some activities and practices that make Missouri Wildflowers Nursery one of the leading native plant nurseries—anywhere:

GENETICS
- The original seed source of our plants is from wild populations found growing in Missouri. Our plants are as “wild” as we can possibly keep them. We feel that by keeping the genetics wild it is very beneficial to the insects depending on our plants for their survival, particularly the pollinators that are benefiting themselves and the plants. Our plants are only genetically modified by the environment they are in. (Non-GMO)
- Maximum genetic diversity is maintained by propagating practically all of our species from seeds.
- We don’t sell cultivars (cultivated varieties). Many cultivar selections are so far removed genetically from the original wild species that they are unable to interact with and benefit pollinators. A number of the cultivars will also not be able to reproduce in your gardens.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)
- The strongest chemicals used this past season were Neem oil and a homemade recipe for aphids. We have had little parasitic wasps laying eggs in aphids this year. Can’t wait for a larger wasp population. We’ve also used Bacillus thuringiensis on our lobelias to control a borer that girdles the base of the stems.

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION METHODS
- Our potting soil is made from recyclable waste: compost, rice hulls, and pine bark.
- Our plants are watered with pond water (surface runoff).
- We rely heavily on composted turkey manure for fertilizer.

FOSSIL FUELS
- The fossil fuel that we would burn trying to heat green houses would be immense. Rather than creating another season, we just use the one that nature provides.

NATIVE PLANTS in Pots!
If you enjoy growing annual plants outside in containers, you might enjoy trying native annuals and perennials. For some people pots are the only gardening option. Traditionally annual bedding plants are used, as they can provide color all season. Natives can be particularly rewarding in other ways for you and the beneficial fauna that they attract. Monarchs can easily find a potted milkweed to lay eggs on.

Care of the plants is minimal. The same perennial can remain for years in a pot with some extra soil and fertilizer added occasionally. Keep the pots outside year-round. Water them once or twice during a dry winter season, and as needed during the growing season.

Several species of grasses and sedges work nicely in pots. Some species having narrow foliage that cascades over the rim of the pot are prairie dropseed, Sporobolus heterolepis, oak sedge, Carex albicans, Pennsylvania sedge, Carex pensylvanica, and cedar sedge, Carex eburnea.

You might want to try some emergent wetland natives in watertight pots. Two good ones are arrow head, Sagittaria latifolia (p.10), and pickerel weed, Pontederia cordata (p.11). Use surface or real dirt for potting soil, and leave two to five inches of space at the top for water.

The plants listed below, in addition to the ones above, have proven to be good survivors in pots. We have experience with these, but please try others. There is a larger list on our website (look for “Native Plants for Container Gardens”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agave, False Aloe</th>
<th>Manfreda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alum Root</td>
<td>Heuchera richardsonii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Spikenard</td>
<td>Aralia racemosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren Strawberry</td>
<td>Geum fragarioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celandine Poppy</td>
<td>Stylidium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dittany</td>
<td>Camila origanoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Crested Iris</td>
<td>Iris cristata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Glade Onion</td>
<td>Allium stellatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringed Blue Star</td>
<td>Amsonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Phlox</td>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harebell</td>
<td>Campanula rotundifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Pink</td>
<td>Spigelia manlandica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceleaf Coreopsis</td>
<td>C. lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littleflower Alum Root</td>
<td>H. parviflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Pussytoes</td>
<td>Antennaria neglecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Pear Cactus</td>
<td>Opuntia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pussytoes</td>
<td>Antennaria parviflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Pink</td>
<td>Phemeranthus calycinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Phlox</td>
<td>Phlox bifida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Stonecrop</td>
<td>Sedum ternatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Sweet William</td>
<td>Phlox divaricata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Ginger</td>
<td>Asarum canadense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All four of our</td>
<td>Clematis species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLANT GROUPINGS
For convenience and for beginners, we’ve selected groupings of plants based on plant community or which animal groups they best attract. All you need to do is select a grouping to fit your site, and we’ll ship you ten potted plants. Each grouping of ten covers about 25 square feet. Plant in a bed of your own design or in a naturalized setting.

HUMMINGBIRD PLANTS
See the price list & selection guide in this catalog for each plant’s growing conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>LG</th>
<th>SM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garden Phlox</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal Flower</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Catchfly</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Sage</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shining Blue Star</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Pink</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild Bergamot</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee Balm (Horsemint)</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove Beardtongue</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANTS FOR BEES
These need full sun (about six hours per day) and average soil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>LG</th>
<th>SM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slender Mountain Mint</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hairy Mountain Mint</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Aster</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Blazing Star Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showy Coneflower</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Echinacea (coneflower)</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Sage</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A milkweed Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
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</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Blazing Star Species</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray-head Coneflower</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanceleaf Coreopsis</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ox-eye Sunflower</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rigid Goldenrod</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Sneezeweed</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Sunflower Species</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Silphium Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANTS FOR THE BIRDS
These plants for birds need half to full sun and average, well-drained soil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>LG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Blazing Star Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Phlox</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>An Aster Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Bergamot</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Rudbeckia Species</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Goldenrod Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Pye Weed</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Coreopsis Species</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

BUTTERFLY PLANTS
This selection will do well with average soil and 6 or more hours of sun.

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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Goldenrod Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Pye Weed</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Coreopsis Species</td>
<td>L S</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

RAIN GARDEN
Need half to full sun, good soil, and moisture during dry periods. They can handle several days of flooding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>LG</th>
<th>SM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild Sweet William</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Pink</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon’s Seal</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celandine Poppy</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob’s Ladder</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebells</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dittony</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild Geranium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodland Spiderwort</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Spikenard</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>LG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Sage</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Milkweed Species</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky Blue Aster</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale Purple Coneflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio Spiderwort</td>
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<td>Little Bluestem</td>
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<td>A Blazing Star species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie Beardtongue</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slender Mountain Mint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie Dropseed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

GLADE PLANTS
Glide species need sun and well drained soil. Don’t add fertilizer or organic matter (except mulch).

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glade Coneflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanceleaf Coreopsis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Beantongue</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alissouri Coneflower</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Longhead Coneflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Coneflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Wild Indigo</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Poppy Mallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>An Aster</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

FOREST WILDFLOWERS
These will do best in partial, dappled, or full shade. The soil should be rich in organic matter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>LG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild Sweet William</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Pink</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon’s Seal</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celandine Poppy</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob’s Ladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluebells</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dittony</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild Geranium</td>
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<td>American Spikenard</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Slender Mountain Mint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie Dropseed</td>
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PRAIRIE PLANTS
These need full sun (about six hours per day) and average soil.

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<tr>
<td>Prairie Dropseed</td>
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TREES & SHRUBS

American bellflower  
rose turtlehead  
black cohosh  
mist flower, wild ageratum  
hollow joe pye weed  
man o’ war  
white upland aster  
rigid goldenrod  
golden ragwort  
squaw weed  
white oak  
edward’s rocket  
indian physic  
hairy mountain mint  
blue flower  
barren strawberry  
white upland aster  

Garden Phlox

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Name Changes Updated
Several scientific names have changed in recent years as genetic testing has definitively revealed more about how plant species are related to each other. A list of the new names is below and the common name conversion list on page 33 has been updated.

OLD SCIENTIFIC NAME  | NEW SCIENTIFIC NAME  | COMMON NAME
---|---|---

WILDFLOWERS
Aster laevis  | Symphyotrichum laeve  | Smooth aster
Aster linanifolius  | | 
Aster novae-angliae  | Symphyotrichum novae-angliae  | New England aster
Aster oblongifolius  | Symphyotrichum oblongifolium  | Aromatic aster
Aster oenotheraensis  | Symphyotrichum oenotheraensis  | Sky blue aster
Aster paludosus  | Eupatorium hemispherica  | Southern prairie aster
Aster patens  | Symphyotrichum patens  | Purple daisy
Aster sericeus  | Symphyotrichum sericeum  | Lavender aster
Aster turbinellus  | Symphyotrichum turbinellus  | Silky aster
Campanula americana  | Ceanothus americanus  | American bellflower
Chelone obliqua var speciosa  | | 
Cimicifuga racemosa  | Eupatorium coelestinum  | Obedient plant
Eupatorium fistulosum  | Eutrochium fistulosum  | Purpletop goldenrod
Eupatorium purpureum  | Eutrochium purpureum  | Oligoneuron album
Solidago ptarmicoides  | Oligoneuron rigidum  | 
Solidago rigidida  | Packera aurea  | 
Senecio aureus  | Packera obovata  | 
Senecio obovatus  | Gillinga stipulata  | 
Porteranthus stipulatus  | Gillinga stipulata  | 
Pycnanthemum pilosum  | Pycnanthemum verticillatum  | 
Talinum calycinum  | Phemeranthus calycinus  | 
Talzosthena fragarioides  | Geum frangarioides  | 
Aster pramnicoides  | Oligoneuron album  | 

TREES & SHRUBS
Bumelia lanuginosa  | Sideroxylon lanuginosum  | Gum bumbleia
Celtis tenuifolia  | Celtis purpura  | Dwarf hackberry
Cladrastis lutea  | Cladrastis kentukea  | Yellowwood

Details: Plants will be duplicated or substituted if we run out of a species. Please let us know your preference. For each group, there are two choices of pot sizes, large or small pots based on what we have available (See LG & SM columns beside plant names). Large pots are quart size. Small pots are usually 2 3/8 x 2 3/8 x 5 inches deep.
You may be one of the many individuals who have attempted to grow wildflowers by sowing a seed mix only to experience failure. A successful seeding of wildflowers depends on the right mix of native species for the area, soil preparation (which primarily involves killing existing vegetation), timing of the seeding, and weed suppression after the seeding. From the third year on, an annual or biennial mowing or burning will keep flowers blooming and trees and shrubs from invading.

When planting on deep, tillable soil sites (good or poor soil), a successful seeding of wildflowers and native grasses depends on having a seed bed with no living vegetation from the time of seeding until the seeds germinate in the spring.

The most successful wildflower plantings are done in late November, December, or early January because many native wildflower species have a high percentage of dormant seeds that require a cold-moist period before germination. This also ensures seeds will be in the soil in the spring when conditions are right for germination. Native grasses can be seeded from January to May. April to early May is ideal for seeding grasses alone or when adding them to an existing wildflower seeding with a no-till drill.

The easiest sites to seed with wildflowers are those with very dry, shallow soil where bedrock is six inches or less from the surface. These sites are frequently too dry to support trees, weeds or exotic cool season grasses such as fescue. Use species adapted to sunny, dry conditions (our shallow soil mix). Simply scattering the seeds on the surface during late fall or early winter may be all that is necessary for these sites. It may take an extra year or two for the wildflowers to start blooming due to dry conditions. Dry sites can go longer without needing a mowing or fire.

It is better to plant the seeds of species that are adapted to the existing site than to add soil for a desired mix of species. When picking a mix of flowers, use a deep soil seed mix for deep, clay soil that is flat to gently sloping in sun, even though it seems dry. Use shallow soil seed mix (or shallow soil and deep soil mix together) on a steep south or west-facing clay slope.

Even distribution of the seeds is important. Drills are good for large areas. Broadcast (cyclone) seeders will handle a wildflower mix but not grass. Hand broadcasting the seeds works well for small areas up to an acre or so; however, be sure to dilute the seeds with a light, small particle substance like sawdust, potting soil, or vermiculite to achieve even distribution of the seeds. By dividing the diluted seeds into four or eight equal volumes and the area being seeded into four or eight equal areas, you will be able to calibrate the accuracy of your seeding technique on the first area seeded.

At least two herbicide applications are usually required to totally kill vegetation. If weeds germinate in the fall after the “last” application, another application will be needed in late October or early November on a warm sunny day. Winter annuals (which germinate in the fall and bloom the following spring) can bring disaster to your project. As a last resort, they can be killed before the end of February with glyphosate (Roundup™) herbicide without harming the wildflower seeds.

If there is a layer of thatch (dead vegetation) covering 100% of the soil it will prevent seeds from making soil contact. The area should be burned or mowed and raked to remove the thatch, or dragged with a harrow or a piece of chain link fence just before seeding to loosen and fluff up the thatch. This step is not necessary if the thatch covers 80% of the soil or less.

Wildflowers grow best in soil between pH 5.5 and 7.5. If soil pH is above or below these figures, the plants may not be able to take in nutrients from the soil. Fertilizer usually is not needed when seeding wildflowers. Nitrogen tends to encourage weed competition and it can hamper the growth of native grasses.

Sow the seeds on the surface in late November through mid-January and let freezing and thawing work them into the soil. Wildflower seeds will germinate in the warm days of March and April. Warm season grasses won’t germinate until the soil temperature reaches 60 degrees F (May).
Our mixes of native Missouri species provide color from early May into October and attract many kinds of wildlife. Of all the species in the mixes, two to four are annuals or biennials in low volumes. The perennials will take longer to bloom for the first time but will be around for years to come.

Contents of the mixes vary due to availability. Native grasses are sold separately.

Seeding Rates: A 3-gram packet should cover at least 20 square feet (4 by 5 feet). The seeding rate for larger areas varies, but is usually three to five pounds per acre. An ounce generally covers at least 500 square feet. Example: To seed one acre, half with Deep Soil wildflowers (3.8 lb./acre) and half with Little Bluestem (6 lb./acre), divide the seeding rate of each by two. You would need 1.9 pounds of Deep Soil mix and 3 pounds of Little Bluestem.

Native grasses are commonly planted with wildflowers to make a more diverse, stable and aesthetically pleasing planting. Species often used are little bluestem, sideoats grama, broom sedge and split beard grass. When the emphasis of the planting is wildflowers, broom sedge and/or split beard grass will offer little or no competition compared to little bluestem. On very dry, rocky or clay soils, 1/4 lanceleaf coreopsis and 3/4 dry, shallow soil seed mix can be used without grass.

Species Commonly in Deep Soil Mix (Usually has about 30 species):

- Indian Paintbrush
- A 3-gram packet should cover at least 20 square feet (4 by 5 feet). The seeding rate for larger areas varies, but is usually three to five pounds per acre. An ounce generally covers at least 500 square feet. Example: To seed one acre, half with Deep Soil wildflowers (3.8 lb./acre) and half with Little Bluestem (6 lb./acre), divide the seeding rate of each by two. You would need 1.9 pounds of Deep Soil mix and 3 pounds of Little Bluestem.

Native grasses are commonly planted with wildflowers to make a more diverse, stable and aesthetically pleasing planting. Species often used are little bluestem, sideoats grama, broom sedge and split beard grass. When the emphasis of the planting is wildflowers, broom sedge and/or split beard grass will offer little or no competition compared to little bluestem. On very dry, rocky or clay soils, 1/4 lanceleaf coreopsis and 3/4 dry, shallow soil seed mix can be used without grass.

Species Commonly in Deep Soil Mix (Usually has about 30 species):

- Indian Paintbrush
- A 3-gram packet should cover at least 20 square feet (4 by 5 feet). The seeding rate for larger areas varies, but is usually three to five pounds per acre. An ounce generally covers at least 500 square feet. Example: To seed one acre, half with Deep Soil wildflowers (3.8 lb./acre) and half with Little Bluestem (6 lb./acre), divide the seeding rate of each by two. You would need 1.9 pounds of Deep Soil mix and 3 pounds of Little Bluestem.

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Species Commonly in Shallow Soil Mix (Usually has about 30 species):

- Indian Paintbrush
- A 3-gram packet should cover at least 20 square feet (4 by 5 feet). The seeding rate for larger areas varies, but is usually three to five pounds per acre. An ounce generally covers at least 500 square feet. Example: To seed one acre, half with Deep Soil wildflowers (3.8 lb./acre) and half with Little Bluestem (6 lb./acre), divide the seeding rate of each by two. You would need 1.9 pounds of Deep Soil mix and 3 pounds of Little Bluestem.

Native grasses are commonly planted with wildflowers to make a more diverse, stable and aesthetically pleasing planting. Species often used are little bluestem, sideoats grama, broom sedge and split beard grass. When the emphasis of the planting is wildflowers, broom sedge and/or split beard grass will offer little or no competition compared to little bluestem. On very dry, rocky or clay soils, 1/4 lanceleaf coreopsis and 3/4 dry, shallow soil seed mix can be used without grass.

Species Commonly in Shallow Soil Mix (Usually has about 30 species):

- Indian Paintbrush
- A 3-gram packet should cover at least 20 square feet (4 by 5 feet). The seeding rate for larger areas varies, but is usually three to five pounds per acre. An ounce generally covers at least 500 square feet. Example: To seed one acre, half with Deep Soil wildflowers (3.8 lb./acre) and half with Little Bluestem (6 lb./acre), divide the seeding rate of each by two. You would need 1.9 pounds of Deep Soil mix and 3 pounds of Little Bluestem.

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Species Commonly in Deep Soil Mix (Usually has about 30 species):

- Indian Paintbrush
- A 3-gram packet should cover at least 20 square feet (4 by 5 feet). The seeding rate for larger areas varies, but is usually three to five pounds per acre. An ounce generally covers at least 500 square feet. Example: To seed one acre, half with Deep Soil wildflowers (3.8 lb./acre) and half with Little Bluestem (6 lb./acre), divide the seeding rate of each by two. You would need 1.9 pounds of Deep Soil mix and 3 pounds of Little Bluestem.

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Ground covers

We typically think of ground covers as being short, spreading plants that help to prevent weed growth, but they can do and be much more.

> Aesthetically, ground covers can bring order to a landscape in much the same way as a mowed lawn, yet they can add more than green in the form of textured foliage and colorful flowers.
> A single ground cover species is often used in a mass planting, but breaking the planting up with more than one species adds more diversity and interaction with pollinators.
> Many tall species that grow upright in a clumping, vase form don't cover the ground adequately for weed suppression. Add ground cover species in between the taller plants in gardens to create a green “mulch” that suppresses or prevents weed growth thus eliminating the need for repeated applications of brown mulch.
> Most ground cover species will persist in a garden through self-seeding or by spreading vegetatively. Prairie dropseed is a clump-forming grass that seldom spreads by seed, yet lasts for years (I have yet to see a planting die out). It makes an excellent taller ground cover in full sun.
> Wild strawberries integrated in a new garden on two-foot centers will rapidly fill the spaces between larger plants, yet give way to the larger species as they mature.
> Ground covers provide protection of the soil from erosion and drought.

Ground cover species have been designated with a G in the “Price List & Selection Guide.” Notice that height, light preference and soil moisture varies.

Choose plants for formal locations with the aid of our FOUR STAR RATING

Landscaping with native plants to benefit the myriad wildlife species that depend on them is a noble endeavor. However, neighbors might only view it as noble if they find your plants attractive. Our four star rating system will aid in winning neighbor approval when using natives in a formal location. At the same time we hope it will create more customers.

★★★★ A four-star plant has a refined shape, attractive leaves, and most likely, showy flowers. It looks good for most of the growing season. The owner would be proud to have it on the front row in the front of his or her home or business.

★★ Some of these plants can be used on the front line facing the street. Most have attractive flowers, but the foliage doesn’t last the season or doesn’t look as formal as four-stars. It is better to plant most three-stars behind four-star foliage.

★★ These taller plants usually have attractive flowers, but often have foliage with formalness issues. Most two-star plants will look fine in the back of a formal planting where their flowers will still make a show. There are some large species that look good all over, all season. We have given these large ones four stars.

★ One-star plants are often desired for their wildlife or plant community value, but not for the front yard. They are usually tall. It takes serious creativity to find a place for them in a formal situation.
PHOTO GALLERY

Celandine Poppy ★★★★
Stylophorum diphyllum

Wild Sweet William ★★★
Phlox divaricata

Wild Geranium ★★★★
Geranium maculatum

Largeflower Bellwort ★★★★
Uvularia grandiflora

Hollow Joe Pye Weed ★
Eutrochium fistulosum

Indian Pink ★★★★★
Spigelia marilandica

Woodland Spiderwort ★★★
Tradescantia ernestiana

Barren Strawberry ★★★★
Geum fragarioides

Dittany ★★★★
Cunila origanoides

Black Cohosh ★★★
Actaea (Cimicifuga) racemosa

Bluebells ★★★
Mertensia virginica

Wild Ginger ★★★★
Asarum canadense

Shade 8
**Roundleaf Groundsel, Squaw-weed**
Packera (Senecio) obovata

**Purple Rocket**
Iodanthus pinnatifidus

**Jacob’s Ladder**
Polemonium reptans

**Star Tickseed**
Coreopsis pubescens

**Solomon’s seal**
Polygonatum biflorum

**Golden Ragwort**
Packera (Senecio) aurea

**American Spikenard**
Aralia racemosa

**American Beakgrain**
Diarrhena obovata

**False Solomon’s Seal**
Mainthemum racemosum

**Pennsylvania Sedge**
Carex pensylvanica

**Gray’s Sedge**
Carex grayii
Mist-flower, Wild Ageratum
Conoclinium coelestum ★★★

Lizard's Tail ★★★
Saururus cernuus

Boneset ★★
Eupatorium perfoliatum

Arrowhead or Duck Potato
Sagittaria latifolia ★★★★

White Doll's Daisy, False Aster ★★
Boltonia asteroides

Spider Lily ★★★
Hymenocallis occidentalis

Orange & Showy Coneflower
Rudbeckia fulgida ★★★★

Obedient Plant ★★
Physostegia angustifolia

Sagittaria latifolia

Horsetail ★★
Equisetum hyemale

Lizard's Tail ★★★
Saururus cernuus

Arrowhead or Duck Potato
Sagittaria latifolia ★★★

White Doll's Daisy, False Aster ★★
Boltonia asteroides

Spider Lily ★★★
Hymenocallis occidentalis

Orange & Showy Coneflower
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Equisetum hyemale

Lizard's Tail ★★★
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Arrowhead or Duck Potato
Sagittaria latifolia ★★★

White Doll's Daisy, False Aster ★★
Boltonia asteroides

Spider Lily ★★★
Hymenocallis occidentalis

Orange & Showy Coneflower
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Obedient Plant ★★
Physostegia angustifolia

Sagittaria latifolia

Horsetail ★★
Equisetum hyemale

Lizard's Tail ★★★
Saururus cernuus

Arrowhead or Duck Potato
Sagittaria latifolia ★★★

White Doll's Daisy, False Aster ★★
Boltonia asteroides

Spider Lily ★★★
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Obedient Plant ★★
Physostegia angustifolia

Sagittaria latifolia

Horsetail ★★
Equisetum hyemale

Lizard's Tail ★★★
Saururus cernuus

Arrowhead or Duck Potato
Sagittaria latifolia ★★★

White Doll's Daisy, False Aster ★★
Boltonia asteroides

Spider Lily ★★★
Hymenocallis occidentalis

Orange & Showy Coneflower
Rudbeckia fulgida ★★★★

Obedient Plant ★★
Physostegia angustifolia

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Horsetail ★★
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Orange & Showy Coneflower
Rudbeckia fulgida ★★★★

Obedient Plant ★★
Physostegia angustifolia

Sagittaria latifolia

Horsetail ★★
Equisetum hyemale
Swamp Milkweed ★★★
Asclepias incarnata

Helen’s Flower ★★★
Helenium autumnale

Blue Lobelia ★★★★
Lobelia siphilitica

Cardinal Flower ★★★★
Lobelia cardinalis

Silky Aster ★★★★★
Symphyotrichum sericeum

Copper Iris ★★★★
Iris fulva

American Bell Flower ★★
Campanulastrum americanum

Pickerel Weed ★★★★★
Pontederia cordata

Rose Mallow ★★
Hibiscus laevis

Culver’s Root ★★
Veronicastrum virginicum

JoePye Weed ★★
Eutrochium purpureum

Halberdleaf Rose Mallow ★★
Hibiscus laevis

Sun to light Shade, average to wet soil

Cup Plant ★
Silphium perfoliatum

Yellow Wild Indigo ★★★★★
Baptisia sphaeroarpa

Fall Glade Onion ★★★
Allium stellatum
Fringed Poppy Mallow ★★★
Callirhoe digitata

Blue Wild Indigo ★★★★
Baptisia australis

Stiff Aster ★★★★
Ionactis (Aster) linariifolius

Prickly Pear Cactus ★★★★
Opuntia humifusa

Maryland Senna ★★
Senna marilandica

Longhead Coneflower ★★★
Ratibida columnifera

Purple Beardtongue ★★★
Penstemon cobaea

Hairy Wild Petunia ★★★
Ruellia humilis

Showy Goldenrod ★★★
Solidago speciosa

White Upland Aster ★★★
Oligoneuron album

Prairie (field) Pussytoes ★★★
Antennaria neglecta

Prairie (field) Pussytoes ★★★
Antennaria neglecta

Bottlebrush Blazing Star ★★★★
Liatris mucronata

Full Sun, Dry - Medium Soil

Prairie Beardtongue ★
Penstemon tubaeflorus

Ratibida columnifera

Solidago speciosa

Ruellia humilis

Penstemon cobaea

Opuntia humifusa

Antennaria neglecta
Missouri Primrose ★★★
Oenothera macrocarpa

Purple Poppy Mallow ★★★
Callirhoe involucrata

Plains Coreopsis ★
Coreopsis tinctoria

Indian Paintbrush ★
Castilleja coccinea

Calamint ★★★
Clinopodium arkansanum

Whorled Milkweed ★★★
Asclepias verticillata

Compass Plant ★
Silphium laciniatum

Smooth Aster ★★★
Symphyotrichum laeve

Heart-leaved Alexanders ★★★
Zizia aptera ★★★

Nodding Wild Onion ★★★
Allium cernuum

Texas Green Eyes ★★★
Berlandiera texana

Fame Flower, Rock Pink ★★★★
Phemeranthus calycinus ★★★★

Aromatic Aster ★★★
Symphyotrichum oblongifolium

Barbara’s Buttons ★★★
Marshallia caespitosa

Western Sunflower ★★★
Helianthus occidentalis

Missouri Coneflower ★★★
Rudbeckia missouriensis
Agave, False Aloe ★★★★
Manfreda virginica + rock pink

Southern Prairie Aster ★★★★
Eurybia hemispherica

Tall Green Milkweed ★★★
Asclepias hirtella

Fringed Blue Star ★★★★
Amsonia ciliata var. filifolia

Meadow Garlic ★★★
Allium canadense

Soapweed ★★★★
Yucca glauca

Gray-head Coneflower ★★
Ratibida pinnata

Cream Wild Indigo ★★★★
Baptisia bracteata

Wild Strawberry ★★★
Fragaria virginiana

Silphium Sunflower ★★★
Helianthus silphioides

Spider Milkweed ★★★
Asclepias viridis

Glade Coneflower ★★★★
Echinacea simulata

White Prairie Clover ★
Dalea candida

Yellow Coneflower (plus Glade Coneflower & Prairie Dropseed)
Echinacea paradoxa ★★★★
**Closed Gentian ★★★★**
**Gentiana andrewsi**

**Foxglove Beardtongue ★★★**
**Penstemon digitalis**

**Ohio Spiderwort ★★**
**Tradescantia ohiensis**

**Royal Catchfly ★★**
**Silene regia**

**Gray Goldenrod ★★★**
**Solidago nemoralis**

**Rose Verbena ★★★★**
**Glandularia canadensis**

**Purple Prairie Clover ★★★★**
**Dalea purpurea**

**Yarrow ★★**
**Achillea millefolium**

**Butterfly Weed ★★★**
**Asclepias tuberosa**

**Blue Sage ★★**
**Salvia azurea**

**Downy Phlox ★★★**
**Phlox pilosa**

**Sweet Coneflower ★★**
**Rudbeckia subtomentosa**

**Wild Bergamot ★★**
**Monarda fistulosa**

**Wild Quinine ★★★**
**Parthenium integrifolium**

**Rigid Goldenrod ★★**
**Oligoneuron rigidum**
SUN - MEDIUM SHADE, DRY - AVERAGE SOIL

River Oats, Sea Oats ★★★
*Chasmanthium latifolium*

Tall Larkspur ★
*Delphinium exaltatum*

Bush’s Poppy Mallow ★★★
*Callirhoe bushii*

White Goat’s Beard ★★★
*Aruncus dioicus*

Sand Phlox ★★★★
*Phlox bifida*

Ohio Horsemint ★★★
*Blephilia ciliata*

Dwarf Crested Iris ★★★★
*Iris cristata*

Robin’s Plantain ★★★
*Erigeron pulchellus*

Purple Milkweed ★★
*Asclepias purpureascens*

Wild Stonecrop ★★★★
*Sedum ternatum*

Purplehead Sneezeweed ★★★
*Helenium flexuosum*

Columbine ★★★★★
*Aquilegia canadensis*

Horsemint, Bee Balm ★★★
*Monarda bradburiana*

Shooting Star ★★★
*Dodecatheon meadia*

Downy Skullcap ★★★
*Scutellaria incana*
Hairy Mountain Mint ★★★
Pycnanthemum verticillatum

Rosinweed ★★
Silphium integrifolium

Pussytoes ★★★★
Antennaria parlinii

Lavender Aster ★★★
Symphyotrichum turbinellum

Fire Pink ★★★
Silene virginica

Harebell
Campanula rotundifolia

Prairie Dock ★★★★
Silphium terebinthinaceum

Slender Mtn. Mint ★★★★
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium

Late Purple Aster ★★★
Symphyotrichum (Aster) patens

Indian Physic ★★★
Gillenia (Porteranthus) stipulata

Starry Campion ★
Silene stellata

Pussytoes ★★★★
Antennaria parlinii

Rosinweed ★★
Silphium integrifolium

Prairie Dock ★★★★
Silphium terebinthinaceum

Slender Mtn. Mint ★★★★
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium

Starry Campion ★
Silene stellata

White Sage ★★
Artemisia ludoviciana

Tall Coreopsis ★
Coreopsis tripteris

Curlytop Ironweed ★
Vernonia arkansana

Prairie Dock ★★★★
Silphium terebinthinaceum

Slender Mtn. Mint ★★★★
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium

Silene virginc

Tall Coreopsis ★
Coreopsis tripteris
SHRUBS & TREES

Indian Cherry ★★★★★
Prunus sp.

Buttonbush ★★★★
Cephalanthus occidentalis

Wahoo ★★★
Euonymus atropurpureus

Lanceleaf Buckthorn ★★★
Rhamnus lanceolata

Lead Plant ★★★★★
Amorpha canescens

Blackberry ★★
Rubus sp.

Fragrant Sumac ★★★
Rhus aromatica

Hercules' Club ★★
Aralia spinosa

Indigo Bush ★★
Amorpha fruticosa

Wild Plum ★
Prunus sp.

Black Raspberry ★★
Rubus occidentalis

Ninebark ★★★
Physocarpus opulifolius

Black Cherry ★★
Prunus serotina

Strawberry Bush ★★★★★
Euonymus americanus

Elderberry ★★
Sambucus canadensis

Wafer Ash ★★
Ptelea trifoliata

Black Cherry ★★
Prunus serotina

Lanceleaf Buckthorn ★★★
Rhamnus lanceolata

Black Cherry ★★
Prunus serotina

Indian Cherry ★★★★★
Prunus sp.

Hercules' Club ★★
Aralia spinosa

Wild Plum ★
Prunus sp.

Indigo Bush ★★
Amorpha fruticosa

Black Raspberry ★★
Rubus occidentalis

Strawberry Bush ★★★★★
Euonymus americanus

Elderberry ★★
Sambucus canadensis
Leatherwood ★★★★
Dirca palustris

Wild Hydrangea ★★★★
Hydrangea arborescens

Hydrangea arborescens

Golden Currant ★★★
Ribes odoratum

Ozark Witch Hazel ★★★★
Hamamelis vernalis

Mock Orange ★★★
Philadelphus pubescens

Rusty Black Haw ★★★★
Viburnum rufidulum

New Jersey Tea ★★★★
Ceanothus americanus

American Beauty Berry ★★★★
Callicarpa americana

Prairie Red Root ★★★★
Ceanothus herbaceus

Leatherwood ★★★★
Dirca palustris

Wild Hydrangea ★★★★
Hydrangea arborescens

Golden Currant ★★★
Ribes odoratum

Ozark Witch Hazel ★★★★
Hamamelis vernalis

Mock Orange ★★★
Philadelphus pubescens

Rusty Black Haw ★★★★
Viburnum rufidulum
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<tr>
<td>Dalea candida</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
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<td>Delphinium exaltatum</td>
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<td>Dodecatheon meadia</td>
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<td>Echinacea paradoxa</td>
<td>Yellow Coneflower</td>
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<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinacea simulata</td>
<td>Glade Coneflower</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The month this plant or seed is expected to be available. Pound quantities and prices fluctuate through the season. Please check our website for pound prices and availability.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>PICTURE PAGE</th>
<th>GROUND COVER</th>
<th>MERVYN’S COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P 10</td>
<td>13 G</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slight air movement puts this large foliage plant in motion. Needs organic soil and moisture in summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 11</td>
<td>8 G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Attractive ground cover with velvety, heart-shaped leaves. Needs good, organic soil and part to full shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A compact plant, good for formal beds having delicate blue flowers and foliage resembling pine needles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>White-flowered milkweed has a long blooming period. Will grow in medium shade. Keeps its leaves late into fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Similar to common milkweed in flower and leaf shape, but more compact and colorful. Not a spreader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>The bright yellow spikes of flowers (followed by round seed pods) sit above broad mounds of blue-green foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>The yellow-green flowers are present most of the season. Soft, downy heart-shaped leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-assertive mint for dry, shady spots. Maintains green and red leaves through winter at soil level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>A magnet for many pollinator species late in the season. Naturally grows in moist soil. A large plant for the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slender, leafless stems offer no “visible means of support” to flowers. Use with tall, late bloomers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stem lie flat and will hang over walls. Fantastic flowers contrast well with Missouri primrose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Petite perennial with thin leaves and stems. Blue bell-shaped flowers for months. Work great in containers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>A tall annual or biennial. Typically grows in average to moist conditions in rich loamy soil. Only seed is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>A good plant for seeded meadow plantings, but does not overwinter well in cultivated beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>They do well in beds or where naturalized in moist soil near water. A good hummingbird and bumble bee plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Relishes hot, dry sunny sites (rock walls and rock gardens). Tea from this aromatic herb has a pungent flavor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Many small flowers in fall give an image of blue mist. Spreads by underground stems slowly and seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plant seeds on rocky or clay banks to produce a ground cover. Use as a nurse crop in seeded plantings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 28</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brighter yellow flowers than lancelife coreopsis. Plants spread slowly by underground stems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>We are impressed! It produces bright yellow flowers in part or dotted shade from May to September!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>An annual used to add early color to seeded plantings. It also persists in perennial beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 31</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good wildlife plant. Feeds many pollinating insects and birds. A little tall for formal beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>A plant that is habitually orderly and clean in appearance. Produces frost flowers in late fall/early winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Like purple prairie clover, but with coarser leaves and white flowers. Good addition to a prairie planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>An ideal plant in a formal setting with fern-like foliage and many clusters of purple flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 35</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fantastic flowers. Use in back of shady formal beds. Shofly foliage lasting into September after flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>A wonderful small, spring ephemeral. Plant among short ground covers such as pussytoes or oak sedge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 37</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nice, fragrant, long-stemmed flowers with upright, narrow, 12-in-long leaves. Tolerates dry conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Like pale purple and glade coneflowers, but with yellow flowers. Fragrant. Echinacea makes great cut flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 39</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good bird seed producer. For contrast, use with gray-head coneflower. Can be aggressive in beds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A = Annual  B = Biennial  P = Perennial

**Pot Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At the nursery &amp; mail order</th>
<th>SMALL</th>
<th>QUART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Volume Discounts**

We give a 10% discount to plant purchases with a subtotal of $120.00 or more.

**Off Site Sales**

$2.75  $5.50

See page 1

Includes taxes and additional expenses

**Volume Discounts**

We give a 10% discount to plant purchases with a subtotal of $120.00 or more.

**Other Discounts**

15% discount on sales to churches, schools, government institutions and landscapers. (can't be combined with other discounts)

**Gift Certificates Available**

Let us know the amount and the recipient's name for the gift certificate. We will send you or the recipient a certificate and catalog.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Pots</th>
<th>Seeds***</th>
<th>Light Preference</th>
<th>Bloom Period</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
<th>Height Inches</th>
<th>Moisture</th>
<th>Space Inches</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium yuccoides</td>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Lt - med shade</td>
<td>April &amp; May</td>
<td>white &amp; yw</td>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
<td>16 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium yuccoides</td>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>30 - 48</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>16 - 24</td>
<td>18 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Sept</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>30 - 48</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>18 - 24</td>
<td>20 - 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eryngium yuccoides</td>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>violet-blue</td>
<td>48 - 96</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>20 - 24</td>
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<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>pink-purple</td>
<td>48 - 80</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>18 - 24</td>
<td>20 - 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eryngium yuccoides</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>4 - 10</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>12 - 24</td>
<td>18 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium yuccoides</td>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>pink-purple</td>
<td>16 - 22</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>18 - 18</td>
<td>20 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium yuccoides</td>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>magenta</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
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<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>March - May</td>
<td>pale blue</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>8 - 12</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eryngium yuccoides</td>
<td>Rattlesnake Master</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - lt shade</td>
<td>March - May</td>
<td>pale blue</td>
<td>4 - 6</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>8 - 12</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The month this plant or seed is expected to be available.  
** Pound quantities and prices fluctuate through the season. Please check our website for pound prices and availability.
Defining Shade

When plants are in more intense light, they can capture larger amounts of energy and produce more flowers and seeds. Many plants that naturally grow in shade are damaged by mid-day, summer sun, yet need mid-day sun in spring (before trees leaf out) to flower and set seeds.

Some examples of planting locations for light preferences used in the “Price List and Selection Guide:"

Sun: An area that receives six hours or more of direct, mid-day sun in summer, including the south or west sides of buildings and trees.

Sun to light shade: Includes all of the conditions listed for sun plus the east and north sides of buildings and trees where the plants are exposed to considerable open sky, particularly overhead.

Light to medium shade: Includes dappled shade and bright areas slightly under trees (open sky not directly overhead).

Shade: Dappled shade with a high or low canopy, and also dense shade. Areas that get morning and evening sun in summer, but not hot mid-day sun. Areas on the north sides of buildings and under trees where the sun doesn’t shine. Expect better flowering and faster growth in brighter areas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>QUART</th>
<th>SMALL</th>
<th>SEEDS***</th>
<th>LIGHT PREFERENCE</th>
<th>BLOOM PERIOD</th>
<th>FLOWER COLOR</th>
<th>HEIGHT INCHES</th>
<th>MOISTURE</th>
<th>SPACE INCHES</th>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox divaricata</em></td>
<td>Wild Sweet William</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - shade</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>blue/purple</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox paniculata</em></td>
<td>Garden/Summer Phlox</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - shade</td>
<td>July - Sept</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>10 - 18</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>14 - 18</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phlox patens</em></td>
<td>Downy Phlox</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - med shade</td>
<td>April - May</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>12 - 18</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>14 - 18</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Physostegia virginiana</em></td>
<td>Obedient Plant</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>13 - 36</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Polygonatum biflorum</em></td>
<td>Jacob's Ladder</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>12 - 18</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>14 - 18</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pontederia cordata</em></td>
<td>Pickerel Weed</td>
<td>June*</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Half to full Sun</td>
<td>June - October</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>18 - 30</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</em></td>
<td>Slender Mountain Mint</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
<td>dry - moist</td>
<td>14 - 18</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</em></td>
<td>Hairy Mountain Mint</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July - Sept</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>24 - 48</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>18 - 24</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ratibida columnifera</em></td>
<td>Longhead Coneflower</td>
<td>June*</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Half to full Sun</td>
<td>June - October</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>18 - 30</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ratibida pinnata</em></td>
<td>Gray-head Coneflower</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>June &amp; July</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>36 - 48</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rudbeckia fulgida/sullivantii</em></td>
<td>Orange Coneflower</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>Aug - Sept</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sedum ternatum</em></td>
<td>Wild Stonecrop</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - med shade</td>
<td>May - Sept</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Senna marilandica</em></td>
<td>Maryland Senna</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Pt.Sun/lt Shade</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>48 - 60</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>24 - 36</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Silphium terebinthinaceum</em></td>
<td>Prairie Dock</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>36 - 48</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Silphium perfoliatum</em></td>
<td>Cup Plant</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>24 - 48</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solidago speciosa</em></td>
<td>Showy Goldenrod</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>60 - 90</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solidago drummondii</em></td>
<td>Cliff Goldenrod</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>18 - 30</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solidago nemoralis</em></td>
<td>Gray Goldenrod</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>36 - 48</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>14 - 18</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spigelia marilandica</em></td>
<td>Indian Pink</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>18 - 30</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>14 - 18</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zizia aptera</em></td>
<td>Heart-leaved Alexanders</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>24 - 30</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>12 - 18</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The month this plant or seed is expected to be available.  

Pound quantities and prices fluctuate through the season. Please check our website for pound prices and availability.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>GROUND COVER</th>
<th>AERIN'S COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delightful, early bloomer. Increases readily from seed if leaf litter is mowed, burned or removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>A reliable nectar source for butterflies and hummingbirds in summer. All phlox species are good nectar sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plants are similar to Phlox divaricata except flowers are pink and begin to open as divaricata is finishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use among other tall plants in beds. Tolerant of alternate wet/dry conditions. Does not spread like P. virginiana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nice shade species. If leaves wear out in summer, cut them off and new ones will grow back quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Great landscape plant for foliage. Will grow best in bright areas, full sun to part shade, with good loamy soil and mulch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exceptional plant for water gardens and ponds where water is 3 to 6 inches deep. Good container plant!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>An excellent nectar plant for butterflies. A fragrant mint that can be used in tea. Spreads very slowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use with purple coneflower, prairie blazing star, compass plant, blue sage and other tall perennials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>A compact perennial that produces many yellow sombrero-shaped flowers for several months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use with purple coneflower, prairie blazing star, compass plant, blue sage and other tall perennials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>This variety will succeed well in an average garden as well as in very moist beds. Clump-forming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>This variety grows best in moist soil and definitely needs moisture during flowering. Spreads slowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Becomes quite large in fertile beds, reaching 2 to 3 feet across with hundreds of flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plants have spikes of fragrant, white flowers and heart-shaped leaves. Use in rain gardens and wet areas. Spreads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plants in fertile soil in sun or shade. Good pollinator plant. Attractive clumps with long-lasting flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good for border or ground cover where short &quot;evergreen&quot; species are needed. Reproduce by tip cuttings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Larval food source for several butterfly species. Unusual foliage and seed pods. Seeds are good wildlife food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Early nectar source for butterflies. A small plant needing some weed-free space. Prefers sandy, acidic soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long blooming period. Mid-summer hummingbird food source. Flowers 2nd year, but it matures slowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Light shade and infertile, yet loamy soil are key to making starry catchfly a happy camper. Pinch tops once in June to make shorter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good color companions are sweet coneflower and rosy catchfly. Pinch tops once in June to make shorter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use in wildlife and prairie plantings. Finches eat the seeds as fast as they ripen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plants in fertile soil in sun or shade. Good pollinator plant. Attractive clumps with long-lasting flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goes well with big bluestem and prairie blazing star. Produces large birdseed. Leaves orient north and south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Makes an unmistakable presence in large gardens and moist meadow plantings. A good wildlife plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Excellent large foliage plant with leaves shaped like elephant ears. Produces large birdseed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 to 5 plants in a mass make a great show of foliage and flowers. Try them on a vertical landscape wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>A compact goldenrod with ornamental flower clusters. It loves poor, dry soil in hot, sunny locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>A great choice for rain gardens. Combine with cardinal flower and blue lobelia in average to moist soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>The vertical flower clusters go well with rough blazing stars. Its common name describes it well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Magnificent flowers on compact, rounded plants. Long-lasting foliage. Sustainable hummingbird feeders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Outstanding when planted alone or with bluebells. Needs good, organic soil and shade to perform well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bright blue flowers and shapely blue-green leaves make this one of the best end-of-season bloomers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Great for migrating monarchs. To produce shorter plants, pinch out top buds until early summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>For the first two years in a new bed, cut tops off after flowering to keep them from seeding in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equal to smooth aster with large clusters of beautiful blue flowers, but with heart-shaped, green leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Late purple aster will love any dry, lousy soil and shade conditions you can put it in, but will do better in average soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>A compact plant with silvery-green foliage that is great for formal locations. Loves sunshine and dry soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>A very showy species in cultivation, producing many flowers. Pinch stem tips in spring to increase compactness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Handsome plant in greenhouses, sun rooms, and outdoor pools and ponds. Plant outside in 6 to 12 inches of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>A showy species for shade. Foliage dies back in summer and reappears in fall. Likes good organic soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very attractive for the back or middle of beds. Prolific in good soil, producing large clumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attractive woodland species, preferring dappled or light shade and slightly moist, loamy soil. Protect from deer browse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>An attractive plant from head to toe, not a &quot;weed.&quot; Sizeable plant for the back of beds and rain gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>A vertical plant with spikes of white flowers and attractive, whorled leaves. Rain gardens and good soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>A yucca with a different look, having narrow, silvery-green foliage. Yucca moth depends on it for survival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>A larval host plant for black swallowtails. Flowers last 6 weeks and are followed by attractive seed clusters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Fringed Blue Star**

*Amsonia ciliata*

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**MAIL ORDER INFO. & SHIPPING SEASONS**

**Pots:** Potted plants can be shipped any time, but spring and fall are less stressful for them. We delay shipping when temperatures approach 100°F.

**Seeds:** We seldom run out of packets of seeds, but please contact us or check our website for availability when ordering larger quantities.

**Method of Shipment:** Plants are shipped by UPS on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and usually arrive anywhere in Missouri the next day. Small seed orders are sent through US Postal Service.

**Terms:** Your check, MasterCard, Discover or Visa are welcome forms of payment. Prepayment is required on orders unless other arrangements are made. Credit accounts are due 30 days from invoice date. 10% down on contract growing.
### PRICE LIST & SELECTION GUIDE

Prices subject to change. 🌿 = Rain Garden Plant (see page 32) 🐝 = Butterfly Nectar or Caterpillar Host 🦜 = Attracts Hummingbirds 🐝 = Attracts Bees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>QUART 1-2 GAL</th>
<th>AT NURSERY ONLY</th>
<th>LIGHT PREFERENCE</th>
<th>FLOWERING PERIOD</th>
<th>FLOWER COLOR</th>
<th>HEIGHT FEET</th>
<th>MOISTURE</th>
<th>SPACE FEET</th>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus pavia</td>
<td>Red Buckeye</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>Sun - shade</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>6 - 20</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>3 - 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus serrulata</td>
<td>Smooth Alder</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>Sept*</td>
<td>Sun - med shade</td>
<td>March - April</td>
<td>gry/purple</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
<td>avg - wet</td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorpha canescens</td>
<td>Lead Plant</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>dry - avg</td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorpha fruticosa</td>
<td>Indigo Bush</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>May &amp; June</td>
<td>indigo</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>5 - 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aralia spinosa</td>
<td>Hercules’ Club</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>Sun - shade</td>
<td>July &amp; Aug</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>4 - 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctocarica americana</td>
<td>American Beauty Berry</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>Sun - med shade</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9.50</td>
<td>Sun - shade</td>
<td>April - June</td>
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<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>3 - 5</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Smooth Alder</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>Sept*</td>
<td>Sun - med shade</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lead Plant</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Sun - It shade</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>dry - avg</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5 - 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aralia spinosa</td>
<td>Hercules’ Club</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Sun - shade</td>
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<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>4 - 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctocarica americana</td>
<td>American Beauty Berry</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>Sun - med shade</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>avg - moist</td>
<td>16 - 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* the month this plant or seed is expected to be available.

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**Prairie Flower Handwovens**

Inspired By Nature.

If you want to know what, if any, items are available at the nursery, please contact Ginny before you come: prairieflowerhandwovens@gmail.com.
Find more plants, seeds, trees & shrubs online!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>MERVIN'S COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Hummingbirds use the dark red flowers in spring. Prefers good, rich soil. A small tree with attractive dark green foliage. This older develops a nicely formed small tree shape in sun. Use in average to wet soil. The roots add nitrogen to the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The silvery gray foliage and deep purple flower spikes add a striking contrast in prairie plantings and landscaped beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A medium sized shrub for landscaping, wildlife seed and cover. Host to silver spotted skippers. Handles dry or wet conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The white flowers attract many pollinators. Ornamental, doubly compound leaves. Spreads underground, so plant accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Excellent landscaping shrub with white flowers in spring, colorful fruit in fall, and glossy green leaves turning red in fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Host to the zebra swallowtail. Edible sweet fruits. Their tendency to spread is easily controlled by occasional mowing around them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Stinking purple berries last two months starting in early October. Long-lived, but may die back to ground level in cold winters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Used for tea after the Boston Tea Party. Attractive small shrub. If older plants begin to look ratty, cut them back to 4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Almost identical to New Jersey tea. The bright white flowers are earlier than New Jersey tea. Larvae of many lepidoptera species feed on the plants. Several birds and mammals eat the fruits. Attractive bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Butterflies love the sweet scented flowers. Plants tolerate average to saturated soil moisture. Will work in rain gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>For a small tree it is hard to beat our hardy native redbud with a rounded shape and bright pink flowers.орд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The flowers and fruits, plus red stems in fall and winter, make this a four-season shrub. Good for rain gardens and wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Compact, multiple stemmed shrub that provides excellent wildlife food and cover. Very colorful in autumn. Edible nuts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A good hawthorn for landscaping. It is almost thornless and resistant to cedar rust diseases. Invites birds &amp; pollinators to the yard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Long lasting foliage and exceptionally attractive fruits. Its small size makes it useful around buildings. Rain gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pink to rose-colored seed capsules split to expose orange seeds in fall. Many birds feed on the seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>First woody species to flower each year. Very fragrant. Attractive, compact shrub with several medicinal uses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A fast growing, small shrub that does best in light shade and organic soil. Use in dry to moist soil including rain gardens. Small, loose-branching shrub producing a steady, but not profuse, supply of yellow flowers from July to September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A formal, compact shrub suitable for foundation beds, with bright yellow flowers and shiny little leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Host to spice bush swallowtail larvae. Female plants have red berries. A large shrub for shade, even rain garden edges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Host to tiger swallowtail larvae. Some people prune the plants back for rearing butterflies, preventing a big tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Fast growing dense shrub suitable for screens and foundation plantings. Masses of white flowers. A sub. for shrub honeysuckle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Wonderful white flower clusters and foliage on arching stems. Good for erosion control, wildlife food, cover and nesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Impressive in size and bark coloration, it is best used along drainages and wooded borders along the edges of yards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A single-trunked, small tree with a wide crown. Beneficial to pollinators early in the season. Sweet, edible fruit in fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Attractive bark, flowers, fruits and leaves (autumn). Many birds and mammals eat the fruit. Host to many butterfly larvae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Host plant for giant and tiger swallowtail caterpillars. Attractive small tree with rounded crown, shiny leaves &amp; woody-like seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A large shade tree suited for large yards. Can live 500 years. Oak trees are larval hosts to many butterfly species. Large, fast-growing shade tree with broad, rounded and open crown. Attractive orange-yellow fall foliage. Good wildlife species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Develops rounded shape in full sun. Dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Red berries in summer turn blue-black in fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Attractive small to medium shrub with glossy small leaves. Good wildlife plant for bird food, nesting and cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Small landscaping shrub desirable for its yellow spring flowers, summer red berries and fall colors (yellow, purple, and red).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Golden, trumpet-shaped flowers fill the air with a clove-like fragrance in spring. The berries make good “gooseberry” pies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A great plant for wildlife, providing shelter and food for many species. Also, a great food for humans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Blackberry plants provide great wildlife food and cover. Berries are produced on 2nd year’s growth and are good in pies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Berries are eaten by about 45 bird species, and are used to make pies, wines and jellies. Include in wildlife plantings. Small tree with a spreading canopy of artful branches and small leaves. Black, pea-sized berries are quickly eaten by birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A tall, deciduous conifer often used in landscaping on average to moist soil. Heartwood is very decay resistant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A small tree. Glossy green leaves, large white flower clusters, and blue fruits all contribute to its magnificence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native ALTERNATIVES TO BRADFORD PEARS

These natives won’t have the lollipop shape of a Bradford. Instead they will have rounded crowns with exposed lower branches. Measurements given are for Missouri state champion trees, so expect less growth than these dimensions.

American Smoke Tree, Cotinus obovatus, height 30 ft; width 40 ft.

Service Berry, Amelanchier arborea, height 26 ft; width 37 ft.

Carolina Buckthorn or Indian Cherry, Rhamnus caroliniana, height 24 ft; spread 13 ft.

Rusty or Southern Black Haw, Viburnum rafildatum, height 28 ft; width 25 ft.

Redbud, Cercis canadensis, height 34 ft; width 36 ft.

Flowering Dogwood, Cornus florida, height 34 ft; width 41 ft.

Mexican Plum, Prunus mexicana, height 23 ft; width 35 ft.

Green Hawthorn, Crataegus viridis, height 34 ft; width 27 ft.
How to Plant a Prairie Garden

1. Pick a place in a sunny lawn away from the house.
2. Determine the size and shape of the garden, and cut a piece of black plastic or weed barrier to cover the garden.
3. Cover the plastic or barrier with 2” of mulch. Freshly ground tree trimmings, containing leaves, were used here.
4. Let mulch and barrier remain in place until vegetation is dead. Eight to nine weeks worked here. Only dandelions were white/yellow, not brown!
5. Remove plastic or weed barrier. Pile mulch to the side.
6. Place the pots where they will be planted, paying attention to spacing for each species. Since it is a prairie garden, try to be random with placement, but shorter species on the edge is okay. Use wild strawberries, or other low growing species to fill in between plants that aren’t expected to fill in quickly. While disturbing the soil as little as possible, dig holes and put the plants in.
7. Put two inches of mulch back on after planting. Water to settle lose soil in around the roots, and as needed the first season.

Since this was planted last fall, no blooming pictures are available. If your planting occurs in March or April, it will be a screaming success by September. Take the time to kill existing vegetation before planting, and pay attention to removing weeds, particularly the first season.

The idea is to plant a mix of native prairie species (listed in the catalog as preferring sun to light shade), using potted wildflowers and grasses, not seeds. When determining the garden size, consider that when spaced 1.5 feet apart, it takes about 44 plants per 100 sq. ft. which translates to $100 to $200 per 100 sq. ft., depending on pot size.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>QUART</th>
<th>SMALL PACKET</th>
<th>OUNCE</th>
<th>LB</th>
<th>LIGHT</th>
<th>BLOOM</th>
<th>FALL</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SPACE</th>
<th>PREFERENCES</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>INCHES</th>
<th>MOISTURE</th>
<th>INCHES</th>
<th>ANNUAL/BIENNIAL</th>
<th>PREFERENCE</th>
<th>PERENNIAL</th>
<th>GROWING CONDITIONS</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<td>Equisetum</td>
<td>hyemale Scouring</td>
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<td>Sept*</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Sun -</td>
<td>med shade</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>30 -</td>
<td>avg -</td>
<td>wet</td>
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<td>12 - 24</td>
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<td>Sun -</td>
<td>lt shade</td>
<td>Aug -</td>
<td>Sept -</td>
<td>orangegold</td>
<td>30 -</td>
<td>dry -</td>
<td>avg</td>
<td>8 - 14</td>
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<td>Sept -</td>
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<td>Oct</td>
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<td>dry -</td>
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<td>lt shade</td>
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<td>Lt -</td>
<td>full shade</td>
<td>Aug or</td>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>tan</td>
<td>16 - 24</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>18 - 24</td>
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<td>Aug</td>
<td>copper-brn</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>March -</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>semi-evrgn</td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
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<td>Arundinaria</td>
<td>gigantea Giant Cane</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sun -</td>
<td>lt shade</td>
<td>Apr. -</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>evergreen</td>
<td>96 - 144</td>
<td>avg -</td>
<td>moist</td>
<td>24 - 48</td>
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<td>Andropogon</td>
<td>ternarius Splitbeard</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<td>Sun -</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MERVIN’S COMMENTS

1. Use with blazing stars, compass plant, sweet coneflower and other tall flowers. Plants may fall over in November.
2. Attractive compact ornamental grass with a vertical appearance. Similar growing conditions and uses as broom sedge.
3. Excellent bird and rabbit cover. Remains green in winter. It will not spread into areas that are mowed regularly.
4. Foliage is a foot or less. Leafless seed stalks have attractive, oat-like seeds hanging to one side at top.
5. We sell seeds of a cultivar designed for lawns. Thrives in compact, clay soil and sun. See bottom of page 31.
6. Dense clumps of narrow leaves and flower/seed producing stalks. Several butterfly and moth caterpillars feed on seed heads.
7. This clumping grass grows in a wide range of conditions and provides food and cover for wildlife.
8. Hair-like leaves. Use as ground cover under trees, shrubs and other shaded locations. Needs mid-day shade.
10. Terrific foliage plant for rain gardens and other gardens with average moisture. Semi-evergreen.

Gentiana andrewsii
Closed Gentian
Photography by Mervin Wallace,
Don Kurz, Ruth Hoyt,
Scott Woodbury, and
www.henrydomke.com

The wonderful appearance of this catalog is by Firehouse Design,
www.firehousedesign.com
and Scotts Printing,
Logo by J.J. Higgins.
Wildflowers

If not finding by first name, look for second name.

Agaue
Alum Root
Aromatic Aster
Arrow Arum
Arrowhead
Aster = Symphyotrichum, Ionactis, Eurybia
Barbara's Buttons
Barren Strawberry
Beakgrain (grass)
Beardtongue
Bee Balm
Black Cohosh
Black-eyed Susan
Blazing Star
Blue-eyed Grass
Blue Lobelia
Blue Sage
Blue Vervain
Blue Wild Indigo
Bluebells
Bone set
Bride's Feathers
Brown-eyed Susan
Bunchflower Lily
Bush's Poppy Mallow
Butterfly Weed
Calaminne
Cardinal Flower
Celandine Poppy
Columbine
Compass Plant
Coral Bells
Coreopsis
Cream Wild Indigo
Culver's Root
Cup Plant
Dittany
Downy Skullcap
Duck Potato
Evening Primrose
False Aloe
False Aster
False Garlic
False Solomon's Seal
Fame Flower
Fire Pink
Fremont's Leather Flower
Fringed Poppy Mallow
Gay Feather
 Gentian
Glade Coneflower
Goat's Beard
Golden Alexanders
Golden Ragwort
Golden Seal
Goldenrod
Gray-head Coneflower
Ground Plum
Harebell
Helen's Flower
Horsemint
Illinois Bundleflower
Indian Paintbrush
Indian Physic
Indian Pink
Indian Plantain
Ironweed
Jack-In-The-Pulpit
Jacob's Ladder
Joe-Pye Weed
Joint Weed
Larkspur
Late Purple Aster

Leather Flower
Lizard's Tail
Long-head Coneflower
Meadow Anemone
Michigan Lily
Milkwort
Missouri Black-eyed Susan
Missouri Coneflower
Missouri Primrose
Mist Flower
Monkey Flower
Mountain Mint
Onion
Obedient Plant
Ohio Horse Mint
Ohio Spiderwort
Orange Coneflower
Orchis Sunflower
Pale Purple Coneflower
Pale
Pickerel Weed
Prairie Dock
Prickly Pear Cactus
Primrose
Purple Coneflower
Purple Daisy
Purple Poppy Mallow
Purple Prairie Clover
Purple Rocket
Pussytoes
Queen of the Prairie
Rattlesnake Master
Robin's Plantain
Rock Pink
Rose Mallow
Rose Tartlehead
Rose Verbena
Rosinweed
Round-headed Bushclover
Roundleaf Groundsel
Royal Catchfly
Sensitive Brar
Shining Blue Star
Shooting Star
Short-stemmed Iris
Showy Coneflower
Small Palatux
Sneezeweed
Solomon's Plume
Southern Blue Flag
Spiderwort
Spikenard
Spring Beauty
Squaw-weed
Scurry Campion
Sunflower
Swamp Loosenstrife
Swamp Leather Flower
Sweet Coneflower
Sweet Spiree
Texas Green Eyes
Thread-leaved Blue Star
Tickseed Sunflower
Water Canna
White Doll's Daisy
White Goat's Beard
White Prairie Clover
White Sage
White Wild Indigo
Wild Ageratum
Wild Bergamot
Wild Geranium
Wild Ginger
Wild Hyacinth
Wild Petunia
Wild Pinc
Wild Quinine
Wild Senna
Wild Smokepon
Wild Sweet William
Wood Betony
Woodland Spiderwort

Clematis
Saururus
Ratibida
Anemone
Lilium
Asclepias
Rudbeckia
Rudbeckia
Oenothera
Conoclinum
Mimulus
Pycnanthemum
Allium
Physostegia
Blephilia
Tradescantia
Rudbeckia
Heliospis
Echinacea
Phlox
Ponederia
Silphium
Opuntia
Oenothera
Echinacea
Symphyotrichum
Callirhoe
Dalea
Jodanthus
Antennaria
Filipendula
Eryngium
Erigeron
Phemenanthus
Hibiscus
Chelone
Glandularia
Silphium
Lepedea
Packera
Silene
Mimoso
Amsonia
Dodecatheon
Iris
Rudbeckia
Palafoxia
Helenium
Maianthemum
Iris
Tradescantia
Aralia
Claytoria
Packera
(Senechio)
Sileno
Helianthus
Decodon
Clematis
Rudbeckia
Itea
Berlandiera
Amsonia
Biden
Thalia
Boltonia
Aruncus
Dalea
Aruncus
Dalea
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Aruncus
Dalea

Wormwood
Yarrow
Yellow Coneflower
Yellow Crownbeard
Yucca

Trees & Shrubs

American Beauty Berry
Azalea
Bald Cypress
Black Chokeberry
Black Gum
Blackberry
Buckthorn
Bunelia
Buttonbush
Carolina Buckthorn
Clove Currant
Dogwood
Elderberry
Frangrant Sumac
French Mulberry
Golden Current
Hawthorn
Hazelnut
Hercules' Club
Hickory
Holly
Hop Tree
Hydrangea
Indian Cherry
Indigo Bush
Kentucky Coffee Tree
Lanceleaf Buckthorn
Lead Plant
Meadow-sweet
New Jersey Tea
Ninebark
Oak
Ohio Buckeye
Oxar Witch Hazel
Pawpaw
Pecan
Persimmon
Pine
Plum
Possum Haw
Prairie Red Root
Prickly Ash
Raspberry
Red Buckeye
Redbud
Red-berried Elder
Rose
Rusty Black Haw
Sassafras
Scarlet Elder
Service Berry
Smoke Tree
Shububly St. John's-wort
Smooth Elder
Smock Elder
Spice Bush
Strawberry Bush
Sweetspire
Sycamore
Tulip Tree
Virginia Witch Hazel
Virginia Sweetspire
Water Ash
Wahoo
Water Tupelo

Artemisia
Achillea
Echinacea
Verbena
Yucca

Callicarpa
Rhododendron
Taxodium
Azonia
Nyssa
Rubus
Rhamnus
Sideroxylon
Cephalanthus
Rhamnus
Ribes
Corus
Sambucus
Rhus
Callicarpa
Ribes
Crataegus
Corylus
Aralia
Carya
Ilex
Prelea
Hydrangea
Rhamnus
Amorpha
Gymnocladus
Rhamnus
Amorpha
Spirea
Ceanothus
Physocarpus
Quercus
Aesculus
Hamamelis
Asimina
Carya
Diospyros
Pinos
Prunus
Ilex
Ceanothus
Zanthoxylum
Rhus
Aesculus
Cercis
Sambucus
Sassafras
Sambucus
Amelanchier
Cotinus
Hypericum
Almus
Sumac
Spice Bush
Strawberry Bush
Sweetspire
Sycamore
Tulip Tree
Sassafras
Water Tupelo
Missouri Wildflowers Nursery LLC
9814 Pleasant Hill Road
Jefferson City, MO 65109
573-496-3492 Fax: 573-496-3003
Email: mowildflrs@socket.net

Today’s date
Date wanted
Phone
Fax or email
Purchase order #
Exp. Date: __/___ □ Discover □ Visa □ Mastercard
credit card number  3 digit code
signature

What should we do when we are out of an item?
___Substitute. Nursery choice or customer choice. (circle one) ___Duplicate other items orders. ___Send refund check.

Sold to:
Ship to: (UPS will not ship to a PO Box)

Exp. Date: __/___ □ Discover □ Visa □ Mastercard
credit card number  3 digit code
signature

For purchases of plants over $500 value we will bill for shipping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Cost (Total):</th>
<th>Shipping Cost:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.01   $19.99 = $20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20.00 - $49.99 = $55.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50.00 - $99.99 = $75.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100.00 - $149.99 = $100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150.00 - $199.99 = $120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200.00 - $249.99 = $130.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250.00 - $299.99 = $150.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300.00 - $349.99 = $170.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$350.00 - $399.99 = $190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400.00 - $449.99 = $210.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$450.00 - $499.99 = $230.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shipping Cost of Seeds:
10 or less packets = $3.00
Up to 2 pounds & more than 10 packets = $7.00
We will bill you for shipping on more than 2 pounds.

If ordering plants and a small weight of seeds, use shipping cost of plants only without seed value included.

For purchases of plants over $500 value we will bill for shipping.

MO residents add sales tax: (5.725% of total)

Shipping & handling: 

Total Amount Due: (Total + tax)

We cut some tall perennials and shrubs back before shipping. See page 28 for more shipping details.

www.mowildflowers.net
Your inquiries are always welcome. We usually can be reached anytime during the open season. Otherwise, the best time to phone is 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Our answering machine will respond if we don’t.

The Nursery is 10 miles south of Jefferson City, MO, off Hwy. 54. Exit at West Brazito Road and turn left on Pleasant Hill Road. The entrance is the second driveway south of the fire station on the outer road. Watch for the nursery sign at the top of the driveway and on the mailbox. The nursery is not visible from Highway 54.

All species are guaranteed to be true to name. The seeds and plants are guaranteed to arrive in good condition. If your shipment has been damaged or delayed in transit, contact us immediately. Because of the wide variety of planting and growing conditions, we cannot be liable for the failure of the plants or seeds to survive. However, please let us know if you have problems with any plants, seeds or shipments you get from Missouri Wildflowers Nursery. This will help us produce a better product, and we may be able to make restitution.

Don’t forget about our gift certificates!

Missouri Wildflowers Nursery
Phone: 573-496-3492
Fax: 573-496-3003
Email: mowldflrs@socket.net
Mail: 9814 Pleasant Hill Road
      Jefferson City, MO 65109
www.mowildflowers.net

PHOVING THE NURSERY:

CHOOSING NATIVES:

• Provides vital habitat for many songbirds, hummingbirds, butterflies, pollinators, and other beneficial wildlife, as well as high quality forage for livestock.
• Conserves water resources and reduces runoff.
• Offers an alternative to high-maintenance lawns.
• Increases the natural diversity of your landscapes, which improves their overall health and environmental function.
• Creates beautiful gardens and purposeful landscapes to enjoy throughout the seasons.

The Grow Native! program serves the lower Midwest including Missouri and surrounding states.

RECYCLE PLASTIC POTS
at Missouri Wildflowers Nursery.

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