

Summer Sun

Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) is a biennial that blooms and completes its life cycle in its second year with a brilliant floral display. Transplants will bloom the year they are planted. Easy to grow and **easily self-sows** on open soil. The black-eyed Susan has a prolonged bloom time to attract butterflies and other pollinators. The late-season seed heads attract finches and other birds. Drought-tolerant, the *Rudbeckia* tolerates heat, drought and a wide range of soils, but does not like poorly drained, wet soils.

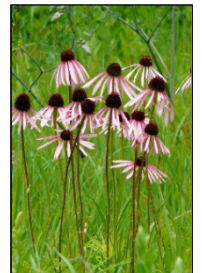


Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) is a popular milkweed. Butterfly Weed is an important host plant for Monarch and Queen butterflies. This milkweed lacks the typical milky sap. In an ideal location, a mature Butterfly weed can become a very showy specimen, with multiple flowering stems spreading across a two-foot-tall plant. Mature plants have a deep tap root that extends a foot or more. They can be transplanted if dug carefully, during dormancy. This rugged species thrives in sunny locations, in dry sandy soil or well-drained loam.



Blue Grama Grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*) is a clump-forming, warm-season native grass. It produces attractive blue-green seedheads horizontally from the tip of each stem. It reaches heights of 1', prefers full to partial sun, and tolerates a wide variety of soils.

Pale Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*) blooms in early summer and is a favorite nectar source for pollinators. Late in summer, the large seed heads attract Goldfinches and other birds. *Echinacea pallida* is highly adaptable, tolerating drought, heat, humidity and poor soil, but not moist soil with poor drainage. Once established, the deep taproot enables a long-lived, very low-maintenance plant capable of handling hot, dry conditions with ease.



Prairie Blazing Star (*Liatris ligulistylis*) is a favorite nectar source for Monarch butterflies and the late-season seeds are popular with Goldfinches. It can grow up to 5 feet tall when planted in rich soils (it may be necessary to stake the plants). It is somewhat tolerant of dry soil but is best planted in areas with consistent "medium" soil moisture. *Liatris* tolerates summer heat and humidity, but avoid planting in soil that is wet in the winter. Its bloom color can lean toward magenta, and the tufted blossoms appear along the stems and may last for many weeks in late summer.



Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*) offers flowering panicles on slender stems that float above the tufted grass in late summer, giving the garden an architectural appearance to the 2 to 4-foot plant. The fall foliage turns to hues of gold and is considered to be a handsome prairie grass. The plant is a host for butterflies and moths.

Purple Prairie Clover (*Dalea purpurea*, formerly *Petalostemum purpureum*) is easily grown in sunny locations with average to dry soils. The deep taproot supports a long-lived plant that is impervious to heat and drought. Excellent in a variety of plantings and naturalized prairie areas. The flowers offer a source of nectar for pollinating insects. The *Dalea purpurea* is a standard in prairie restorations, but it is uncommon in areas disturbed by modern development. Root division is challenging as the plant does not like to be disturbed after it has been established.



Silky Aster *Symphyotrichum sericeum*, commonly known as silky aster or western silver aster, is a herbaceous perennial. Native to dry open places in the central plains woods, bluffs, prairies, and glades of North America; it grows to 12-24 inches tall. The silky aster features a profuse bloom of daisy-like flowers to 1½ inches in diameter, from late summer to early fall. Each flower features 10-22 lavender to purple rays surrounding a yellow center.

Stems and leaves are gray-green but covered with silvery-white, silky hairs, which give the foliage an attractive appearance and the common name of silky aster. The former genus name of *Aster* for this plant is still commonly used by many nurseries instead of *Symphyotrichum*.

Smooth Aster (*Symphyotrichum laeve*, formerly *Aster laevis*) is a hardy plant that will bloom after frost into November, with a profusion of lavender-blue, star-like flowers. The yellow flower center turns reddish late in the season. Typically about 3 feet tall with arching branches, Smooth Aster's tough stem allows it to stay upright through summer and fall. This aster is long-lived if not over-crowded by more aggressive plants. It is attractive to butterflies seeking nectar in the fall.



White Prairie Clover (*Dalea candida*, formerly *Petalostemum candidum*) is a member of the Legume family and an important part of short prairies. Prairie Clovers provide beneficial bacteria called rhizobia that allow the plants to capture nitrogen from the air. The bacteria assist in "fixing" the nitrogen in the plant. The plants act as a natural soil fertilizer when plant debris material is left to enrich the soil.

Speckled Shade

Culver's Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*) is prized for its well-defined, clean lines and upright structure in the garden. The tall unbranched stems are surrounded by whorls of deep green leaves and topped with spires of white flowers that bloom for several weeks in midsummer. Native to eastern North America, Culver's Root thrives in full sun or light shade and tolerates a wide range of soils. Butterflies and solitary bees such as sweat bees, carpenter bees and bumble bees will visit the flowers. Mature plants can reach heights of six feet and form a large clump with multiple stems.



Large Flowered Primrose (*Oenothera macrocarpa*) is a tall (up to 5 feet) biennial, bushy plant with yellow flowers that open in the late afternoon. The entire plant is edible, including the roots that can be cooked (preferably in the fall/winter of the first year of plant growth), which have a peppery parsnip flavor. It is a **favorite food for deer**. Although scientific research hasn't assigned benefits for Evening Primrose, it has been widely used in herbal medicine for many years.



Common Oak Sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*) is a fine-textured Sedge that reproduces by rhizomes and rarely reaches heights of more than 8 inches in bloom. It is dry-soil tolerant and will grow in full sun or full shade. Plants should be divided to achieve a stand of this hardy sedge. It spreads between 3-8 inches each year, depending on the soil moisture of the site. This sedge actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool.

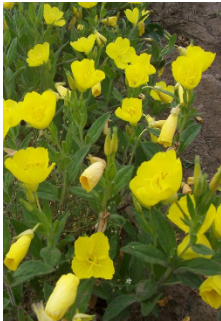
Curley Wood Sedge (*Carex rosea*) This versatile sedge will tolerate dry to medium-wet sites with full shade or semi-shade. It has very narrow, fine leaves and a slight rose tint to the seedhead gives it its Latin name, *Carex rosea*. Curly-styled Wood Sedge, like most sedges, is a cool-season plant that actively grows during the spring and fall when soil temperatures are cool. This perennial plant blooms in June; the height is 12 inches.



Prairie Blazing Star (*Liatris pycnostachya*) is an iconic prairie flower with a spike of lavender flowers tufted at the top of the plant and down the single stem. It grows well in moist soils and clay. The plant requires both sun and adequate moisture. Dry conditions can cause leaf loss and too little sun may cause twisted growth. Blooming July through August it is excellent in perennial borders, prairie gardens and naturalized areas.

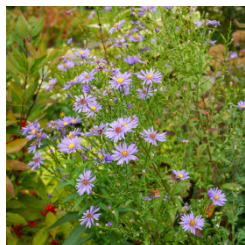
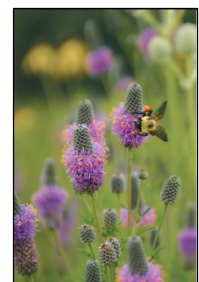


Prairie Alum Root (*Heuchera richardsonii*) acclimates to a wide range of soil moisture, but is best situated in an area with plenty of sand, gravel, or other materials to allow water to drain readily. Partial shade is preferred. Prairie Alum root has relatively shallow roots and will benefit from winter mulch – especially in cool-weather climates. Juvenile plants may exhibit some variegation with either white or red-tinged hues. Flowering stalks rise from the center of each clump, often reaching 2 feet tall before setting blooms. Hummingbirds and a variety of butterflies are drawn to the tubular flowers.



Prairie Sundrops (*Oenothera pilosella*) is a day-flowering species of the evening primrose family. It is native to the United States and eastern Canada and grows in sunny, sandy USDA hardiness zones of 4 to 9. They thrive in full sun and will also grow in light shade in well-drained soils. It is fairly drought-tolerant; water plants sparingly. It's a low-maintenance, semi-aggressive spreader forming dense mats, but is easily removed because of its shallow roots. Even though each flower is short-lived, they grow in succession through a period of two months. Long-tongued bees, butterflies, and skippers are drawn to the prolific pollen these plants produce.

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Smooth Blue Aster (*Symphyotrichum laeve*, formerly *Aster laevis*) is a hardy plant that blooms often into November, with a profusion of lavender-blue, star-like flowers. The yellow flower center turns reddish late in the season. Typically about 3 feet tall with arching branches, Smooth Aster's tough stem keeps it upright through summer and fall. This aster can have a long life if it's not crowded out by other, more aggressive plants. Attractive to butterflies seeking nectar in the fall.

Sweet Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*) is a biennial that blooms and completes its life cycle in its second year with a brilliant floral display. Transplants will bloom the year they are planted. Easy to grow and **easily self-sows** on open soil. The black-eyed Susan has a prolonged bloom time to attract butterflies and other pollinators. The late-season seed heads attract finches and other birds. Drought-tolerant, the *Rudbeckia* tolerates heat, drought and a wide range of soils, but does not like poorly drained, wet soils.

