

The Committee for the Preservation of Wildlife's Annual Native Plant Sale!



Montgomery Auditorium

April 19th, 20th, & 21st

10:00am - 3:30pm

1 plant \$4

4 plants \$10

16 plants \$38

Featured Species: Anise Hyssop, Lance Leaf Coreopsis, Prairie Alumroot, Rocky Mountain Blazing Star, Foxglove Beardtongue, Creeping Jacob's Ladder, Wild Petunia, Rosy Sedge, and more.



Northern Illinois University
Department of Biological Sciences

STU INV & LEAD DEV
APR 22 2017 11205
VOID AFTER POSTER LOG#

Agastache foeniculum - commonly called anise hyssop, blue giant hyssop, Fragrant giant hyssop, or the lavender giant hyssop, is a species of perennial plant in the mint family, (Lamiaceae). This plant is native to much of north-central and northern North America, notably the Great Plains and other prairies, and can be found in areas of Canada. It is tolerant of deer and drought, and also attracts hummingbirds and butterflies making it an attractive selection for gardeners.



Coreopsis lanceolate- a perennial plant sometimes attaining a height of over 60 cm (2 feet). The plant produces yellow flower heads in late summer, each head containing both ray florets and disc florets. The plant is useful for pollinator restoration in large urban cities for providing a food source for wildlife as they tend to drink the nectar and/or eat the seed. The plant should not be over watered as it will flop over. Honeybees and butterflies are attracted to this plant and it may be restricted by growing in containers or in lawns that tend to be mowed.



Heuchera richardsonii- Attractive foliage and airy flower panicles provide color and contrast to the rock garden, perennial border, native plant garden or open woodland garden. Good selection for dry locations. Good edging plant. Mass to form an attractive ground cover. *Heuchera richardsonii* is a clump-forming Missouri native coral bells which occurs in somewhat dryish locations on prairies, open woodland slopes, uplands, banks and along railroads. Typically features a 12-18" tall basal clump of heart-shaped, shallow-lobed, long-petioled, green leaves (2-3" wide) which show some white mottling or purple blush when young, maturing to a more uniform green. Tiny, greenish, bell-shaped flowers in open, airy panicles are borne on slender, wiry stems extending well above the mound of leaves, typically

to a height of 18-24" (infrequently to 3') in spring to early summer. Flower stems and leaf undersides are distinctively hairy.



Liatris ligulistylis- The Ultimate Monarch butterfly magnet, common name Rocky Mountain blazing star, is a flowering plant of the Asteraceae family. Leaves are basal and mostly alternate, linear and sessile nearer the top of the plant, while oblanceolate with petioles nearer the bottom, all with whitish midribs. Flowers are arranged in a loose raceme on the upper stem, with rounded pinkish purple flower heads, each with 30-100 five-lobed, tubular flowers per head. Each flower has a long, thread-like, divided style protruding from the center.



Penstemon digitalis- Penstemon digitalis (Foxglove Beardtongue) matures to 3' in height and has white to pink flowers. The tubular flowers of this plant attract long-tongued bees, including honeybees, bumblebees, Miner bees, Mason bees, and hummingbirds. Penstemons are called 'Beard Tongues' because the sterile stamen has a tuft of small hairs.



Polemonium reptans- Common names include spreading Jacob's ladder, creeping Jacob's ladder, false Jacob's ladder, abscess root, american Greek valerian, blue bells, stairway to heaven, and sweatroot. Like many spring blooming natives, the bloom time on Jacob's Ladder is short but sweet. The few short weeks in April or May that the flowers appear, the plant will be covered in blooms that range from shades of pink to blue. Jacob's Ladder will grow in full sun if it has adequate moisture but it prefers woodlands (almost full shade) and woodland edges (partial shade.) A mature plant will only reach heights of 1' and is deer resistant. The roots have been used for kidney troubles and as a diuretic.



Ruellia humilis- Wild Petunia is native to much of the eastern US. This lovely plant isn't actually a petunia (which are relatives of the tomato) but rather a member of the Acanthaceae family. Either way, the resemblance is striking. Standing about a foot in height, Wild Petunia is an excellent addition to a bed with other short plants. Blooming throughout the hottest, driest times of the summer, Wild Petunia is sure to please while other plants are withering away. It is quite a hardy species as well, handling just about most conditions you could throw at it, save for swampy soils and shade. It is so hardy in fact that it can be a bit aggressive so, keep an eye on where seedlings turn up. When mature, the seeds literally explode from the plant, traveling upwards of 10 feet! When in flower, Wild Petunia attracts a wide variety of insect pollinators but the lavender blooms are especially attractive to long tongued bees and butterflies. It is also a host plant for the larvae of the buckeye butterfly.



Carex rosea- A very versatile sedge that is great in a landscape. Consider it for those difficult dry, shady spots and as a groundcover. It can tolerate dry to medium-wet sites with full shade or semi-shade. It has very narrow, fine leaves and a slight rose tint to the seedhead gives it its latin name, Carex rosea. Curly-styled Wood Sedge, like most sedges, is a cool-season plant meaning it actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool.



©Hoffman Nursery, Inc.