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How many native species live in your neighborhood?

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Fun Facts			Common Name	Scientific Name	Fun Facts
	Anise Hyssop	Agastache foeniculum	Blue giant hyssop, a perennial plant of the mint family, is typically found growing in prairie and dry forests. The showy blooms are very attractive to pollinators like hummingbirds and butterflies. Cultivars are often used in landscaping due to its long flowering season, pleasant anise odor, and low maintenance.			Orange Coneflower / Perennial Black- eyed Susan	Rudbeckia fulgida speciosa	
	Bebb's Sedge	Carex bebbii	Sedges are grass-like plants. Many sedges, like Bebb's sedge, grow in wetlands. Like grasses, the flowers of sedges aren't brightly colored because they don't need to attract insect pollinators; most grasses and sedges are wind-pollinated.		W Var	Prairie Blazing Star	Liatris pycnostachya	
	Bee Balm	Monarda fistulosa				Prairie Dropseed	Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie dropseed is a native grass that is now only found in pristine natural prairies. However, cultivars are commonly planted in commercial and residential landscapes due to its arching, fountain-like foliage, fine texture, and low maintenance. While wind pollinated, it still provides special value to polliantors that nest underneath its clumped foliage.
	Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	A fast-growing and short-lived plant native to prairies and open woods, black- eyed Susan cultivars are very popular in commerical and residential landscaping. The native form is often used in prairie restorations because it is readily available and easily established; over time it fades as it is outcompeted by longer-lived plants.			Prairie June Grass	Koeleria cristata	
	Blue Flag	Iris virginica	In the wild, blue flag iris is commonly found growing in shallow water of shorelines and open wetlands. However, it is well-suited for rain gardens where it is commonly placed in the wettest portion of the garden. Blue flag iris is also a source of nectar for wetland-dwelling butterflies and other pollinators.			Prairie Smoke	Geum triflorum	Prairie smoke is one of the earliest blooming plants in pristine natural prairies. Its name is derived from the wispy seed tails, or awns, that form and elongate after pollination. The awns look like smoke wafting from the plant, and are derived to assist with dispersal of seeds.
	Blue-joint Grass	Calamagrostis canadensis				Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpureum	
	Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	Typically found growing in dry soils, butterfly milkweed is a host plant for the Monarch butterfly. Like red milkweed beetles, monarch butterflies are brightly colored to warn potential predators, like birds, that they are toxic. The toxins are derived from eating the milkweed leaves, which then accumulate in the insect's body.			Purple Joe-Pye Weed	Eutrochium purpureum	
	Common Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Like anise hyssop, commoun mountain mint is a member of the mint family. Look for the square steps and opposite leaves that are characteristic of mints. The leaves and stems also emit a strong mint scent when crushed. The small white flowers are highly attractive to many types of pollinators.			Purple Prairie Clover	Dalea purpurea	Purple prairie clover is a legume that pulls nitrogen from the air and transforms it into a form that can be used by plants. This process is helped along by a symbiotic relationship that the plant forms with soil bacteria. In the process, legumes also help enrich soils. Many kinds of legumes, like peas and lentils, have been developed into food sources.
	Common Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis				Rough Blazing Star	Liatris aspera	
	Golden Alexanders	Zizia aurea			Maria,	Sideoats Grama	Bouteloua curtipendula	
	Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium				Smooth Blue Aster	Symphyotrichum laeve	
	Meadow Anemone	Anemone canadensis				Swamp Milkweed	Asclepias incarnata	Typically found naturally growing in moist to wet soils, swamp milkweed is a host plant for the Monarch butterfly. Also look for red milkweed beetles feeding on milkweed leaves in summer. Milkweed plants excude a sticky latex substance that can glue the beetle's mouth closed, so the beetles have learned to sever the leaf veins to stop the flow of the latex before eating the leaves.
	New England Aster	Symphyotrichum novae angliae				White Prairie Clover	Dalea candida	
	Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum			40	Wild Petunia	Ruellia humillis	
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