



PRAIRIE MOON NURSERY

2009 Catalog & Cultural Guide
Native Plants and Seeds for Wetland, Prairie,
Savanna and Woodland

Lupinus perennis—Wild Lupine

PRAIRIE MOON NURSERY

Settling In...

Through the past year of dramatic changes, relocation and expanding business activity, Prairie Moon Nursery simultaneously worked on staying grounded, sinking fresh roots and finding comfort and continuity in new systems and routines.

We started planting native seedlings outside our new facility. We seeded adjacent fields. We devised new work-flow patterns as we moved through the planting and harvest cycles. In addition to our two regular tours, we hosted many enthusiastic visitors from the 21st North American Prairie Conference, which convened in August at nearby Winona State University.

While much of our focus was on our spacious new building on the ridge, our garden crew still had to cope with damage from the flood of 2007 in Wiscoy Valley, where most of our nursery beds and some seed production fields remain. Flood deposits had to be scraped from some woodland beds. New beds were built in areas that were scoured. Field perimeters in the floodplain were altered dramatically.

Prairie Moon's valley plantings, and some on the ridge, are located at the Wiscoy Valley Community Land Cooperative. Many of us who own and work at the nursery are resident members of the land co-op, which was organized in 1976 around the principles of collective organic land stewardship, social justice and consensual decision-making.

Our nursery began there in 1982, when Alan Wade joined with several fellow community members to undertake this endeavor. We can trace our roots farther back, though. Prairie pioneers of the early 1970s dreamed of a network of nurseries to propagate native plant and seed stock. Alan's parents, Doug and Dot Wade, took up the challenge. They opened Windrift Nursery at their Oregon, Illinois, home, where they experimented with propagating a diversity of native species.

We still grow plants from Dot Wade's collection and hundreds of others from throughout the upper Midwest. We also work with a network of dedicated producers who sell their seed on consignment through Prairie Moon. We strive to improve our service each year, providing the highest quality native seed and plants.

We continue to be inspired and energized by connecting with so

many individuals and organizations who share our passion for ecological preservation and restoration. You, too, are part of this adventure, whether you are cultivating natives on a tiny corner of an urban lot or trying to restore acres to prairie. Thank you for joining us as learners in this ongoing experiment on how to assist nature.

Pictured above: June 2008, Prairie Moon staff standing in a field of *Echinacea pallida*—Pale Purple Coneflower (page 14) with our new building in the background:

Front row: Carmen Carter, Becky Klukas-Brewer, Bob Copeland, Kathy Christopherson, Ann Casper, Emma Wade.

Back row: Jerry Schroeck, Dave Seaman, Steve Haines, Bill Carter, Gail Testor, Karen Harrison, Arnel Remoticado, Wayne Beezley.

Pictured below: Our Little Ones—left to right: Velaina Kiesel, Ruby Kiesel, Hamilton Brewer, Cadel Carter, Amy Remoticado.

Pictured bottom left: Our Best Friends—clockwise from top left: Monty, Kate, Lucky, Milo, Maggie, and Brutus.

Pictured bottom right: Kirsten Kiesel and Humphrey Kearns with *Filipendula rubra*—Queen of the Prairie (page 16).



Toll-free (866) 417-8156 Fax (507) 454-5228



A field of *Rudbeckia triloba*—Brown-eyed Susan (page 26) in front of our new building.

Plants



Plants offered for sale in this catalog are grown outdoors in nursery beds (**bare root plants**) or in greenhouses (**potted plants**) and are not dug from the wild. Since persistent digging of wild plants can deplete and destroy local plant populations, it is important for prospective native plant buyers to be aware of the origin of commercially sold plants.

Seeds



At Prairie Moon Nursery we strive to have the best quality seed available. We sell source identified ecotypes from our production fields and from a network of more than 70 seed producers located throughout the upper Midwest. Our new building is designed and equipped to maintain optimal conditions for seed viability and freshness. Temperature and humidity are specifically controlled in each work area, from receiving through seed cleaning and processing to the stock shelves and long-term storage.

Native versus Alien

With the increasing interest in native landscaping there can be some confusion over terms used to describe plants. At Prairie Moon Nursery we handle only “native” species. These are plants indigenous to North America prior to European settlement.

There are other companies, however, who sell “alien” species advertised as “wildflowers” which have come from outside North America. A few examples of “naturalized aliens” that should be avoided are: Oxeye Daisy, Bouncing Bet, Queen Anne’s Lace, Chicory, Dame’s Rocket, Bird’s Foot Trefoil, and Crown Vetch.

The dangers of planting alien species have been well documented by such tragedies as the loss of wetland plant communities to the aggressive dominant alien Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

Also entering the native plant trade are horticulturally selected species known as cultivars. In some cases the selection is to favor certain characteristics such as uniformity of size and color or aggressiveness and heavy seed set. Many of these do not have the genetic variations of the plants they were developed from. Some cultivars can be aesthetically less pleasing than their wild relatives or may be so competitive they will overtake and crowd out other native species.

In restoration work and native landscaping, we believe alien, naturalized species and cultivars should be avoided, particularly when they might contaminate native gene pools.

With the wide array of true native plants available, why degrade the environment with aggressive, weedy non-natives?

On the Cover

The Karner Blue Butterfly is a federally endangered species native to the Great Lakes. Its life cycle is solely dependent on the plant featured on our cover this year: *Lupinus perennis*—Wild Lupine, whose preferred habitat is the dry soils of open pine and oak savannas.

Thanks to Clyde Stutesman, who took this photo at the Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge in Wisconsin.



2009 TOURS

Saturday, June 27 1:00 p.m.
Saturday, August 8 1:00 p.m.

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Cultural Guide Key

To help select and grow the proper seeds and plants for your planting project, we have compiled this Cultural Guide for species found in our catalog.

In addition to giving proper germination instructions (in the Germination Code column) the guide also lists the preferred Soil Moisture and Sun Exposure, Height, Flower Color and Bloom Time, and other interesting characteristics of each species sold in this catalog.

COMMENTS

This column contains pertinent information including:

- (Ann) Annual** Completes its life cycle during one season.
- (Bien) Biennial** Grows vegetatively during the first year, completes its life cycle during the second.
- (Cal) Calcareous** Needs alkaline soil with a pH of 7 to 8.
- Acidic** Needs acid soil with a pH of 4 to 6.
- (Para) Parasitic** Requires a "host" plant species.
- Sand** Species which usually require very sandy soils.
- Weedy** Caution! Extremely aggressive! May not harmonize well with natural ecosystems.
- (Cool) Cool Season** Actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool.
- (Warm) Warm Season** Actively grows during the summer when soil temperatures are warm.
- (Agg) Aggressive** May not be suited for small landscape plantings.
- (Rhizom) Rhizomatous** Spreads by runners.
 - * Highly recommended for home landscaping.
 - ** Recommended for home landscaping, but be careful of those species labeled aggressive or rhizomatous.

ADDITIONAL INFO

This column contains pertinent information including:

- Clone** Plants that are grown using cuttings or divisions.
- New!** New offerings in seed and/or plants for 2009.
-  **p.46** Plants available in a tray of 32 pots for \$98 including shipping. See page 46 for more info.
- 18" etc.** Trees, shrubs & vines. Approximate bare root size.

WETLAND CODE

National Wetland Categories for Region 3 (North Central) United States Fish & Wildlife Service.

- OBL Obligate Wetland** Occurs almost always in wetlands under natural conditions, (estimated >99% probability)
- FACW Facultative Wetland** Usually occurs in wetlands, but occasionally found in non-wetlands. (estimated 67%-99%probability)
- FAC Facultative** Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated 34%-66% probability)
- FACU Facultative Upland** Occasionally occurs in wetlands, but usually occurs in non-wetlands, (estimated 1%-33% probability)
- UPL Upland** Occurs almost never in wetlands under natural conditions, (estimated <1% probability)

- + A positive sign indicates a frequency toward the higher end of the category (more frequently in wetlands)
- A negative sign indicates a frequency toward the lower end of the category (less frequently found in wetlands)

SOIL MOISTURE

- W - M - D
- X - - - - = Wet
- X - - - = Wet Mesic
- - X - - = Mesic
- - - X - = Dry Mesic
- - - - X = Dry

- Wet** Soggy or marshy most of the year.
- Wet Mesic** Excessively wet in winter, spring, and after heavy rain, but often dries in summer.
- Mesic** Medium moist. Water soaks in with no run-off. Average garden soil.
- Dry Mesic** Well drained. Water is removed from soil readily, but not rapidly.
- Dry** Excessively drained.

SUN EXPOSURE

Indicated by single letter abbreviation (P, S, or W).

- P Prairie** Plants normally grow in full sun. Should do well with up to 20% shade.
- S Savanna** Partially shaded (20% to 70% shade). Sun reaches ground level at woodland edges or through openings between trees. Prairie species will often grow in larger openings, with shade-tolerant species growing under trees.
- W Woodland** 70% to 100% shade.

HEIGHT

Approximate average plant height is given with standard foot (') and inch (") abbreviations. Height is for mature full-grown plants in flower. Actual height will vary considerably due to competition, sun exposure, soil conditions, and weather. In young native plantings (less than 10 years) heights will be taller than in older plantings when competition reduces height.

COLOR

- Blu**Blue
- Crn** Cream
- Grn**Green
- Org** Orange
- Pnk** Pink
- Pur**Purple
- Red** Red
- Wht**White
- Yel**Yellow

BLOOM TIME

Plant may flower during months indicated by a single letter abbreviation (April through October).

- | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| A | M | J | J | A | S | O |
| April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

Germination Instructions

GERMINATION CODE

The seeds of many native plants have built-in dormancy mechanisms which protect them from germinating before killing frosts or in times of drought.

In the wild, seeds will lie dormant until the proper conditions for growth occur. But in cultivation, the successful gardener must become familiar with several simple pre-sowing seed treatment methods which will unlock the dormancy mechanism and stimulate quicker, more consistent germination.

We have developed the following seed germination codes to help you successfully grow the native plant seed sold in this catalog. These seed treatment suggestions have been compiled from available literature, our own experience, and feedback from other growers and customers.

These are only suggestions and not the definitive source of germination information. If your experience reveals successful methods other than these, please let us know.

To find the seed treatment method for the species you are interested in growing, look under the Germination Code column in our Cultural Guide, (starting on page 6).

Until you are ready to plant or apply pre-sowing treatment, seed should be stored in either a sealed (airtight) container under refrigeration (33–40°F) or in an open container in a cool, dry place. Avoid rapid or frequent temperature changes and protect against rodents.

Sow seeds shallowly and keep seedlings carefully weeded. Periodic watering is helpful to establish seedlings. If seed does not germinate the first year, don't give up; germination may occur the second year or even later.

A: No pre-treatment necessary other than cold, dry storage (also called dry cold stratification)

Seed should germinate upon sowing in a warm location.

B: Hot water treatment

Bring water to a boil, remove from stove, pour over seed, soak for 24 hours. Plant or moist cold stratify if needed (code C).

C: (Number of stratifying days): Seeds germinate after a period of cold, moist stratification

Please note: You do not need to stratify if you are fall planting or using a seed drill. Also, do not use this method if you are planting a seed mix and cannot keep the site moist. Mix seeds with equal amounts or more of damp sand, vermiculite, or other sterile media (moist—but not so wet that water will squeeze out of a handful). We use silica sand (purchased at a building supply center) for small quantities. For large quantities we use coarse grade vermiculite. Place mixture in a labeled, sealed plastic bag and store in a refrigerator (33–38°F). Stratify for the # days indicated in parentheses. If two months (C(60)) of this cold storage before planting is normally required to break the dormancy of these seeds, one month may work for many species if time is a constraint. Some seeds may sprout in the storage bag if moist stratified too long. If sprouting occurs, plant immediately. Another method of breaking dormancy for species requiring moist stratification is to sow seeds outdoors in the fall so they may overwinter.

D: Seeds are very small or need light to naturally break dormancy and germinate

Sow seeds in a container (pot or flat) and water from the bottom as necessary. Seed requiring this treatment should not be covered after sowing, although a light dusting of soil can be applied. If grown in outdoor beds, sow seeds on level soil. Cover with a single layer of burlap or cotton sheet. Do not let soil dry out until seedlings are established. Remove cover after germination. Shading with a window screen set 12" above the soil the first season will help prevent drying.

E: In order to germinate, seeds need a warm, moist period followed by a cold, moist period

Mix seeds with damp sand (not dripping wet), place in a labeled, sealed plastic bag and store in warm (about 80°F) place for 60–90 days. Then place in refrigerator (33–38°F) for 60–90 days before sowing. Or, sow outdoors and allow one full year for germination.



Monarda fistulosa—Wild Bergamot (page 20) seedheads in October. Fall and winter foliage can be just as aesthetically pleasing as the flowers we all love. Consider leaving the plants through the winter for birds and wildlife. Cut, mow or burn come spring.

F: Seeds need a cold, moist period followed by a warm, moist period followed by a 2nd cold, moist period

Seeds germinate after alternating, cold moist, warm moist, cold moist stratification treatments. Start by following instructions for code C for 60–90 days, then store in warm (70 to 80 degrees F) place for 60–90 days followed by a 2nd cold period. Or sow outdoors and allow 2 year or longer to germinate.

G: Seeds germinate most successfully in cool soil

Sow seeds in late fall (after hard frost) or early spring.

H: Seeds need scarification

One way to accomplish this is by rubbing seed between two sheets of medium grit sandpaper. The object is to abrade seed coats—stop if seeds are being crushed. Scarification should be done before moist, cold stratification (Code C) if this treatment is also needed. Seed purchased from Prairie Moon Nursery has been scarified before shipment. Exception: seed, which will be dormant (fall) or frost (winter) seeded outdoors are not scarified to prevent the chance of premature germination and winter kill. If you are ordering seed in the fall for green-house plug production please let us know and we will scarify.

I: Legume, Rhizobium Inoculum

These species are legumes and although they will show satisfactory growth without inoculation we recommend using an inoculum if the proper type is available. The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen improves the long-term health of native plant communities and is especially important in low fertility soils. Prairie Moon Nursery supplies inoculum (when available) at no charge for legume seed purchased from us. (See page 69 for information).

J: We remove the hulls from these legume seeds

This gives more seeds per pound and greatly improves germination. If you have unhulled seed from another source, treat as in Code H.

K: Parasitic species which needs a host plant

For container growing. Excellent hosts (for many parasitic species) include low-growing grasses and sedges like Hairy Grama, Blue Grama, Buffalo Grass, Common Oak Sedge, Sweet Grass, and June Grass. With a knife make a 2" deep cut at the base of the host plant. Sow seed in the cut, making sure seed is not more than 1/8" deep. If host is transplanted at sowing time, the cut is not needed because damaged roots will be available for attachment by the parasite. You may also try sowing parasitic and host species seeds together at the same time. To add parasitic species to existing sites, scatter seed on soil surface (rake in if seed is large) in late fall.

L: Plant fresh seed or keep moist

Refrigerate until planting or starting other treatment.

M: Best planted outdoors in the fall

S: Fern spore sowing

Sow fern spores on sterile peat under glass in indirect light. Water with distilled water. Refer to other reference material on growing ferns. Or, direct sow spores on soil surface.

?: Not sure

Your input would be of interest to us.

Visit www.prairiemoon.com to order and learn about our web exclusives!

Forbs (wildflowers)

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

<> NOTE: seeds/oz. and seeds/packet are approximate.

CULTURAL GUIDE									SPECIES		NO.	SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES						PLANT PRICES					ADDITIONAL INFO														
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM			SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<>SEEDS/ OZ.	<>SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	PRICE PER PLANT					ADDITIONAL INFO										
			W	M	D			SUN	A	M												J	J	A	S	O		1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+					
Rhizom	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P	2'	Grn	M	J	J	AC002F	6,600	300	2.00			3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	4.00	3.00	2.10												
Fruit poisonous *	UPL	F	-	-	X	-	W	2'	Wht	M	J	ACT06F	5,200	50	2.00								6.00	5.00	3.50												
Fruit poisonous *	FACU	F	X	X	X	-	W	2'	Wht	A	M	ACT08F	4,450	40	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00				6.00	5.00	3.50												
Agg	FACW	C(30)	-	X	X	-	S,W	8'	Yel		J	A	ACT02F	9,000	300	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00			4.00	3.00	2.10												
Annual	FACW	C(60),D,K?	-	X	X	X	P,S	2'	Pur		A	S	AGA56F	800,000	1000	2.00																					
Aromatic *		C(30),D	-	-	X	X	P,S	3'	Pur	J	J	A	AGA02F	90,000	1000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00		4.00	3.00										p.46			
	FACU	C(60),D	-	X	X	X	P,S	6'	Crn		J	A	AGA04F	90,000	1000	2.00																					
	UPL	C(60),D	-	X	X	X	P,S	6'	Pur		J	A	AGA06F	93,000	1000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00																
	OBL	C(30)	X	-	-	-	P	3'	Wht	J	J	A	ALI02F	60,000	1000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00																
	OBL	C(30)	X	-	-	-	P	3'	Wht	J	J	A	ALI04F	66,000	1000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00																	
Edible	FACU	A	-	X	X	X	P,S,W	18"	Pnk	M	J	J	ALL02F	560	85	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00			2.80	2.00	1.40												
Edible *	FAC-	C(60)	-	X	X	X	P,S	18"	Pur		J	A	ALL04F	7,600	300	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00		2.80	2.00	1.40	1.20	1.00							p.46			
Edible *	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	P,S	14"	Pur		J	A	ALL06F	11,000	300	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00		2.80	2.00	1.40	1.20											
Edible		C(60)	-	-	-	X	P,S	1'	Wht	M	J		ALL07F	8,600	300	2.00							2.80	2.00	1.40												
Edible *	FACU	E?	-	X	X	X	S,W	8"	Wht	J	J	A	ALL08F	1,400	130	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00		5.00	4.00	2.80												
	UPL	?	-	-	-	X	P,S	2'	Wht	J	J	A	ANA10F	218,000	300	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00																New!	
Rhizom	FACW	F	-	X	X	-	P,S	1'	Wht	M	J		ANE02F	8,000	200	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00		4.00	3.00	2.80	2.40											
Rhizom, N IL *	UPL	C(60)	-	-	-	X	P	3"	Wht	A	M		ANE04F									4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50											
*	UPL	A	-	-	X	X	P,S	2'	Wht	J	J		ANE06F	26,000	200	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00																
Cal *	UPL	C(60)	-	-	-	X	P,S	6"	Pur	A	M		ANE08F	18,000	100	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00		7.00	6.00														
*	UPL	A	-	-	X	X	P,S,W	3'	Wht	J	J	A	ANE10F	28,000	300	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00																
*	UPL	L or E	-	-	X	X	S,W	6"	Pnk	A	M	J	ANE12F	13,000	50	2.00	30.00	55.00	105.00																		
Cal	OBL	F	-	X	X	-	P,S	7'	Wht	M	J		ANG02F	5,400	300	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00		4.50	3.50	2.45	2.10	1.75											
Rhizom *	UPL	C(60),D	-	-	-	X	P,S	4"	Wht	A	M	J	ANT02F									4.00	3.00											New!			



Actaea rubra—Red Baneberry



Agastache foeniculum—Anise Hyssop



Allium canadense—Wild Garlic



Anemone canadensis—Canada Anemone



Anemone caroliniana—Carolina Anemone



Anemone cylindrica—Thimbleweed



Allium cernuum—Nodding Onion



Allium textile—Textile Onion



Agastache scrophulariaefolia—



Anemonella thalictroides—Rue Anemone



Angelica atropurpurea—Angelica

Forbs (wildflowers)

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

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COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM			SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<>SEEDS/ OZ.	<>SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	PRICE PER PLANT				ADDITIONAL INFO		
			W	M	D			SUN	A	M												J	J	A	S		O	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+
Rhizom	UPL	C(60),D	-	-	X X	P,S	1'	Wht	A	M	J	Antennaria plantaginifolia	Pussytoes	ANT04F	275,000	300	2.00	30.00	55.00	105.00	200.00		4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80		
*	FAC-	C(60)	-	-	X X X	P,S,W	2'	Red	A	M	J	Aquilegia canadensis	Columbine	AQU02F	38,000	250	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00	750.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	🗑️ p.46	
Bien	FACU	C(60),D	-	-	X X	P,S	2'	Wht	M	J		Arabis hirsuta	Hairy Rock Cress	ARA01F	260,000	500	2.00											
	UPL	C(60),M	X	X	X -	S,W	4'	Grn	J	A		Aralia racemosa	Spikenard	ARA02F	33,000	100	2.00	17.50	30.00	55.00	100.00							
*	UPL	C(60),D	-	-	X X X	P,S	8"	Wht	M	J	J	Arenaria stricta	Stiff Sandwort	ARE02F	240,000	300	2.00											
*	FACW-	L,F	-	X	X X -	S,W	2'	Grn	A	M	J	J	Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	ARI02F	500	10	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00	375.00	10.00	9.00			
Bien,Sand	UPL	?	-	-	X X	P,S	2'	Grn	A	S	O	Artemisia caudata	Beach Wormwood	ART01F	250,000	1000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00						
Agg,Rhizom	UPL	C(30),D	-	-	X X X	P,S	3'	Grn	J	A	S	Artemisia ludoviciana	Prairie Sage	ART02F	250,000	1000	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00	3.15	2.25	1.60	1.30		
Rhizom	UPL	A,D	-	-	X X	P,S	1'	Grn	A	S		Artemisia ludoviciana var.	Dwarf Prairie Sage	ART03F								3.15	2.25	1.60		Clone		
Aromatic,Rhizom **	UPL	L	-	X	X X -	W	6"	Red	A	M	J	Asarum canadense	Wild Ginger	ASA02F	4,400	40	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00		4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50	New!
	UPL	C(30)	-	-	X X -	S,W	5'	Wht	J	J		Asclepias exaltata	Poke Milkweed	ASC04F	3,000	30	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00							
*	UPL	C(30)	-	X	X X X	P,S	4'	Wht	J	J	A	Asclepias hirtella	Tall Green Milkweed	ASC06F	4,300	50	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00							
*	OBL	C(30)	X	X	X -	P	4'	Red	J	J	A	Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	ASC08F	4,800	100	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50	🗑️ p.46
*	FACU	C(30)	-	X	X X -	P,S	3'	Pur	J	J		Asclepias purpurascens	Purple Milkweed	ASC09F	4,500	30	2.00											
Rhizom	UPL	C(30)	-	X	X -	P	3'	Pnk	J	J	A	Asclepias sullivantii	Prairie Milkweed	ASC12F	4,500	55	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00						
Agg,Rhizom	UPL	C(30)	-	X	X X X	P,S	3'	Pur	J	J	A	Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed	ASC14F	4,000	150	2.00			3.25	5.00	75.00						
*	UPL	C(30)	-	-	X X X	P,S	2'	Org	J	J	A	Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed	ASC16F	4,300	100	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00	5.00	4.00	2.80		🗑️ p.46	
Rhizom	UPL	C(30)	-	-	X X X	P,S	2'	Wht	J	A	S	Asclepias verticillata	Whorled Milkweed	ASC18F	11,000	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00							
	UPL	C(30)	-	-	X X	P,S	1'	Grn	J			Asclepias viridiflora	Short Green Milkweed	ASC20F	3,600	50							5.00	4.00				
From MO	UPL	C(30)	-	-	X X	P,S	1'	Pur	M	J		Asclepias viridis	Spider Milkweed	ASC22F	4,300	75	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00						
*	UPL	A,G	-	-	X X X	P,S	3'	Blu	A	S	O	Aster azureus	Sky Blue Aster	AST02F	80,000	1000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00	5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40	🗑️ p.46	
*	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X X -	S,W	3'	Blu	S	O		Aster cordifolius	Heart-leaved Aster	AST04F	140,000	500	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00						
	UPL	A	-	X	X X -	P,S,W	3'	Wht	S	O		Aster drummondii	Drummond's Aster	AST06F	80,000	1000	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00							
Rhizom **	FACU-	A,D	-	-	X X X	P,S	2'	Wht	A	S	O	Aster ericoides	Heath Aster	AST08F	200,000	300	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00	750.00	5.00	4.00	2.80			



Aralia racemosa–Spikenard



Antennaria plantaginifolia–Pussytoes



Asclepias purpurascens–Purple Milkweed



Asclepias syriaca–Common Milkweed



Asclepias tuberosa–Butterfly Weed



Arenaria stricta–Stiff Sandwort



Artemisia ludoviciana–



Asarum canadense–Wild Ginger



Asclepias verticillata–



Aster azureus–Sky Blue Aster



Aster ericoides–Heath Aster

Forbs (wildflowers)

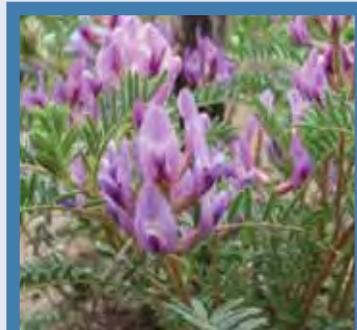
NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

<> NOTE: seeds/oz. and seeds/packet are approximate.

CULTURAL GUIDE									SPECIES		NO.	SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES						PLANT PRICES										
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM			SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	PRICE PER PLANT				ADDITIONAL INFO		
			W	M	D			SUN	A	M												J	J	A	S		O	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+
Rhizom *	FAC	C(60)	X X X X	-	S,W	2'	Blu	A	S	O	<i>Aster furcatus</i>	Forked Aster	AST09F	24,000	130	2.00						4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50		
*	UPL	A	- X X X	-	P,S	4'	Blu	A	S	O	<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Blue Aster	AST10F	55,000	750	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00	6.00						
	FACW-	A	- X X X	-	P,S,W	2'	Wht	A	S	O	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Calico Aster	AST12F	250,000	750	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00									
Rhizom **	UPL	C(60)	- X X X X		S,W	1'	Wht	A	S	O	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Big-leaved Aster	AST16F	27,000	75	2.00						5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40			
*	FACW	C(60)	X X X X	-	P,S	4'	Pur	A	S	O	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	AST18F	66,000	500	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80		p.46	
	FACW	C(60)	X X X	- -	P,S	4'	Pnk	A	S	O	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> variation	Pink New England Aster	AST19F	65,000	300	2.00	5.00											
Rhizom *	UPL	A	- - - X X		P	2'	Pur	A	S	O	<i>Aster oblongifolius</i>	Aromatic Aster	AST20F	51,000	200	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	5.00	4.00	2.80				
Weedy,Rhizom	FACU+	C(60),D	- X X X X		P,S	3'	Wht	S	O		<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Frost Aster	AST22F	140,000	750	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00							
*	FACW	C(60),D	- X X	- -	P,S	3'	Pur	A	S	O	<i>Aster prenanthoides</i>	Crooked-stemmed Aster	AST24F	120,000	500	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00							
	UPL	A	- - - X X		P	1'	Wht	J	J	A	S	<i>Aster ptarmicoides</i>	Upland White Aster	AST26F	64,000	500	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00						
Cal	OBL	C(60)	X X	- - -	P,S	5'	Blu	A	S	O	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	Swamp Aster	AST28F	80,000	500	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00							
	UPL	C(60),D	- - X X	-	P,S,W	3'	Blu	A	S	O	<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	Arrow-leaved Aster	AST29F	135,000	1000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00							
*	UPL	C(60)	- - - X X		P,S	1'	Pur	S	O		<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Silky Aster	AST30F	26,000	300	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	6.00	5.00					
*	UPL	C(30)	- - X X	-	S,W	3'	Blu	A	S	O	<i>Aster shortii</i>	Short's Aster	AST31F	60,000	200	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00	8.00						
	OBL	A	- X X	- -	P	5'	Wht	S	O		<i>Aster simplex</i>	Panicled Aster	AST32F	156,800	500	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00	375.00							
From C IL *		C(30)	- - X X	-	P,S	3'	Pur	S	O		<i>Aster turbinellus</i>	Prairie Aster	AST33F	35,000	400	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00								
Rhizom **	FACW	C(60)	X X X	- -	P,S	5'	Crn	A	S	O	<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	Flat-topped Aster	AST34F	67,000	400	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00							
Rhizom	FAC+	C(10),H,I	- X X X	-	P,S	3'	Crn	J	J	A	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canadian Milk Vetch	AST52F	17,000	500	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	5.00	4.00					
*	UPL	C(10),H,I	- - - X X		P	1'	Pur	M	J		<i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i>	Ground Plum	AST54F	5,200	75	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00								
	FACU-	C(10),H,I	- - X X X		P,S	3'	Crn	J	J		<i>Astragalus neglectus</i>	Cooper's Milk Vetch	AST51F	6,000	75	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00	5.00	4.00					
From SD		C(10),H,I	- - - X X		P	2'	Crn	M	J		<i>Astragalus racemosus</i>	Creamy Milk Vetch	AST60F	6,000	200	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00						New!	
From MO *	UPL	C(10),H,I	- X X	- -	P,S	4'	Blu	M	J	J	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Blue Wild Indigo	BAP04F	1,500	75	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00	5.00	4.00					
*	FACU+	C(10),H,I	- X X X X		P,S	4'	Wht	J	J		<i>Baptisia leucantha</i>	White Wild Indigo	BAP06F	1,700	75	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	6.00	5.00				p.46	
*	UPL	C(10),H,I	- - X X X		P,S	2'	Crn	M	J		<i>Baptisia leucophaea</i>	Cream Wild Indigo	BAP08F	1,400	10	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	900.00	6.00	5.00				p.46	
From KS *	UPL	C(10),H,I	- - - X X		P	3'	Blu	M	J		<i>Baptisia minor</i>	Dwarf Blue Indigo	BAP09F	1,500	15							5.00	4.00					
From MO *		C(10),H,I	- - X X X		P	3'	Yel	J	J		<i>Baptisia sphaerocarpa</i>	Lg Yellow Wild Indigo	BAP07F	1,700	10	2.00	17.50	30.00	55.00	100.00		6.00	5.00					
From PA *	UPL	C(10),H,I	- X X X X		P,S	2'	Yel	J	J	A	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Sm Yellow Wild Indigo	BAP10F	5,000	75	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00	5.00						
Ann,Awns Absent *	FACW	C(60)	X X	- - -	P,S	4'	Yel	A	S	O	<i>Bidens aristosa mutica</i>	Swamp Marigold	BID01F	8,600	300	2.00			3.25	5.00	75.00							
Ann,Sticktight	OBL	C(60)	X X	- - -	P	3'	Yel	J	J	A	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding Bur Marigold	BID02F	21,000	500	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00							
Ann,Sticktight	OBL	C(60)	X X	- - -	P,S	4'	Org	S	O		<i>Bidens connata</i>	Purple-stemmed Tickseed	BID03F	10,000	400	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00						New!	
Ann,Sticktight	OBL	C(30)	X X	- - -	P	4'	Yel	A	S	O	<i>Bidens coronata</i>	Tall Swamp Marigold	BID04F	6,500	100	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00							
Ann,Sticktight	FACW	C(60)	X X	- - -	P,S,W	3'	Yel	A	S	O	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Common Beggar's Ticks	BID06F	5,000	200	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00							
*	UPL	C(60),D	- - X X X		P,S	1'	Pur	J	J		<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	Downy Wood Mint	BLE02F	400,000	1000	2.00											p.46	
Aromatic	FACU-	C(60),D	- X X	- -	S,W	3'	Wht	J	J	A	<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Wood Mint	BLE04F	240,000	1000	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00							
Rhizom **	FACW	C(60),D	X X	- - -	P,S	4'	Wht	A	S	O	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	False Aster	BOL02F	160,000	2000	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00						p.46	
Rhizom		C(60),D	X X	- - -	P	7'	Wht	A	S	O	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Decurrent False Aster	BOL04F	150,000	2000	2.00			3.25	5.00	75.00							
Agg	UPL	C(60)	- - X X	-	P,S	7'	Wht	J	A	S	<i>Cacalia atriplicifolia</i>	Pale Indian Plantain	CAC02F	6,000	100	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00							



Astragalus canadensis—



Astragalus crassicaarpus—



Baptisia australis—Blue Wild Indigo



Baptisia leucophaea—Cream Wild Indigo



Baptisia minor—Dwarf Blue Indigo



Bidens coronata—Tall Swamp Marigold

Forbs (wildflowers)

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

<> NOTE: seeds/oz. and seeds/packet are approximate.

CULTURAL GUIDE										SPECIES		SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES						PLANT PRICES					ADDITIONAL INFO												
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL		SUN	HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM			SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	1-2		PRICE PER PLANT											
			W	M	D			A	M	J	J	A	S	O									3-11	12-35	36-99	100+									
*	UPL	C(60)	-	X	X	-	-	P,S	8'	Wht	J	J	A	S	<i>Cacalia muhlenbergii</i>	Great Indian Plantain	CAC04F	4,000	100	2.00			3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50				
*	FAC	C(60)	-	X	X	-	-	P	4'	Wht	J	J			<i>Cacalia plantaginea</i>	Prairie Indian Plantain	CAC10F	4,700	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00										
Rhizom *	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	7'	Wht	J	A	S		<i>Cacalia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Indian Plantain	CAC06F	14,000	100	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50					
From MO *	OBL	C(60),L	X	X	-	-	-	S,W	1'	Wht	A	M	J		<i>Calla palustris</i>	Water Arum	CAL10F	5,500	75	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00										
From KS *	UPL	B,C(30)	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Pnk	J	J	A		<i>Callirhoe bushii</i>	Bush's Poppy Mallow	CAL51F	4,000	30	2.00	17.50	30.00	55.00		5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40							
Sand *	UPL	B,C(60),?	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	1'	Red	J	A	S		<i>Callirhoe triangulata</i>	Clustered Poppy Mallow	CAL52F	5,400	50	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00	10.00										
*	OBL	E?,L	X	X	-	-	-	P,S,W	2'	Yel	A	M	J		<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	CAL62F	26,000	200	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	9.00	8.00									
From MO *	UPL	C(60)	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Pur	M	J	J		<i>Camassia angusta</i>	Southern Wild Hyacinth	CAM03F	8,000	50	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50						
*	FAC+	C(60)	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Wht	M	J			<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	Wild Hyacinth	CAM02F	4,200	40	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00	1,200.00	4.50	3.50	2.45	2.10	1.75					
Bien *	FAC	C(30),D	-	X	X	X	-	S,W	5'	Blu	J	A	S	O	<i>Campanula americana</i>	Tall Bellflower	CAM52F	170,000	1000	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00									p.46		
*	FAC-	C(30),D	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	1'	Pur	J	J	A	S	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell	CAM54F	900,000	1000	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00	8.00								p.46		
Ann,Sand *	FACU-	C(10),H,I	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Yel	J	A	S		<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	Partridge Pea	CAS02F	2,700	250	2.00				2.00	20.00										
*	FACW	C(10),H,I	-	X	X	-	-	P,S	5'	Yel	J	A			<i>Cassia hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna	CAS04F	1,400	100	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00	8.00	7.00	4.90							
*	FACW	C(10),H,I	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	4'	Yel	J	A			<i>Cassia marilandica</i>	Maryland Senna	CAS06F	1,700	100	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	4.00	3.00									
Ann or Bien,Para *	FAC	C(60),K,D	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Red	A	M	J	J	A	S	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Indian Paintbrush	CAS52F	300,000	300	2.00	30.00	55.00	105.00	200.00									
Cal,Para *	UPL	C(60),K,D	-	-	X	X	-	P	1'	Crn	M	J			<i>Castilleja sessiliflora</i>	Downy Painted Cup	CAS54F	200,000	500	2.00	11.25	17.50												New!	
*	UPL	M	-	X	X	-	-	P,S	2'	Grn	A	M			<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh	CAU06F	70	5	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00	7.00	6.00	4.20							
*	OBL	M or C(120)	X	X	-	-	-	P	5'	Crn	J	A	S		<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Turtlehead	CHE02F	92,000	300	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00	5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40							
*	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	-	P	2'	Yel	J	J	A	S	<i>Chrysopsis camporum</i>	Golden Aster	CHR02F	19,000	100	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50		5.00	4.00	2.80							New!	
	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	-	P	2'	Yel	J	J	A	S	<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i>	Hairy Golden Aster	CHR10F	70,000	500	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	4.00	3.00									
Poisonous	OBL	M or C(120)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	6'	Wht	J	J	A	S	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	Water Hemlock	CIC02F	12,000	200	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00										
	UPL	E,C(60)	-	X	X	-	-	S,W	3-7'	Wht	M	J	J	A	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Black Cohosh	CIM02F	8,200	75	2.00														New!	
Annual	FACU-	C(30)?	-	X	X	-	-	P	4'	Pnk	J	A			<i>Cleome serrulata</i>	Rocky Mountain Bee Plant	CLE02F	2,600	150	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00											



Cacalia suaveolens–Sweet Indian Plantain



Callirhoe triangulata–Clustered Poppy Mallow



Callirhoe triangulata–Clustered Poppy Mallow



Cassia fasciculata–Partridge Pea



Cassia hebecarpa–Wild Senna



Campanula americana–Tall Bellflower



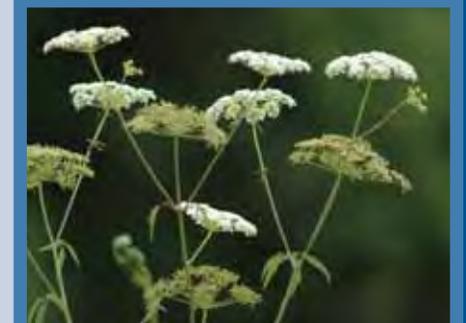
Campanula rotundifolia–Harebell



Castilleja sessiliflora–Downy Painted Cup



Caulophyllum thalictroides–Blue Cohosh



Cicuta maculata–Water Hemlock

Forbs (wildflowers)

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

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CULTURAL GUIDE								SPECIES		SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES							PLANT PRICES					ADDITIONAL INFO			
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL W - M - D	SUN	HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM A M J J A S O	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	1-2	3-11	12-35		36-99	100+	
	FAC	C(60)	- X X X -	P,S	5'	Wht	A S O	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	Late Boneset	EUP12F	130,000	500	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00							New!	
	UPL	C(30)	- - X X X	P,S	3'	Wht	J J A	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Flowering Spurge	EUP52F	8,000	75	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	900.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50		
Rhizom **	FACW+	C(90)	X X - - -	P	5'	Pnk	J J A	<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Queen of the Prairie	FIL02F	23,000								5.00	4.00	2.80				
Rhizom	FAC-	A	- X X X X	P,S,W	5"	Wht	A M J	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	FRA02F								4.00	60.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50	
	UPL	M	- X X X -	P,S	6'	Wht	M J	<i>Frasera carolinensis</i>	American Columbo	FRA10F	3,000	20	2.00				4.00	60.00	4.00	3.00					
Ann,Sand	UPL	C(60)	- - - - X	P	2'	Wht	J A S	<i>Froelichia floridana</i>	Cottonweed	FRO02F	23,000	250	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00								
Rhizom **	FAC	A	X X X X -	P,S	2'	Wht	J J	<i>Galium boreale</i>	Northern Bedstraw	GAL02F	70,000	400	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00									
	FACU-	C(60)	- - - X X	S,W	2'	Wht	A M J	<i>Galium concinnum</i>	Shining Bedstraw	GAL04F		300	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00							New!	
Short-lived	FACU-	C(60)	- X X X X	P,S	6'	Pnk	J A S O	<i>Gaura biennis</i>	Biennial Gaura	GAU02F	2,700	200	2.00				4.00	60.00							
	UPL	C(60)	- - - X X	P	2'	Pnk	M J J A	<i>Gaura coccinea</i>	Scarlet Gaura	GAU01F	1,400	75	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00							New!	
Short-lived *	FACU-	C(60)	- X X X X	P,S	6'	Pnk	J A S	<i>Gaura longiflora</i>	Large-flowered Gaura	GAU04F	2,000	200	2.00				4.00	60.00							
	FACW	C(60),D	- X X - -	P,S	2'	Blu	A S O	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Bottle Gentian	GEN02F	280,000	750	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00	9.00	8.00					
Bien,Difficult *	FACW+	C(60),D	X X - - -	P	1'	Blu	A S O	<i>Gentiana crinita</i>	Fringed Gentian	GEN04F	200,000	200	2.00	30.00											
	FACU	C(60),D	- X X X -	P,S	3'	Crn	A S	<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	Cream Gentian	GEN06F	140,000	1000	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	9.00	8.00	5.60				
Bien,Difficult	OBL	C(60),D	X X - - -	P	1'	Blu	S O	<i>Gentiana procera</i>	Small Fringed Gentian	GEN08F	390,000	1000	2.00	30.00	55.00	105.00	200.00								
Difficult	UPL	C(60),D	- - X X X	P,S	1'	Blu	A S O	<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i>	Downy Gentian	GEN09F	435,000	500	2.00	30.00											
Bien *	FAC	C(60),D	- - X X -	P,S	2'	Pur	A S O	<i>Gentiana quinquefolia</i>	Stiff Gentian	GEN10F	180,000	400	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	900.00							
*	FACU	C(60) or M	- - X X -	P,S,W	1'	Pur	A M J J	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium	GER02F	5,000	45	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00	1,200.00	3.50	2.50	1.75	1.50	1.25		
	FACU		- - X X -	P,S,W	1'	Wht	A M J J	<i>Geranium maculatum alba</i>	White Wild Geranium	GER01F									3.50	2.50	1.75	1.50		Clone	
	FAC+	C(60)	X X X - -	P,S	3'	Yel	J J A	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	Yellow Avens	GEU02F	20,000	200	2.00												
Rhizom *	FACU-	C(60)	- X X X X	P,S	8"	Red	A M J	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie Smoke	GEU04F	27,000	100	2.00	23.75	42.50	80.00	150.00			6.00	5.00	3.50	3.00		🌱 p.46
Agg,Rhizom *	FACU-	A,H,I	- X X X X	P,S	2'	Crn	J J	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	Wild Licorice	GLY52F	3,900	75	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00							
	FACW+	A,D	X X - - -	P,S	4'	Yel	A S O	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed	HEL02F	130,000	500	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	4.00	3.00	2.10				
	FAC+	A	X X X - -	P	3'	Yel	A S O	<i>Helenium flexuosum</i>	Purple-headed Sneezeweed	HEL08F	120,000	500	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00		4.00	3.00					
Agg,Rhizom	FACW	C(30)	- X X - -	P,S	8'	Yel	J A S	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>	Tall Sunflower	HEL41F	10,000	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00								
Agg,Rhizom	FACW-	C(30)	- X X X -	P,S	8'	Yel	A S O	<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	Saw-tooth Sunflower	HEL44F	15,000	100	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00							
Agg,Rhizom	UPL	C(30)	- - - X X	P,S	5'	Yel	J A S	<i>Helianthus laetiflorus</i>	Showy Sunflower	HEL48F	4,000	100	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00							
Agg,Rhizom	UPL	C(30)	- X X X -	P,S	7'	Yel	A S	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Maximilian's Sunflower	HEL50F	13,000	300	2.00				4.00	60.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80			
Agg,Rhizom	UPL	C(30)	- - X X -	P,S	5'	Yel	A S	<i>Helianthus mollis</i>	Downy Sunflower	HEL52F	7,000	100	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80			
Agg,Rhizom **	FACU-	C(30)	- - X X X	P,S	3'	Yel	J A S	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	Western Sunflower	HEL54F	14,000	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00	5.00	4.00	2.80				
Agg,Rhizom	UPL	C(30)	- X X X -	P,S	3'	Yel	J A S O	<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	Pale-leaved Sunflower	HEL56F	4,200	60	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00							🌱 p.46
Agg	UPL	C(30)	- X X X -	P,S	5'	Yel	J J A S	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Early Sunflower	HEL82F	6,300	500	2.00				2.00	25.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80			
Acidic Soil *	UPL	E,L	- - X X -	W	6"	Blu	A M	<i>Hepatica americana</i>	Round-lobed Hepatica	HEP04F									9.00						
Bien	UPL	F?,M?	- X X - -	P,S,W	8'	Wht	J J	<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Cow Parsnip	HER02F	2,600	100	2.00				3.00	45.00	4.50	3.50	2.45	2.10	1.75		
*	FAC-	C(30),D	- X X X X	P,S	2'	Wht	M J J	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Prairie Alumroot	HEU02F	700,000	750	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00							🌱 p.46
5" Flowers *		C(60)	X X - - -	P,S	5'	Pnk	J A	<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	Hairy Rose Mallow	HIB01F	2,200	100	2.00			3.25	5.00	75.00	5.00	4.00					
*	OBL	C(60)	X X - - -	P,S	5'	Pnk	J A S	<i>Hibiscus militaris</i>	Rose Mallow	HIB02F	2,800	75	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00	4.00	3.00	2.10				



Filipendula rubra—Queen of the Prairie



Gentiana puberulenta—



Geranium maculatum—Wild Geranium



Geum triflorum—Prairie Smoke



Heliopsis helianthoides—Early Sunflower

Forbs (wildflowers)

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

<> NOTE: seeds/oz. and seeds/packet are approximate.

CULTURAL GUIDE										SPECIES		NO.	SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES						PLANT PRICES					ADDITIONAL INFO																			
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM			SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	PRICE PER PLANT					ADDITIONAL INFO																
			W	M	D			SUN	A	M												J	J	A	S	O		1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+											
Sand *	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P,S	5'	Wh	J	A	S	Hibiscus palustris	Swamp Rose Mallow	HIB04F	2,400	75	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00																				
Red berries *	UPL	A,D	-	-	-	X	P,S	6"	Wh	J	J	A	S	Houstonia longifolia	Longleaf Bluets	HOU02F	300,000	200	2.00																								
Bien	UPL	L,M	-	X	X	-	S,W	1'	Wh	M	J			Hydrastis canadensis	Goldenseal	HYD02F	2,600	20	2.00	17.50	30.00	55.00	100.00																				
Agg,Rhizom	FACW-	C(60)	-	X	X	-	S,W	2'	Pur	M	J			Hydrophyllum virginianum	Virginia Waterleaf	HYD52F	2,800	50	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00																			
	FAC+	C(60),D	-	-	X	X	P,S	2'	Yel	J	J	A	S	Hypericum punctatum	Dotted St. John's Wort	HYP02F	580,000	1000	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00																					
*	FAC+	C(60),D	-	X	X	-	P,S	6'	Yel	J	A			Hypericum pyramidatum	Great St. John's Wort	HYP04F	190,000	1000	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00																			
	OBL	D,?	X	X	-	-	P	2'	Pnk	J	A	S		Hypericum virginicum	Marsh St. John's Wort	HYP06F	230,000	750	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00																				
	UPL	C(60)	-	X	X	-	P,S	5'	Pnk	J	A	S		Iliamna remota	Kankakee Mallow	ILI02F	12,000	200	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00																				
Ann	FACW	L,M or F?	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	4'	Org	J	J	A	S	Impatiens capensis	Spotted Touch-me-not	IMP02F	4,000	50	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00																				
Ann	FACW	L,M or F?	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	4'	Yel	J	A	S	O	Impatiens pallida	Yellow Jewelweed	IMP04F	1,600	40	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00																				
From MO		C(120) or M	-	-	X	-	P,S	2'	Blu	M	J			Iris brevicaulis	Short Stemmed Iris	IRI00F																											
Rhizom *		L	-	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	8"	Pur	M			Iris cristata	Dwarf Crested Iris	IRI02F																											
Rhizom *	FAC	L	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	5"	Blu	M			Iris lacustris	Dwarf Lake Iris	IRI08F																											
From E Coast *		L,M/C(120)	X	X	X	-	P	18"	Blu	M	J			Iris prismatica	Slender Blue Flag	IRI01F	2,000	50																									
			X	X	-	-	P,S	12"	Pur	M	J			Iris setosa	Arctic Blue Flag	IRI09F																											
Rhizom *	OBL	M or C(120)	X	X	X	-	P,S	3'	Blu	M	J	J		Iris versicolor	Northern Blue Flag	IRI04F	1,300	50	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00																			
Rhizom *	OBL	M or C(120)	X	X	X	-	P,S	3'	Pur	M	J	J		Iris virginica shrevei	Southern Blue Flag	IRI06F	1,000	50	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00																			
*	UPL	C(60)?	-	X	X	-	W	6"	Wh	A	M	J		Isopyrum biternatum	False Rue Anemone	ISO02F	11,000	50	2.00	23.75	42.50	80.00	150.00																				
Cal *	UPL	F,L	-	-	X	-	W	1'	Wh	A	M			Jeffersonia diphylla	Twinleaf	JEF06F	1,200	30	2.00	12.50	17.50	30.00																					
	FACU	C(60)	-	X	X	X	X	P,S	1'	Yel	M	J	J	Krigia biflora	Cynthia	KRI02F	40,000	75																									
	UPL	A	-	-	X	X	P,S	3'	Cr	A	S			Kuhnia eupatorioides	False Boneset	KUH02F	32,000	200	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50																					
Vine	FACW	?	X	X	-	-	P,S	2'	Wh	J	J	A		Lathyrus palustris	Marsh Vetchling	LAT06F	1,800	25	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00																				
	UPL	C(60)	-	-	-	X	P,S	16"	Wh	J				Lechea tenuifolia	Narrowleaf Pinweed	LEC02F	44,000	750	2.00	3.75	6.00																						
Rhizom	FACU	C(10),I,J	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	4'	Gr	A	S		Lespedeza capitata	Round-headed Bush Clover	LES02F	8,000	200	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00																			
*	UPL	C(10),I,J	-	-	X	X	-	S	2'	Pur	J	A	S	Lespedeza virginica	Slender Bush Clover	LES06F	10,000	100	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00	375.00																			
*	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	3'	Pur	J	A	S	O	Liatris aspera	Button Blazing Star	LIA02F	16,000	200	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00																		
*	UPL	C(60)	-	-	-	X	X	P,S	1'	Pur	J	A	S	O	Liatris cylindracea	Dwarf Blazing Star	LIA04F	14,000	75	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00																		
Monarchs *	C(60)	-	X	X	-	-	P,S	5'	Pur	A	S			Liatris ligulistylis	Meadow Blazing Star	LIA06F	10,000	100	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00	750.00																			
*	UPL	C(60)	-	-	-	X	X	P,S	2'	Pur	J	A	S	Liatris punctata	Dotted Blazing Star	LIA08F	7,000	100	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00																			
*	FAC-	C(60)	X	X	X	-	P,S	4'	Pur	J	A	S		Liatris pycnostachya	Prairie Blazing Star	LIA10F	11,000	150	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00																			
*	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	2'	Pur	A	S		Liatris scariosa	Northern Blazing Star	LIA15F	10,800	100	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00																				
*	FAC	C(60)	X	X	X	-	P,S	5'	Pur	J	A	S		Liatris spicata	Marsh Blazing Star	LIA14F	11,000	150	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00																			
From MO *		C(60)	-	-	-	X	X	P,S	2'	Pur	J	A	S	Liatris squarrosa	Scaly Blazing Star	LIA16F	7,000	150	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00																			
Rich Soil *	FAC+	E	X	X	X	-	P,S	5'	Org	J	J	A		Lilium michiganense	Michigan Lily	LIL02F	10,000	60	2.00																								
E USA *		E	-	X	X	-	P,S	6'	Org	J	A			Lilium superbum	Turk's Cap Lily	LIL06F	5,000	75	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00																			



Houstonia longifolia - Longleaf Bluets



Hydrastis canadensis - Goldenseal



Hypericum pyramidatum - Great St. John's Wort



Hypericum virginicum - Marsh St. John's Wort



Impatiens canadensis - Spotted Touch-me-not



Lilium michiganense - Michigan Lily

Forbs (wildflowers)

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

<> NOTE: seeds/oz. and seeds/packet are approximate.

CULTURAL GUIDE										SPECIES		NO.	SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES					PLANT PRICES				ADDITIONAL INFO									
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM			SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<>SEEDS/ OZ.	<>SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	PRICE PER PLANT				ADDITIONAL INFO					
			W	M	D			SUN	A	M												J	J	A	S		O	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+
Agg,Rhizom *	FACU		-	-	X	X	-	P,S	1'	Wht	M	J	POD02F	1,100	20	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50			5.00	4.00						Clone, NEW!		
*	FAC	C(60)	-	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	1'	Blu	A	M	J	POL02F	18,000	100	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00		4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80			☞ p.46		
*	FACU	L,F	-	-	X	X	-	P,S,W	4'	Grn	M	J	POL52F	800	30	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	7.00	6.00								
Ann	FACW	C(60),D,?	X	X	X	-	-	S	3'	Pnk	J	J	A	S	O	POL40F	13,000	500	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00							
Ann	OBL	? C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	2'	Wht		A	S	POL44F	7,800	100	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00										
	FACU+	C(60)	-	X	X	X	-	S,W	2'	Wht	J	A	S	O	POL80F	3,500	75	2.00													
	UPL	C(60)	-	X	X	X	X	W	4'	Wht	J	J	A	S	POL90F	6,200	75	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00							New!		
Short-lived	UPL	C(120) or M	-	X	X	X	X	P,S	4'	Yel	J			POL72F	4,000	75	2.00														
	UPL	C(60)	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Wht	M	J	POR10F	6,000	75	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00		4.00	3.00								
	FACU-	C(60),D,G	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Yel	J	J	A	S	POT02F	230,000	1000	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00								
	FACU	C(60)	-	X	X	X	-	S,W	4'	Wht		A	S	PRE02F	18,000	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00										
*	FACW	C(120) or M	-	X	X	X	-	P	3'	Pnk	J	A	S	O	PRE10F	20,000	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00									
*		C(10),H,I	-	-	X	X	-	P	1'	Blu	M	J	J	PSO04F	1,100	20	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00		10.00	9.00	6.30						
Rhizom	UPL	C(10),H,I	-	-	X	X	-	P	3'	Blu	J	A	PSO06F	1,200	30	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00											
From MO *	UPL	C(10),H,I	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	1'	Pur	M	J	J	PSO07F	3,800	70	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00		4.00	3.00							
*	UPL	C(10),H,I	-	-	X	X	-	P	2'	Blu	J	J	PSO08F	1,000	10	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00		10.00	9.00	6.30	5.40						
Rhizom **	UPL	A,D	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	3'	Wht	J	A	PYC02F	185,000	1000	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	6.00	5.00								
Rhizom *	FAC	A,D	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Wht	J	J	A	S	PYC04F	378,000	1000	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00									
Rhizom **	FACW+	A,D	X	X	X	-	-	P,S	3'	Wht	J	J	A	S	PYC06F	220,000	1000	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00	6.00	5.00						
*	FACU	C(60)	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	2"	Yel	A	M		O	RAN02F	10,000	75	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00	4.00	3.00	2.10						
Rhizom	FAC	C(60)	X	X	X	-	-	P,S	1'	Yel	A	M	J	J	RAN04F	12,000	150	2.00													
*	UPL	C(60) or L,M	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	6"	Yel	A	M		S	O	RAN08F	20,000	75	2.00											New!	
Bien *	UPL	C(30)	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	3'	Yel	J	J	A	RAT02F	42,000	1000	2.00		3.25	5.00	75.00										
*	UPL	C(30)	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	5'	Yel	J	A	S	RAT04F	30,000	1000	2.00			3.00	45.00		4.00	3.00	2.10						



Polemonium reptans–Jacob's Ladder



Polygonatum canaliculatum–Solomon's Seal



Podophyllum peltatum–May Apple



Ranunculus fascicularis–Early Buttercup



Ratibida pinnata–Yellow Coneflower



Psoralea tenuiflora–Scurfy Pea



Pycnanthemum virginianum–Mountain Mint



Ranunculus rhomboideus–Prairie Buttercup

Forbs (wildflowers)

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

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CULTURAL GUIDE										SPECIES		NO.	SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES					PLANT PRICES										
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			BLOOM	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<>SEEDS/OZ.	<>SEEDS/PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	PRICE PER PLANT					ADDITIONAL INFO						
			W	M	D												SUN	HEIGHT	COLOR	A	M		J	J	A	S	O	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+
*	FACW+	C(30),D	X	X	-	P,S	5'	Blu	J A S	VER02F	93,000	750	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00										
*	FACW+	C(30),D	-	X	-	P,S	5'	Pnk	J A S	VER03F	120,000	750	2.00				4.00	60.00										
*	UPL	C(60),D	-	-	X	P,S	2'	Blu	J J A S	VER04F	28,000	750	2.00				4.00	60.00										
*	UPL	C(60),D	-	-	X	P,S	2'	Pnk	J J A S	VER05F	20,000	750	2.00				3.00											
*		C(60)	-	-	X	P,S	4'	Yel	J A	VER20F	14,000	500	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00	4.00	3.00	2.10							
*	FAC	C(60)	-	X	-	P	5'	Pur	A S O	VER10F	28,000	400	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00											
*	FACW	C(60)	-	X	-	P,S	6'	Pur	J A S	VER52F	24,000	500	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00										
*	FAC+	C(60)	-	X	X	P	5'	Pur	J A S O	VER54F	22,000	250	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00	375.00	4.00	3.00								
From E USA *		C(60)	-	X	-	P,S	7'	Pur	A S O	VER56F	25,000	400	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00											
*	FAC	A,D	-	X	X	P,S	5'	Wht	J J A	VER72F	800,000	2000	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00					
*	FAC	C(60) or M,D	-	X	X	P,S,W	4"	Pur	A M J S	VI010F								4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.50						
*	FACU-	C(60) or M,D	-	X	X	P,S	6"	Pur	A M J S	VI014F	28,000	100	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	900.00	8.00									
*	FACU-	C(60) or M,D	-	X	X	S	6"	Yel	A M J S	VI006F	8,500	30	2.00						7.00	6.00								
Aggressive *	FACW		-	X	X	S,W	5"	Crn	M J	VI020F									4.00	3.00	2.10							
*	UPL	M/C(120),D	-	-	X	P,S	8"	Yel	M S	WUL02F	80,000	100	2.00						10.00	9.00	6.30	5.40						
Poisonous *	FAC-	M or C(60)	-	-	X	P,S	3'	Wht	M J	ZIG02F	42,000	1000	2.00						9.00	8.00	5.60							
*	FACU	M/C(120),G	-	-	X	P,S	2'	Yel	A M	ZIZ02F	12,000	150	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00	375.00	5.00	4.00	2.80							
*	FAC+	M/C(120),G	-	X	X	P,S	3'	Yel	A M J	ZIZ04F	11,000	150	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	5.00	4.00	2.80							

Ferns & Cactus

NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

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COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			BLOOM	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<>SEEDS/OZ.	<>SEEDS/PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	PRICE PER PLANT					ADDITIONAL INFO				
			W	M	D												SUN	HEIGHT	COLOR	A	M		J	J	A	S	O	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+
Rhizom *	FAC-	S	-	X	-	P,S,W	2'			ADI02S								6.00	5.00							Clone
*	FAC	S	-	X	-	P,S,W	1'			ATH04S								6.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	2.50				Clone
Rhizom *	FACW	S	X	X	-	P,S,W	4'			MAT02S								10.00	9.00							Clone
Rhizom **	FACW	S	X	X	-	P,S,W	1'			ON002S								4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80					Clone
Sand *	UPL	A	-	-	X	P	3"	Yel	J A S	OPU02F								2.80	2.00	1.40	1.20	1.00				
Sand *	UPL	A	-	-	X	P,S	6"	Yel	J J	OPU04F	1,400	20	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00		4.00							
*	FAC+	S	-	-	X	P,S,W	4'			OSM52S								10.00	9.00							Clone



Adiantum pedatum—Maidenhair Fern



Opuntia humifusa—Eastern Prickly Pear



Matteuccia struthiopteris—Ostrich Fern



Onoclea sensibilis—Sensitive Fern

Trees, Shrubs & Vines

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COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			HEIGHT	COLOR	BLOOM			SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	1	PRICE PER PLANT			ADDITIONAL INFO
			W	M	D			SUN	A	M							J	J	A	S	O	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.		OZ.	LB.	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+
Edible, Rhizom Sand *	FACW	C(60)	X X X X X	P,S	3'	Yel	J J A S O				Potentilla fruticosa	Bush Cinquefoil	POT52T									9.00	8.00	5.60	
	UPL	C(120)orL,M	- X X X -	P,S	to 20'	Wht	A M				Prunus americana	American Plum	PRU02T									8.00	7.00		18", New!
	UPL	L	- X X X X	P,S	5'	Wht	M J				Prunus pumila	Eastern Sand Cherry	PRU06T									7.00	6.00		18"
Agg, Poisonous	FACU	M,C(120)	- X X X -	P,S,W	to 70'	Wht	M J				Prunus serotina	Wild Black Cherry	PRU10T									7.00	6.00		18"
	FACU+	C(60),F	- - X X X	S	to 25'	Grn	M J				Ptelea trifoliata	Wafer Ash	PTE02T	600	50	2.00			3.25	5.00					
	FACW+	L	- X X - -	P,S,W	to 70'		M				Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	QUE02T									9.00			15", New!
Agg, Rhizom	UPL	B,C(60)	- - - X X	P,S	to 6'	Yel	M J				Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac	RHU02T	900	10	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00		10.00	9.00		18"
	UPL	C(60),H,F?	- X X X X	P,S	2'	Pnk	J J A				Rosa arkansana	Prairie Wild Rose	ROS02T	2,500	75	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	6.00	5.00		
Agg, Rhizom		Clone	- X X X X	P,S	3'	Wht	J J A				Rosa carolina alba	White Pasture Rose	ROS03T								6.00	5.00		New!	
Agg, Rhizom	FACU	C(60),H,F?	- - X X X	P,S	5'	Pnk	J J				Rosa blanda	Early Wild Rose	ROS04T	2,600	75	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00				
Agg, Rhizom	FACU-	C(60),H,F?	- X X X X	P,S	2'	Pnk	J J A				Rosa carolina	Pasture Rose	ROS05T	2,500	75	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00		6.00	5.00	3.50	
Agg, Rhizom	OBL	C(60),H,F	- X - - -	P,S	5'	Pnk	J J A				Rosa palustris	Swamp Rose	ROS06T	1,600	75	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00		6.00	5.00	3.50	
Shrub/Vine *	FACU+	C(60)	- - X X -	S	to 12'	Pnk	J J				Rosa setigera	Illinois Rose	ROS08T	10,000	75	2.00	7.50								
	FACW		X X X - -	P,S	to 60'		M				Salix amygdaloides	Peach-leaved Willow	SAL01T									7.00			18", Clone
*	FAC+		X X X - -	P,S	to 12'		A M				Salix cordata	Heart-leaved Willow	SAL04T									9.00			18", Clone, New!
*	FACW		X X X - -	P,S,W	to 25'		A M				Salix discolor (male)	Pussy Willow	SAL06T									7.00	6.00		18", Clone
White Woolly Leaves Rhizom, Red Fruit	FACU		- - X X X	P,S	to 8'		A M				Salix humilis	Prairie Willow	SAL08T									10.00			18", Clone, New!
	FACW+		X X X - -	P	to 10'		M				Salix lucida	Shining Willow	SAL09T									8.00			18", Clone, New!
Vine, Ann	OBL	L	X X - - -	P,S	4'		M				Salix serissima	Autumn Willow	SAL22T									6.00			18", Clone
	FAC+		- - - X X	P	to 15'		A M				Salix syrticola	Dune Willow	SAL24T									7.00			18", Clone, New!
Blue-Black Berries	FACW-	M	- X X X -	P,S	to 10'	Wht	J J A				Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	SAM02T								7.00	6.00		18", Clone	
Agg, Rhizom	FACW-	C(60)	- X X - -	P,S,W	10'	Grn	J A S				Sicyos angulatus	Bur Cucumber	SIC02T	275	50	2.00				2.00	30.00				
Acidic Soil, Rhizom	FACW+	?	- X X X -	P,S,W	7'	Grn	M J J				Smilax lasioneura	Common Carrion Flower	SMI55T	500	15	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00				
Ann, Vine	FACU	C(60),D	X X - - -	P,S	4'	Wht	J J A S				Spiraea alba	Meadowsweet	SPI02T	300,000								4.00	3.00		18"
Evergreen *	FACW	C(60),D	X X - - -	P,S	4'	Pnk	J A S				Spiraea tomentosa	Steeplebush	SPI06T	300,000	1000	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00					
	FACU	C(30),I	- X X X X	P	8'	Wht	J A S				Strophostyles helvula	Trailing Wild Bean	STRO4T	400		2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00					
Rhizom, * Red Fruit *	FACU	F	- X X X -	P,S	4'	Pnk	M J				Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry	SYM10T	5,600		2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00		6.00	5.00		16"
	FACW	M	X X X - -	P,S,W	to 60'						Thuja occidentalis	Northern White Cedar	THU02T									7.00	6.00		18", Clone
*	FACW	F	X X X - -	P,S	to 10'	Wht	J J A				Viburnum cassinoides	Withe Rod	VIB01T									8.00	7.00		15", Clone
*	UPL	F	- X X X -	P,S	to 16'	Wht	J J A				Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum	VIB16T									9.00	8.00		18", Clone
Vine, Very Agg!	FAC+	F	X X X - -	P,S	to 20'	Wht	M J				Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry	VIB02T									9.00	8.00		Clone, New!
	FACU	F	- X X X -	P,S	to 16'	Crn	M J				Viburnum prunifolium	Black Haw	VIB03T									9.00	8.00		16", Clone
	FACW-	F	X X X - -	P,S	to 12'	Wht	M J				Viburnum trilobum	American Cranberrybush	VIB06T									9.00	8.00		18", Clone
	FACW-	C(60)	- X X X X	P,S,W	to 40'		M J				Vitis riparia	Riverbank Grape	VIT02T	950	100	2.00				3.00	45.00				
	A		- - - X X	P	4'	Wht	M J				Yucca glauca	Soapweed	YUC02T	1,800	100	2.00				3.00	45.00				



Rhus aromatica—Fragrant Sumac



Rosa arkansana—Prairie Wild Rose



Rosa carolina alba—White Pasture Rose



Sambucus canadensis—Elderberry



Smilax lasioneura—Common Carrion Flower



Viburnum prunifolium—Black Haw

Grasses, Sedges & Rushes

PLS = Pure Live Seed. Some of our grass species are sold PLS.
 Example: If you purchase 1 pound of seed and the PLS is 80%,
 you will receive 1.25 pounds of bulk seed.

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COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL		SUN	HEIGHT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	1	PRICE PER PLANT				ADDITIONAL INFO				
			W	M									D	1	1	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+						
Cool	UPL	A	- X X X X		P,S	2'	<i>Agropyron trachycaulum</i>	Slender Wheat Grass PLS	AGR04G	6,900	1000	2.00				2.00	8.00									
	FAC-	C(60)	- X X X X		P,S,W	1'	<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>	Ticklegrass	AGR00G	85,000	300	2.00													New!	
Warm *	FAC-	A	- X X X X		P,S	7'	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem PLS	AND02G	10,000	500	2.00				2.00	12.00	5.00	4.00	2.80						
Warm *	FACU-	A	- - X X X		P,S	3'	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	Little Bluestem PLS	AND06G	15,000	500	2.00				2.00	15.00	5.00	4.00	2.80					p.46	
Ann	OBL	A	X X - - -		P	2'	<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	American Slough Grass PLS	BEC02G	50,000	1000	2.00				2.00	20.00									
Warm *	UPL	A	- - X X X		P,S	2'	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama PLS	BOU02G	6,000	500	2.00				2.00	12.00	4.00	3.00							
Warm *	UPL	A	- - - X X		P,S	1'	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue Grama PLS	BOU04G	40,000	500	2.00				2.00	15.00									
Warm *	UPL	A	- - - - X		P,S	8"	<i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i>	Hairy Grama	BOU06G	70,000	300	2.00	17.50	30.00												
Cool	FACW	A	X X - - -		P,S	4'	<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	Fringed Brome PLS	BRO02G	10,000	500	2.00				3.00	45.00									
Cool *	FAC	A	- X X X -		P,S	3'	<i>Bromus kalmii</i>	Prairie Brome PLS	BRO04G	8,000	500	2.00				2.00	20.00								p.46	
Cool	FACU+	C(30)	- - X X -		S,W	4'	<i>Bromus purgans</i>	Hairy Wood Chess	BRO06G	7,600	300	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00									
Cool,Agg,Rhizom	OBL	A,D	X X X - -		P,S	4'	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Blue Joint Grass PLS	CAL02G	280,000	1000	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	900.00									
Cool *		C(60)	X X X X -		P	2'	<i>Carex annectens xanthocarpa</i>	Small Yellow Fox Sedge	CAR04G	90,000	500	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00									
Cool	OBL	C(60)	- X X - -		P	3'	<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb's Oval Sedge	CAR05G	34,000	500	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00									
Cool *	FAC-	C(60)	- - X X -		P	3'	<i>Carex bicknellii</i>	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge	CAR03G	17,000	500	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00									
Cool	FAC	C(60)	- X X X X		P,S,W	1'	<i>Carex brevior</i>	Plains Oval Sedge	CAR39G	29,000	750	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00									
Cool	FACU	C(60)	- - X X -		P,S	18"	<i>Carex cephalophora</i>	Short-headed Bracted Sedge	CAR53G	32,000	600	2.00														
Cool *	OBL	C(60)	X X - - -		P	2'	<i>Carex comosa</i>	Bristly Sedge	CAR06G	30,000	750	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00								p.46	
Cool		C(60)	X X X - -		P	3'	<i>Carex crawfordii</i>	Early Fen Sedge	CAR65G	115,000	500	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00								New!	
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X X - - -		P	2'	<i>Carex crawei dewey</i>	Crawe's Sedge	CAR58G	17,500	100	2.00	7.50	12.00											New!	
Cool	FACW+	C(60)	X X - - -		P,S,W	3'	<i>Carex crinita</i>	Fringed Sedge	CAR08G	23,000	500	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	4.00								
Cool	FACW+	C(60)	X X X - -		P,S,W	3'	<i>Carex cristatella</i>	Crested Oval Sedge	CAR07G	58,000	750	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00										
Cool *	OBL	C(60)	- X X - -		S,W	3'	<i>Carex crus-corvi</i>	Crowfoot Fox Sedge	CAR11G	13,000	200	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00	4.00	3.00							
Cool	FAC+	C(60)	- X X - -		S,W	2'	<i>Carex davisii</i>	Awmed Graceful Sedge	CAR13G	9,000	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00									New!



Andropogon gerardii–Big Bluestem



Andropogon scoparius–Little Bluestem



Bromus kalmii–Prairie Brome



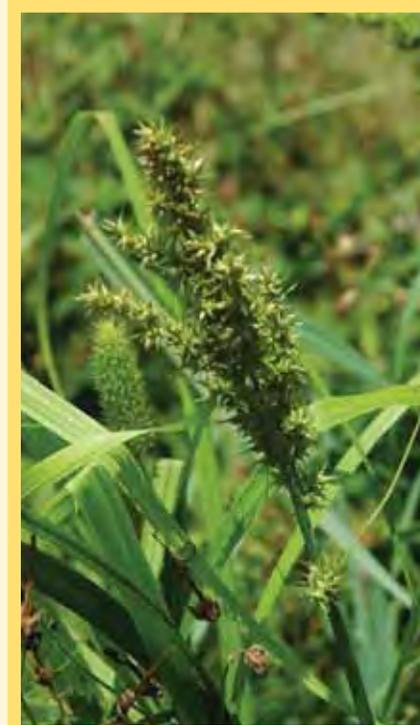
Bouteloua curtipendula–Side-oats Grama



Calamagrostis canadensis–Blue Joint Grass



Carex crinita–Fringed Sedge



Carex crus-corvi–Crowfoot Fox Sedge



Carex cephalophora–
Short-headed Bracted Sedge

Grasses, Sedges & Rushes

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COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL		HEIGHT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8 OZ.	1/4 OZ.	1/2 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	1-2	PRICE PER PLANT						
			W	M	D	SUN											3-11	12-35	36-99	100+				
Cool *	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P,S	3'	Carex diandra	Bog Panicked Sedge	CAR62G	43,000	200	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00					New!	
Cool	FACU-	C(60)	-	-	-	X	P,S,W	6"	Carex eburnea	Ivory Sedge	CAR38G	61,000	200						4.00	3.00	2.10			
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	2'	Carex frankii	Bristly Cattail Sedge	CAR42G	17,000	750	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00					
Cool	FACU+	C(60),D	-	X	X	-	S,W	3'	Carex gracillima	Purple-sheathed Graceful Sedge	CAR50G	102,000	750						3.00					
Often Cal Soil,Cool	FACW+	C(60)	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	2'	Carex granularis	Pale Sedge	CAR31G	16,000	150	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00						
Cool	FACU	C(60)	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	2'	Carex gravida	Long-awned Bracted Sedge	CAR15G	12,000	150	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00	4.00	3.00		
Cool *	FACW+	C(60)	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	3'	Carex grayi	Common Bur Sedge	CAR09G	1,200	45	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	4.00	3.00			
Disturbed Sterile Soil,Cool	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	S	3'	Carex hirsutella	Hairy Green Sedge	CAR37G	18,000	200	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00					New!
Cool *	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P	3'	Carex hystericina	Porcupine Sedge	CAR10G	30,000	750	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	p.46
Cool *	OBL	C(60)	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	2'	Carex interior	Prairie Star Sedge	CAR33G	39,000	750	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00						
Cool *	FACW+	C(60)	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	2'	Carex intumescens	Shining Bur Sedge	CAR46G	3,900	100	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00						
Cool,Rhizom,Agg	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	3'	Carex lacustris	Common Lake Sedge	CAR12G	11,000	80	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00	900.00					
Cool *	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	S,W	2'	Carex lasiocarpa	Narrow-leaved Woolly Sedge	CAR57G	14,000	175	2.00	10.00	15.00								
Cool,Rhizom	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	3'	Carex lupulina	Common Hop Sedge	CAR14G	3,300	100	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80	
Cool	FAC	C(60)	-	X	-	X	P,S	8"	Carex meadii	Mead's Stiff Sedge	CAR64G	7,000	50	2.00	12.50	20.00								New!
Cool	UPL	C(60)	-	-	-	X	P,S	2'	Carex muhlenbergii	Sand Bracted Sedge	CAR16G	12,000	100	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00					
Cool	FACW	C(60)	-	X	X	-	P,S,W	3'	Carex normalis	Spreading Oval Sedge	CAR17G	25,000	470	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00						
Cal,Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P,S	3'	Carex pellita	Broad-leaved Woolly Sedge	CAR19G	28,000	200	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00						
Cool, Rhizom *	UPL	?	-	-	X	X	P,S,W	8"	Carex pensylvanica	Common Oak Sedge	CAR18G	30,000	75	2.00	37.50					6.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	Clone
Cool	FACW+	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P	3'	Carex prairea	Fen Panicked Sedge	CAR20G	84,000	1000	2.00	5.00	8.00								
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P	2'	Carex pseudocyperus	False Bristly Sedge	CAR54G	22,000	200	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50			4.00	3.00			
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	2'	Carex retrorsa	Deflexed Bottle-brush Sedge	CAR22G	11,000	100	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00	4.00	3.00			
Cool	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	S,W	1'	Carex rosea	Curly-styled Wood Sedge	CAR23G	53,000	200	2.00										
Cool *	FACW	C(60)	X	X	X	-	P	2'	Carex scoparia	Lance-fruited Oval Sedge	CAR24G	84,000	1000	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00					



Carex hystericina—Porcupine Sedge



Carex muhlenbergii—Sand Bracted Sedge



Carex lupulina—Common Hop Sedge



Carex rosea—Curly-styled Wood Sedge



Carex pensylvanica—Common Oak Sedge



Carex gracillima—Purple-sheathed Graceful Sedge

Grasses, Sedges & Rushes

PLS = Pure Live Seed. Some of our grass species are sold PLS.
 Example: If you purchase 1 pound of seed and the PLS is 80%,
 you will receive 1.25 pounds of bulk seed.

NOTE: See pages **4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key** and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

<> NOTE: seeds/oz. and seeds/packet are approximate.

CULTURAL GUIDE						SPECIES		NO.	SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES						PLANT PRICES					ADDITIONAL INFO								
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL			HEIGHT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	1	PRICE PER PLANT				ADDITIONAL INFO						
			W	M	D								SUN	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	LB.	1-2	3-11	12-35		36-99	100+				
Cool *	FACW+	C(60)	-	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	2'	Carex shortiana	Short's Sedge	CAR25G	17,000	200	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00								
	FAC	C(60)	-	X	X	-	-	S,W	3'	Carex sparganioides	Bur-reed Sedge	CAR56G	19,000	100	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00				4.00	3.00	2.10				
Cool *	FAC	C(60)	-	X	X	X	-	S,W	2'	Carex sprengei	Long-beaked Sedge	CAR26G	10,000	150	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00								
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S,W	3'	Carex squarrosa	Narrow-leaved Cattail Sedge	CAR61G	20,000	750	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00								
Cool,Cal Fen	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P	1'	Carex sterilis	Fen Star Sedge	CAR27G	65,000	500	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00									
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	3'	Carex stipata	Common Fox Sedge	CAR28G	34,000	750	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00								
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	3'	Carex stricta	Common Tussock Sedge	CAR30G	53,000	150	2.00	17.50	30.00	55.00	100.00									🗑️ p.46
Cool	FAC+	C(60)	X	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	3'	Carex tenera	Narrow-leaved Oval Sedge	CAR59G	20,000	150	2.00							4.00	3.00					
Cool	FACW+	C(60),D	X	X	X	-	-	P,S	3'	Carex tribuloides	Awl-fruited Oval Sedge	CAR44G	120,000	1000	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00		4.00	3.00					
Cool,Agg,Rhizom	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P	4'	Carex trichocarpa	Hairy-fruited Lake Sedge	CAR48G	18,000	150	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00			4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80			
Cool	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S,W	2'	Carex tuckermanii	Bent-seeded Hop Sedge	CAR32G	800	45	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00		4.00	3.00					
Cool *	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	1'	Carex typhina	Common Cattail Sedge	CAR60G	14,000	150	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00			4.00	3.00					
Cool,Rhizom,Agg	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	3'	Carex vesicaria	Tufted Lake Sedge	CAR51G	12,000	300	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00									
Cool *	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	X	X	-	P,S	3'	Carex vulpinoidea	Brown Fox Sedge	CAR34G	100,000	1000	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00								
Cool,Sand	FACU+	C(60)	-	-	-	X	-	P,S	1'	Cyperus schweinitzii	Rough Sand Sedge	CYP02G	23,000	215	2.00													
Cool	UPL	A	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	6"	Danthonia spicata	Poverty Oat Grass	DAN02G	25,000	400	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00									
Wild Turkey Food *	FACU	C(60),G	X	X	X	X	-	S,W	2'	Diarrhena americana	Beak Grass	DIA02G	2,500	100	2.00				4.00	60.00								
	OBL	C(60)	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	3'	Dulichium arundinaceum	Three-way Sedge	DUL02G	39,000	150	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00									
Cool,Rhizom	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P	8"	Eleocharis acicularis	Spike Rush	ELE02G	70,000	750	2.00													
Cool,Rhizom,Ann	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P	1'	Eleocharis obtusa	Blunt Spike Rush	ELE03G	100,000	750	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00									
Cool,Rhizom	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P	1'	Eleocharis palustris	Great Spike Rush	ELE04G	51,000	500	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00									
Cool *	FAC-	A	-	X	X	X	X	P,S	5'	Elymus canadensis	Canada Wild Rye PLS	ELY02G	5,200	1000	2.00				2.00	10.00								
Cool	FACW	A	-	X	X	-	-	S,W	4'	Elymus riparius	Riverbank Wild Rye	ELY04G	2,900	215	2.00				6.00	90.00								
Cool *	FACU	A	-	X	X	X	-	S,W	3'	Elymus villosus	Silky Wild Rye PLS	ELY06G	5,500	200	2.00				6.00	90.00							🗑️ p.46	
Cool	FACW-	A	X	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	4'	Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye PLS	ELY08G	4,200	1000	2.00				2.00	8.00								
Sand	UPL	A,D	-	-	-	X	X	P,S	2'	Eragrostis spectabilis	Purple Love Grass	ERA02G	280,000	500	2.00	11.25	17.50	30.00	50.00									
Warm	UPL	A,D	-	-	X	X	-	P	3'	Eragrostis trichodes	Sand Love Grass PLS	ERA01G	90,000	1000	2.00			3.25	5.00	75.00								
	OBL		X	X	-	-	-	P,S	3'	Eriophorum angustifolium	Narrow-leaved Cotton Grass	ERI02G	50,000	250	2.00	15.00	25.00	45.00	80.00									New!
Cool *	FACU+	C(60)	-	X	X	X	X	S,W	2'	Festuca obtusa	Nodding Fescue	FES20G	20,000	200	2.00	12.50	20.00	35.00	60.00									
Cool	OBL	A,D	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	3'	Glyceria canadensis	Rattlesnake Grass	GLY02G	74,000	500	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00								🗑️ p.46
Cool	OBL	A,D	X	X	-	-	-	P	5'	Glyceria grandis	Reed Manna Grass	GLY04G	70,000	1000	2.00			3.25	5.00	75.00								
Cool	OBL	A,D	X	X	X	-	-	P,S,W	3'	Glyceria striata	Fowl Manna Grass	GLY06G	90,000	1000	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00	375.00								
Rhizom, Agg	FACW	C(30)	X	X	X	-	-	P,S	2'	Hierochloe odorata	Sweet Grass	HIE52G	20,000	50	2.00													
Cool	FAC+	?	-	-	X	X	-	P	1'	Hordeum jubatum	Squirrel-tail Grass	HOR02G	12,000	200	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00								
Cool *	UPL	A	-	X	X	-	-	S,W	3'	Hystrix patula	Bottlebrush Grass PLS	HYS02G	7,600	150	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00								🗑️ p.46
Cool	FACW	C(60),D	-	X	X	X	-	P,S	2'	Juncus canadensis	Canada Rush	JUN01G	750,000	1000	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00									
Cool	FAC	C(60),D	-	X	X	X	-	P	2'	Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's Rush	JUN03G	3,200,000	1000	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00									



Carex typhina—Common Cattail Sedge



Elymus virginicus—Virginia Wild Rye



Juncus canadensis—Canada Rush



Juncus effusus—Common Rush

Grasses, Sedges & Rushes

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Example: If you purchase 1 pound of seed and the PLS is 80%,
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NOTE: See pages 4-5 for the Cultural Guide Key and full descriptions to the Germination Codes.

<> NOTE: seeds/oz. and seeds/packet are approximate.

CULTURAL GUIDE						SPECIES		SEED COUNTS/SEED PRICES							PLANT PRICES					ADDITIONAL INFO											
COMMENTS	WETLAND CODE	GERM. CODE	SOIL		SUN	HEIGHT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CATALOG NUMBER	<SEEDS/ OZ.	<SEEDS/ PACKET	PACKET	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	1	PRICE PER PLANT				ADDITIONAL INFO									
			W	M									D	1	1	1-2	3-11	12-35	36-99	100+											
Cool	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	X	-	-	P	2'	Juncus effusus	Common Rush	JUN04G	1,000,000	1000	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00	4.00	3.00									
Cool	FAC+	C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P	2'	Juncus interior	Inland Rush	JUN06G	2,800,000	1000	2.00	3.75	6.00	9.75	15.00	225.00											
Cool,Rhizom	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P	2'	Juncus nodosus	Knotted Rush	JUN08G	1,851,000	1000	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00												
Cool *	FAC	C(60),D	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	1'	Juncus tenuis	Path Rush	JUN10G	1,000,000	1000	2.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	600.00	4.00	3.00									
Cool,Rhizom *	FACW	C(60),D	-	X	X	-	-	P	1'	Juncus torreyi	Torrey's Rush	JUN12G	1,600,000	1000	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	2.80	2.00	1.40	1.20	1.00						
Cool,Sand *	UPL	A,G,D	-	-	-	X	X	P,S	2'	Koeleria cristata	June Grass PLS	KOE02G	200,000	1000	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00									🌱 p.46 New!		
Rhizom	OBL	A	-	X	X	-	-	P,S	3'	Leersia lenticularis	Catchfly Grass	LEE01G	5,300	45	2.00	7.50															
Agg,Rhizom	OBL	A	X	X	-	-	-	P,S	4'	Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cut Grass	LEE02G	34,000	500	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00											
Warm *	UPL	A,D	-	-	-	X	X	P	1'	Muhlenbergia cuspidata	Prairie Satin Grass	MUH01G	180,000	300	2.00	17.50	30.00					4.00	3.00								
Warm,Rhizom **	FACW+	A,D	X	X	-	-	-	P	2'	Muhlenbergia glomerata	Marsh Muhly	MUH04G	225,000	400	2.00	17.50						4.00	3.00								
Warm,Rhizom **	FACW	A,D	-	X	X	X	-	P,S,W	2'	Muhlenbergia mexicana	Leafy Satin Grass	MUH02G	175,000	400	2.00																
Warm,Rhizom **	FACW	A,D	-	-	-	X	X	P,S,W	2'	Muhlenbergia racemosa	Upland Wild Timothy PLS	MUH08G	80,000	750	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00	2.80	2.00									
Cool	FACU+	A	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	1'	Panicum scribnerianum	Scribner's Panic Grass	PAN02G	9,000	75	2.00																
Warm *	FAC+	A	-	X	X	X	X	P,S	4'	Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass PLS	PAN04G	14,000	500	2.00				2.00	10.00	5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40					🌱 p.46		
Cool,Sand,Ann	UPL	A	-	-	-	-	X	P	2'	Paspalum ciliatifolium	Hairy Lens Grass	PAS02G	35,000	300	2.00	5.00															
Cool	FACW+	A,D	X	X	-	-	-	P,S,W	2'	Poa palustris	Fowl Bluegrass PLS	POA02G	130,000	1000	2.00				2.00	16.00											
Cool,Agg,Rhizom	OBL	C(60) or M,D	X	X	-	-	-	P	6'	Scirpus acutus	Hardstem Bulrush	SCI02G	20,000	250	2.00	6.25	10.00	16.25	25.00	375.00											
Cool *	OBL	C(60) or M,D	X	X	-	-	-	P	5'	Scirpus atrovirens	Dark-green Bulrush	SCI04G	460,000	1000	2.00				3.00	45.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80							
Cool *	OBL	C(60) or M,D	X	X	-	-	-	P	5'	Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	SCI06G	1,700,000	1000	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00												
Agg,Rhizom	OBL	C(90) or M	X	X	-	-	-	P	6'	Scirpus fluviatilis	River Bulrush	SCI07G	4,300	150	2.00		3.00	3.90	6.00	90.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80							
Cool *	OBL	C(60) or M,D	X	X	-	-	-	P	3'	Scirpus microcarpus	Barberpole Sedge	SCI09G	460,000	1000	2.00				4.00	60.00											
Agg,Rhizom	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P	4'	Scirpus pungens	Chairmaker's Rush	SCI10G	12,000	250	2.00	7.50	12.00	19.50	30.00	450.00											
Cool,Agg,Rhizom	OBL	C(60),D	X	X	-	-	-	P	6'	Scirpus validus	Great Bulrush	SCI08G	31,000	500	2.00	3.00	4.80	7.80	12.00	180.00	4.00	3.00	2.10	1.80							
Warm *	FACU+	A	-	-	X	X	X	P,S	6'	Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass PLS	SOR52G	12,000	1000	2.00				2.00	10.00	5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40	2.00						
Warm,Agg,Rhizom	FACW+	A	X	X	X	-	-	P,S	8'	Spartina pectinata	Cord Grass PLS	SPA52G	6,600	250	2.00		3.20	5.20	8.00	120.00	5.00	4.00	2.80	2.40							
Warm *	UPL	A	-	-	-	X	X	P	3'	Sporobolus asper	Rough Dropseed	SPO02G	30,000	750	2.00				2.00	30.00											
Warm	FACU-	A	-	-	-	X	X	P	3'	Sporobolus cryptandrus	Sand Dropseed	SPO04G	200,000	1000	2.00				2.00	30.00											
Warm *	FACU-	A	-	X	X	X	X	P,S	3'	Sporobolus heterolepis	Northern Dropseed PLS	SPO06G	16,000	300	2.00	5.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	300.00	6.00	5.00									🌱 p.46
Sharp Seed-Caution!	UPL	C(60),G	-	-	-	X	X	P	3'	Stipa comata	Needle & Thread Grass	STI02G	16,000	300	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00											
Cool,Sharp Seed-Caution!	UPL	C(60),G	-	-	-	X	X	P,S	4'	Stipa spartea	Porcupine Grass-Untrimmed	STI03G	680	680	(1 oz. minimum)				8.00	120.00											
Cool *	UPL	C(60),G	-	-	-	X	X	P	3'	Stipa viridula	Green Needle Grass	STI04G	7,500	200	2.00			3.25	5.00	75.00											
	UPL	C(60)	-	-	X	X	-	P,S	4'	Tridens flavus	Purpletop	TRI01G	26,000	1000	2.00				2.00	20.00											
Warm	FAC+	C(60),F or M	-	-	X	-	-	P,S	8'	Tripsacum dactyloides	Eastern Gamma Grass	TRI02G	370	75	2.00				2.00	20.00											
Ornamental, From S II*	FACW	C(60)	-	X	X	-	-	S	3'	Uniola latifolia	River Oats	UNI08G	4,000	75	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	150.00											



Koeleria cristata–June Grass



Muhlenbergia cuspidata–
Prairie Satin Grass



Panicum virgatum–Switch Grass



Scirpus atrovirens–Dark-green Bulrush



Sorghastrum nutans–Indian Grass

Potted Plants

Potted

- Tray of 32 plants, single species (see list below) or Rain Garden Kits (see page 47).
- Sorry, we cannot sell partial trays, or combine 2 or more species into one tray.
- Greenhouse grown.
- **Shipped mid-May through late July**, although we can take orders and reserve the plants for you during any month of the year. We don't charge your credit card until we ship.
- Recommended spacing is approximately one plant for every square foot.
- Call for pricing on 16+ trays (single species or Rain Garden Kits).
- Most plants will come with their own color plant stake (below).

NEW
\$98 includes shipping



Potted

(Polemonium Reptans—
Jacob's Ladder)

2 1/2" square x 3 1/2"
deep containers, 32 per tray

Choose from the following 53 Forbs and Grasses/Sedges:

Forbs* (Wildflowers)

CATALOG NUMBER	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
AGA02F	Agastache foeniculum	Anise Hyssop
ALL04F	Allium cernuum	Nodding Onion
AMO02T	Amorpha canescens	Lead Plant
AQU02F	Aquilegia canadensis	Columbine
ASC08F	Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed
ASC16F	Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed
AST02F	Aster azureus	Sky Blue Aster
AST18F	Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster
BAP06F	Baptisia leucantha	White Wild Indigo
BAP08F	Baptisia leucophaea	Cream Wild Indigo
BLE02F	Blephilia ciliata	Downy Wood Mint
BOL02F	Boltonia asteroides	False Aster
CAM52F	Campanula americana	Tall Bellflower
CAM54F	Campanula rotundifolia	Harebell
COR02F	Coreopsis lanceolata	Sand Coreopsis
DES56F	Desmodium illinoense	Illinois Tick Trefoil
ECH04F	Echinacea pallida	Pale Purple Coneflower
ECH08F	Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower
GEU04F	Geum triflorum	Prairie Smoke
HEL56F	Helianthus strumosus	Pale-leaved Sunflower
HEU02F	Heuchera richardsonii	Prairie Alumroot
LIA02F	Liatris aspera	Button Blazing Star
LIA06F	Liatris ligulistylis	Meadow Blazing Star
LIA10F	Liatris pycnostachya	Prairie Blazing Star
LOB02F	Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower
LOB06F	Lobelia siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia
LUP02F	Lupinus perennis	Wild Lupine
PEN02F	Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardtongue
PET02F	Petalostemum candidum	White Prairie Clover
PET06F	Petalostemum purpureum	Purple Prairie Clover
POL02F	Polemonium reptans	Jacob's Ladder
RUD02F	Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan
RUD04F	Rudbeckia laciniata	Wild Golden Glow
RUD08F	Rudbeckia triloba	Brown-eyed Susan
SIL52F	Silphium integrifolium	Rosin Weed
SOL02F	Solidago flexicaulis	Zig Zag Goldenrod
SOL10F	Solidago riddellii	Riddell's Goldenrod
SOL14F	Solidago speciosa	Showy Goldenrod
TRA06F	Tradescantia ohiensis	Ohio Spiderwort
VER52F	Vernonia fasciculata	Common Ironweed
ZIZ04F	Zizia aurea	Golden Alexanders

Grasses/Sedges*

CATALOG NUMBER	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
AND06G	Andropogon scoparius	Little Bluestem
BRO04G	Bromus kalmii	Prairie Brome
CAR06G	Carex comosa	Bristly Sedge
CAR10G	Carex hystericina	Porcupine Sedge
CAR30G	Carex stricta	Common Tussock Sedge
CIN08G	Cinna arundinacea	Wood Reed Grass
ELY06G	Elymus villosus	Silky Wild Rye
GLY02G	Glyceria canadensis	Rattlesnake Grass
HYS02G	Hystrix patula	Bottlebrush Grass
KOE02G	Koeleria cristata	June Grass
PAN04G	Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass
SPO06G	Sporobolus heterolepis	Northern Dropseed

* Our Cultural Guide begins on page 6, and shows sun, soil, height, color and bloom time for each species.



Bare Root

(Polemonium reptans –
Jacob's Ladder)

Each plant comes with a
root depth photo to act as
a transplant guide.



Bare Root Dormant Plants

Bare Root

- See pages 6–45 for bare root pricing.
- Grown in outdoor garden beds (see right picture) here in SE MN. Unlike greenhouse container grown plants, bare root plants can be planted during cold weather; any time the soil is not frozen.
- Bare roots are at least a year old - many are 2+ years old.
- **Shipped Spring (April-May) and Fall (October)**, although we can take orders and reserve the plants for you during any month of the year. We don't charge your credit card until we ship.
- Recommended spacing is approximately one plant for every square foot.
- Roots are bagged together by species. Each species comes with an aluminum tag with temporary paper label. Use this tag as a long term identification marker by embossing the plant name in the aluminum with a hard-tipped pen.



Rain Garden Kits

Natural Filters

Pollution of streams, rivers and lakes from rainwater runoff is a serious problem that is not restricted to paved urban areas. As much as 100% of rainwater that falls on a typical turf yard can run off, flowing onto adjacent hard surfaces, picking up sediment, pesticides, oils, heavy metals and bacteria and carrying them into the watershed.

Rain gardens capture runoff, allowing it to soak gradually into the ground. The roots of the garden plants filter and cleanse pollutants from the rainwater before releasing it into the groundwater.

Why Choose Natives?

Native plants are perfectly suited to rain gardens because of their variety, beauty and complex root systems, some extending twenty feet below surface. Soils with native plants can absorb many inches of rainfall per day, dramatically reducing contaminated runoff into streets, gutters, sewer systems and fragile waterways.

- **1 flat covers approximately 40 square feet.**
- **32 potted plants (= 1 tray)**
- **We reserve the right to substitute appropriate species without notice in the case of unforeseen crop failures.**

Sunny Rain Garden

for Full Sun, MESIC Soil

Item #RAINSU

4 of each Forbs (Wildflowers)

- Agastache foeniculum – Anise Hyssop
- Echinacea pallida - Pale Purple Coneflower
- Liatris pycnostachya – Prairie Blazing Star
- Lobelia cardinalis – Cardinal Flower
- Penstemon digitalis – Foxglove Beardtongue
- Zizia aurea - Golden Alexanders

4 of each Grass/Sedge

- Carex vulpinoidea – Brown Fox Sedge
- Sporobolus heterolepis – Northern Dropseed

(Total of 32 plants)



Shady Rain Garden

for Partial Shade, MESIC Soil

Item #RAINSH

4 of each Forbs (Wildflowers)

- Aster sagittifolius – Arrow-leaved Aster
- Aquilegia canadensis – Wild Columbine
- Echinacea pallida – Pale Purple Coneflower
- Lobelia cardinalis – Cardinal Flower
- Polemonium reptans – Jacob's Ladder
- Rudbeckia triloba – Brown-eyed Susan

4 of each Grass/Sedge

- Carex sprengei – Long-beaked Sedge
- Elymus villosus – Silky Wild Rye

(Total of 32 plants)

Butterfly & Hummingbird Favorites

Butterfly Favorites

Eupatorium maculatum - Joe Pyeweed (page 14)

Allium species - Onions
Amorpha species - Lead Plants
Asclepias species - Milkweeds
Aster species - Asters
Campanula americana - Tall Bellflower
Ceanothus americanus - New Jersey Tea
Ceanothus ovatus - Red Root
Coreopsis species - Coreopsis
Echinacea species - Purple Coneflowers
Eupatorium maculatum - Joe Pye Weed
Eupatorium perfoliatum - Boneset
Eupatorium purpureum - Sweet Joe Pye Weed
Heliopsis helianthoides - Early Sunflower
Liatris species - Blazing Stars
Monarda fistulosa - Wild Bergamot
Petalostemum species - Prairie Clovers
Phlox species - Phlox
Pycnanthemum species - Mountain Mints
Ratibida species - Coneflowers
Rosa species - Roses
Rudbeckia species - Black-eyed Susans
Silphium species - Compass Plant, et.al
Solidago species - Goldenrods
Tradescantia species - Spiderworts
Verbena species - Vervains
Vernonia species - Ironweeds
Viola species - Violets
Zizia species - Golden Alexanders

Hummingbird Favorites

Aquilegia canadensis - Columbine
Astragalus canadensis - Canadian Milk Vetch
Campanula rotundifolia - Harebell
Chelone glabra - Turtlehead
Delphinium species - Larkspurs
Echinacea species - Purple Coneflowers
Physostegia virginiana - Obedient Plant
Lobelia cardinalis - Cardinal Flower
Lobelia siphilitica - Great Blue Lobelia
Monarda fistulosa - Wild Bergamot
Penstemon species - Beardtongues
Silene regia - Royal Catchfly

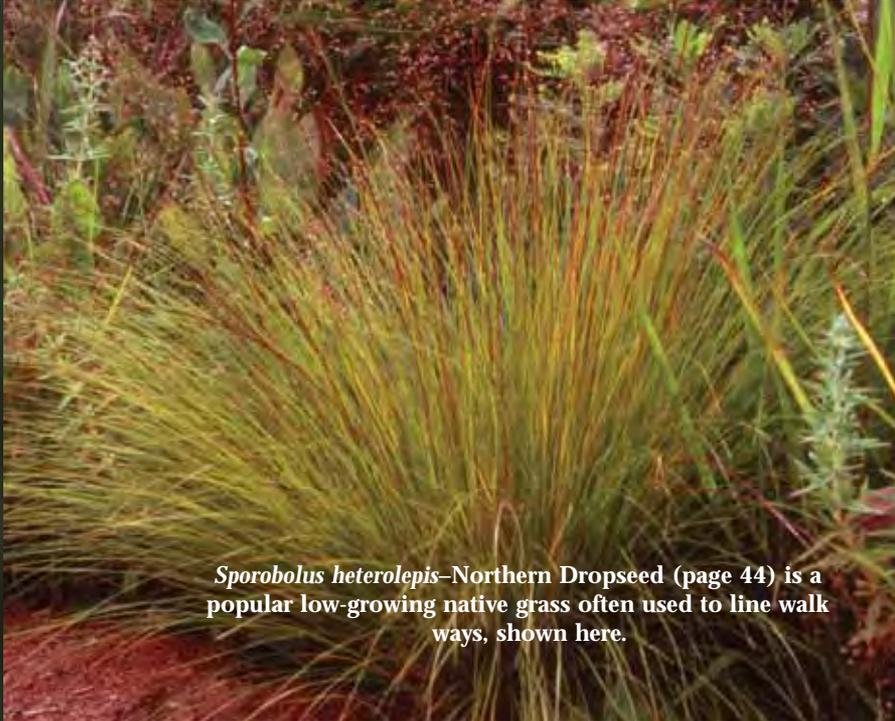
Delphinium exaltatum
Tall Larkspur (page 14)

Chelone glabra
Turtlehead (page 12)

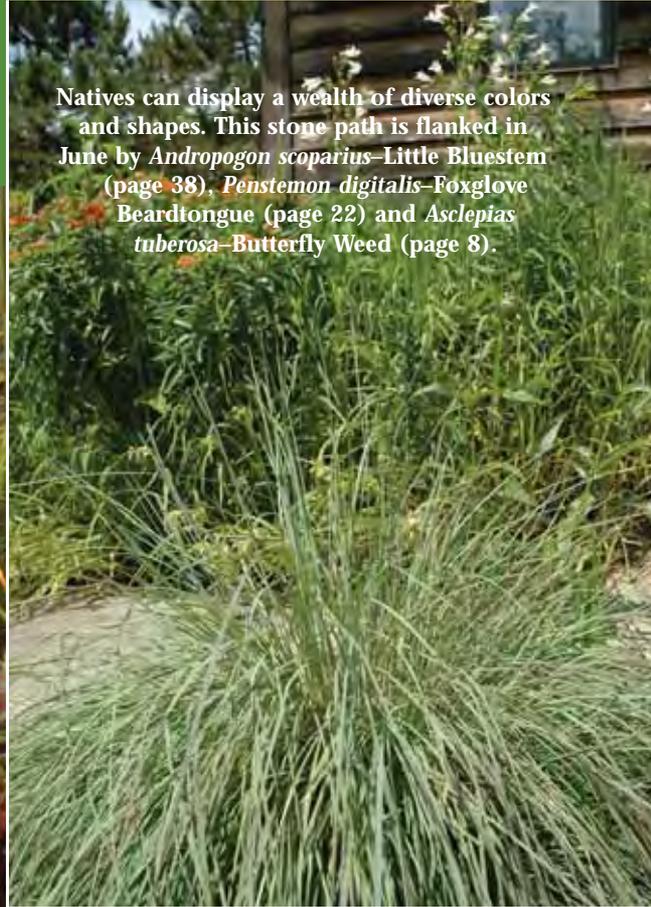
Landscaping with Native Plants

Increasingly, designers of landscapes for homes, businesses and community areas are choosing native plant species due to their beauty, hardiness and reputation for being relatively low-maintenance, once established. Native plants improve soil, attract wildlife, survive droughts and floods, and thrive in a variety of sun and soil conditions.

Cultivating natives near your home can afford aesthetic satisfaction as well as the delight of discovery inherent in the process of restoration.



Sporobolus heterolepis–Northern Dropseed (page 44) is a popular low-growing native grass often used to line walk ways, shown here.



Natives can display a wealth of diverse colors and shapes. This stone path is flanked in June by *Andropogon scoparius*–Little Bluestem (page 38), *Penstemon digitalis*–Foxglove Beardtongue (page 22) and *Asclepias tuberosa*–Butterfly Weed (page 8).



The majestic *Silphium laciniatum*–Compass Plant (page 28) thrives in nearly all soil types. This homeowner placed it in partial shade, lending a lacy texture to a perimeter feature.



This home is in a predominantly wooded area. *Asarum canadense*–Wild Ginger (page 8) spreads by runners readily, providing an attractive woodland ground cover.

Visit www.prairiemoon.com to order and learn about our web exclusives!

Natural Plant Communities



Cicuta maculata–Water Hemlock (page 12), *Lilium michiganense*–Michigan Lily (page 18) and *Silphium integrifolium*–Rosin Weed (page 28) thrive in sunny, wet-mesic fields.



Mitella diphylla–Bishop's Cap (page 20) and *Mertensia virginica*–Virginia Bluebells (page 20) are short woodland species that complement each other nicely.

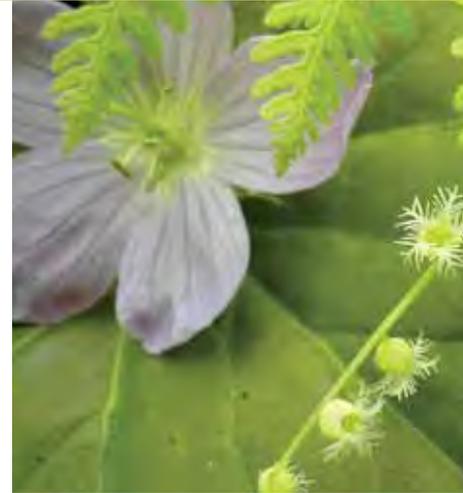


So indicative of a prairie, the easy-to-establish *Echinacea purpurea*–Purple Coneflower (page 14), *Monarda fistulosa*–Wild Bergamot (page 20) and *Ratibida pinnata*–Yellow Coneflower (page 24) thrive under full sun or partial shade in most soil types.

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Tradescantia ohiensis–Ohio Spiderwort (page 30), *Phlox maculata*–Wild Sweet William (page 22), *Penstemon digitalis*–Foxglove Beardtongue (page 22). These species can grow in a variety of sun and soil conditions. In this community they have mesic soil and partial sun exposure in common.



Geranium maculatum–Wild Geranium (page 16), *Onoclea sensibilis*–Sensitive Fern (page 32), and *Mitella diphylla*–Bishop’s Cap (page 20). All can be found in a wooded area.



Eryngium yuccifolium–Rattlesnake Master (page 14) and *Heliopsis helianthoides*–Early Sunflower (page 16). Both species are found in full sun, wet-mesic to dry-mesic soil blooming in July.



Senecio plattensis–Prairie Ragwort (page 26), *Lupinus perennis*–Wild Lupine (page 20) and *Geum triflorum*–Prairie Smoke (page 16). All can be found blooming early summer in dry, sandy soil.



Phlox pilosa–Prairie Phlox (page 22) with *Geum triflorum*–Prairie Smoke (page 16). These shorter species both bloom in late spring.

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Prairie Mixes

All mixes and prices are subject to change without notice depending on availability of species.

Tall Sedge Meadow—#TSW For WET Soils

Seeding Rate: 8.8 lbs/acre
157 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$28.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$46.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$187.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$718.00
1 acre mix	\$1,533.00

FORBS (50.24%)	%
Sweet Flag	3.09
Mud Plantain	0.77
Swamp Milkweed	4.64
New England Aster	0.62
Flat-Topped Aster	0.62
Tall Swamp Marigold	3.09
Decurrent False Aster	0.93
Turtlehead	1.55
Joe Pye Weed	0.46
Boneset	0.31
Sneezeweed	0.62
Hairy Rose Mallow	2.16
Southern Blue Flag	3.09
Prairie Blazing Star	7.73
Cardinal Flower	0.77
Great Blue Lobelia	1.55
Monkey Flower	0.31
Marsh Betony	0.77
Obedient Plant	1.55
Mountain Mint	0.46
Common Arrowhead	0.77
Riddell's Goldenrod . . . . .	.62
Great Bur Reed	11.44
Blue Vervain	0.77
Common Ironweed	1.55

GRASSES (49.76%)	%
Fringed Brome	21.01
Mix of 5 Sedges	23.19
Reed Manna Grass	1.55
Mix of 3 Bulrushes	2.48
Cord Grass	1.55

Short Sedge Meadow—#SSM For WET to WET MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 5.31 lbs/acre
188 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$25.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$30.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$150.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$590.00
1 acre mix	\$1,269.00

FORBS (54.98%)	%
Swamp Milkweed	7.68
Swamp Aster	1.28
Swamp Marigold	1.76
False Aster	1.28
Turtlehead	1.28
Boneset	0.51
Bottle Gentian	2.56
Southern Blue Flag	5.12
Prairie Blazing Star	12.79
Great Blue Lobelia	1.28
Prairie Loosestrife	2.56
Winged Loosestrife	0.51
Bunch Flower	1.28
Monkey Flower . . . . .	.51
Marsh Betony	1.28
Wild Sweet William	2.56
Mountain Mint	0.51
Black-eyed Susan	2.56
Riddell's Goldenrod	1.28
Blue Vervain	1.28
Golden Alexanders	5.12

GRASSES (45.02%)	%
Fringed Brome	17.91
Mix of 4 Sedges	14.33
Virginia Wild Rye	10.23
Fowl Manna Grass	1.02
Mix of 2 Rushes	1.54

Tall Grass Prairie—#TWM For WET MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 8.52 lbs/acre
141 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$26.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$41.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$161.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$614.00
1 acre mix	\$1,314.00

FORBS (50.39%)	%
Swamp Milkweed	4.79
New England Aster	0.64
Joe Pye Weed	0.48
Boneset	0.32
Bottle Gentian	1.27
Sneezeweed	1.47
Rose Mallow	3.19
Great St. John's Wort	0.37
Southern Blue Flag	3.19
Prairie Blazing Star	10.69
Great Blue Lobelia	1.83
Bunch Flower	0.80
Marsh Betony	1.10
Obedient Plant	1.83
Mountain Mint	0.64
Black-eyed Susan	2.93
Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.32
Brown-eyed Susan	1.60
Compass Plant	1.47
Prairie Dock	1.60
Riddell's Goldenrod	0.80
Purple Meadow Rue	3.19
Blue Vervain	1.10
Common Ironweed	1.60
Golden Alexanders	3.19

GRASSES (49.61%)	%
Big Bluestem	14.05
Fringed Brome	12.90
Mix of 5 Sedges	18.50
Mix of 3 Bulrushes	2.56
Cord Grass	1.60

Short Grass Prairie—#SGM For MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 12.69 lbs/acre
85 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$32.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$53.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$216.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$830.00
1 acre mix	\$1,800.00

FORBS (52.22%)	%
Nodding Onion	2.46
Smooth Blue Aster	1.23
White Wild Indigo	1.07
Cream Wild Indigo	2.14
Prairie Coreopsis	1.07
Midland Shooting Star	0.86
Pale Purple Coneflower	8.58
Purple Coneflower	1.93
Rattlesnake Master	3.22
Cream Gentian	1.07
Stiff Gentian	0.43
Meadow Blazing Star	2.46
Prairie Blazing Star	6.43
Wild Quinine	2.14
Wood Betony	1.07
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.48
White Prairie Clover	4.29
Purple Prairie Clover	4.29
Mountain Mint	0.74
Black-eyed Susan	1.97
Wild Petunia	1.48
Ohio Spiderwort	2.14
Golden Alexanders	1.97

GRASSES (47.78%)	%
Little Bluestem	15.76
Side-oats Grama	13.94
Prairie Brome	13.79
Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge	2.14
Plains Oval Sedge	2.14



Prairie Mixes

All mixes and prices are subject to change without notice depending on availability of species.

Tall Grass Prairie—#TGM

For MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 11.24 lbs/acre
88 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$24.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$37.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$134.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$507.00
1 acre mix	\$1,083.00

FORBS (50.76%)	%
Smooth Blue Aster	1.21
New England Aster	0.97
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.48
White Wild Indigo	3.63
Pale Purple Coneflower	2.78
Purple Coneflower	2.78
Rattlesnake Master	6.05
Biennial Gaura	1.21
Cream Gentian	1.11
Early Sunflower	0.73
Meadow Blazing Star	2.42
Prairie Blazing Star	7.26
Wild Bergamot	1.11
Wild Quinine	3.33
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.21
Purple Prairie Clover	2.42
Yellow Coneflower	1.21
Black-eyed Susan	2.22
Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.56
Brown-eyed Susan	1.21
Compass Plant	1.67
Prairie Dock	1.21
Stiff Goldenrod	1.21
Culver's Root	0.56
Golden Alexanders	2.22

GRASSES (49.24%)	%
Big Bluestem	12.10
Prairie Brome	8.89
Canada Wild Rye	8.89
Switch Grass	1.21
Indian Grass	18.15

Tall Grass Exposed Clay Subsoil—#TEC

For MESIC to DRY MESIC

Seeding Rate: 11.16 lbs/acre
65 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$20.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$30.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$94.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$346.00
1 acre mix	\$732.00

FORBS (50%)	%
Anise Hyssop	1.22
Smooth Blue Aster	1.22
New England Aster	0.73
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.49
White Wild Indigo	3.66
Partridge Pea	7.32
Purple Coneflower	4.88
Biennial Gaura	2.44
Early Sunflower	1.22
False Boneset	1.22
Round-headed Bush Clover	5.85
Wild Bergamot	1.22
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.22
White Prairie Clover	2.44
Purple Prairie Clover	3.66
Yellow Coneflower	1.22
Black-eyed Susan	1.22
Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.24
Brown-eyed Susan	1.22
Compass Plant	2.44
Prairie Dock	1.46
Stiff Goldenrod	0.98
Lead Plant	2.44

GRASSES (50%)	%
Big Bluestem	12.19
Canada Wild Rye	12.19
Virginia Wild Rye	6.10
Upland Wild Timothy	1.22
Switch Grass	1.22
Indian Grass	17.07

Short Grass Inexpensive—#TGI

For DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 11.74 lbs/acre
68 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$17.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$22.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$67.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$242.00
1 acre mix	\$505.00

FORBS (29.12%)	%
Prairie Onion	0.53
Butterfly Weed	1.86
Sky Blue Aster	0.46
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.23
White Wild Indigo	1.60
Partridge Pea	5.32
Prairie Coreopsis	2.32
Pale Purple Coneflower	5.32
Rattlesnake Master	2.32
Cream Gentian	0.70
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.06
White Prairie Clover	1.16
Purple Prairie Clover	2.32
Prairie Cinquefoil	0.40
Black-eyed Susan	2.13
Showy Goldenrod	0.46
Hoary Vervain	0.93

GRASSES (70.88%)	%
Little Bluestem	28.98
Side-Oats Grama	32.46
Prairie Brome	8.12
Upland Wild Timothy	1.33

Tall Grass Inexpensive—#SGI

For MESIC to Dry Mesic Soils

Seeding Rate: 11.81 lbs/acre
69 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$19.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$24.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$74.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$262.00
1 acre mix	\$550.00

FORBS (30.88%)	%
New England Aster	0.79
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.32
Pale Purple Coneflower	4.76
Purple Coneflower	2.64
Rattlesnake Master	2.64
Cream Gentian	1.06
Early Sunflower	0.53
Round-headed Bush Clover	1.15
Wild Bergamot	0.53
Wild Quinine	2.64
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.06
Purple Prairie Clover	1.59
Yellow Coneflower	1.06
Black-eyed Susan	2.12
Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.53
Brown-eyed Susan	1.59
Rosin Weed	1.15
Compass Plant	2.07
Stiff Goldenrod	0.53
Golden Alexander	2.12

GRASSES (69.12%)	%
Big Bluestem	23.04
Canada Wild Rye	11.52
Switch Grass	1.15
Indian Grass	33.41



Prairie Mixes

All mixes and prices are subject to change without notice depending on availability of species.

Short Grass Prairie—#SDM

For DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 12.22 lbs/acre
82 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$29.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$49.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$188.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$722.00
1 acre mix	\$1,551.00

FORBS (52.32%)	%
Nodding Onion	4.46
Butterfly Weed	4.10
Sky Blue Aster	1.11
White Wild Indigo	2.23
Prairie Coreopsis	2.05
Pale Purple Coneflower	8.91
Rattlesnake Master	4.10
Flowering Spurge	1.03
Stiff Gentian	0.67
Button Blazing Star	3.07
Wild Quinine	2.23
Wood Betony	1.11
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.03
White Prairie Clover	2.05
Purple Prairie Clover	3.07
Black-eyed Susan	2.05
Royal Catchfly	1.11
Showy Goldenrod	0.51
Ohio Spiderwort	3.34
Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders	1.11
Lead Plant	2.23
New Jersey Tea	0.77

GRASSES (47.68%)	%
Little Bluestem	16.37
Side-Oats Grama	20.06
Prairie Brome	8.19
Plains Oval Sedge	1.53
June Grass	1.53

Mixed Height Prairie—#MDM

For DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 12.53 lbs/acre
81 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$25.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$39.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$143.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$540.00
1 acre mix	\$1,154.00

FORBS (47.50%)	%
Prairie Sage	0.50
Butterfly Weed	4.34
Sky Blue Aster	1.00
White Wild Indigo	2.17
Prairie Coreopsis	1.50
Pale Purple Coneflower	7.97
Rattlesnake Master	3.26
Stiff Gentian	0.22
Early Sunflower	1.00
Round-headed Bush Clover	2.17
Button Blazing Star	2.17
Wild Bergamot	0.75
Wild Quinine	3.26
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.25
Purple Prairie Clover	2.49
Yellow Coneflower	1.00
Black-eyed Susan	1.99
Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.75
Brown-eyed Susan	1.00
Wild Petunia	1.50
Compass Plant	1.00
Stiff Goldenrod	0.65
Showy Goldenrod	0.60
Ohio Spiderwort	3.49
Hoary Vervain	1.50

GRASSES (52.50%)	%
Mix of Big & Little Bluestem	18.12
Side-Oats Grama	13.03
Prairie Brome	7.60
Plains Oval Sedge	3.99
Canada Wild Rye	5.43
Indian Grass	4.34

Short Grass Echinacea—#SGE

For DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 13.08 lbs/acre
88 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$34.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$55.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$217.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$838.00
1 acre mix	\$1,805.00

FORBS (55.60%)	%
Anise Hyssop	0.36
Nodding Onion	1.43
Butterfly Weed	3.82
Sky Blue Aster	0.96
Blue Wild Indigo	2.08
White Wild Indigo	2.08
Sm Yellow Wild Indigo	0.96
Harebell	0.21
Sand Coreopsis	1.91
Tall Larkspur	2.08
Echinacea angustifolia	2.39
Echinacea pallida	4.78
Echinacea paradoxa	5.73
Echinacea purpurea	2.08
Echinacea tenesseeensis	3.34
Rattlesnake Master	4.16
Cream Gentian	1.04
Stiff Gentian	1.04
Button Blazing Star	2.08
Wood Betony	1.04
Foxglove Beardtongue	0.62
Large-flowered Beardtongue	5.20
Purple Prairie Clover	1.91
Black-eyed Susan	1.91
Wild Petunia	1.91
Royal Catchfly	0.48

GRASSES (44.40%)	%
Little Bluestem	16.65
Side-Oats Grama	16.65
Prairie Brome	7.28
Mix of 2 Sedges	3.82

Short Grass Prairie—#SDS

For DRY SAND Soils

Seeding Rate: 12.51 lbs/acre
154 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$33.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$56.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$240.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$929.00
1 acre mix	\$2,002.00

FORBS (53.61%)	%
Butterfly Weed	4.50
Whorled Milkweed	1.09
Aromatic Aster	1.00
Silky Aster	1.75
Cream Wild Indigo	1.25
Clustered Poppy Mallow	1.08
Harebell	0.30
Partridge Pea	15.99
Prairie Coreopsis	2.00
Flowering Spurge	1.00
Showy Sunflower	1.00
Prairie Alumroot	1.63
Button Blazing Star	2.00
Wild Lupine	3.50
Spotted Bee Balm	0.50
Sand Evening Primrose	0.50
Large-flowered Beardtongue	3.25
Pale Beardtongue	0.44
Purple Prairie Clover	1.50
Old Field Goldenrod	0.25
Goat's Rue	2.25
Ohio Spiderwort	3.26
Hoary Vervain	1.09
Lead Plant	1.00
Pasture Rose	0.50

GRASSES (47.47%)	%
Little Bluestem	19.98
Side-oats Grama	20.67
Mix of 2 Sedges	3.00
Purple Love Grass	0.25
June Grass	3.50



Savanna Mixes

All mixes and prices are subject to change without notice depending on availability of species.

Woodland Mix

Short Grass Woods Edge Savanna—#TWE

For MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 9.7 lbs/acre
73 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$33.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$55.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$225.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$872.00
1 acre mix.	\$1,879.00

FORBS (53.71%)	%
Tall Thimbleweed	1.40
Crooked-stemmed Aster	0.70
Short's Aster	0.70
Hairy Wood Mint	1.12
Tall Bellflower.	1.40
Harebell	0.07
Midland Shooting Star.	0.56
Purple Coneflower.	2.81
Cream Gentian	0.70
Stiff Gentian.	0.84
False Boneset	1.40
Sweet Cicely	17.54
Wood Betony.	1.40
Foxglove Beardtongue.	0.97
Solomon's Seal	4.20
Hairy Mountain Mint	0.28
Black-eyed Susan	2.58
Brown-eyed Susan	1.93
Starry Campion	1.40
Solomon's Plume.	7.01
Yellow Pimpernel	0.70
Meadow Parsnip	1.40
Golden Alexanders	2.58

GRASSES (46.29%)	%
Prairie Brome	8.42
Plains Oval Sedge.	2.81
Beak Grass	16.83
Silky Wild Rye	11.58
Bottlebrush Grass	6.66

Tall Grass Woods Edge Savanna—#SWE

For WET MESIC to DRY MESIC

Seeding Rate: 9.80 lbs/acre
115 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$23.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$35.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$135.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix	\$526.00
1 acre mix.	\$1,122.00

FORBS (53.44%)	%
Yellow Giant Hyssop	0.36
Purple Giant Hyssop	0.69
Smooth Blue Aster	0.69
Crooked-stemmed Aster	0.69
Short's Aster	0.69
Hairy Wood Mint	0.35
Great Indian Plantain	6.94
Tall Bellflower.	1.51
Tall Coreopsis	0.69
Purple Coneflower.	4.16
Sweet Joe Pye Weed	1.39
Biennial Gaura	2.78
Cream Gentian	1.39
Early Sunflower	1.39
Glade Mallow.	5.55
Foxglove Beardtongue.	1.39
Solomon's Seal	4.16
Hairy Mountain Mint	0.56
Black-eyed Susan	1.39
Sweet Black-eyed Susan.	0.56
Brown-eyed Susan	4.16
Late Figwort	0.83
Solomon's Plume.	6.94
Culver's Root	1.39
Golden Alexanders	2.78

GRASSES (46.56%)	%
Big Bluestem	9.72
Prairie Brome	5.55
Mix of 3 Wild Ryes.	23.95
Bottlebrush Grass	7.34

Shady Woodland—#SWD

For WET MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 11.7 lbs/acre
97 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft. mix	\$60.00
1,000 sq. ft. mix	\$105.00
5,000 sq. ft. mix	\$464.00
20,000 sq. ft. mix.	\$1,820.00
1 acre mix.	\$3,886.00

FORBS (61.17%)	%
Wild Leek.	12.86
Columbine	0.47
Jack-in-the-Pulpit.	4.67
Poke Milkweed	0.93
Drummond's Aster.	1.17
Arrow-leaved Aster	1.40
Short's Aster	0.47
Hairy Wood Mint	0.47
Tall Bellflower.	2.33
Pointed-leaved Tick Trefoil	1.46
Wild Geranium.	2.33
Great Waterleaf	3.50
Virginia Bluebells.	1.46
Bishop's Cap	0.47
Sweet Cicely	9.34
Jacob's Ladder	1.17
Solomon's Seal	2.33
Lion's Foot	0.47
Hairy Mountain Mint	5.37
Solomon's Plume.	5.83
Elm-leaved Goldenrod.	0.23
Early Meadow Rue	1.75
Meadow Parsnip	0.70

GRASSES (38.83%)	%
Hairy Wood Chess	1.46
Mix of 2 Sedges	4.66
Beak Grass	5.37
Silky Wild Rye	9.21
Virginia Wild Rye.	12.86
Bottlebrush Grass	5.26



Grand Diversity Mixed Height Prairie Mix

High diversity and a heavy seeding rate make this a very strong, very showy mix. With 100 species there will be a variety of flowers blooming continuously late spring through fall. This mix will thrive in average soils, but can handle a range of soil conditions from wet-mesic to dry-mesic. Enjoy the challenge of identifying new plants for many years. Includes most of our bird and butterfly favorites.



Grand Diversity Prairie —#GRAND For MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 13.9 lbs/acre

167 seeds/sq ft

1/8 acre\$243.00 1/4 acre\$482.00 1/2 acre\$960.00 1 acre\$1,919.00

FORBS (62.61%)						GRASSES (37.39%)	
	%		%		%		%
Anise Hyssop	0.45	Midland Shooting Star	0.34	Mountain Mint	0.90	Big Bluestem	2.25
Yellow Giant Hyssop	0.22	Pale Purple Coneflower	3.14	Yellow Coneflower	0.90	Little Bluestem	7.19
Purple Giant Hyssop	0.22	Bush's Coneflower	0.90	Prairie Wild Rose	0.45	Side-Oats Grama	7.19
Prairie Onion	1.35	Purple Coneflower	1.35	Black-eyed Susan	1.80	Prairie Brome	4.49
Lead Plant	0.90	Tennessee Coneflower	0.45	Showy Black-eyed Susan	0.90	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge	0.45
Canada Anemone	0.22	Fireweed	0.04	Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.45	Plains Oval Sedge	1.35
Pasque Flower	0.11	Rattlesnake Master	1.80	Brown-eyed Susan	1.35	Brown Fox Sedge	1.35
Tall Thimbleweed	0.45	Northern Bedstraw	0.22	Wild Petunia	1.35	Canada Wild Rye	4.49
Prairie Sage	0.22	Biennial Gaura	0.45	Royal Catchfly	0.45	Virginia Wild Rye	2.25
Swamp Milkweed	0.90	Bottle Gentian	0.56	Rosin Weed	0.45	Upland Wild Timothy	1.80
Common Milkweed	0.11	Cream Gentian	0.56	Compass Plant	0.45	Switch Grass	0.11
Whorled Milkweed	0.22	Stiff Gentian	0.22	Cup Plant	0.22	Indian Grass	3.59
Sky Blue Aster	0.45	Wild Licorice	0.45	Prairie Dock	0.45	Northern Dropseed	0.90
Heath Aster	0.04	Showy Sunflower	0.45	Stiff Goldenrod	0.45		
Smooth Blue Aster	0.90	Early Sunflower	0.45	Showy Goldenrod	0.45		
New England Aster	0.90	Rose Mallow	0.90	Purple Meadow Rue	0.90		
Aromatic Aster	0.45	Great St. John's Wort	0.45	Ohio Spiderwort	0.90		
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.22	Kankakee Mallow	0.22	Blue Vervain	0.90		
Blue Wild Indigo	0.90	Round-headed Bush Clover	0.45	Hoary Vervain	0.90		
White Wild Indigo	1.80	Meadow Blazing Star	0.45	Common Ironweed	0.45		
Cream Wild Indigo	0.45	Prairie Blazing Star	0.90	Culver's Root	0.45		
Decurrent False Aster	0.45	Marsh Blazing Star	2.25	Golden Alexanders	1.80		
Pale Indian Plantain	0.22	Indian Tobacco	0.11				
Great Indian Plantain	0.22	Great Blue Lobelia	0.45				
Partridge Pea	1.80	Wild Bergamot	0.90				
Wild Senna	0.45	Glade Mallow	0.45				
Maryland Senna	0.45	Wild Quinine	1.80				
New Jersey Tea	0.31	Foxglove Beardtongue	0.90				
Sand Coreopsis	1.80	White Prairie Clover	1.35				
Prairie Coreopsis	0.90	Purple Prairie Clover	1.35				
Illinois Bundle Flower	0.45	Wild Sweet William	0.45				
Showy Tick Trefoil	0.45	Narrow-leaved Obedient Plant	0.45				
Illinois Tick Trefoil	0.22	Obedient Plant	0.90				



Mixing a custom-designed seed mix

Toll-free (866) 417-8156 Fax (507) 454-5238

Detention Basin Mix



For rainwater runoff detention basins. A selection of species designed to tolerate fluctuating water levels and poor water quality. High diversity allows changes in species composition from the wetter bottom area to the dryer slopes. Also, species composition can successfully change with series of wet or dry years. For dryer areas above high water level, use a different mix suitable for your site conditions.

Please note: Included with this mix is a cover crop of Barnyard Grass (1 lb. per acre). All mixes are subject to change without notice depending on availability of species.



Thanks Jerry!

For well over a decade, Jerry Schroeck was Prairie Moon's go-to guy for matters involving building operations or systems. An owner, production grower and all-around handyman, Jerry applied his exceptional carpentry and mechanical skills to improving our facilities and keeping our equipment running. He was a leader in designing and planning our new building and overseeing the construction project. Jerry began a well-deserved break with his retirement last summer. He now has more time for his garden and will continue to produce plants and seeds for the nursery. We wish him well!

Detention Basin Mix-#DET

Seeding Rate: 9.35 lbs/acre

203 seeds/sq ft

500 sq. ft.	\$19.00	1/4 acre	\$313.00
1,000 sq. ft.	\$33.00	1/2 acre	\$623.00
5,000 sq. ft.	\$150.00	1 acre	\$1,243.00

FORBS (50.05%)

	%
Sweet Flag	1.46
Mud Plantain	0.73
Nodding Onion	1.46
Canada Anemone	0.36
Angelica	5.35
Swamp Milkweed	4.01
New England Aster	1.34
Flat-topped Aster	0.35
False Aster	0.35
Sweet Indian Plantain	0.67
Joe Pye Weed	0.67
Boneset	0.67
Bottle Gentian	0.37
Cream Gentian	0.37
Sneezeweed	0.73
Early Sunflower	0.73
Rose Mallow	1.34
Great St. John's Wort	0.67
Southern Blue Flag	2.91
Prairie Blazing Star	3.64
Cardinal Flower	0.67
Great Blue Lobelia	1.34
Water Horehound	1.34
Prairie Loosestrife	0.33
Marsh Betony	0.73
Obedient Plant	0.73
Mountain Mint	0.73
Black-eyed Susan	1.46
Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.36
Brown-eyed Susan	1.46
Compass Plant	1.34

Cup Plant	1.00
Prairie Dock	1.67
Riddell's Goldenrod	0.73
Purple Meadow Rue	2.18
Blue Vervain	1.34
Common Ironweed	1.46
Culver's Root	0.35
Golden Alexanders	2.67

GRASSES (49.98%)

	%
Big Bluestem	8.73
Fringed Brome	5.24
Blue Joint Grass	0.35
Bebb's Oval Sedge	1.46
Bristly Sedge	1.46
Porcupine Sedge	1.46
Common Hop Sedge	1.46
Common Fox Sedge	1.46
Brown Fox Sedge	1.46
Canada Wild Rye	5.24
Virginia Wild Rye	5.24
Reed Manna Grass	1.46
Canada Rush	0.33
Inland Rush	0.29
Switch Grass	1.46
Dark-green Bulrush	0.73
Wool Grass	0.38
Great Bulrush	0.73
Indian Grass	9.61
Cord Grass	1.46



Thanks

Everyone employed by Prairie Moon is involved in the annual catalog in some way. Many of the photos you see throughout this catalog were taken by Prairie Moon employees in their free time. We want to thank them for their ongoing interest in helping us improve our photo offerings:

Wayne Beezley, Bill Carter, Ann Casper, Arnel Remoticado and Gail Testor.

We also thank the following friends and organizations for photo usage and catalog help:

Neil Anderson of Land Spirit Design, Scott Bohlke, John Brayton, Peter Dziuk, Houston Nature Center, Ken Fromm, Bonnie Mahoney, Matt Marrinan of Vision Design Group, Ron and Pat Moline, Prairie Preservation Society of Ogle Co., IL, Ramsey Washington Metro Watershed District, Joe Riederer, Bruce Sandstrom, Steve Sokolik of Crescent Printing, Patricia Wadecki, and Doug Wood.

Note:

1 Acre = 43,560 sq. ft.

Regional Seed Mixes



Twin Cities, MN Mixed Height Prairie —#TWIN

For MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 10 lbs/acre
84 seeds/sq ft

1/8 acre	\$143.00	1/2 acre	\$571.00
1/4 acre	\$286.00	1 acre	\$1,142.00

FORBS (52.19%)	%		%
Anise Hyssop	0.94	Black-eyed Susan	2.50
Prairie Onion	1.25	Compass Plant	1.25
Thimbleweed	0.62	Prairie Blue-eyed Grass	0.25
Columbine	0.25	Stiff Goldenrod	0.75
Prairie Sage	0.25	Showy Goldenrod	0.37
Butterfly Weed	2.50	Prairie Spiderwort	2.50
Whorled Milkweed	0.37	Culver's Root	0.41
Sky Blue Aster	0.37	Golden Alexanders	2.50
Heath Aster	0.12	Lead Plant	1.25
Smooth Blue Aster	0.62	Prairie Wild Rose	1.25
New England Aster	0.62		
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.31	GRASSES (47.81%)	%
White Wild Indigo	1.87	Big Bluestem	3.75
Harebell	0.19	Little Bluestem	10.99
Partridge Pea	8.74	Side-oats Grama	9.99
Prairie Coreopsis	1.25	Prairie Brome	9.99
Showy Tick Trefoil	1.25	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge	1.25
Illinois Tick Trefoil	0.62	Canada Wild Rye	4.99
Narrow-leaved Coneflower	1.25	Indian Grass	4.37
Cream Gentian	0.69	Northern Dropseed	2.50
Showy Sunflower	0.50		
Early Sunflower	0.62		
False Boneset	0.62		
Round-headed Bush Clover	1.25		
Dotted Blazing Star	1.87		
Prairie Blazing Star	3.12		
Pale Spiked Lobelia	0.12		
Wild Bergamot	0.62		
Wood Betony	0.62		
White Prairie Clover	2.50		
Purple Prairie Clover	1.87		
Prairie Cinquefoil	0.25		
Yellow Coneflower	1.09		

Chicago, IL Mixed Height Prairie—#MIL

For MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 10.47 lbs/acre
91 seeds/sq ft

1/8 acre	\$134.00	1/2 acre	\$536.00
1/4 acre	\$268.00	1 acre	\$1,072.00

FORBS (50.89%)	%		%
Nodding Onion	1.30	Brown-eyed Susan	1.19
Prairie Sage	0.16	Wild Petunia	1.19
Butterfly Weed	1.79	Compass Plant	1.30
Whorled Milkweed	0.32	Old Field Goldenrod	0.16
Sky Blue Aster	0.32	Stiff Goldenrod	0.32
Smooth Blue Aster	0.65	Showy Goldenrod	0.60
Aromatic Aster	0.16	Meadow Parsnip	0.60
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.16	Hoary Vervain	1.30
White Wild Indigo	2.60	Culver's Root	0.60
Cream Wild Indigo	0.90	Golden Alexanders	1.79
Downy Wood Mint	0.16		
Pale Indian Plantain	0.60	GRASSES (49.11%)	%
Harebell	0.16	Big Bluestem	4.77
Sand Coreopsis	0.65	Little Bluestem	10.40
Prairie Coreopsis	0.65	Side-Oats Grama	8.95
Midland Shooting Star	0.32	Prairie Brome	9.55
Pale Purple Coneflower	7.80	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge	1.30
Purple Coneflower	3.58	Canada Wild Rye	5.97
Rattlesnake Master	2.60	Indian Grass	4.77
Cream Gentian	0.65	Northern Dropseed	2.39
Stiff Gentian	0.32		
Early Sunflower	1.19		
Round-headed Bush Clover	0.65		
Marsh Blazing Star	2.98		
Wild Quinine	2.60		
Foxglove Beardtongue	0.90		
White Prairie Clover	1.30		
Purple Prairie Clover	1.30		
French Grass	0.65		
Slender Mountain Mint	0.16		
Black-eyed Susan	2.39		
Sweet Black-eyed Susan	0.90		

Toll-free (866) 417-8156 Fax (507) 454-5238

We have designed these mixes to be diverse and high quality, using only species native to the general area of each mix. Please note: No cover crop or filler is included with these mixes. Minimum size is 1/8 acre (5445 sq. ft.). All mixes are subject to change without notice depending on availability of species.

We can provide you with a more detailed copy of the species list for any of the mixes in our catalog. Along with common names and percents of each species, these lists include scientific names, weights, and seed counts.



Madison, WI Mixed Height Prairie—#MWI

For MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 9.97 lbs/acre
72 seeds/sq ft

1/8 acre	\$137.00	1/2 acre	\$542.00
1/4 acre	\$272.00	1 acre	\$1,084.00

FORBS (49.06%)	%		%
Prairie Sage . . . . .	.34	Brown-eyed Susan . . . . .	.63
Butterfly Weed	2.73	Compass Plant . . . . .	.63
Whorled Milkweed	1.36	Prairie Dock . . . . .	.63
Sky Blue Aster . . . . .	.34	Prairie Blue-eyed Grass . . .	.17
Heath Aster . . . . .	.17	Old Field Goldenrod . . . . .	.17
Smooth Blue Aster . . . . .	.68	Stiff Goldenrod . . . . .	.34
New England Aster . . . . .	.63	Showy Goldenrod . . . . .	.47
Canadian Milk Vetch . . . . .	.17	Ohio Spiderwort	1.88
White Wild Indigo	2.73	Hoary Vervain . . . . .	.68
Cream Wild Indigo . . . . .	.63	Prairie Violet . . . . .	.34
Harebell . . . . .	.17	Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders	1.36
Prairie Coreopsis . . . . .	.68	Lead Plant . . . . .	.68
Midland Shooting Star . . . . .	.34	New Jersey Tea . . . . .	.34
Pale Purple Coneflower	8.88	Prairie Wild Rose . . . . .	.94
Rattlesnake Master	4.75	GRASSES (50.94%)	%
Biennial Gaura . . . . .	.31	Big Bluestem	5.01
Cream Gentian . . . . .	.34	Little Bluestem	12.28
Stiff Gentian . . . . .	.34	Side-oats Grama	13.26
Showy Sunflower . . . . .	.34	Prairie Brome	10.03
Prairie Alumroot . . . . .	.17	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge .	1.36
False Boneset . . . . .	.68	Canada Wild Rye	5.01
Round-headed Bush Clover	.94	Indian Grass	2.73
Prairie Blazing Star	1.25	Northern Dropseed	1.25
Wild Bergamot . . . . .	.63		
Wild Quinine	2.73		
Wood Betony . . . . .	.34		
Foxglove Beardtongue . . . . .	.94		
White Prairie Clover	1.36		
Purple Prairie Clover	1.36		
Prairie Cinquefoil . . . . .	.31		
Yellow Coneflower . . . . .	.63		
Black-eyed Susan	2.51		

Des Moines, IA Mixed Height Prairie—#MIA

For MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils

Seeding Rate: 10 lbs/acre
82 seeds/sq ft

1/8 acre	\$194.00	1/2 acre	\$766.00
1/4 acre	\$384.00	1 acre	\$1,532.00

FORBS (50%)	%		%
Thimbleweed . . . . .	.68	Wild Petunia	1.36
Prairie Sage . . . . .	.34	Old Field Goldenrod . . . . .	.17
Butterfly Weed	2.72	Stiff Goldenrod . . . . .	.68
Whorled Milkweed . . . . .	.34	Showy Goldenrod . . . . .	.34
Sky Blue Aster . . . . .	.34	Hoary Vervain	1.36
Heath Aster . . . . .	.17	Prairie Violet . . . . .	.68
Smooth Blue Aster . . . . .	.34	Golden Alexanders	1.36
Canadian Milk Vetch . . . . .	.17	Lead Plant . . . . .	.68
White Wild Indigo	2.72	New Jersey Tea . . . . .	.68
Cream Wild Indigo	2.04	Pasture Rose	1.36
Partridge Pea	4.45	GRASSES (50%)	%
Hairy Golden Aster . . . . .	.68	Big Bluestem	4.08
Prairie Coreopsis . . . . .	.68	Little Bluestem	12.56
Pale Purple Coneflower	8.98	Side-oats Grama	13.61
Rattlesnake Master	2.72	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge .	1.36
Flowering Spurge . . . . .	.68	Plains Oval Sedge . . . . .	.68
Northern Bedstraw . . . . .	.68	Canada Wild Rye	9.53
Cream Gentian . . . . .	.68	Indian Grass	4.08
Prairie Alumroot . . . . .	.16	Rough Dropseed	1.36
Dotted St. John's Wort . . . . .	.16	Northern Dropseed	2.72
False Boneset . . . . .	.68		
Round-headed Bush Clover	.68		
Button Blazing Star	2.72		
Wood Betony . . . . .	.68		
White Prairie Clover	1.36		
Purple Prairie Clover	1.36		
Prairie Phlox . . . . .	.68		
Prairie Cinquefoil . . . . .	.34		
Long-headed Coneflower	1.36		
Yellow Coneflower . . . . .	.34		
Black-eyed Susan	1.36		

Visit www.prairiemoon.com to order and learn about our web exclusives!

Regional Seed Mixes (cont.)



Central IL Mixed Height Prairie—#CIL

For MESIC to DRY MESIC Soils Seeding Rate: 10.26 lbs/acre
97 seeds/sq ft

1/8 acre\$142.00 1/2 acre\$565.00
1/4 acre\$283.00 1 acre\$1,129.00

FORBS (52.81%)	%		%
Thimbleweed	.30	Yellow Coneflower	1.22
Prairie Milkweed	.61	Black-eyed Susan	2.44
Sky Blue Aster	.61	Sweet Black-eyed Susan	.61
New England Aster	.61	Brown-eyed Susan	1.83
Aromatic Aster	.61	Wild Petunia	.61
Prairie Aster	.61	Smooth Ruellia	.61
White Wild Indigo	2.44	Rosin Weed	.61
Cream Wild Indigo	.61	Compass Plant	.61
Pale Indian Plantain	.61	Cup Plant	.61
Wild Hyacinth	.30	Prairie Dock	1.22
Partridge Pea	2.44	Early Goldenrod	.15
Maryland Senna	1.22	Stiff Goldenrod	.61
Prairie Coreopsis	1.22	Showy Goldenrod	.61
Tall Coreopsis	.61	Purple Meadow Rue	1.22
Showy Tick Trefoil	.61	Yellow Crownbeard	.61
Pale Purple Coneflower	1.22	Missouri Ironweed	.61
Purple Coneflower	3.04	Culver's Root	.30
Rattlesnake Master	2.44	Golden Alexanders	1.22
Biennial Gaura	.61	Lead Plant	1.22
Cream Gentian	.61	New Jersey Tea	.30
Downy Sunflower	.61	Pasture Rose	.61
Early Sunflower	.61		
Rose Mallow	.61	GRASSES (47.19%)	%
Meadow Blazing Star	.61	Big Bluestem	3.04
Prairie Blazing Star	2.44	Little Bluestem	18.26
Great Blue Lobelia	.61	Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge	.61
Wild Bergamot	.91	Canada Wild Rye	6.09
Wild Quinine	2.44	Switch Grass	.30
Foxglove Beardtongue	1.22	Indian Grass	9.13
White Prairie Clover	.61	Northern Dropseed	1.22
Purple Prairie Clover	1.83	Purpletop	3.65
Obedient Plant	.61	Eastern Gamma Grass	4.87
Slender Mountain Mint	.61		

Seed Mixes for 25 square feet

These make great favors for weddings, banquets, workshops, and conferences. Larger quantities are available at lower prices. These prices are for both Tall and Short mixes below.



Choose from the following
3 seed packet designs

You may mix Tall and Short for quantity pricing.

1-2\$4.00 each 36-99 ...\$2.50 each
3-11\$3.50 each 100+\$2.00 each
12-35\$3.00 each

Tall Grass Prairie Seed Mix—.11 oz. Item #25T

These wildflowers and grasses are native to the upper midwest region and are for mesic soils.

FORBS (50.03%)	%
Swamp Milkweed	2.99
Smooth Blue Aster	0.77
New England Aster	0.51
Canadian Milk Vetch	0.68
White Wild Indigo	7.69
Cream Gentian	2.56
Early Sunflower	0.85
Prairie Blazing Star	15.37
Wild Bergamot	0.51
Yellow Coneflower	1.96
Black-eyed Susan	5.98
Brown-eyed Susan	1.02
Compass Plant	5.98
Stiff Goldenrod	1.02
Golden Alexanders	5.12

GRASSES (46.97%)	%
Big Bluestem	19.64
Canada Wild Rye	7.69
Indian Grass	19.64

Short Grass Prairie Seed Mix—.11 oz. Item #25S

These wildflowers and grasses are native to the upper midwest region and are for Dry mesic soils.

FORBS (53.31%)	%
Lead Plant	1.70
Butterfly Weed	4.07
Sky Blue Aster	1.02
Prairie Coreopsis	2.55
Pale Purple Coneflower	8.15
Rattlesnake Master	5.09
Cream Gentian	2.55
Button Blazing Star	7.64
Spotted Bee Balm	0.51
Wild Quinine	5.09
Foxglove Beardtongue	0.51
Purple Prairie Clover	2.55
Black-eyed Susan	5.94
Old Field Goldenrod	0.85
Heart-leaf Golden Alexanders	5.09

GRASSES (46.69%)	%
Little Bluestem	19.52
Side-oats Grama	19.52
Prairie Brome	7.64

Toll-free (866) 417-8156 Fax (507) 454-5238

Custom-Designed Forb (Wildflower) and Grass Seed Mixes for Large Areas

If you are planning a larger or unique planting with a budget of at least \$200, Prairie Moon can help you design a seed mix customized to your site conditions, budget and preferences. **There is no extra charge for this service.** We design hundreds of mixes each year and we have the expertise to specify the best native species for your individual site.

You can help speed up the design process by **determining your budget** and **gathering information about your site and project** before calling us.

Consider these 4 variables when planning:

- 1) Planting Size** – The size of your planting can be determined by pacing it off to figure square feet. *1 acre = 43,560 square feet.*
- 2) Sun Exposure** (See Cultural Guide Key, page 4) – We use three categories, *Prairie, Savanna* and *Woodland*. *Prairie* is full sun and *woodland* is primarily shade. *Savanna* is in the middle.
- 3) Soil Moisture** (See Cultural Guide Key, page 4) – We describe the soil's capacity to hold moisture with 5 categories: *Wet, Wet-Mesic, Mesic, Dry-Mesic* and *Dry*. *Mesic* describes an ideal garden soil, one that is well-drained yet holds moisture well.
- 4) Desired Height** – *Short, Mixed Height* or *Tall*. The forbs and grasses that we put in your mix can reach a mature height of 2-4 feet (short) or 4-8 feet (tall). You may want a mixture of short and tall species.

Please note: Short prairie mixes establish well on well-drained sites but may fail in nutrient-rich or weedy areas.

Native plant communities provide the inspiration for Prairie Moon's seed mix designs. Beyond applying seed counts, we carefully consider how quickly various species become established and how competitive they are with surrounding vegetation. Professional landscapers have come to rely on our designs to give their customers the right plants for their needs. Prairie Moon has the diversity of species and the experience of working with these plants to be able to design the best mix possible.

Call us today about your project!
Toll-free: 866-417-8156



A diversity of flowering species will bring in a diversity of insect species. A Mason bee house in a diverse planting.



How to Establish a Native Plant Community Using Seed

Nature makes it look simple and beautiful, but the many complicated human decisions and actions required to establish a successful native plant community can prove daunting, even to more experienced gardeners or landscapers. This guide seeks to make this process simpler by discussing it as an eight-step endeavor. Since it is not possible to cover all of the variables here, we encourage you to study this section carefully, apply it to your project, and then call us with questions. One-on-one conversation is the most efficient way to address the complexities of specific site conditions and plans.

Eight Steps toward Achieving a Natural Landscape in Three to Five Years

- 1. Assess Your Site**
- 2. Define Your Objectives**
- 3. Set Your Budget**
- 4. Plan Your Native Plant Community**
- 5. Prepare the Site**
- 6. Sow the Seeds**
- 7. Control the Weeds**
- 8. Long-Term Management**

Included in this custom-designed, diverse, tall, mesic mix shown above are: White Wild Indigo, Black-eyed Susan, Prairie Blazing Star, Wild Bergamot, Pale Purple Coneflower, Culver's Root, Rattlesnake Master, Yellow Coneflower, Purple Prairie Clover and Purple Coneflower.

STEP 1: Assess Your Site

Learn as much as you can about the site you've chosen for your planting. What is its sun exposure? What is the quality of the soil and how long does it hold moisture? Is erosion a problem? What is growing there now? Determine the size of your planting by pacing or measuring the area. Length in feet multiplied by width in feet equals area in square feet. *43,560 square feet = one acre*

STEP 2: Define Your Objectives

What do you hope to accomplish with your project? We recommend designing a native plant community to emulate the high diversity of interdependent or complementary species found in thriving natural ecosystems.

Considerations that are specific to your site requirements or aesthetic vision will determine your best plan. For example, if your site already has a significant number of native species present, you might consider simply enhancing it by inter-seeding or transplanting bare-root plants of appropriate diverse species into the remnant population. A combination of seeding and transplanting may be most effective.

If your site is overgrown with brush or scrub trees or dominated by invasive species, it is a more likely candidate for restoration than rehabilitation. This will require more aggressive site preparation and extensive planning.

STEP 3: Set Your Budget

Realism is a critical component of the planting process. Knowing your limitations can greatly increase your project's likelihood of success. Determine early what you are able to devote to your planting in terms of time, energy and money. A realistic appraisal may lead you to an incremental approach, planting in stages over several seasons. We can give you better advice and recommendations if you know your project budget when you call.

STEP 4: Plan Your Native Plant Community

Choose native species that are appropriate to the sun exposure, soil type and moisture level of your site. We have pre-designed seed mixes for many different habitat conditions and several Midwest regions (see pages 52–60). We can help you choose the correct mix for your site conditions. We also can help design a special custom mix. We charge no extra for designing custom mixes that are valued over two hundred dollars. We do charge a fee for designing and assembling very small mixes.

STEP 5: Prepare the Site

Eliminating competition and correct seedbed preparation are early steps that are essential to the success of your native planting. Consider devoting an entire growing season (or two) to addressing your site's weed problems before planting. It may try your patience, but it can greatly accelerate the long-term establishment of your native species.

Learn to identify the common weeds in your area. Undesirable shrubs, small trees and non-native plants and weeds should be destroyed by hand cultivation or selective application of herbicides. If a controlled spring burn is an option for your site, it can help to eliminate brush cover and some undesirables.

Do not underestimate the weed seed bank potential of your soil. The weed seed bank holds the accrued deposits of dormant weed

seeds that have been falling on the soil, sometimes for decades.

There often are thousands of weed seeds in each square foot of soil. Their dormancy can be broken by optimal soil temperature and a brief exposure to light. If the area you are planting already is dominated by weeds, you should consider an aggressive site preparation regime.

Choose a preparation strategy that is suited to your site and circumstances, one that you can fully execute. Consider the pros and cons of the different approaches discussed below. It is not possible for us to address every situation here. Please call us if you need more specific advice.

Cultivating Unwanted Plants: Any soil disturbance is followed by more weed growth, so cultivation needs to persist through an entire growing season. Stubborn weeds may require two seasons and some deep-rooted rhizomatous weeds, like Canada thistle, may not yield to cultivation.

Weeding with hand tools is best suited to small areas. For larger areas, cultivating with conventional farm machinery can be an effective way to eliminate established perennial weeds from rich, heavy soils. If your large site was previously a cropped farm field (therefore free of perennial weeds) or if it contains deep sand or gravel soils that do not support heavy weed growth, several diskings prior to sowing seed may be all the cultivation needed.

For more common, weed-prone soils, cultivation of large sites should begin with fall plowing. If the soil is subject to erosion, however, defer the initial plowing until spring. When soil can be worked the following spring, cultivate with a disk to a depth of four to five inches. Cultivate every two weeks until fall in an effort to destroy the roots of perennial weeds.

For quack grass or other rhizomatous species, follow the initial disking with a spring-tooth harrow or digger to bring roots to the soil surface, where sunlight and drying will kill them. After all weed roots are dead, switch to shallow cultivations timed to eliminate freshly germinated weed seedlings.

Guidelines for Planning a Plant Community:

- Planting a complete ecosystem, including forbs (wildflowers) and grasses, creates a more natural effect. Once established, the dense, fibrous roots of the native grasses and forbs keep new weeds from finding a home.
- Where weeds may be a problem, select a taller, more aggressive mix of flowers and grasses. Heavy, rich soils support larger plants. Mixes featuring shorter species prefer drier habitats and thus can be difficult to establish in heavy soils.
- Diversity is the key to many native landscape requirements. All of our designed mixes have species that bloom throughout the growing season, attracting birds, butterflies and other wildlife to your site all year. Diversity also will create structure or texture for your planting. Once mature, it will have pockets of taller and shorter vegetation, giving your planting a natural appeal.
- For a more interesting landscape, intersperse different mixes as appropriate to create transition zones. If transitioning from one site condition to another—for example, from a dry to a wet area—combine portions of two site-specific seed mixes and plant that blend for a transition zone.
- Well-designed mixes contain flowers that bloom throughout the season, from spring to fall, and provide different colors and textures. Many grasses are at their prime in late fall and continue to display interesting forms even in the dead of winter, when the flowers are gone.



STEP 5: Prepare the Site (continued)

Repeated shallow cultivations one or two inches deep through two growing seasons can deplete the shallow weed seed bank without exposing weed seeds from deeper in the soil.

If you are planting your large site to native species in the fall, use a harrow or drag to produce a smooth, clod-free seed bed. If your soil is subject to erosion, consider deferring your planting until spring and first plant a winter cover crop in the fall. In spring, several shallow cultivations will eliminate the winter cover crop and any freshly germinated weeds. After a final dragging, the soil will be ready to plant. Another option is explained under the heading "Seeding Erosion-Prone Sites."

Smothering Nuisance Plants:

For preparing sites smaller than a few thousand square feet, smothering weeds can be effective. It is a simple technique that requires no chemicals or special equipment.

The idea behind smothering is simple: A plant can't live without sunlight, so covering the soil surface for a full growing season will kill the unwanted plants underneath. Some weeds need to be covered for two years. Smothering a lawn takes less time; usually it can be killed in two months by a close mowing before covering.

Black plastic is a common choice for a smothering material, but it has a tendency to deteriorate over time. It may blow away if not properly anchored and can be punctured by sharp weed debris left underneath.

More economical choices might be salvaged or recycled wood paneling or industrial-weight tarps. Other suitable materials include newspapers or cardboard covered with leaves or grass clippings. Old carpeting works, too, but if left too long can decay and become difficult to remove. While smothering will eliminate plants, a large weed seed bank may remain.

Herbicide Application:

We at Prairie Moon take seriously the issue of agricultural chemical use. We are proud of our organic farming legacy but we also view the responsible and judicious use of herbicides as an effective tool for native ecosystem establishment.

We are not experts on herbicide use, so we are reluctant to give specific instructions. Always read labels on herbicide products and follow the manufacturer's directions and cautions when working with these powerful chemicals. A number of new, "lower-impact" herbicide formulas have appeared on the market in recent years. If you are interested in an herbicide designed to be less toxic to the user and to the environment, consider researching the alternative products now available. (See page 69 for more information).

Herbicides are absorbed by plants during their active growing cycles. For large-area site preparation, herbicides can be very effective. The most common are glyphosphates. If perennial weeds or woody shrubs and vines are a problem, then a broadleaf herbicide such as 2, 4-D may be mixed with the glyphosphate.

A successful herbicide strategy must be two-pronged, designed to eliminate existing weeds and to deplete the soil's weed seed bank by killing successive "blooms" of weeds. Treatments should be customized to the specific site conditions. Farm fields that have been growing corn or beans may need only one glyphosphate treatment in late spring, just prior to planting. Old fields that have been "let go" and have heavy weed populations may need several years of regular spraying.

Beginning site preparation with a controlled burn in spring can help to expose weed seeds and spur germination. If your weeds already are several feet tall and you cannot start with a burn, begin by cutting or mowing the vegetation to about one foot in height. Apply herbicide after the plants begin growing again. In two or three weeks, you can follow the initial die-off with a controlled burn.

However you start, you will need to apply herbicide three or four times in a growing season, waiting six to eight weeks between treatments. Sometimes this is all that's needed before planting in the fall. If you plant the following spring, apply another treatment in late spring, about a week before seeding.

Seeding into Live or Dead Sod:

Dormant season inter-seeding into established mowed stands of cool-season grasses is one alternative to planting on bare cultivated soil. Its advantages include less site preparation, fewer weeds and better control of erosion on slopes.

Not killing existing vegetation may slow your planting's progress by several years, but the wait may be worthwhile, especially if you are inter-seeding an area that already has desirable plants. For quicker results, one or two herbicide applications to the sod can reduce competition but often leads to increased weeds. Sites with low-growing grasses, especially with poor soils, can be seeded without killing the grass. For taller, aggressive grasses, such as reed canary grass, herbicides are needed. Overall, our experience has shown that not spraying out the existing grasses, such as brome and blue grass, results in dramatically fewer weeds. It has become our preferred method of installation. These plantings should be burned every spring for the first 5-7 years.

Large areas can be seeded easily with a Truax drill, a tractor-pulled seeding machine, with a no-till trash plow. Sites to be hand sown must be raked by hand to expose just enough bare soil for good seed contact.

Seeding Erosion-Prone Sites:

Hillsides and other erodible areas are good candidates for restoration with native plants because deep-rooted native perennials hold soil firmly in place once they are established. Since erodible areas cannot be left bare for extended periods, it is difficult to prepare such sites by eliminating existing vegetation.

Repeated herbicide applications on erodible sites can attack the weeds but leave their dead root material to hold the soil. Once an erosion-prone site is cultivated, it should be planted with a cover crop or a native seed mix with cover crop. Do not cultivate if it's too late in the fall to establish a cover crop.

Finish your site preparation by mid- to late summer, then establish a cover crop before planting your native mix in the fall. Sow a crop of oats between August 15 and September 15. A hard freeze will kill the oats in late fall.

In late October, hand seed a native mix into the standing oats. Do not rake or drag. Frost action will work the seed into the soil surface. The dead oats will mat during the winter, helping to prevent soil erosion and providing good conditions for spring germination.

STEP 6: Sow the Seeds

Timing:

Seeds can be planted in the fall, spring or dead of winter. See the accompanying "Planting Timetable Options" chart below for a list of the pros and cons of each season.

Fall planting in the Upper Midwest begins in mid-October. Native grass seed sown earlier may germinate in ten days in unseasonably warm weather. If this occurs, seedlings may be winter-killed.

Frost-seeding during snow-free winter periods works well on prepared sites. Seed can be hand-broadcast or machine-planted on the soil surface with no tillage. Freezing and thawing will mix the seed with the soil. This also is an effective method of adding new species to established plantings. Seed can be sown into snow on warmer days when it can melt into the snow pack.

Mid-May to mid-June is the optimal time for spring seeding. Since most native grasses germinate readily then, spring plantings often are dominated in their early years by grasses and those forbs that don't require moist cold stratification or wintering over.

Moist stratifying forb seed, (see **Germination Code C on page 5**) before spring planting will improve germination during the first year, but we recommend it only if the site can be irrigated. If seed is sown untreated in the spring, some species will not germinate until the following spring after wintering over.

Planting:

Seeds can be hand-broadcasted or sown with mechanical seeders. Neither technique is appropriate for all plantings and each has unique advantages and drawbacks. Both methods may be needed to plant certain sites.

By Hand:

Since one person can seed about one acre in a day, hand-broad casting is practical only for areas of one or two acres or smaller, unless a large planting crew is available. Broadcast-seeding a prairie is much like planting lawn seed. Hand-cranked cyclone seeders will not work well with native seed mixes, since the larger seeds tend to plug the device while the smaller seeds flow too quickly.

Even distribution is an important seeding goal. Scatter seed slowly, trying not to run out before completely covering the site. To improve distribution, increase the volume of what you are broadcasting by adding to your seed mix a filler material such as moistened sawdust, compost, peat moss or coarse-grade vermiculite. Sand can be used for very small plantings but is too heavy for large areas.

Use one-half to one bushel of filler per 1000 square feet. A bushel equals eight gallons or 1.24 cubic feet. If seeding a large area, use six or more bushels per acre.

Dividing your planting area and seed mix into smaller parts can facilitate even seed distribution. Mark off areas of an acre or less into four equal parts, and larger areas into ten or more zones. Divide your seed mix into the same number of portions. Any small spots missed when sowing seed will fill in as the planting matures.

Hand-planting allows great flexibility. Specific mixes for different areas of the planting can add variety and interest. Spot sowing can

Planting Timetable Options

A fall interseeding: establishing a new production field of Pale Purple Coneflower. Humphrey is checking that the Truax drill follows the previous pass.



The drill needs to be periodically checked to see how much seed is left in the seed box.

TIME	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE
FALL (start to plant mid October until the ground freezes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay soils are easier to work in the fall than the spring. • Higher sedge and forb germination in the first growing season. • High moisture conditions at time of germination. Less watering needed. • Eliminates the need for cold moist stratification of seed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early establishment of warm season grasses can be inhibited. • Cool season weeds become competition for new seedlings in spring. • Erosion prone sites need cover crop seeding which is earlier and separate from the native sowing.
FROST (start to plant in early winter just before snowfall or snow free periods until spring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No raking or packing of site. • Higher sedge and forb germination in the first growing season. • High moisture conditions at time of germination. Less watering needed. • Eliminates the need for cold moist stratification of seed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early establishment of warm season grasses can be established. • Cool season weeds become competition for new seedlings in spring. • Erosion prone sites need cover crop seeding which is earlier and separate from the native sowing.
SPRING (start to plant in May until June)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool season weeds can be eliminated before planting. • On erosion prone sites a cover crop can be mixed and planted at the same time as the natives. • Optimal for warm season grasses. • More time to do thorough soil preparation and spring weed control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay soil is more difficult to work with. • Need of additional early mowing May 15 to June 7. • More watering is needed especially if you cold moist stratify the seed. • Delayed (1yr) germination for those forbs and sedges which require cold moist stratification or over wintering.

Visit www.prairiemoon.com to order and learn about our web exclusives!

STEP 6: Sow the Seeds (continued)

allow controlled placement of showy or larger species. Hand-seeding in spring or summer should be followed by a light raking. On areas too large to rake by hand, use a tractor, truck or other vehicle to pull a farm drag set to a shallow cut.

By Machine:

Drill seeders and drop seeders are the machines most commonly used for larger plantings. Drill seeders, including Truax and Tye, plant seeds in rows as they open a slit in the soil. They are good choices for planting old pastures because they do not require the soil to be worked up before planting. If equipped with a no-till attachment, drill seeders can plant sites with existing vegetation.

Drop seeders, including Brillion with brush attachment, should be used only on cultivated soil. They press the dropped seed into the ground with a roller, so the soil must be freshly cultivated to ensure good seed-to-soil contact.

Packing the Site:

Native seeds require firm contact with the soil; without it, germination and seedling survival will be poor. Packing or rolling the newly seeded area firms the soil around the seed and reduces moisture loss, especially important on light, sandy soils. Furthermore, many weed species grow faster in loose soil.

Packing fall or frost plantings is not necessary since snow and rain will have time to settle the soil before seed germination begins in spring. Spring plantings will need packing if soil is loose from cultivation.

As a general guideline, if walking on the soil compacts it more than half an inch, the soil is too loose and will need packing after seeds have been machine-planted or raked in after hand-sowing. This can be done by using your feet on small areas. Medium-sized areas can be packed by driving back and forth with a vehicle. Larger areas can be packed with a farm implement called a culti-packer. If the soil has been deeply cultivated, it may need to be packed both before and after planting.

Watering:

Fall plantings don't need to be watered but spring plantings can be helped by irrigation if conditions are dry. Keeping the topsoil moist for three to six weeks after planting will enhance germination. After this, occasional deep watering will stimulate good root growth. A general guideline through a planting's first year is to give a good soaking (half-inch) if rain has not occurred for a week. Very sandy areas should be watered more often.

Watering will not be necessary in the second year, except during extreme drought. In later years, a drought actually may be beneficial to your native planting by eliminating shallow-rooted exotic species.

STEP 7: Control the Weeds

Weed control is critical during the first few years of a newly planted native plant community. Persistent effort is the main feature of the management techniques described below. Herbicides at this stage should be used only as a last resort.

Mowing:

Maintenance mowing through the first growing season will prevent quick-growing weeds from excessively shading the new native seedlings. Hand-held string trimmers are ideal tools for small areas or sites that are too steep to mow.

Mow each time weed growth reaches 8-10 inches. Cut everything



Mowing Yellow Sweet Clover in full flower when it is too thick to hand-weed.

to a height of 4-5 inches. Don't worry about trimming the tops of native seedlings or crushing them underfoot. Mow frequently to keep cutting debris reduced so that it doesn't smother desirable seedlings.

Stop mowing at the end of the first season. Remove any weed seed heads but don't be concerned with additional vegetative growth. It can help protect native plants through winter by providing plant litter and catching snow. This helps to insulate the soil, reducing the risk of plant loss from frost heaving.

If weeds are thick in the beginning of the second season, mow or spot-mow once or twice. Raise the cutting height to 6-12 inches.

Hand-Weeding:

During the first year of a native planting, any soil disturbance runs the risk of killing tiny native seedlings and spurring germination of weed seeds. This is why we discourage pulling weeds while the natives are getting established.

If aggressive or noxious weeds are present, though, it is better to control them before they spread. For problem situations, a diligent weeding program should begin during a planting's second season.

Learn about the weeds that are common to your locale. Learn their growth habits and how to distinguish them from the young native forbs and grasses that you have planted.

In Prairie Moon's fields, we don't worry about hand-cultivating annual weeds because they usually disappear as the planting matures and native forbs and grasses dominate. We hand-pull problem biennial weeds, most easily after a good rain when the soil is soft. Permanently removing weeds from the planting and preventing re-seeding are the objectives. Many weeds if cut can sprout again, flower and produce seeds that same year, so they must be pulled.

One exception is Canada thistle, a rhizome-forming perennial whose roots are impossible to pull completely. We cut this plant at ground level when it is in the bud or early flower stage; rarely does it grow enough to flower again that same year. Likewise, sweet clover rarely re-sprouts after being cut at ground level in full flower (see photo above). We use a hand tool called a weed hook and, for larger infestations, a string-trimmer with a blade attachment.

Diligent weeding during a planting's first two to three years can reduce aggressive weed species to a manageable level, but annual vigilance will be necessary to prevent new problem weed flare-ups.

The Last Resort:

Avoid spraying herbicides in native plantings! Aerosol drift from spraying can kill desirable plants and leave dead areas that will be vulnerable to new weed infiltration. If you encounter a weed problem that stubbornly resists other control techniques, try the following methods as a last resort.

Mix a strong solution of glyphosate or other appropriate herbicide in a no-spill container. Wear a pair of rubber gloves and pull over them a pair of absorbent cotton gloves. Cutting the tips of the cotton glove's fingers can help the fit. Saturate the cotton glove with the herbicide solution, squeezing out the excess so that it doesn't drip. Grab the leaves and stem of the targeted weed, applying the herbicide to that plant only. Do not touch adjacent desirable plants or they will be killed.

Another tactic with stubborn weeds such as burdock and Canada goldenrod is a wick-type application of glyphosate. Use a small paintbrush to carefully apply the herbicide to the plant's cut stalk. The same treatment can be used on Canada thistle, but a stronger chemical may be needed.

Use these methods with great caution and only on cooler, windless days. Herbicides volatilize on hot days. Even a light breeze can blow a killing mist onto adjacent plants.

STEP 8: Long-Term Management

Most native plantings, after two or three growing seasons, need to be burned annually for the next five or more years to become well established. Burning yields better growth and more flowers. Mature prairies with no weed problems may need burning only once every three years.



When a large planting reaches maturity, it can be divided and burned in different sections each year, thereby protecting over-wintering butterflies and other insects.

When a large planting reaches seven years, it can be divided into three sections with mowed paths between them. Burn a different section each year, thereby protecting over-wintering butterflies and other insects.

If a planting is not periodically burned, a thatch layer can build up over the years, causing some native species to grow poorly or even to die out completely. Burning is the single most important management practice for native plantings.

Burning in March or April will stimulate growth of native plants and give them a competitive edge over weeds. Always use caution and common-sense when burning. Follow local fire regulations, obtain permits and have plenty of tools and help on hand. For more detailed information, we recommend the booklet *How to Manage Small Prairie Fires* by Wayne R. Pauly (see page 72). More good burning information is available from the Prairie Enthusiasts, www.theprairieenthusiasts.org.

Always plan fire safety into plantings, even if you will not be using burn management. Prairie fires, accidental or intentional, can burn very rapidly during spring or fall dormancy. Use existing features, such as roads, driveways, streams, lakes and mowed lawns, as firebreaks.

Include a wide path around the perimeter as well as paths through your planting. We advise a mowed lawn buffer at least 40 feet wide between buildings and prairie.

An Alternative to Burning:

If burning is not permitted at your site or if you prefer not to use this method, you can mow or manually remove thatch in early spring (late February to mid-April). Last year's dead stems will not hide the new growth and flowers, and the sun's rays still will be able to warm the soil.



Steve follows a spring savanna burn. Stimulation of existing native species and suppression of encroaching brush and trees was the accomplished goal.

A Note on Diversity

Use a high diversity of native species matched to your site conditions. When stressors such as drought, flooding, insect invasion, pollution, or fungal outbreak occur, odds are good that only a few individual species of plants will be particularly hard hit. If this is the case, the remaining plants will fill in the void and the affected species will hardly be missed. The same cannot be said for a planting of only a few species, where the loss of one species would be immediately noticeable. What's more, a planting that features dozens of species adds extra variety for the eye.

Cover Crops

Cover crops serve several purposes. A site that is being prepared by cultivation for planting natives the following year may be subject to soil erosion. If so, a cover crop planted in the late summer will help hold soil in place. **If only a cover crop is being planted, a heavy seeding is recommended. (See chart, right).**

A cover crop planted with native seed requires a much lower seeding rate; (See below).

Native seedlings are difficult to identify during the first growing season, so a cover crop (which is easily identified) is a good success indicator. If the cover crop has germinated and is growing well, the native seed mix should also be fine even if you cannot see it. If heavy rain or other disturbance has occurred, the missing cover crop will show areas requiring reseeding.

A good cover crop is oats, which can be planted with prairie seed to stabilize the soil. This annual plant grows rapidly, and if not seeded too heavily, will not complete with the forbs (wildflowers) and grasses. An oats cover crop will not reseed itself.

Another cover crop is Regreen™, a wheat/wheatgrass hybrid that produces a sterile plant. After it dies out, it does not leave a new generation of plants behind to compete with the slower-growing perennial species. Regreen™ is a highly versatile temporary cover crop that can be planted in either the spring or fall in most climates. However, it is more costly than oats.

Seeding Cover Crops With Your Native Seed: Rates Per Acre

If you need a cover crop planted with your native seed, the following are recommended. You may be able to purchase oats, winter wheat or Annual Rye Grass from local farm seed dealers for lower prices. If so, be sure there is no weed seed contamination listed on the label.

Oats (Avena sativa)

Annual; for wet mesic to dry soils; do not use with fall or dormant seeding.

Use 20 lbs per acre (12,800 seeds per lb). **Item #AVECC \$1.00/lb**

Regreen™ (a wheat/wheatgrass hybrid)

Sterile, short-lived perennial; for mesic to dry soils, best for fall or dormant seeding.

Use 10 lbs per acre (9,600 seeds per lb). **Item #REGCC \$6.00/lb**

Winter Wheat (Triticum aestivum)

Annual; for mesic to dry soils. A lower cost alternative for Regreen™ fall or dormant seedings.

Use 10 lbs per acre (12,600 seeds per lb). **Item #TRICC \$1.00/lb**

Barnyard Grass (Echinochloa crusgalli)

Annual; for wet and wet mesic soils; best for wetland seeding, spring or fall.

Use 1 lb per acre (131,200 seeds per lb) **Item #ECHCC \$1.00/lb**

Annual Rye Grass (Lolium multiflorum)

Annual; for any soil that needs extra erosion control. May be allelopathic and inhibit germination or slow the growth of other species. Use in combination with another cover crop.

Use 5 lbs per acre (147,200 seeds per lb) **Item #LOLCC \$1.00/lb**

Seeding Cover Crops Alone: Rates Per Acre

(1 acre = 43,560 square feet)

	OATS	REGREEN™
SUMMER/FALL (cover crop only)	96 lbs. (3 Bu.) mid Aug. to mid Sept.	Do not use – too costly
FALL/FROST (with native seed mix)	Do not use Seeds and seedlings will not overwinter.	10-15 lbs./acre Oct. to mid Nov.
SPRING (with native seed mix)	20-40 lbs. (5-10 Gal.) May to mid July	10 lbs. May to mid July

* Note: The recommended poundage per acre is merely a guideline from which to base your seeding rate. The actual poundage you will use depends upon your site, risk of erosion, and method of planting. If drill seeding cover crop and native mix together in the same rows, use the lower seeding rates recommended previously.

Low Maintenance Lawn Alternatives

Eco-Grass

A non-native blend of fine fescue grasses that works well in borders for areas between prairies and homes. It saves water, saves fertilizer, and saves mowing time.

Pros

- Regular mowing is not required
- Tolerates dry conditions better than other lawns
- Grows in a variety of conditions (sand to clay)
- Slow-growing and tends to lay over
- Forms a 4-inch-thick flow of lawn
- Thrives in full sun to partial shade

Cons

- Not completely maintenance-free
- Does not tolerate wet soils
- Good site preparation is very important
- Weeds could grow faster than Eco-Grass
- Does not stand up to heavy traffic
- Does not support much biological activity

Unless you prefer a more manicured look, this is the lawn grass for low-maintenance landscapes. Eco-Grass, unlike our native mixes, is best planted in early fall in a properly prepared weed-free area (see page 63). Spring planting is an acceptable second choice. Overall, while not maintenance-free, Eco-Grass requires less attention than traditional lawns.

Seeding rate: 5 lbs per 1000 sq. ft; 220 lbs per acre

Item #ECOG \$5.50/lb

(Call for prices on orders over 50 lbs)

BOWIE Buffalo Grass

A cultivar with medium-green color, good winter hardiness and spring clean-up. It has the ability to survive colder climates in the North and hot drier climates of the South. It requires little mowing and less than 1 inch of water per week. A rhizomatous plant with maximum height of 5" for full sun areas and mesic-dry soils. **NOTE: this warm season grass remains brown until soil temperatures warm significantly and is best planted at this time. However, it does remain green during the hottest times of summer.**

Seeding rate: 2-3 lbs per 1000 sq. ft. 57,600 seeds per lb.

Item #BUC02G \$16/lb

Other Products

Geo-Jute Erosion-Control Fabric*

Small Roll (4' x 147', 588 sq. ft.)
 Item #GEOSM \$48.00
 (Use 96 staples per roll)

Large Roll (4' x 225', 900 sq. ft.)
 Item #GEOLG \$60.00
 (Use 144 staples per roll)

6" Steel Sod Staples*

(We recommend using one staple every two feet along the edges. Edges can be overlapped.)

Pack of 48 Item #STASM \$4.00

Pack of 1000 Item #STALG \$50.00

*Shipping costs vary depending on your location. Call for shipping costs.



Permanent Garden Tags

Impress-O-Tags are the best product we've found to keep important information recorded with plants in the garden. These low-cost aluminum labels are 1" x 3" with a wire fastener and can be embossed with a pen. For a free sample tag send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Item #TAGS

25 tags \$5.00 postpaid
 100 tags \$15.00 postpaid
 500 tags \$65.00 postpaid
 1,000 tags \$100.00 postpaid

Rhizobium Inoculum for Legumes

The following legume inoculums are important for improving the chance of nitrogen fixation. Most legume seed purchased from Prairie Moon Nursery comes with inoculum at no additional charge when available. We suggest mixing inoculum with seed before moist, cold stratifying or planting (see Codes C & I in Germination Code on page 5 for more information). Inoculum may also be added to potting mix for container grown plants or into bottom of hole when transplanting container grown or bare root seedlings.

- Item #INOCAS Inoculum for Astragalus
- Item #INOCAM Inoculum for Amorpha
- Item #INOCBA Inoculum for Baptisia/Thermopsis
- Item #INOCCA Inoculum for Chamaecrista/Cassia
- Item #INOCDA Inoculum for Dalea/Petalostemum
- Item #INOCDE Inoculum for Desmanthus
- Item #INOCDS Inoculum for Desmodium
- Item #INOCGL Inoculum for Glycyrrhiza
- Item #INOCLE Inoculum for Lespedeza
- Item #INOCHL Inoculum for Lupinus
- Item #INOC TH Inoculum for Tephrosia
- Item #INOCST Inoculum for Strophostyles

Mycorrhizal Inoculum for Exposed Subsoil

For use on sites where topsoil is missing or highly disturbed from construction or erosion; forms symbiotic relationship with most species of plants, allowing healthier growth.

Use: 1.4 lbs per 1000 sq. ft; 60 lbs per acre

Item #AM120

1 to 9 lbs \$15/lb postpaid
 10 to 19 lbs \$13/lb postpaid
 20 to 60 lbs \$12/lb postpaid

(Call for prices on orders over 60 lbs)

Gift Certificates

Prairie Moon gift certificates are perfect for birthdays, holidays, and other special events. For immediate delivery call us at: 866-417-8156.



All Natural Herbicide*

Phydura is an herbicide made from natural, biodegradable ingredients: soybean oil, clove oil and vinegar. Kills herbaceous broadleaf and grass weeds; annuals within hours, perennials may need several treatments.

*Shipping costs vary depending on your location. Call for shipping costs.



Quart: Item #PHYDURA1 \$17.00
 2.5 Gallon Item #PHYDURA2 \$78.00

Vermiculite

Minimum amount of medium grade vermiculite suggested for the following mixes:

500 sq ft mix: 5 gallons Item #VERM5 \$18.00 postpaid
 1000 sq ft mix: 7 gallons Item #VERM7 \$23.00 postpaid
 5000 sq ft mix: 14 gallons Item #VERM4 \$29.00 postpaid

Small Packet

Will inoculate up to 2 oz. of seed . . . \$1.50 each postpaid

Large Packet

Will inoculate up to 1 lb. of seed . . . \$2.50 each postpaid

Additional Large Packets of Same Type or Genus

..... \$1.00 each postpaid

Inoculum is not available for Crotalaria, Lathyrus, Oxytropis, Psoralea and Schrankia

Books We Recommend

We are delighted that information on restoration ecology, native plant identification / propagation and landscaping with natives is readily available these days. However, if you feel overwhelmed by the great amount of reading material available, the books we list here and on our website we've found to be particularly good. Some titles we offer would be difficult to find online or at major bookstores.

The prices you see include the shipping fee. For our review of the books listed here and more, go to our website:

www.PrairieMoon.com

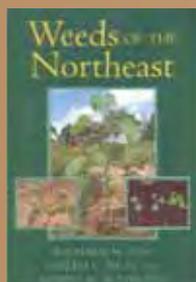
Identification Guides



Illinois Wildflowers Don Kurz
Beautiful photographs of 400 species found in IL are grouped by color for easy reference. Detailed descriptions with range and habitat are included. Also includes some common nonnative species. A "must have" guidebook if you live in IL/IA/IN/MO.
256 pages \$25.00 postpaid



Wetland Plants & Plant Communities of MN & WI
Steve Eggers & Donald Reed (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Categorizes wetlands into 15 plant communities. Includes color photos, field characteristics and ecological notes of 144 species.
263 pages \$21.00 postpaid



Weeds of the Northeast
Richard H. Uva, Joseph C. Neal, and Joseph M. DiTomaso
Highly recommended. A great identification guide to help you recognize 299 common weeds. Excellent color photos of the seedling, mature plant, and flower.
397 pages \$33.00 postpaid



NEW! Lake Phalen Shoreland Restoration

Haley Elvecrog and Bill Bartodziej of Ramsey Washington Metro Watershed District

Although this book would be of special interest to those living in and around the Twin Cities in MN, it would also be valuable to any native plant enthusiasts. Before and after photos and accounts of this restoration project plus 170 species, both native and invasive, with color photos are highlighted. Spiral-bound. 193 pages \$13.00 postpaid



Prairie Seedling and Seeding Evaluation Guide 2nd edition

Paul Bockenstedt of Bonestroot Rosene Aderlik and Associates

This guide is the result of collaboration among more than 15 State agency and nonprofit partners in the Upper Midwest. 54 prairie and 26 weed species are featured with color photos and detailed seedling plant and habitat description. Methods for evaluating your prairie seeding with appendices follow. Spiral-bound.
118 pages \$16 postpaid



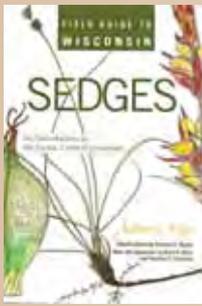
Sunflower Family in the Upper Midwest

by Thomas M. Antonio & Susanne Masi
Highly recommended. The Sunflower (Compositae) family includes many genera-Sunflowers, Asters, Goldenrods, to name a few. 148 species with multiple color photos and MN/IA/WI/IL/MI/IN range maps. Hardcover.
421 pages \$55 postpaid



Sunflower Species of the United States

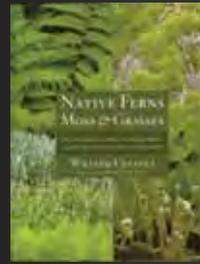
Charlie Rogers, Tommy Thompson & Gerald Seiler
The 10 major types of sunflowers are broken down into 50 species with detailed descriptions, range maps and color photos.
75 pages \$12.00 postpaid



NEW! Wisconsin Sedges: An Introduction to Genus Carex

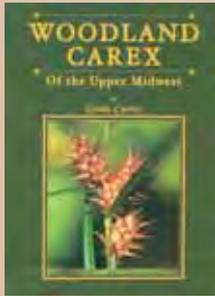
(Cyperaceae) by Andrew Hipp
A must have if you've ever had trouble identifying Carex. Andrew Hipp's extensive knowledge on Carex helps readers identify 150+ species found in WI and neighboring states. Distribution maps, color illustrations and detailed habitat information accompany most species. 265 pages \$31 postpaid

Plant Propagation



NEW!

Native Ferns, Moss and Grasses
William Cullina of the New England Wildflower Society
We were excited to add this to our collection of books by Bill Cullina. He has an excellent way with words that make his books so much more than plant books. Useful for not only plant propagation, but also for identification; something that can be difficult to do with native grasses. All his books are truly 'coffee table' quality. Hardcover. 256 pages \$48.00 postpaid



Woodland Carex of the Upper Midwest

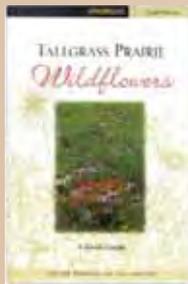
Linda Curtis
63 woodland sedges found in central IL to central WI are highlighted. Categorized by their seeds (sacs) in mostly black & white photos. 3 ring, hardcover. 171 pages \$26.00 postpaid



The New England Wildflower Society Guide to Growing and Propagating Wildflowers of the United States and Canada

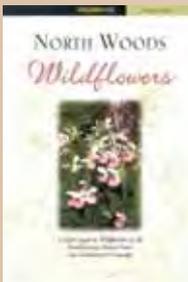
William Cullina
Highly recommended. Clear and detailed information on growing and propagating more than 500 species native to North America. For home gardeners and commercial nurseries. Hardcover. 322 pages \$48.00 postpaid

■ **The Illustrated Flora of Illinois: Sedges: Carex**
Robert H. Mohlenbrock, illustrated by Paul Nelson
Hardcover. 328 pages \$63.00 postpaid



Tallgrass Prairie Wildflower
Doug Ladd & Frank Oberle
Organized for ID according to flower color; also a section for grasses and weeds. Oberle takes exceptional photographs, and Ladd's text is scientifically accurate. A state-by-state Tallgrass Prairie Directory is also included. 263 pages \$27.00 postpaid

■ **Native Trees, Shrubs, & Vines:**
A Guide to Using, Growing, and Propagating North American Woody Plants
William Cullina of the New England Wildflower Society
354 pages \$48.00 postpaid



North Woods Wildflowers
Doug Ladd
A great companion to the Falcon Tallgrass Prairie Wildflowers. Concentrates on northern species but many are also native just south of us. Organized by flower color with color photos for each. 270 pages \$27.00 postpaid

■ **Native Plants of the Northeast**
A Guide for Gardening and Conservation
Donald J. Leopold.
Hardcover.
308 pages \$44.00 postpaid

■ **Northland Wildflowers—The Comprehensive Guide to the Minnesota Region**
John Moyle & Evelyn Moyle; photos by John Gregor
212 pages \$22.00 postpaid

■ **Shrubs and Woody Vines of Missouri**
Don Kurz; Illustrations by Paul Nelson
387 pages \$12.00 postpaid



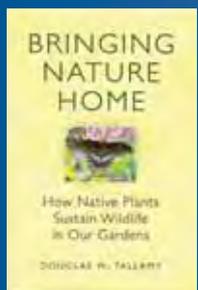
NEW!

Native Seed Production Manual
Compiled with experience from folks at the Tallgrass Prairie Center at the Univ of Northern IA. Detailed direct seeding vs. greenhouse seeding methods followed by stand management techniques on nearly 50 species of the Tallgrass Prairie. Spiral-bound. 122 pages \$15.00 postpaid

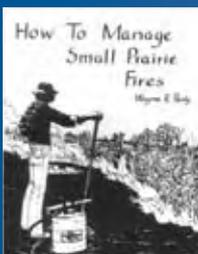
Restoration



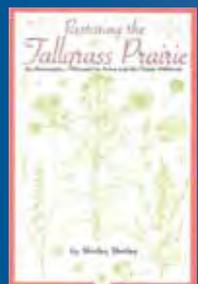
Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest Elizabeth J. Czarapata
Detailed identification and control methods are discussed with useful, color pictures. Sections are broken down into plants of major concern, lesser concern, and potential problem species. Range covers north to MN, east to OH, and south to MO.
215 pages \$30.00 postpaid



NEW! Bringing Nature Home
by Douglas Tallamy
As this revelatory book eloquently explains, there is an unbreakable link between native plant species and native wildlife. Most native insects cannot and will not eat alien plants. Gardeners and Restorationists have the power to make a significant contribution toward sustaining biodiversity. Hardcover.
288 pages \$33.00 postpaid



How to Manage Small Prairie Fires
Wayne R. Pauly
Fire is a dangerous tool. This booklet contains information on how to conduct controlled burns safely. For both the experienced and inexperienced.
30 pages \$6.00 postpaid

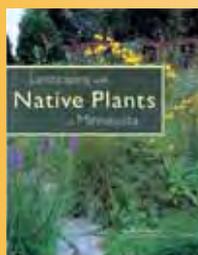


Restoring the Tallgrass Prairie—
Shirley Shirley
A comprehensive book for developing a native prairie planting. Sketches of 104 species showing the seedling, flower and seed head. Practical information on propagation of individual species, site preparation, planting, maintenance, and seed harvest is included.
330 pages \$20.00 postpaid



A Practical Guide to Prairie Reconstruction
Carl Kurtz
An easy read and therefore a good place to start in planning your restoration. Color pictures show several steps of the first years of the planting process.
57 pages \$15.00 postpaid

Landscaping

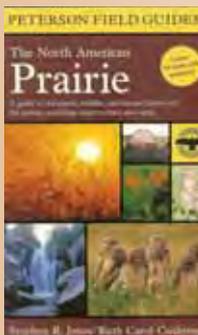


Landscaping With Native Plants of Minnesota Lynn Steiner
Packed with beautiful, informative pictures, lists, plant profiles and case studies. Practical yet extensive. A great book for our neighboring states as well.
191 pages \$30.00 postpaid

■ **Native Plants In The Home Landscape**
Keith Gerard Nowakowski
119 pages \$26.00 postpaid

■ **Lakescaping for Wildlife & Water Quality**
MN Dept of Natural Resources Carrol Henderson, Carolyn Dindorf, & Fred Rozumalski
176 pages \$23.00 postpaid

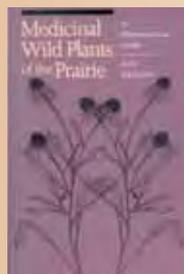
Of Related Interest



Peterson Field Guides: The North American Prairie
Stephen R. Jones & Ruth Carol Cushman
Part 1 is an intro to ecology of the North American Prairie: history, culture, wildlife. Part 2 highlights public areas in 18 US states and Canadian provinces totaling 168 preserves. Maps, hiking/camping facilities, plant & animal color photos. A compact book, great for traveling!
510 pages \$22.00 postpaid

■ **Amphibians and Reptiles Native to Minnesota**
Barney Oldfield & John Moriarty
237 pages \$32.00 postpaid

■ **The Forager's Harvest**
Guide to Identifying, Harvesting, and Preparing Edible Wild Plants
Samuel Thayer
360 pages \$27.00 postpaid

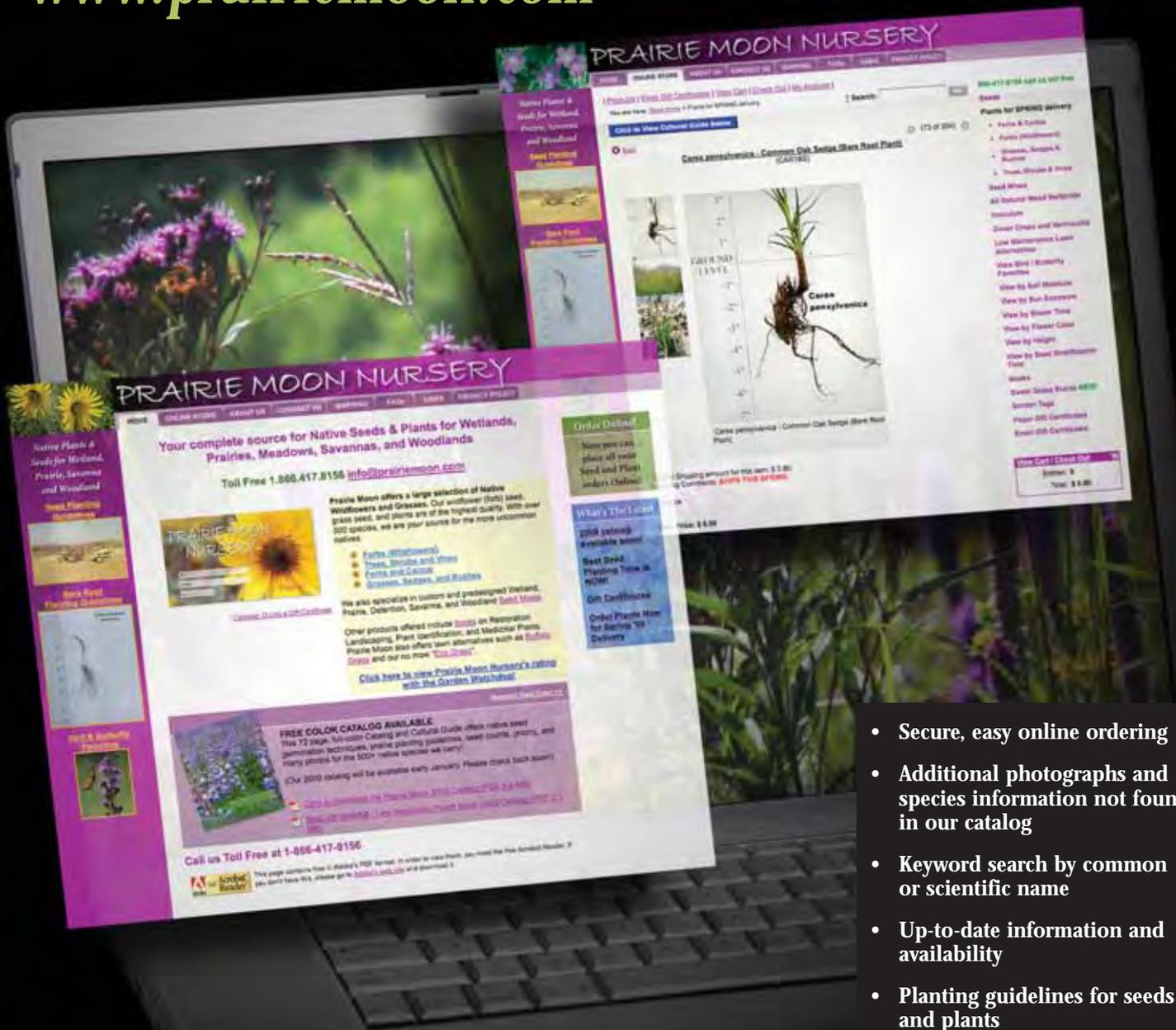


Medicinal Wild Plants of the Prairie
Kelly Kindscher
Journey to discover the great pharmaceutical house on the prairie. A recounting of the use of prairie plants by Indian tribes of central North America. NOT intended to be a medicinal guide to use for self-healing.
340 pages \$17.00 postpaid

Visit our website featuring more than 500 species of seed & plants!

www.prairiemoon.com

Here you'll find additional species and updated availability **not listed** in the catalog.



- Secure, easy online ordering
- Additional photographs and species information not found in our catalog
- Keyword search by common or scientific name
- Up-to-date information and availability
- Planting guidelines for seeds and plants
- Ability to reserve plants and seed if we are currently sold out
- Photos showing the roots of our plants and planting depths
- Gift certificates
- Additional books not listed in the catalog

Prairie Moon offers a large selection of Native Prairie and Meadow wildflowers and grass seed. Our forb seed (wildflowers), grass seed, and plants are of the highest quality. With over 500 species listed, we are your source for the more uncommon native forbs, cacti, trees, shrubs, vines, ferns, grasses, sedges, and rushes. We also specialize in custom and predesigned Wetlands, Prairie, Detention, Savanna, and Woodland seed mixes.



Toll-free (866) 417-8156 Fax (507) 454-5238

Species Quick Find Guide:

Scientific names are in upper case. Common names are in lower case.
'Web' indicates additional species available through our website.

A

ACTAEA	6
AGASTACHE	6
AGOSERIS	web
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AMORPHA	34
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ASCLEPIAS	8, web
ASTER / Aster	8, 10, 12, web
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CORNUS	34, web
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PENSTEMON	22
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Prairie Clover	22

Prickly Pear (cactus)	32
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PSORALEA	24
PYCNANTHEMUM	24

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RATIBIDA	24
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RUELLIA	26
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ROSA / Rose	36
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SISYRINCHIUM	28
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T

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Thistle	web
Tobacco	20
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Turnip, Prairie	24

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VERNONIA	32
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VIOLA / Violet	32, web

W

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Willow	36

Y

Yam, Wild	34
YUCCA	36

Z

ZIZIA	32
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Ordering information

Shipping Season

SEED orders can be shipped throughout the year.

BARE ROOT PLANT orders are shipped during optimal transplanting time. *Since our plants are field grown, Nature sets the schedule each year as to when our digging season will begin and end. Our Minnesota climate sometimes provides us with April or October snows and/or frozen ground, heavy rains, etc. We fill all orders to the best of our ability depending on conditions beyond our control. Please note that we do not ship plants outside the contiguous United States.*

POTTED PLANTS in the Rain Garden Kits and Tray of 32 Single Species ship mid-May to late-July.

The FALL plant shipping season usually runs thru the month of October. In the SPRING, plants are normally shipped from April to mid May, with some species available until mid June. Best results can be expected, however, if transplanting is done in April.

Delivery

Most of our orders are shipped by United Parcel Service (UPS) and Spee Dee. Since they do not recognize Post Office Box numbers, it is important to include your street address or rural route number **when you order**.

Normal UPS delivery takes 2 to 4 days within the continental United States. Since delivery to the coasts can take up to 6 days, we recommend that east or west coast customers ordering PLANTS choose UPS "Blue Label" service which provides second day air delivery for an additional charge.

If you need to receive your plant order on a certain day (Monday through Friday), please include your preferred arrival date **when you order**.

Shipping & Handling Charges

- For PLANT ORDERS \$50.00 and under: \$7.50
- For PLANT ORDERS over \$50.00 add 15% of the total plant cost (UPS Blue Label, add 30%).
- For SEED ORDERS \$100.00 and under: \$5.00.
- For SEED ORDERS over \$100.00 add 5% of the total seed cost.
- Potted Plants (trays), books, inoculum and vermiculite are postpaid.

Seed Shipments to Canada

We do not ship plants to Canada, but seeds are available to Canadian customers. **Please be aware that seeds are occasionally held up at customs. We are unable to track orders sent with the U.S. Post Office.** Prepayment in U.S. funds required. Postal shipping & handling charges for Canadian seed shipments are:

- For SEED ORDERS \$50.00 and under: \$15.00.
- For SEED ORDERS over \$50.00 add 30% of the total seed cost.

Pick-up Orders

We are a mail order nursery and have no retail facilities, but you may pick up your order if prior arrangements are made. There is no handling charge for orders picked up at the nursery but customers must pay the 6.5% state sales tax until July 1st. **AFTER July 1st, 2009** customers will be required to pay the new MN Sales Tax of **6.875%**.

State Sales Tax

Minnesota residents are required to pay 6.5% sales tax. Please note that shipping and handling charges are also subject to the 6.5% tax. **AFTER July 1st, 2009** Minnesota residents will be required to pay the new MN Sales Tax of **6.875%**.

Terms

Prepayment is required on all orders unless other arrangements are made. We accept Mastercard, Visa and Discover. All credit accounts are due 30 days from invoice date. Past-due accounts will be subject to a 1% monthly (12% annual) finance charge.

Cancellations

A 25% cancellation fee will be charged on cancelled orders. Shipped plants and custom designed seed mixes are non-returnable. A 25% restocking fee will be charged on other seed that is returned. After 30 days we cannot accept returned seed.

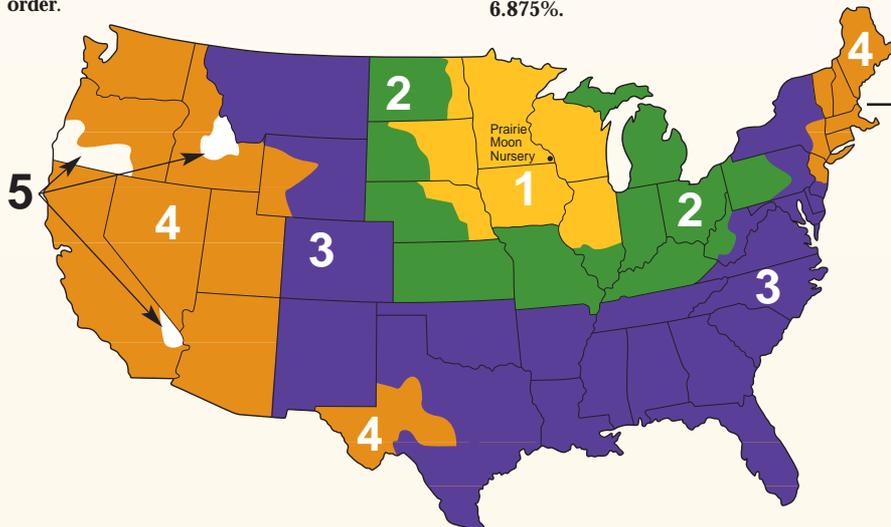
Guarantee

We guarantee species to be true to name and that plants and seeds arrive in good condition. If losses occur due to delay in delivery or unfavorable weather conditions in transit, contact us immediately. We cannot guarantee successful growth after planting, but please let us know about any disappointments you experience. We may be able to help. No other guarantee is expressed or implied.

Prices are subject to change without notice. We set next years prices in October.

Check Your Shipping Address!

Please review the information on your order form, especially the shipping address. We are charged a \$5.00 minimum address correction from our freight carrier if the address is incorrect. We may pass this charge on to you. We will send the carrier's documentation of the address error and actual charges to you via e-mail or postal mail if this occurs.



Number of Delivery Days from Prairie Moon Nursery

Overnight delivery to all of Zone 1.

Note: Delivery days do not include the day we send out your parcel, weekends, or holidays. To assure minimum time in transit we ship plants early in the week.

We recommend **UPS Blue Label (2 day)** on plants for the East and West coasts **ONLY**.



2009 TOURS

Saturday, June 27 1:00 p.m.
Saturday, August 8 1:00 p.m.

Visitors on a guided walking tour.

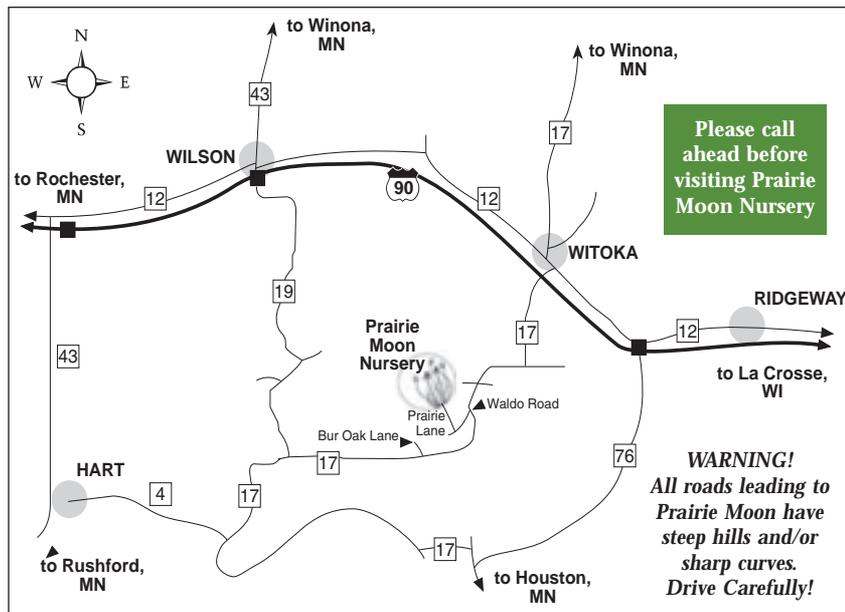
We are a mail order Nursery, not a retail outlet, but orders may be picked up if prior arrangements are made. We encourage visitors to attend one of our summer tours, which will continue to assemble by our gardens in Wiscoy Valley. On the tour dates follow signs 1 mile south to Bur Oak Lane.

From Winona, Minnesota

Begin at the junction of Highways 61 and 43 (corner where Perkins Restaurant is located). Take Highway 43 South about 1/4 mile and continue driving straight when Highway 43 South curves off to the right — you are now on Winona County 17. Follow Winona County 17 as it bears right and up just past the cemetery. After about 7 miles you will go up a large hill and come to the town of Witoka. Stay on Winona County 17, 1/8 mile past Witoka, turn right to go under the Interstate highway. Continue on Winona County 17 for 2 miles. Turn right on Waldo Road just before going down the steep hill. Prairie Moon Nursery on Prairie Lane is 1/8 mile ahead.

From La Crosse, Wisconsin, or Rochester, Minnesota, on Interstate Highway 90

Take exit 257 (Houston/Highway 76 exit), turn right **if** you are coming from La Crosse or turn left **if** you are coming from Rochester. Turn left on to Winona County 12, go 1.4 miles; turn left on Winona County 17 to go under the Interstate highway. Continue on Winona County 17 for 2 miles. Turn right on Waldo Road just before going down the steep hill. Prairie Moon Nursery on Prairie Lane is 1/8 mile ahead.



32115 Prairie Lane
Winona, MN 55987

Toll Free: 866.417.8156
Phone: 507.452.1362
Fax: 507.454.5238

Quick Reference

For full explanations see pages 4-5.

Germination Codes

- A No pre-treatment necessary other than cold, dry storage (also called dry cold stratification).
- B Hot water treatment
- C Seeds germinate after a period of moist, cold stratification.
- D Seeds are very small or need light to naturally break dormancy and germinate.
- E In order to germinate, seeds need a warm, moist period followed by a cold, moist period.
- F Seeds need a cold, moist period followed by a warm, moist period followed by a 2nd cold, moist period.
- G Seeds germinate most successfully in cool soil.
- H Seeds need scarification.
- I Legume, Rhizobium Inoculum
- J We remove the hulls from these legume seeds.
- K Parasitic species which needs a host plant.
- L Plant fresh seed.
- M Best fall planted outdoors.
- * Highly recommended for home landscaping.
- ** Recommended for home landscaping, but be careful of those species labeled aggressive or rhizomatous.

Soil Moisture Codes

W – WM – M – DM – D

- Wet Soggy or marshy most of the year.
- Wet Mesic Excessively wet in winter, spring, and after heavy rain, but often dries in summer.
- Mesic Medium moist. Water soaks in with no run-off. Average garden soil.
- Dry Mesic Well drained. Water is removed from soil readily, but not rapidly.
- Dry Excessively drained.

Sun Exposure Codes

- P – Prairie Plants normally grow in full sun. Should do well with up to 20% shade.
- S – Savanna Partially shaded (20% to 70% shade). Sun reaches ground level at woodland edges or through openings between trees. Prairie species will often grow in larger openings, with shade-tolerant species growing under trees.
- W – Woodland 70% to 100% shade.

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