

# Tree and Plant Identification

## 2022-2023 Tree and Plant Sale

**Sebastian County Conservation District**



A lush forest scene featuring numerous tall, slender trees with moss-covered trunks. The forest floor is densely packed with vibrant bluebells and other green undergrowth. Sunlight filters through the canopy, creating a dappled light effect. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

# Hardwood Trees

# Red Maple

- Brings color to your landscape year-round. Green stems turn red in winter, new leaves are red-tinged, turning to green. Fall color is deep red or yellow. Flowers are also red. Fast growing and tolerant of many soils. Grows to 40' to 60', 40' spread. (zones 3-9) **Consuming .03% of dry wilted leaves can cause toxicity to horses.**
- Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- The red maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well-drained and clay soils. It prefers wet soil conditions but has slight drought tolerance.



# Eastern RedBud

- Blooms in a profusion of rosy pink flowers in April
- Begin flowering at a young age, sometimes as early as 4 years
- Features somewhat heart-shaped leaves 2–6" in length, emerging a reddish color, turning dark green as summer approaches and then yellow in the fall
- Makes a bold landscape statement, with its irregular branching and graceful crown
- Yields brown to brownish-black pods that are 2–3" in length, remaining on the tree throughout winter
- Grows in a rounded, vase shape
- Mature height 20'–30'
- Full sun/partial shade



# White Flowering Dogwood

- Blooms April–May, with distinctive white bracts (modified leaves) surrounding a smaller insignificant flower
- Is a good choice for planting near utility lines, larger buildings or patios
- Features dark green leaves that are 4–8" long and oval or ovate in shape
- Produces glossy red fruit eaten by birds
- Provides great fall color, with leaves turning red–purple
- Grows in a rounded shape
- Mature height 20'–25'
- Full sun/partial shade
- Soil preference: Acidic, Clay, Loamy, Moist, Rich, Sandy, Well Drained



# Persimmon

- The wood from a persimmon is very dark, heavy, hard, close grained, and strong: a true ebony and a valuable decorative wood.
- The leaves are 4-6 inches long, oval, and thick.
- They are dark green when fully grown and pale underneath and in autumn turn orange or reddish.
- Produce fragrant flowers and fruit, called persimmons or “Simmons.” The fruit is round, being 0.8-2.5 inches in diameter, pale orange to red in color, and contains 1-8 seeds. When ripe, the fruit is sweet and delicious, but bitter when green.
- Mature height 30’-80’
- Full sun
- Soil preference: light, sandy, well-drained soil, but will grow in other soils



# Tulip Poplar

- A fast-growing tree with bright green leaves that resemble tulip flowers in profile and turn golden yellow in fall.
- Greenish-yellow flowers are carried high in the tree. Stems are aromatic.
- Likes full sun.
- Grows to 70' to 90', 40' spread. (zones 4-9)
- Blooms in May and June, producing tulip-shaped flowers 1½–2" in diameter with greenish-yellow petals and a splash of orange at the base.
- Soil preference: acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It prefers normal moisture but can tolerate drought in humid regions.



# PawPaw

- Produces cup-shaped purple flowers from April to May
- Yields oblong yellow-green fruit that matures to a dark brown in autumn
- Features 6"–12" leaves that provide yellow fall color
- Requires two trees to pollinate and produce fruit
- Will begin flowering and fruiting within 4–8 years, as these trees are grown from seeds



# Southern Wild Crabapple

- Shrub or small tree, 20 to 30 feet in height
- Full sun or part shade will encourage more blooms and fruiting
- Well-drained, but moist and slightly acid soils are appropriate
- It works well near the borders of woodlands, as a backdrop to a fence, or in "wild" or native areas.
- Depending on the age of the sapling, crops can begin within 3 to 4 years and reach abundance by 6 or 7 years.
- Some crabapples are resistant to rusts, fireblights, and scabs, while others are not. The less resistant, the more important will be maintaining soil health.



# Red Mulberry

- A deciduous tree that may grow to 30 feet with a short trunk about 2 feet in diameter and a dense, spreading crown
- The leaves are alternate, thin, somewhat heart-shaped, and rough with a toothed margin and up to 3 lobes.
- produces a 1 to 1.25 inch long cluster of drupes that mature in summer
- Fruit resembles a blackberry and, if eaten when unripe, are poisonous as is the milky white sap that all parts of the tree produces. Fruits that are eaten when ripe are harmless.
- Best grown in rich, moist, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It will be at its best in full sun.
- Prune in late fall or winter to avoid bleeding



# Black Cherry

- A deciduous tree that may grow 60 to 80 feet tall
- As the tree ages, it exhibits a scaly or flaky pattern. In the spring, small, white flowers mature
- The tree produces a round, dark purple fruit that matures in late summer
- **If ingested, it is likely to cause death in humans and livestock and pets.**
- Stems, leaves, seeds contain cyanide, particularly toxic in the process of wilting: brick red mucous membranes, panting, shock.



# Southern Red Oak

- It may grow 60 to 100 feet tall and spread 50-60 feet with a broad open rounded form.
- Full sun to part shade on well-drained, acidic, sandy loam, gravelly or clay loam soils
- Acorns need 2 years to mature as is the norm
- Flowers appear in spring
- Except for oak wilt, no pests or diseases are of major concern. Caterpillars can defoliate trees.



# Shumard Oak

- Makes a dramatic fall statement, with leaves turning brilliant red to red-orange
- Features deciduous leaves that are 4–8" long and deeply-lobed, with bristles on the tips of some lobes
- Transplants relatively easily
- Produces brown or greenish catkins in the spring
- Yields egg-shaped acorns that are 1" in length and enclosed at the base in a thick, flat, saucer-shaped cup; produced every 2–4 years
- Tolerates pollution and compacted soil
- Grows in a rounded shape
- Mature height 40'–60'
- Full sun
- Soil preference: Acidic, Alkaline, Drought, Loamy, Well Drained



# White Oak

- Provides great fall color, with leaves turning showy shades of red or burgundy
- Develops notably strong branches
- Can live for centuries
- Produces long, yellowish-green catkins drooping in clusters in the spring
- Yields acorns that are up to 1" long with warty cap that covers about 1/4 of the nut
- Grows in an oval or rounded shape
- Develops a deep taproot, making it difficult to transplant
- Is extremely sensitive to soil compaction and grade changes
- Mature height 50' - 80'
- Full sun
- Soil preference: Acidic, Drought, Moist, Well Drained



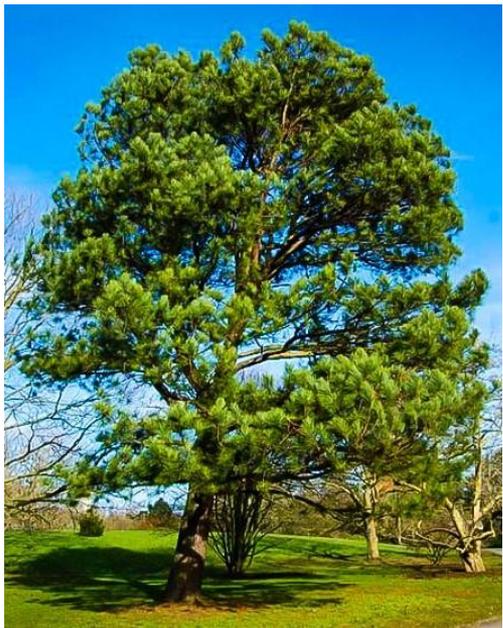
# Bald Cypress

- A long-lived, pyramidal, deciduous conifer, and a cone-bearing tree that grows 50 to 70 feet tall and 20 to 30 feet wide
- It is a familiar sight growing directly in swampy water, often in large stands, with its branches heavily draped with Spanish moss. In cultivation, however, it grows very well in drier, upland soils.
- Easily grown in average, medium to wet, moisture-retentive but reasonably well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It prefers moist, acidic, sandy soils but tolerates a wide range of soil conditions, from somewhat dry soils to wet soils in standing water
- The male flowers appear in long drooping panicles. The female blooms appear at the end of the branches. They bloom from March to April.



# Loblolly Pine

- An evergreen gymnosperm tree that may grow 60 to 90 feet tall
- The straight trunk can grow 2-3 feet thick. The tree has 5- to 8-inch slender needles in clusters of 3, rarely 2 or 4
- In spring, red to yellow male flowers and yellow to purple female flowers mature in clusters.
- will grow in medium to wet soils in full sun and prefers moist, acidic soils with poor drainage but will tolerate alkaline soils
- It has the most rapid growth rate of all pines.
- Has three needles per fascicle



# Black Willow

- Medium-to-large, fast-growing, deciduous willow tree
- It typically grows to 70-80' tall on single or multiple curved trunks, typically 1-2' thick, topped by a spreading, rounded but sometimes irregular crown
- The black willow grows in consistently moist to wet soils in full sun to part shade. It is tolerant of many soil types so long as ample moisture is present.
- It has a shallow, spreading root system that is good for stabilizing soils and makes the tree an effective selection for erosion control. Soils should not be allowed to dry out.
- It prefers full sun. Avoid full shade.
- Generally not recommended for use as a specimen in residential landscapes because of its susceptibility to breakage, potential insect/disease problems, need for soils that never dry out, litter problems, shallow spreading root system which may seek out water/sewer pipes, and mature size potential



# Nut Trees



# Hardy Pecan

- Can reach up to 130 feet in height but will usually grow 70 to 100 feet tall with a spread of 40 to 75 feet
- Grows best in full sun to partial shade
- tolerates clay, sand, and loam soils—alkaline or acidic—as long as they are well drained. It has high drought tolerance
- Pollination is the second most important factor in purchasing pecan trees. Pecan trees are monoecious: they have separate male and female flowers on the same tree. Pollen is not released when flowers are receptive, so pollination within and between the same cultivars is limited



# Black Walnut

- Yields a ripened nut crop in early to mid-autumn that consists of three layers: a green, fleshy husk; a black inner shell that is hard, thick and corrugated; and the kernel, which is oily and sweet
- Begins to bear nuts in 12–15 years
- Is self-fertile but requires wind for pollination; plant more than one tree to ensure a better crop
- Grows in a rounded shape
- Develops a deep taproot, making it difficult to transplant
- Can be toxic to certain trees and plants—such as serviceberries, chestnuts, pines, arborvitae, apples, cherries, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, peppers, cabbages, alfalfa, blueberries, blackberries, azaleas, rhododendron, lilacs, hydrangeas, privets, and plants in the heath family—if planted too close
- Mature height 50'–75'
- Full sun
- Soil Preference: Acidic, Alkaline, Clay, Loamy, Moist, Rich, Sandy, Well Drained, Wet



# Fruit Trees



# Arkansas Black Apple

- Arkansas Black apples aren't meant to be eaten straight off the tree. In fact, the best thing you can do to one is put it in the refrigerator and forget about it until next season.
- Patient pickers are rewarded with a sweet, firm fruit that offers notes of cherry, cinnamon, vanilla, and coriander, but only after having aged it in cold storage for a few months.
- Available in the late fall through winter.
- Mature height 15' - 20'
- 2-5 years before first fruit



# Gala Apple

- A mild, sweet, and sometimes slightly tart flavor
- It is semi-dwarf, meaning its height reaches about 12 to 15 feet at maturity. A dwarf variety is also available with a height of 8 to 10 feet
- Self pollinating
- Soil type needed is average to loamy but it responds to enriched soil with better production. Apple trees do best with a slightly acidic soil pH in the range of 5.0 to 6.8.
- Gala fruit production will respond best to full sun and air movement around the tree and through its branches. It is not recommended to place the tree near taller trees or structures that would shade it for a few hours each day



# Red Haven Peach

- This freestone variety ripens in Mid-August, producing large, dark red and golden peaches which are absolutely delicious.
- Due to their near-perfect texture and sugar content, Red Haven is one of the top choices across the country for cobbler, pie, jam and much more!
- Red Haven trees are self pollinating.
- Very heavy bearing, grows up to 25 peaches on a four-year old tree
- Mature height 10-15'



# Santa Rosa Plum

- The Santa Rosa is a partially self-pollinating plum tree that produces large, firm, good quality plums. The fruit ripens in late July/early August to a red color with light yellow flesh. The plums can be eaten fresh or used for canning. The Santa Rose Plum tree requires 500 chill hours. At maturity, it can reach a height of 18 to 20 feet.
- To encourage a vigorous and high yielding plum tree, thin the tree's fruit in May and again in July, removing the damaged and diseased fruit so that the rest have room to grow. Prune plum trees in the winter. Regularly remove suckers from around the base of the tree.
- Mature height 18' - 20'
- Needs full sun





# Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

# Winterberry

- Is a cultivar deciduous shrub that grows 6–8 feet tall and wide and is a heavy berry producer when a male plant is nearby
- This suckering shrub has a rounded form and provides year-round interest. It is especially attractive in winter as the leaves will drop leaving bright red berries which can persist through winter.
- Prefers moist to wet organic-rich acidic soil in sun to part shade but is adaptable to clay soil types. It will tolerate being planted in low areas, along streams and ponds.
- Berries turn bright red in fall and persist throughout winter
- Small insignificant flowers appear in June–July in the axils of branches on new growth



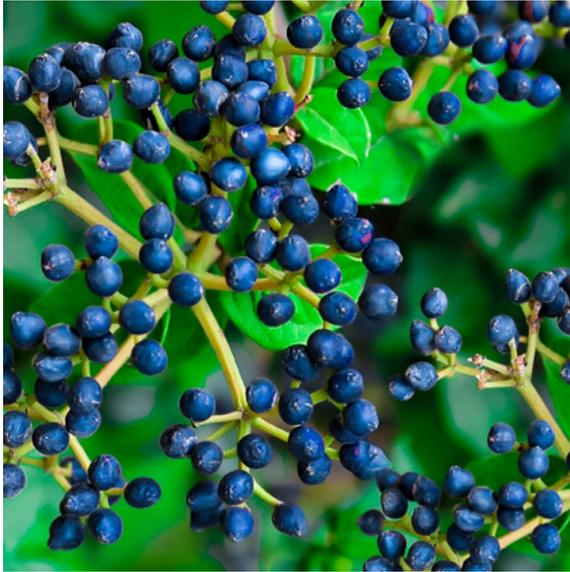
# American Elderberry

- Is a woody, deciduous shrub or small tree, 5 to 12 feet tall and 6 to 10 feet wide
- Tolerates a wide variety of wet to dry soils but prefers rich, moist, slightly acidic soil in sun to partial shade
- Plants will spread by root sucker and will form thickets if the suckers are not removed
- In summer, small white flowers are borne in dense clusters. Flowers are followed by a purple-black drupe that is produced in drooping clusters from late summer to fall
- The drupe is an edible fruit and when cooked can be used in pies, pancakes, and jellies. Elderberry flowers and fruits are used in winemaking. Wildlife also enjoys the fruits, and the arching branches provide a habitat for nesting birds.



# Arrowwood Viburnum

- A native deciduous shrub that may grow 5 to 10 feet in height
- In spring, small, white flowers mature in flat-topped clusters up to 4 inches wide
- The shrub produces a bluish-black drupe that matures in late summer and early fall. More than one genetic strain needed for fruit set.
- moist well-drained soil in full sun to partial shade



# Shadblow Serviceberry

- A deciduous, early-flowering, large shrub or small tree in the rose family
- grows 15-25 feet tall
- In spring the showy, fragrant flowers bloom in clusters before leaf-out. The purple berry-like drupes follow and are attractive to wildlife and edible by humans. In fall the leaves turn showy red and orange.
- It will grow in full sun but appreciates afternoon shade especially in the south and will require moister soil



# Common Witch Hazel

- A deciduous shrub or small tree that may grow 15 to 20 feet tall
- can have both flowers and fruits appear at the same time, a somewhat rare feature.
- Full sun to partial shade, though the best flowering will be seen in full sun locations
- Soil should be moist, acidic, organically rich and well draining
- Is intolerant of drought, but it does tolerate heavy clay soil, erosion, and browsing by deer.
- The leaves of this woody ornamental shrub turn an attractive yellow color in the fall. It flowers anywhere from late fall to late winter with cheery yellow spider-like blooms that brighten dreary winter landscapes.
- Yellow spidery flowers with four crinkly, ribbon-shaped petals that appear along the branches from October to December



# Chickasaw Plum

- A shrub that may grow 15 feet tall
- In early spring, small, 5-petaled, white flowers mature in clumps. The small tree produces a 1/2-inch, yellow to red drupe that matures in summer.
- Grows best in average, medium, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade
- Yellow and red fruit displays from May to July.
- The branches and twigs are an attractive reddish-brown and sometimes have thorny lateral branchlets.
- Although the plums may be eaten raw, they are somewhat tart and acidic, and are perhaps best used in preserves and jellies.



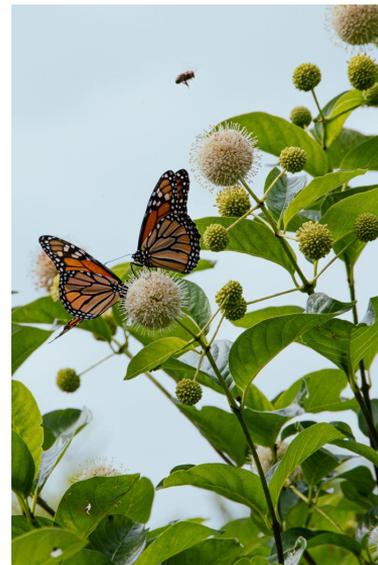
# Blackhaw Viburnum

- A large suckering native shrub or small tree that may grow 20 feet tall and nearly as wide
- It provides 3 seasons of interest and is a high-value wildlife plant. The spring flowers are in large white cymes and the fall leaf color is in reds and purples. Berries mature to purplish-black and are eaten by both humans and birds. Viburnums set fruit better with more than one shrub for pollination.
- Prefers partial sun to partial shade and moist to dry well-drained soils. It will grow in deep shade but will rarely bloom. It is adaptable to soil types and pHs
- 4-5 inch clusters of small white fragrant flowers appear in the spring. Individual flowers are 5 petaled and 1/4 inch across with long yellowish stamens. Blooms from March to April.



# Buttonbush

- It can grow as a tree up to 20 feet but is usually a small shrub up to 12 feet tall and 8 feet wide.
- Needs consistently moist to wet, rich soils in full to partial sun. It does well in swamps, streambanks, riverbanks, lakes, and often in standing water up to 3 feet. It is adaptable to various soil types, except for dry ones, and is tolerant of heat and soil compaction
- In June to September small, fragrant, white, tubular flowers occur in round clusters that have protruding styles, giving them a pincushion-like effect
- The fruits are reddish-brown, showy, and persist into winter. Buttonbush has exceptional wildlife benefits, attracting many types of pollinators, waterfowl, birds, and mammals
- This shrub can be used for erosion control on wet sites. Use it in a rain or water garden, around a pond or along streams and boggy areas with poor drainage.



# American Burning Bush

- Also known as “strawberry bush or wahoo”
- Can be grown in a wide variety of soils, including clay, and tolerates both drought and wet soils to a degree
- Fruits and seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals. Plant in a woodland naturalized area for best results.
- The flowers are small, 4-parted, and often greenish maroon in color. The flowers are followed in the fall by a reddish, pink, ivory to yellow capsule which splits to reveal orange-red seeds
- **Toxic only if eaten in large quantities. Can cause vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, chills, coma, and convulsions.**
- Full sun (6 or more hours of direct sunlight a day)
- Partial Shade (Direct sunlight only part of the day, 2-6 hours)



# Southern Blackhaw

- A small suckering native shrub- a lot like Blackhaw Viburnum, just smaller
- It provides 3 seasons of interest and is a high-value wildlife plant. The spring flowers are in large white cymes and the fall leaf color is in reds and purples. Berries mature to purplish-black and are eaten by both humans and birds. Viburnums set fruit better with more than one shrub for pollination.
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- 4-5 inch clusters of small white fragrant flowers appear in the spring. Individual flowers are 5 petaled and 1/4 inch across with long yellowish stamens. Blooms from March to April.



# Spicebush

- A deciduous shrub that may grow to 8 to 15 feet that can be found in rich forests, dry forests on slopes, and swamps
- Leaves produce a spicy odor when crushed
- In early spring, small, yellow flowers mature in axillary clusters. The shrub produces a bright red drupe with a peppery taste and scent
- The fruit matures in the fall. Female fruit sets need male pollinator plants to reproduce
- This plant is sensitive to heat and drought
- Clusters of tiny, apetalous, aromatic, greenish-yellow flowers that bloom along the branches in early spring before the foliage emerges (March-April)



# Common Ninebark

- Will do well in full sun, but appreciates some shade in its southernmost locations
- If needed, prune just after blooming, but no later than mid-August. It can be cut to the ground in the winter to rejuvenate
- The common name comes from the layers of bark, said to be 9 layers.
- Cultivars of the purple-leafed type appear to lose the intensity of the purple when exposed to sunlight for longer periods of the day
- Full sun (6 or more hours of direct sunlight a day)
- Partial Shade (Direct sunlight only part of the day, 2-6 hours)
- Clusters of white-pinkish flowers from May to July.





**Ferns**

# Christmas Fern

- A rhizome subterranean, decumbent, woody, densely scaly-scruffy evergreen that may grow 2 to 3 feet high in a fountain-like manner
- The fronds have many leaflets and grow directly from the ground in a clump, so no bark is present. No flowers are produced. The fern produces black spores on the underside of the leaf. Its fiddleheads emerge silvery in the spring.
- It is best grown in organically rich, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Crown rot problems can occur in poorly drained soils, particularly in the winter. It can typically be found growing in rich rocky woods, along stream banks, in swamps or thickets.
- This fern will not spread or naturalize, however its clumps will increase in size over time.



# Cinnamon Fern

- A native fern which occurs in the moist, boggy ground along streams and on shaded ledges and bluffs. It typically grows in clumps to 2-3' tall, but with constant moisture can reach 6' in height
- The familiar "fiddleheads" also emerge from the base of the plant and unfurl into large, erect, pinnately-compound, yellowish-green, sterile fronds (2-4' long) which remain attractive throughout the summer and turn yellow in autumn
- The common name of this plant is in reference to the cinnamon-colored fibers found near the frond bases. Osmunda fiber used in the potting of orchids comes from the roots of these ferns.
- It is easily grown in medium to wet soils in part shade to full shade. Prefers moist, rich, humusy, acidic soils, but adapts to lesser conditions. This plant has compact, horizontal rhizome, its growth is vigorous. It may go dormant with dry soil. It is slow to establish but long-lived



# Maidenhair Fern

- Spreads by short, creeping rhizomes and prefers moist, humus, rich alkaline to neutral soil in partial shade to shade
- Dappled Sunlight (Shade through upper canopy all day)
- Deep shade (Less than 2 hours to no direct sunlight)
- Partial Shade (Direct sunlight only part of the day, 2-6 hours)
- Delicate, bright green fronds are bipinnate to tripinnate, arching or pendent with 3 to 6 pairs of pinnae.



# Wildflowers

A dense field of wildflowers in various colors including blue, pink, white, and red, set against a green background. The flowers are scattered across the field, creating a colorful and textured appearance. The word "Wildflowers" is overlaid in the top left corner in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

# Solomon Seal

- A popular cultivar that has bright green foliage with white edges, maroon tinged stems, and dangling white bell-shaped flowers
- This shade-loving plant typically blooms from April to June and attracts bees and butterflies. The berries are attractive to birds. The plant is deer and rabbit resistant and tolerates heavy shade.
- It prefers moist humus-rich well-drained soil in partial to full shade and is somewhat drought tolerant once established. Tolerates the soil being occasionally wet or dry. It does best in cool summer climates
- In the fall, blue black berries appear which are 1/4 inch in diameter and hang downward from the leaf axils.
- Each arching angular stem grows singularly from a rhizome and is 18-24 inches long. They are burgundy red or dark maroon in color.
- The flower is about 7/8 inches long, white, bell-shaped, and occurs either solitary or in pairs. The sweetly fragrant flowers droop from the leaf axils along or below the arching stem April-June



# Geranium

- Preference is for light shade to partial sunlight, moist to slightly dry conditions, and rich loamy soil with abundant organic matter
- This plant also tolerates full sunlight if given sufficient moisture
- A herbaceous perennial that may grow 1 to 2 feet tall. The leaves are opposite and lobed with a toothed margin. Pink or light purple flowers first mature in mid-spring and continue into late spring.
- The attractive deeply lobed leaves are topped by saucer-shaped flowers that are pink to lilac in spring. Use in mass as a ground cover, in woodland settings or native and pollinator gardens.
- 2-5 flowers in umbrels or corymbs are 1 1/4 inches wide and are pink to lilac in color with fine veins radiating across the petals that function as nectar guides. They are upward-facing, saucer-shaped blooms from April to June.



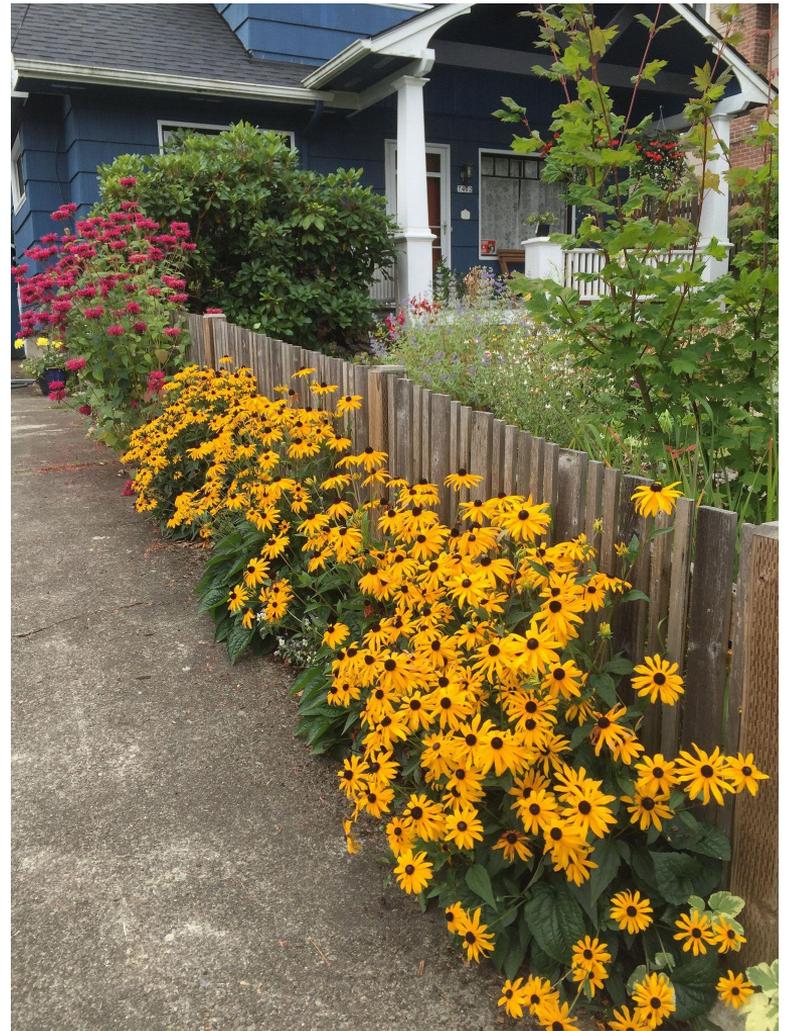
# Cardinal Flower

- Easily grown in rich, medium to wet soil in full sun to part shade. The soil should never be allowed to dry out, and it will tolerate brief flooding. Although it will tolerate full sun in northern climates, it appreciates partial afternoon shade in hot summer climates of the lower Midwest and South
- Root mulch should be applied in cold winter climates to protect the root system and to prevent root heaving. Mulch will also help retain soil moisture. If desired, this plant can be grown in a 1 gallon or larger container using rich, moist potting soil.
- Brilliant red blooms first mature in late summer and continue into mid-fall. The showy flowers begin opening at the bottom of a terminal flower spike and continue to the top
- This plant is effective in moist areas of woodland/shade gardens, wet meadows, or along streams or ponds. Also water gardens and rain gardens. It also adds late summer bloom and height to borders as long as the soil is kept uniformly moist. It attracts hummingbirds and butterflies making it a welcome addition to a pollinator garden.



# Blackeyed Susan

- A stiff, moderately fast growing, upright branching biennial or short-lived perennial
- Seen as an annual because it blooms in the first year when planted from seed in early spring, however, it freely self-seeds and usually remains in the garden for many years
- Flowers are composed of a brown, domed center surrounded by bright yellow ray florets (sometimes orange) which first mature in mid-summer and, with deadheading, continue into mid-fall.
- Black-Eyed Susan forgives neglect and has moderate drought tolerance. It matures rapidly in average, well-drained soil in sun to partial shade. The trick to growing black-eyed Susan is to give it full sun in decent soil. Moderate fertility will give you the best flower show so avoid the edges of lawns where lawn fertilizer will provide excess nitrogen.



# Bloodroot

- Deep shade (Less than 2 hours to no direct sunlight)
- Partial Shade (Direct sunlight only part of the day, 2-6 hours)
- 6", five to nine lobed leaf with blunt teeth, persists until mid-summer
- 1.5-2" bright white flowers, 8 to 12 petals. Two sepals fall away as flower opens. Flowers bloom March-April.
- Fruits are green pods with brown seeds that become available April-May.
- **Poisonous to Humans:** Nausea, vomiting, faintness, dizziness, dilated pupils, fainting, diarrhea, heart failure



# Blazing Star

- A clump-forming perennial that typically grows 3 to 6 feet tall
- The tall spikes of flowers bloom from the top down, are showy and attract pollinators. The foliage is grass-like and grows in clumps
- This low-maintenance plant prefers average to moist, well-drained soils that range from acidic to neutral in pH
- It grows well in full sun to partial shade and also tolerates summer heat and humidity
- 6-12 inch long flower spikes are densely packed with stemless flowers in purple, pink or white that bloom from the top down. Some cultivars have red flowers. Individual flowers contain 4 to 10 disk florets (no ray florets), are 1/3- 1/2 inch across with an exserted style. Blooms mid-summer



# Sweet William

- A native herbaceous perennial wildflower in the Polemoniaceae family that may grow 6 to 12 inches high. Clumping or spreading horizontally it is often found growing on the forest floors in eastern North America.
- Plant in partial to full shade in moist high organic material well-drained soils
- The leaves are opposite with a smooth margin. Fine hairs extend from the leaf margin. The stem is both hairy and sticky. Rose, lavender or violet-blue fragrant flowers first mature in spring and continue into early summer.
- Fruit displays from March to July.



# May Apple

- A perennial herb with its stem unbranched. It can be found in forests or natural areas in rich woods and fields, pastures. It often grows in colonies.
- The plant is dormant in the summer months, the foliage disappears. Each plant will have 1-2 large, rounded, umbrella-like, deeply divided lobed leaves that are attached to the stalk near the middle of the leaf.
- Each plant has 1" solitary white flower. which is 6-9 parted, is seen as nodding and hangs in axil between the plants 2 leaves. The sepals are shed as the flower opens, revealing 6 -9 waxy petals and 12 to 18 stamens with bright yellow anthers. Plants having only one umbrella-like leaf will not flower.
- The fruit is apple-like, yellow when ripe and about the size of a small lemon. However, unripened fruit, leaves, and rhizomes are highly toxic if ingested and can cause severe contact dermatitis.
- Each plant grows only a pair of long-stalked umbrella-like leaves, attached to the stalk near the middle of the leaf. The large 6-8 in. leaves are deeply divided into 5 to 7 coarsely toothed lobes and 2-clefted at the end.



# Trout Lily

- This perennial wildflower that is a corm is an early spring bloomer that goes dormant in late spring.
- It prefers moist, humusy soils and can grow in a variety of garden areas supporting a more acid soil.
- The bloom grows on a stalk, with one or more leaves at its base. Young plants often have only one leaf
- The yellow 1.5 in. bell-shaped flower on a stalk has six petals/ perianth parts that may curve backward at the tip and are often tinged with purple on the back.
- This plant has a pair of elliptic leaves 4-6 in. long. The leaves are pale green and mottled with purplish-brown.



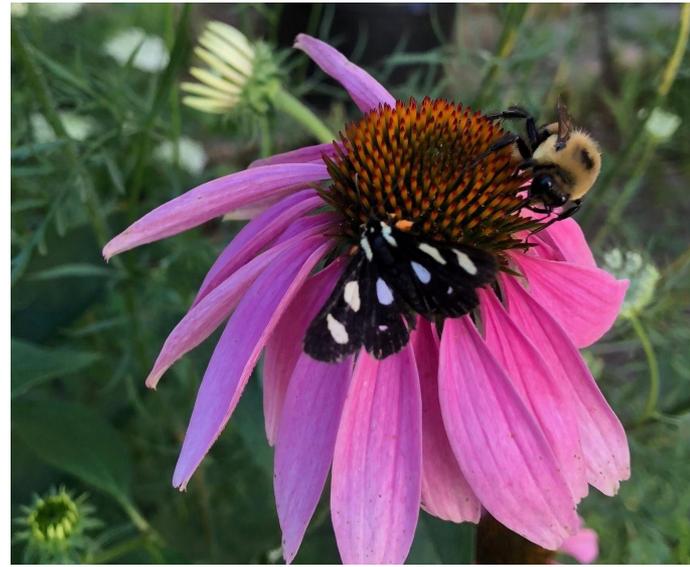
# Black Cohosh

- It prefers rich moisture-retentive soils in partial to full shade and can be slow to get established. Ideally, it wants 2-3 hrs of morning sun. if light is too limited, it may fail to flower.
- Plant in an area protected from strong winds as it can grow to heights of 6 or more feet.
- The leaves are attractive and the showy flowers are followed by interesting seedheads. although the flowers have an unpleasant, somewhat medicinal odor, the seedheads are often utilized in flower arrangements. It is attractive to wildlife.
- Hundreds of tiny fluffy-looking creamy white flowers on 1-2 foot long racemes have no petals but consist of tight clusters of many stamens surrounding a white stigma. It has an unpleasant aroma. Flowering occurs from May to August.



# Purple Coneflower

- It may grow 3 to 4 feet tall and produce pinkish-purple flowers that mature in early summer through mid-fall
- Prefers well-drained moist loams but is adaptable to various soil types. It is drought tolerant once established and can grow in full sun to partial shade.
- Will reseed itself in the garden.
- Flowers occur singly atop stiff stems and have domed, purplish-brown, spiny disc flowers in the center and drooping, lavender rays around them in daisy-like fashion. Blooms are up to 5 inches across. Many cultivars exist most commonly in shades of white, pink, and purple but also red, orange, and yellow. Flower blooms from June to August.



# Blue Bells

- They flower when the spring weather is warm and inviting, beckoning gardeners to come outdoors to see their subtle beauty, before going dormant in mid-summer.
- Grow best in partial shade and moist, cool soil high in organic matter. Naturally, they can be found in nutrient-rich, moist soils of floodplain forests and thickets.
- Nodding, trumpet-like 1 in. light blue flowers with five petals, the buds pink. Blooms from spring to early summer.
- 2-8 in. oval, smooth, strongly veined, alternate gray-green basal leaves. Dies to the ground in mid-summer.

