

SDSU Extension Missouri Valley Master Gardeners

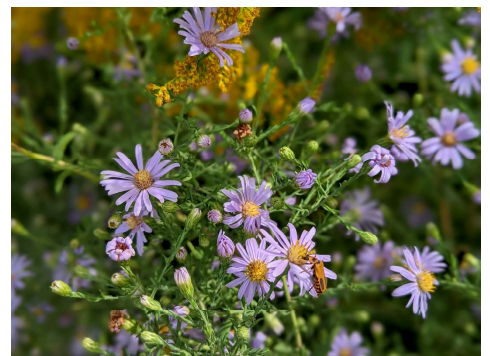
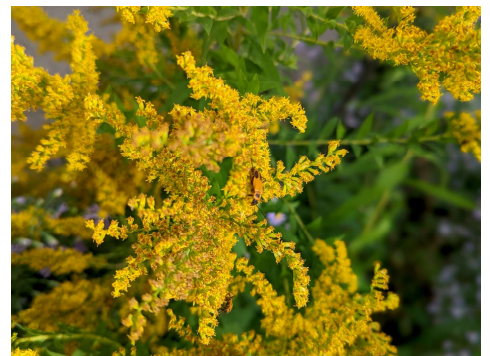
# Landscaping with Native Plants

*This information is prepared and/or presented by an SDSU Extension volunteer.*



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**“Native plant” defined** – *A native plant species is one that occurs naturally in a particular region, ecosystem and/or habitat, and was present prior to European settlement.*

## **Advantages of Native Plants**



# Advantages

- Save time and money

LEARN MORE: <https://www.chicagotribune.com/opinion/commentary/ct-stop-mowing-your-lawn-20150805-story.html>  
<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/Lawn/lawn2.php>

## Lawns are a soul-crushing timesuck and most of us would be better off without them

By Christopher Ingraham  
Washington Post • Aug 05, 2015 at 10:45 am



Expand



FEEDBACK

The average American spends about 70 hours a year on lawn and garden care, according to the American Time Use Survey.

# Advantages

- Save time and money




# Advantages

- Save time and money
- Improved water quality

LEARN MORE: [https://www.beyondpesticides.org/assets/media/documents/lawn/factsheets/LAWNFACTS&FIGURES\\_8\\_05.pdf](https://www.beyondpesticides.org/assets/media/documents/lawn/factsheets/LAWNFACTS&FIGURES_8_05.pdf)

16:54 Sun Jan 22 beyondpesticides.org 28%



**BEYOND PESTICIDES**  
701 E Street, SE • Washington DC 20003  
202-543-5450 phone • 202-543-4701 fax  
info@beyondpesticides.org • www.beyondpesticides.org

**LAWN PESTICIDE FACTS AND FIGURES**  
*A Beyond Pesticides Factsheet*

**PESTICIDE USAGE**

- 78 million households in the U.S. use home and garden pesticides.<sup>1</sup>
- Herbicides account for the highest usage of pesticides in the home and garden sector with over 90 million pounds applied on lawns and gardens per year.<sup>2</sup>
- Suburban lawns and gardens receive more pesticide applications per acre (3.2-9.8 lbs) than agriculture (2.7 lbs per acre on average).<sup>3</sup>
- Pesticide sales by the chemical industry average \$9.3 billion. Annual sales of the landscape industry are over \$25 billion.<sup>4</sup>
- Included in the most commonly used pesticides per pounds per year are: 2,4-D (8-11 million), Glyphosate (5-8 million), MCPP (Meccoprop) (4-6 million), Pendimethalin (3-6 million), Dicamba (2-4 million).<sup>5</sup>
- A 2004 national survey reveals that 5 million homeowners use only organic lawn practices and products and 35 million people use both toxic and non-toxic materials.<sup>6</sup>

**HEALTH & EXPOSURE RISKS**

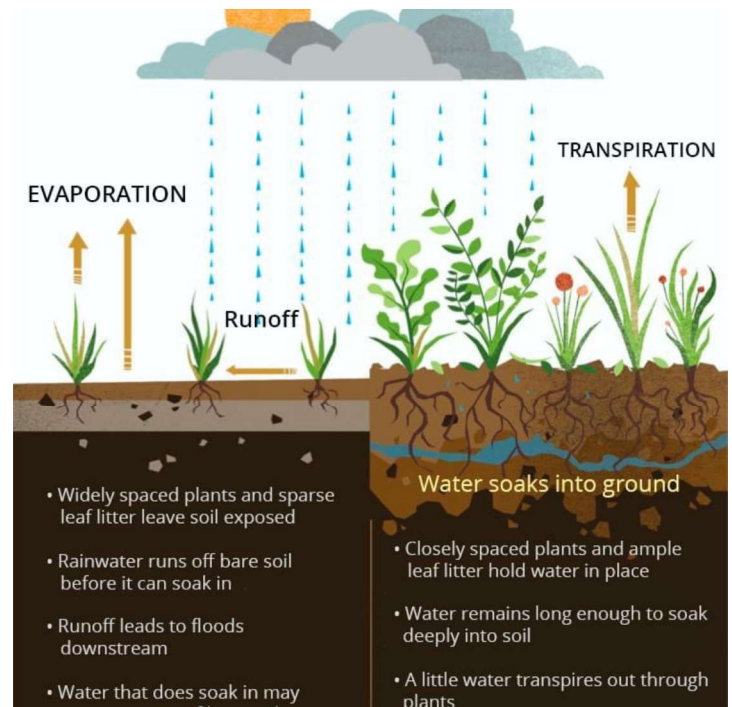
- Of 30 commonly used lawn pesticides, 13 are probable or possible carcinogens, 13 are linked with birth defects, 21 with reproductive effects, 15 with neurotoxicity, 26 with liver or kidney damage, 27 are sensitizers and/or irritants, and 11 have the potential to disrupt the endocrine (hormonal) system.<sup>7</sup>
- Pregnant women, infants and children, the aged and the chronically ill are at greatest risk from pesticide exposure and chemically induced immune-suppression, which can increase susceptibility to cancer.<sup>8</sup>
- Scientific studies find pesticide residues such as the weedkiller 2,4-D and the insecticide carbaryl inside homes, due to drift and track-in, where they contaminate air, dust, surfaces and carpets and expose children at levels ten times higher than preapplication levels.<sup>9</sup>

**CHILDREN & PESTICIDES**

- Children take in more pesticides relative to body weight than adults and have developing organ systems that make them more vulnerable and less able to detoxify toxins.<sup>10</sup>
- The National Academy of Sciences estimates 50% of lifetime pesticide exposure occurs during the first 5 years of life.<sup>11</sup>
- A study published in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* finds home and garden pesticide use can increase the risk of childhood leukemia by almost seven times.<sup>12</sup>
- Studies show low levels of exposure to actual lawn pesticide products are linked to increased rates of miscarriage, and suppression of the nervous, endocrine, and immune systems.<sup>13</sup>
- Exposure to home and garden pesticides can increase a child's likelihood of developing asthma.<sup>14</sup>

# Advantages

- Save time and money
- Improved water quality
- Storm water management

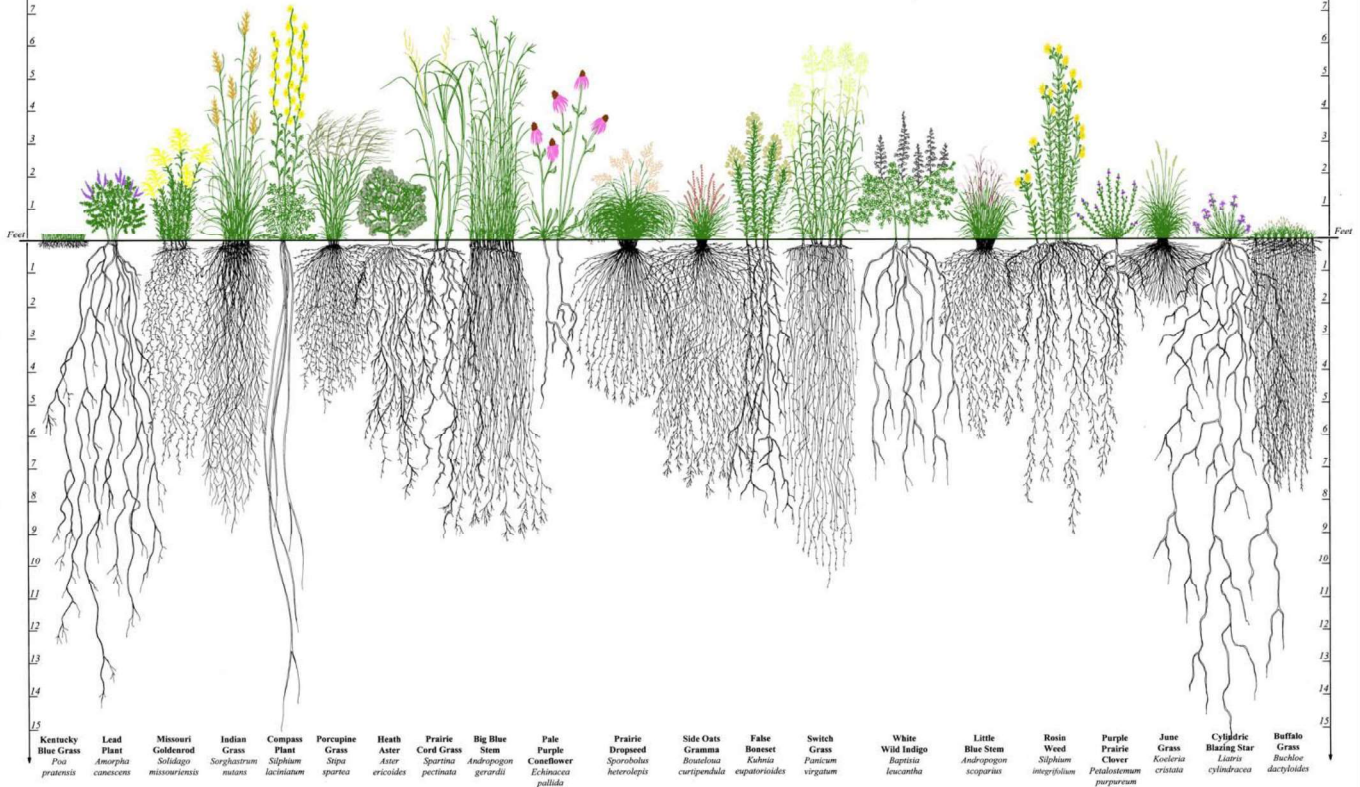




# Root Systems of Prairie Plants

Conservation Research Institute

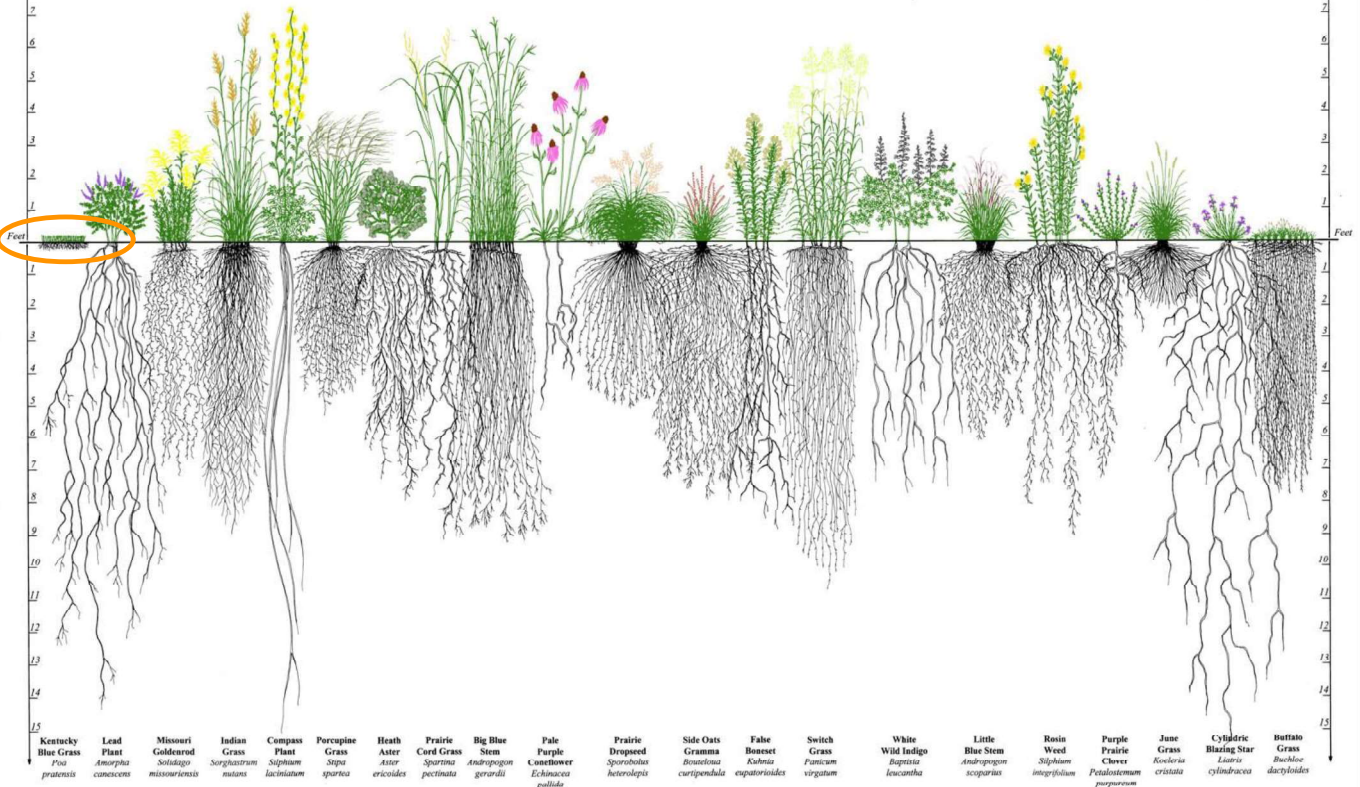
Health Nature 1993

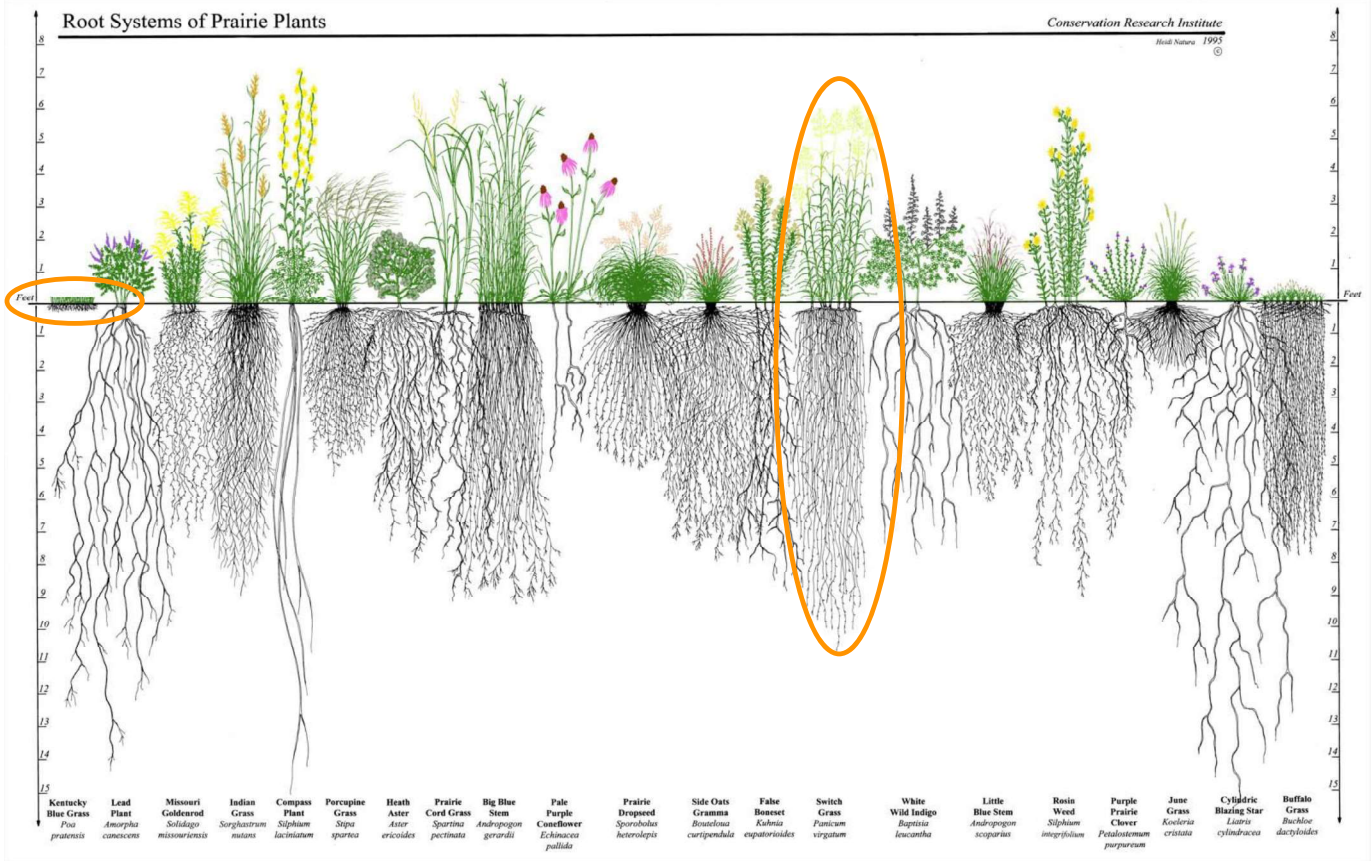


# Root Systems of Prairie Plants

Conservation Research Institute

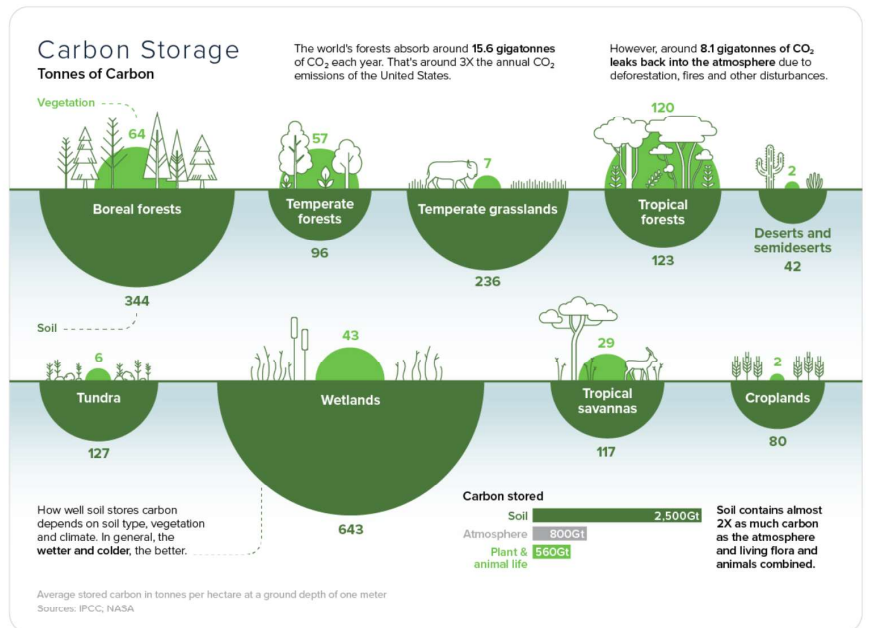
Health Nature 1993





## Advantages

- Save time and money
- Improved water quality
- Storm water management
- **Carbon sequestration**





# Advantages

- Save time and money
- Improved water quality
- Storm water management
- Carbon sequestration
- **Support native fauna**

LEARN MORE: <https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.1809259115>



# Benefits of Supporting Native Fauna

# Benefits of Native Fauna

## CONSERVING

### BENEFICIAL INSECTS with NATIVE PLANTS





#### Ecosystem Services

are goods and services humans obtain from managed and natural ecosystems such as food, fuel, fiber, and recreation. **POLLINATORS & NATURAL ENEMIES** are examples of beneficial insects that play a vital role in ecological processes that support these services.

#### Pollinators

contribute to food production through crop pollination. The annual value of pollination services to U.S. agriculture is estimated at \$20 billion. Insects also pollinate wild plants (top), which is essential for natural ecosystems. Honey bees, are the most recognized pollinator, however there are 4,000 species of wild bees in North America and several other insects are considered pollinators.

#### Natural Enemies

insects predators (bottom right) and parasitoids (bottom left) attack and feed on other insects. They protect cultivated and wild plants through the suppression of insect plant pests. Natural enemies can reduce the need for insecticides.

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### Natural Enemies

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# Benefits of Native Fauna

- Pest control for the vegetable garden

LEARN MORE: [https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/attracting\\_beneficial\\_insects\\_with\\_native\\_flowering\\_plants\\_e2973](https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/attracting_beneficial_insects_with_native_flowering_plants_e2973)



Getting Started | Plant Selection | **Pollination** | Biocontrol | Fen Restoration | Ecosystem

### Attracting Beneficial Insects with Native Flowering Plants (E2973)

DOWNLOAD FILE

November 10, 2015 - Author: Anna Fiedler, Julianna Tuell, Rufus Isaacs, and Doug Landis, [MSU Extension](#)

#### Introduction

Conservation of natural enemies of insects (predators and parasitoids) and pollinators (bees) around the farm or garden can help suppress pests and increase crop yields. Many beneficial insects rely on plants for nectar and pollen or shelter. Plants commonly recommended to provide these resources are non-native annuals such as: buckwheat, sweet alyssum, faba bean, dill, and coriander. In a recent Michigan State University study, we wanted to learn whether native Midwestern perennial plants could provide similar resources.

We selected 46 native Michigan plants on the basis of their bloom periods and ability to survive in agricultural habitats. All of the species selected historically grew in prairie or oak savanna habitats. Once common in Michigan, prairies and oak savannas are now rare, as are many of the plants and animals that formerly utilized these habitats. By returning these plants to Michigan landscapes, we may be able to increase both pollination and pest control in agricultural crops while enhancing our native biodiversity.

#### Plant testing

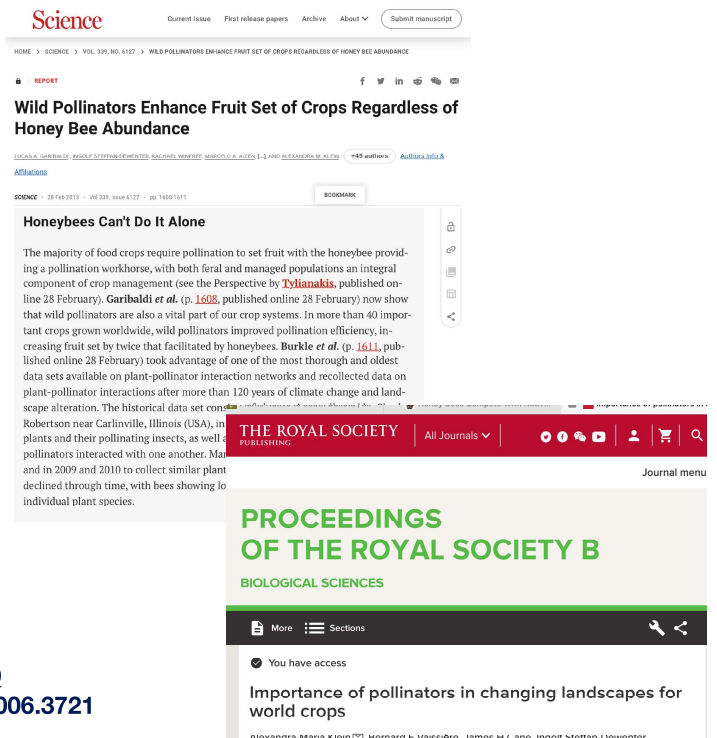
Native species were established as rooted plug or 1-quart potted plants in the fall of 2003 and compared to the non-native annuals, which were planted as seed the following spring. During the 2004 and 2005 growing seasons, we determined dates of peak bloom for each species and collected insects at flowers during peak bloom. We then identified predator, parasitoid and

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# Benefits of Native Fauna

- Pest control for the vegetable garden
- Efficient pollinators

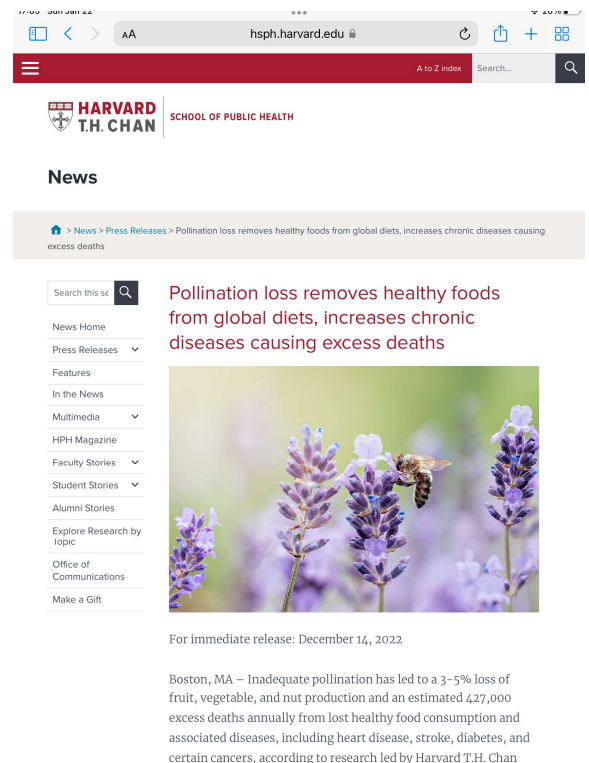
LEARN MORE: <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.1230200>  
<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rspb.2006.3721>



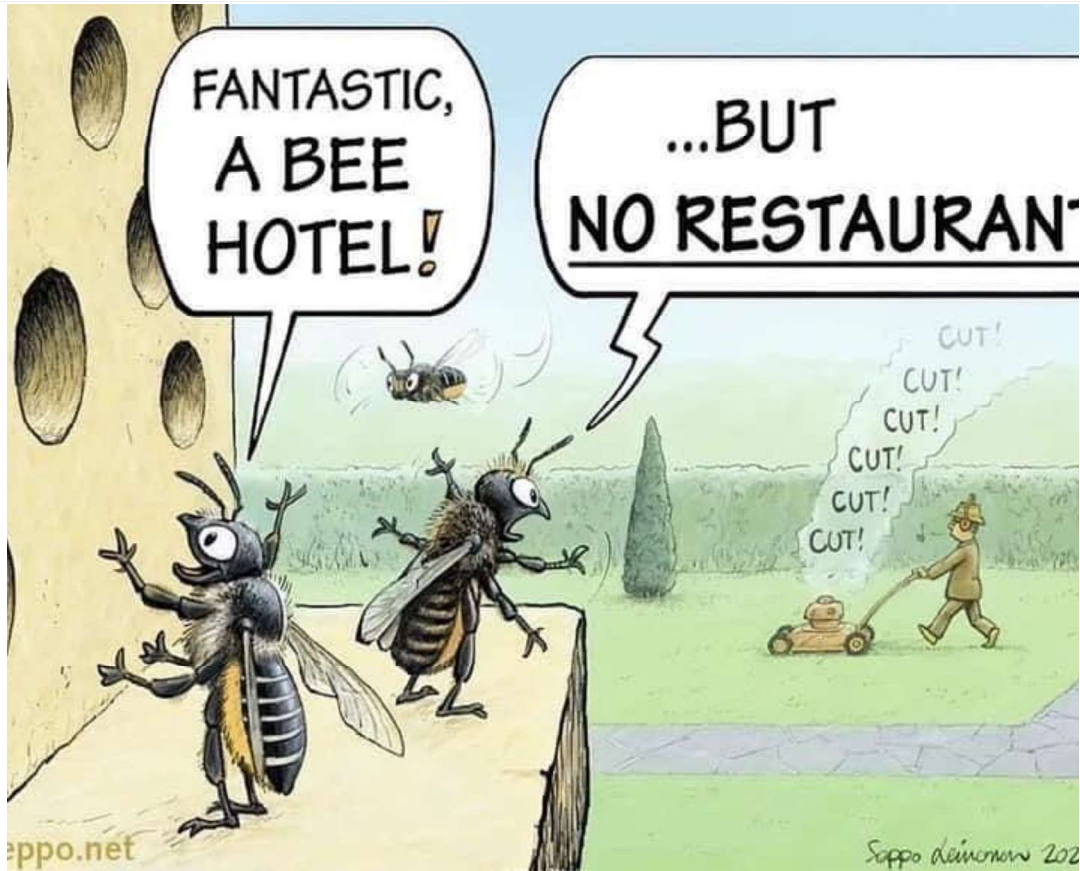
# Benefits of Native Fauna

- Pest control for the vegetable garden
- Efficient pollinators
- Health benefits

LEARN MORE: [https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/press-releases/pollination-loss-removes-healthy-foods-from-global-diets-increases-chronic-diseases-causing-excess-deaths/?fbclid=IwAR0Im0epT11P8Po-ZrX8NV2FrUkWzZyX8aha9Mqf\\_zC3M-J41zswFckatC8](https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/press-releases/pollination-loss-removes-healthy-foods-from-global-diets-increases-chronic-diseases-causing-excess-deaths/?fbclid=IwAR0Im0epT11P8Po-ZrX8NV2FrUkWzZyX8aha9Mqf_zC3M-J41zswFckatC8)

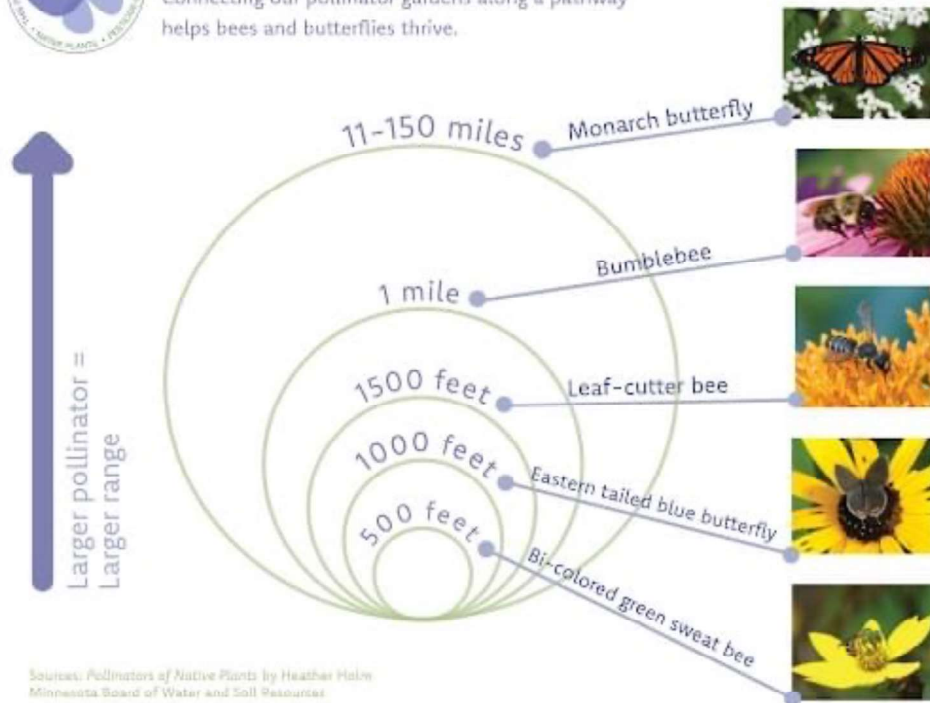






## How Far Can A Pollinator Fly to Find Food?

Connecting our pollinator gardens along a pathway helps bees and butterflies thrive.



Sources: Pollinators of Native Plants by Heather Holm  
Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources



# Register Your Native Garden

7:52 Wed Jan 25

map.homegrownnationalpark.org

On the MAP! HOME GROWN NATIONAL PARK

Search the Map!  
Filter by Country & Area:  
United States South

Search Country & Area

OR, by a specific location:  
Yankton, SD 57378, U.S.  
You can use an address, as a more general location. Click on the best match from the presented options.

Search Current Map Area

Native Plantings United States  
Land Area Acres 2,260,419,453.90  
Count of all Home 24,403.00  
Active States 51  
Number of Plantings 24,525.00  
Planted Area Acres 59,608.42  
% Of Land Area Planted 0%  
Country Planting Goal 20 Million Acres  
2023 Planting Goal 10,188,188 Acres

17:54 Wed Jan 25

pollinator-pathway.org

Register your Property on the Pollinator Pathway

Public & Private Pollinator Pathway Gardens

Register Your Pollinator Gardens  
In the Million Pollinator Garden Challenge  
&  
Choose Pollinator Pathway as Your Referring Organization



The Pollinator Pathway has joined forces with the Million Pollinator Garden Challenge

17:58 Wed Jan 25

nwf.org

Certify

Certify Your Habitat

## Certify Your Habitat

Anyone can create a welcoming haven for local wildlife. Turning your yard, balcony container garden, schoolyard, work landscape, or roadside greenspace into a Certified Wildlife Habitat® is fun, easy, and can make a lasting difference for wildlife.



CERTIFY YOUR GARDEN

<https://map.homegrownnationalpark.org>

<https://www.pollinator-pathway.org/register>

<https://www.nwf.org/CERTIFY>

"In the past, we have asked one thing of our gardens: that they be pretty. Now they have to support life, sequester carbon, feed pollinators and manage water."  
— DOUG TALLAMY

# Plan your Native Plant Community





# Choosing Your Site

- Remove invasive species and replace with natives



# Choosing Your Site

- Remove invasive species and replace with natives
- Shade garden under a tree





# Choosing Your Site

- Remove invasive species and replace with natives
- Shade garden under a tree
- **Increase the depth of foundation plantings**



# Choosing Your Site

- Remove invasive species and replace with natives
- Shade garden under a tree
- Increase the depth of foundation plantings
- **Rethink the front lawn**

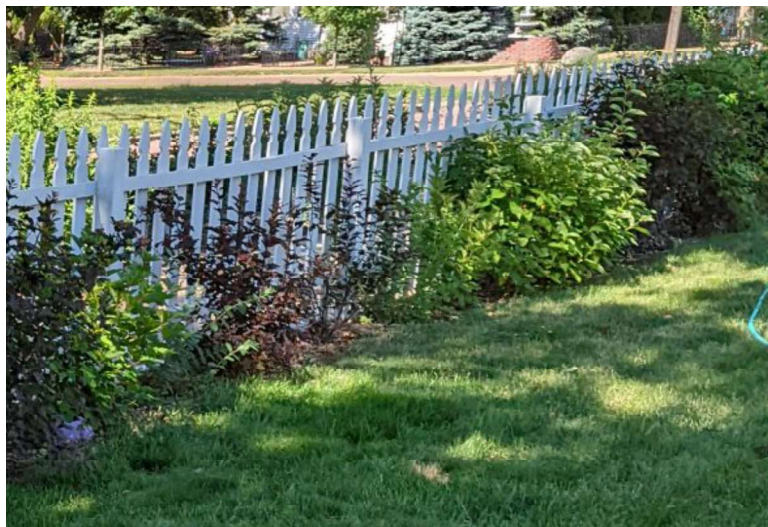
[https://siouxcityjournal.com/advertorial/at\\_home/yard-of-the-year-winners-promote-native-gardening/article\\_ee23ce28-a9c4-59cb-8757-f8201943a491.html?fbclid=IwAR1YB2BcQP\\_wpkEtmIKHFHBIcdM-J8cy\\_GDcfdDEGLwuy9aPTbTkQFxnIrA](https://siouxcityjournal.com/advertorial/at_home/yard-of-the-year-winners-promote-native-gardening/article_ee23ce28-a9c4-59cb-8757-f8201943a491.html?fbclid=IwAR1YB2BcQP_wpkEtmIKHFHBIcdM-J8cy_GDcfdDEGLwuy9aPTbTkQFxnIrA)





# Choosing Your Site

- Remove invasive species and replace with natives
- Shade garden under a tree
- Increase the depth of foundation plantings
- Rethink the front lawn
- **Create a layered forest edge hedge row for privacy**



# Choosing Your Site

- Remove invasive species and replace with natives
- Shade garden under a tree
- Increase the depth of foundation plantings
- Rethink the front lawn
- Create a layered forest edge hedge row for privacy
- **Remove hard scape areas and plant natives**





# Evaluating Your Site

## Site considerations

- Soil moisture
- Soil type
- Light availability
- Slope and aspect



# Right Plant, Right Place

## Plant Considerations

- Size, height, and spacing
- Water and drainage needs
- Bloom color and time
- USDA hardiness zone



DETAILS	
-Seeds/Packet	1,000
-Seeds/Ounce	75,000
Germination Code	C(6) D
Life Cycle	Perennial
Sun Exposure	Full, Partial
Soil Moisture	Medium, Medium-Dry, Dry
Height	5 feet
Bloom Time	September, October, November
Bloom Color	Yellow

# Right Plant, Right Place

## Plant Considerations

- **Reproductive habit**

### *Conoclinium coelestinum*

*Conoclinium coelestinum* (L.) DC.

Blue Mistflower, Wild Ageratum, Blue Boneset

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Synonym(s): *Eupatorium coelestinum*

USDA Symbol: coco13

USDA Native Status: L48 (N), CAN (I?)

Mistflower grows to 3 feet high, but often lower, with leaves opposite, somewhat triangular in shape, and bluntly toothed. At the top of the plant the branches, with their short-stemmed clusters of flowers, form an almost flat top. Disc flowers are bright blue or violet, about 1/4 inch long. There are no ray flowers.

Blue Mistflower attracts bees and butterflies. However, this wildflower spreads quickly and can become a pest.



Moore, April

# Right Plant, Right Place

## Plant Considerations

- Reproductive habit
- **Lifespan**

### *Rudbeckia hirta*

*Rudbeckia hirta* L.

Black-eyed Susan, Common Black-eyed Susan, Brown-eyed Susan, Blackeyed Susan

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Synonym(s):

USDA Symbol: ruhi2

USDA Native Status: L48 (N), AK (I), CAN (N)

Depending on growing conditions, this species may act as an annual, biennial or as a short-lived perennial. Bright-yellow, 2-3 in. wide, daisy-like flowers with dark centers are its claim-to-fame. They occur singly atop 1-2+ ft. stems. The stems and scattered, oval leaves are covered with bristly hairs. Coarse, rough-stemmed plant with daisy-like flower heads made up of showy golden-yellow ray flowers, with disc flowers forming a brown central cone.

Stems, leaves and phyllaries are covered with hairs that give it a slightly rough texture. The similar Green-headed Coneflower (*R. laciniata*) has yellow ray flowers pointing downward, a greenish-yellow disc, and irregularly divided leaves.



Page, Lee

# Right Plant, Right Place

## Plant Considerations

- Reproductive habit
- Lifespan
- **Management needs**

prairiemoon.com

### CARDINAL FLOWER

← PREVIOUS      NEXT →

SEEDS

Packet	\$3.00	-	0	+
1/8 oz.	\$11.25	-	0	+
1/4 oz.	\$17.50	-	0	+
1/2 oz.	\$30.00	-	0	+
1 oz.	\$50.00	-	0	+
1 lb.	\$750.00	-	0	+

BARE ROOT PLANTS

Bare Root Plants Out of Stock 0

POTTED PLANTS

3 Pack	\$21.00	-	0	+
Tray of 50	\$149.00	-	0	+

ADD TO CART      WISHLIST

NOTIFY ME WHEN BACK IN STOCK

ABOUT   RANGE MAP   Q & A   PLANTING   SHIPPING

Cardinal Flower is named for its beautiful scarlet red flowers which are an important nectar source for hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies. Lobelias produce a secondary compound known as "lobeline," which deters herbivores. The flowering spikes open from the bottom to the top and bloom for several weeks. They grow best in moist, rich soils in full sun to partial shade. Cardinal flower is a showy plant great for the garden or wetland planting. Parent plants will not persist for more than a few years, but it is a prolific self-seeder and regrower. Allowing the seeds to make good seed to soil contact will give the opportunity for the plant colony to continually replenish itself with new offspring. Its blossoms also make excellent cut flowers.

# Right Plant, Right Place

## Plant Considerations

- Reproductive habit
- Lifespan
- Management needs
- **Root zone**

Callirhoe involucrata

### PURPLE POPPY MALLOW

← PREVIOUS      NEXT →

SEEDS

Packet	\$3.00	-	0	+
--------	--------	---	---	---

POTTED PLANTS

Tray of 50	\$179.00	-	0	+
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ADD TO CART      WISHLIST

ABOUT   RANGE MAP   Q & A   PLANTING   SHIPPING

**NEW in potted trays!** Purple Poppy Mallow creates a stunning display of chalice-shaped, magenta blossoms in late spring and throughout summer. The petals have a steep curve and overlapping tendencies that form each flower into a cup. Each petal has a white base, making the pollen-rich stamen the bullseye of an incredibly beautiful target. The flowers open each day and close at night, making for an extensive bloom period. Ornate foliage spreads slowly to create a dense ground cover that is prized for its ability to gracefully drape over hardscapes. Mature plants spread out over about 3 feet. Despite these rambling habits, Purple Poppy Mallow plays nicely with others - topping out between 6 and 12 inches - which allows enough sunlight for other plants to poke through and share the spotlight.

Callirhoe involucrata requires full sun to maintain healthy growth and thrives in depleted, gritty, dry soils. Too much moisture and shade tend to create rot and pest problems. This plant develops a very long taproot, making it incredibly drought resistant, but also rather difficult to transplant, so choose its site carefully. Purple Poppy Mallow will self-seed when it is happy. Directly sown from the plant, seeds have a very tough coating. We sell this species with the hull removed, as shown in the photo above: even with the hull removed, we recommend following the guidelines for Germination Code B: bring water to a boil and pour it over the seed -





# Choosing the Right Species

Get familiar with native plants in your area

- Species lists

LEARN MORE: <https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/nativeplant/>  
[https://extension.sdstate.edu/common-flowering-plants-forbs-south-dakota?](https://extension.sdstate.edu/common-flowering-plants-forbs-south-dakota?fbclid=IwAR10iifNRJBafGDDLdJKMoRurzlBFzXxQdTY6SNBOr3gVGEYwpEyd0JoE)  
[fbclid=IwAR10iifNRJBafGDDLdJKMoRurzlBFzXxQdTY6SNBOr3gVGEYwpEyd0JoE](https://extension.sdstate.edu/common-flowering-plants-forbs-south-dakota?fbclid=IwAR10iifNRJBafGDDLdJKMoRurzlBFzXxQdTY6SNBOr3gVGEYwpEyd0JoE)

18:40 Wed Jan 25 <https://extension.sdstate.edu/sites/default/files/2022-10/P-00251.pdf> 46%

**Common Flowering Plants (Forbs) of South Dakota**  
October 2022

**Krista Ehler**, Assistant Professor & SDSU Extension Range Specialist  
**Lara Perkins**, Associate Professor, SDSU Department of Natural Resource Management, Native Plant Initiative Director  
**Brye Lang**, Graduate student, SDSU Department of Natural Resource Management  
**Collette (Cobb) Bolner**, Graduate student, SDSU Department of Natural Resource Management

**Introduction**  
 There is an abundance of plant life in South Dakota and the Northern Great Plains. Knowing what plants are in your pastures and rangelands can influence grazing management decisions, and ultimately impact animal performance.  
 This guide focuses on forbs, or flowering "broad-leaved" herbaceous plants, but forbs can be narrow-leaved as well. Grasses and woody plants (i.e. shrubs and trees) are not included in this guide. The word "forb" comes from grassland ecology, where plants are typically separated into three categories: forbs, woody plants, and grasses. Of note is that yucca is included as a forb even though it has above-ground growth (strongly fibrous stems and leaves) that overwinters like a woody plant. An important thing to note about forbs is that even though grazing cattle primarily eat grass, they do eat some forbs. Further, even if they are not grazed, forbs provide critical wildlife, insect, and pollinator habitat on the landscape and should therefore not be considered "weeds".  
 For each plant, the common and most current scientific name are provided, as well as an identification description, habitat requirements, and rangeland considerations.

	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Eastern pasqueflower ( <i>Pulsatilla patens</i> )								
Leafy spurge ( <i>Toxicum sp.</i> )								
American witch ( <i>Toxicum americanum</i> )								
Western wallflower ( <i>Erysimum apertum</i> )								
Yellow siskin ( <i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> )								
Blackfoot ( <i>Desmodium illinoense</i> )								
Scarlet gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum cooperi</i> )								
Stemmed Indian Breadroot ( <i>Pedicularis angustifolia</i> )								
Four color crown ( <i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> )								
Common milkweed ( <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> )								
Leafy spurge ( <i>Toxicum sp.</i> )								
Common yarrow ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> )								
Large-headed coneflower ( <i>Rhizonia coccinea</i> )								
Wild bergamot ( <i>Monarda mollis</i> )								
Canada horseweed ( <i>Conyza canadensis</i> )								
Curling daisy ( <i>Chrysopsis sp.</i> )								
Coltsfoot ( <i>Leontodon sp.</i> )								

**Figure 1.** A phenology chart of the flowering time of common forbs found in South Dakota. Plants are listed in chronological order from March to October.



# Choosing the Right Species

## Get familiar with native plants in your area

- Species lists
- **Seed mixes**

### MIX RATIOS

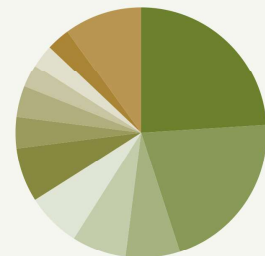
● Baby's Breath	15%
● Siberian Wallflower	12%
● African Daisy	8%
● "Polka Dot" Cornflower Mix	8%
● California Poppy	8%
● Blanketflower	8%
● Indianblanket	8%
● Blue Flax	8%
● Others	25%

These amounts are based on percentage of full seeding rate. Cosmos, Clarkia, Prairie Coneflower, Shasta Daisy, Snapdragon, Gloriosa Daisy, Catchfly, Black-Eye Susan, Purple Coneflower, Garland Daisy, Evening Primrose, Poppy Corn, Sweet Alyssum, Plains Coreopsis \*This mix is subject to change based on species availability.

### MIX RATIOS

● Little Bluestem	24%
● Sideoats Grama	21%
● Black-Eyed Susan	7%
● Plains Coreopsis	7%
● Western Yarrow	7%
● Blue Grama	7%
● Prairie Coneflower	4%
● Prairie Junegrass	4%
● Foxglove Beardtongue	3%
● Purple Prairie Clover	3%
● Virginia Wildrye	3%
● Other	10%

These amounts are based on percentage of full seeding rate. None of the following exceed 2% of the Total Mixture Weight: Blue Flax, Sand Dropseed, Lance-Leaved Coreopsis, Purple Coneflower, White Prairie Clover, Heath Aster, Blanketflower, Ohio Spiderwort



# Choosing the Right Species

## Get familiar with native plants in your area

- Species lists
- Seed mixes
- **Explore a local prairie**



# Choosing the Right Species

Choose plants based on faunal needs

- Pollinator guides

For the pollinators

<https://www.pollinator.org/guides>

For the birds

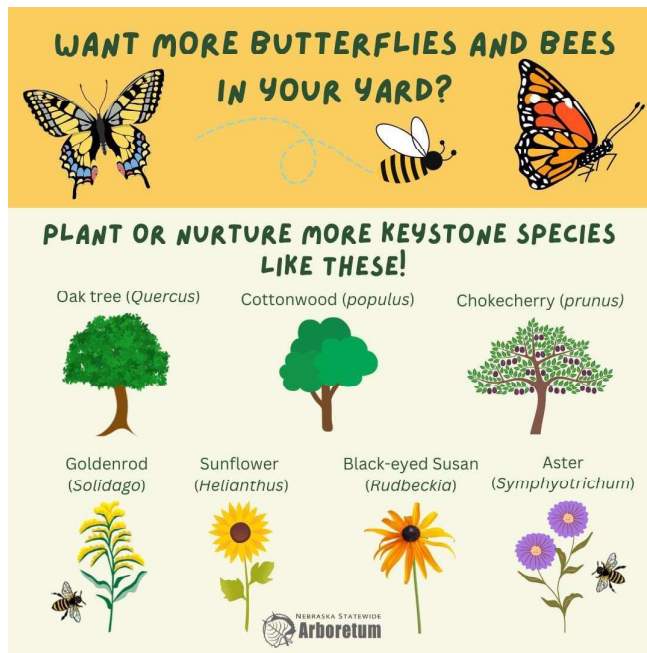
<https://www.audubon.org/native-plants>

For the moths and butterflies

<https://www.nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/>

For the bees

<https://xerces.org/publications/plant-lists/pollinator-plants-northern-plains>



# Choosing the Right Species

Choose plants based on faunal needs

- Pollinator guides
- Plant kits



32 Plant Butterfly Garden

\$169.00



32 Plant Hummingbird Garden  
for Dry Soils

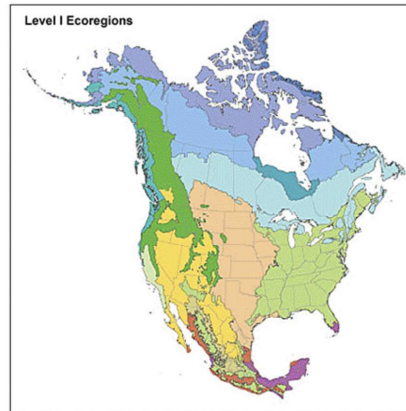
\$169.00



# Choosing the Right Species

## Ecoregions

Choose species that are native to your ecoregion



- [Ecoregions Home](#)
- [Ecoregions of North America](#)
- [Level III & IV Ecoregions of the Continental United States](#)
- [Level III & IV Ecoregions by EPA Region](#)
- [Level III & IV Ecoregions by State](#)
- [Ecoregions Publications](#)
- [Applications](#)

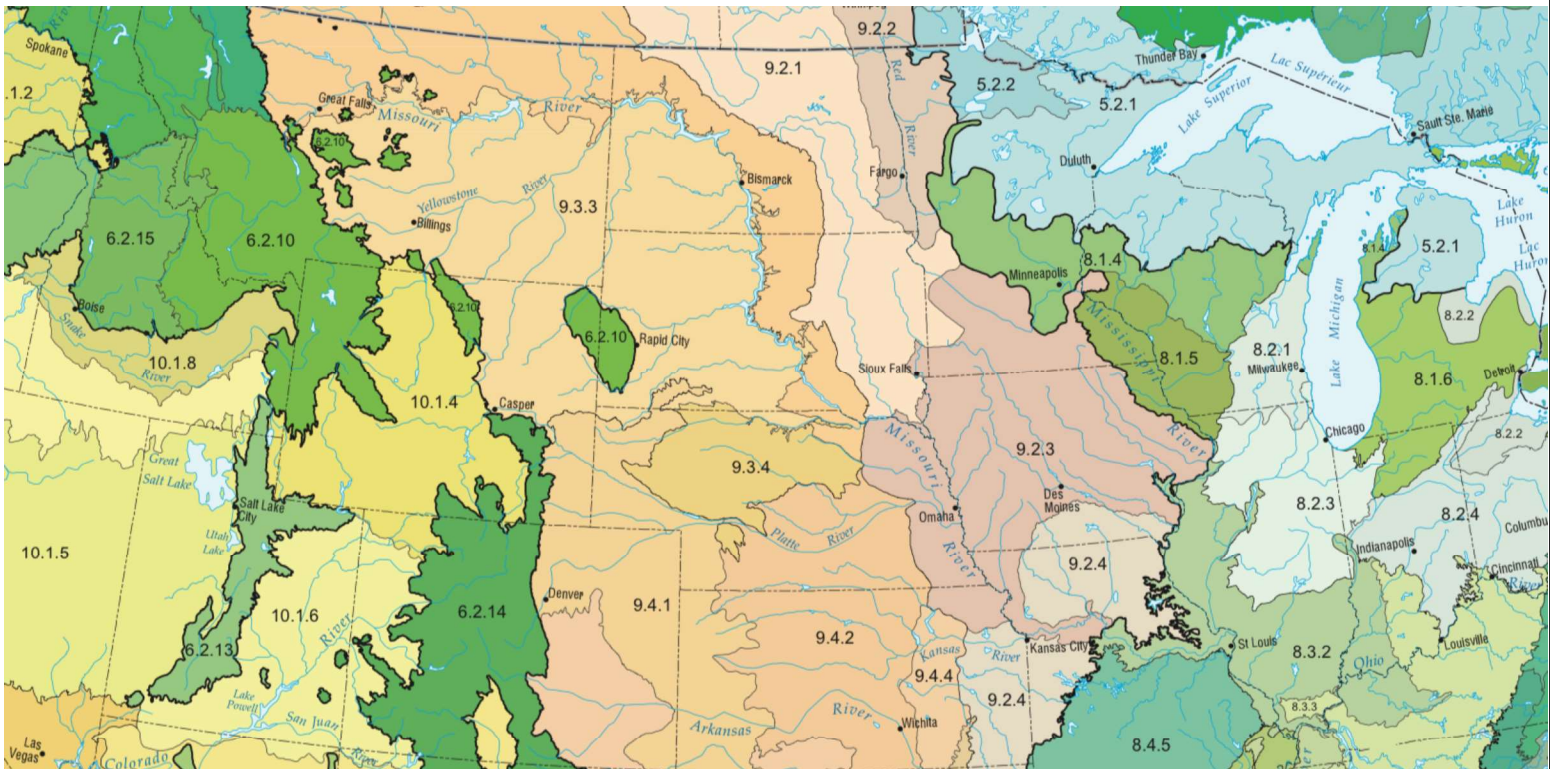
## Background

Ecoregions are areas where ecosystems (and the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources) are generally similar. This ecoregion framework is derived from Omernik (1987) and from mapping done in collaboration with EPA regional offices, other Federal agencies, state resource management agencies, and neighboring North American countries. Designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research

LEARN MORE: <https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/ecoregions-north-america>



© 2022, South Dakota Board of Regents



LEARN MORE: <https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/ecoregions-north-america>  
<https://www.backyardecology.net/gardening-with-native-plants-hardiness-zones-and-ecoregions/>



# Choosing the Right Species

Choose species that are native to your ecoregion



## Pollinator Planting Guide Cards - by Ecoregion

Download and print a copy of the card appropriate for your region.

The North American Pollinator Protection Campaign's Selecting Plants for Pollinators Task Force developed these cards to help homeowner's design and install small native pollinator gardens.

### Great Plains Region Pollinator Planting Card (2-sided)

Follow these steps to create your beautiful native pollinator garden

- 1 Identify your garden spot**
  - Find a 3 x 6' plot that gets 6+ hours of sun.
  - Have a large area? Leave more choices and clump the same species together.
  - Remove or another existing lawn or vegetation.
  - Enhance hard-packed soil with organic compost.
- 2 Buy plants at a local native plant nursery, if possible.**
- 3 Plant**
  - Arrange plants with different seasonal blooms in your plot.
  - Dig holes twice as large as each plant's pot.
  - Remove the plant from the pot, loosen the roots, place it in the hole, backfill, tamp soil, and water.
  - Mulch plot to depth < 1 inch, keeping mulch away from stems and avoid using hardwood chips and shreds.
- 4 Maintain your garden**
  - Water to keep moist throughout the first two weeks, then as needed or when plants droop.
  - Weed as needed.
  - Avoid using insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.
  - Be patient - your garden may take a few years to fully establish and fill in!

Left image  
Great Plains Region Pollinator Card (front)

Simply slide the arrow to the left or right to see both sides of the card

Download front (618KB)  
Download back (646KB)

### GREAT PLAINS REGION

**BLOOM SEASON**  
Your local native plant society can recommend locally appropriate native species in the genus below. See [North American Pollinator Protection Campaign's Ecoregional Planting Guides](#) for additional information: [www.pollinator.org/guides](#).

SEASON	FIRST OPTION	SECOND OPTION
Spring	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>
Summer	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>
Fall	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>

Color key: color dots above indicate bloom color; image credits above their respective images.

Right image  
Great Plains Region Pollinator Card (back)



INCLUDING THE STATES OF: ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, AND PARTS OF INDIANA, KANSAS, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, OKLAHOMA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP and NAPP

Keystone plants are native plants critical to the food web and necessary for many wildlife species to complete their life cycle. Without keystone plants in the landscape, pollinators, native bees, and birds will not thrive. 95% of our terrestrial birds rely on insects supported by keystone plants.

There are two types of keystone plants:  
1. Host plants that feed the young caterpillars of approximately 80% of butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera).  
2. Plants that feed specialist bees who only eat pollen from specific plants. Keystone plants for native bees feed specialist species and generalist bees.

Top Keystone Plant Genera in Great Plains - Ecoregion 9

Host Type	Host Name	Number of Common Species (out of 1000 species)	Conservation Status (out of 1000 species)	# of Native Species
Trees	Quercus	100	100	100
	Prunus	100	100	100
	Salix	100	100	100
	Populus	100	100	100
	Aster	100	100	100
	Alnus	100	100	100
	Claytonia	100	100	100
	Aster	100	100	100
	Alnus	100	100	100
	Claytonia	100	100	100
Shrubs	Salix	100	100	100
	Asclepias	100	100	100
	Chrysothamnus	100	100	100
	Phytolacca	100	100	100
	Asclepias	100	100	100
	Chrysothamnus	100	100	100
	Phytolacca	100	100	100
	Asclepias	100	100	100
	Chrysothamnus	100	100	100
	Phytolacca	100	100	100

**The Biota of North America Program**

**BONAP's North American Atlas (NAPA)**

Citation Information

Select the way you would like to see the maps presented

PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC MAPS

- US County Maps
  - Alphabetically by Genus
  - In Traditional Family Arrangement
  - In APG Family Arrangement
  - In Phylogenetic Family Arrangement
  - BONAP Maps by States and Provinces
- North America Continental Species Maps
  - Alphabetically by Genus
  - In Traditional Family Arrangement
  - In APG Family Arrangement
  - In Phylogenetic Family Arrangement
  - BONAP Maps by States and Provinces
- North America Continental Family Maps
  - In Traditional Family Arrangement
  - In APG Family Arrangement

SPECIALTY MAPS

- Largest North American Genera
- Largest North American Families
- US View of the Most Widespread and Thoroughly Distributed Species
- North America View of the Most Widespread and Thoroughly Distributed Species
- Floristic Similarity Maps
- Vicinity Maps
- Floristic Tension Zone Maps
- Density Gradient Maps
- Climatic Maps
- Soil Maps
- BONAP's NAPA vs. USDA PLANTS (A Data Comparison)

Last updated 12/15/2014.

**BONAP Maps by States and Provinces**

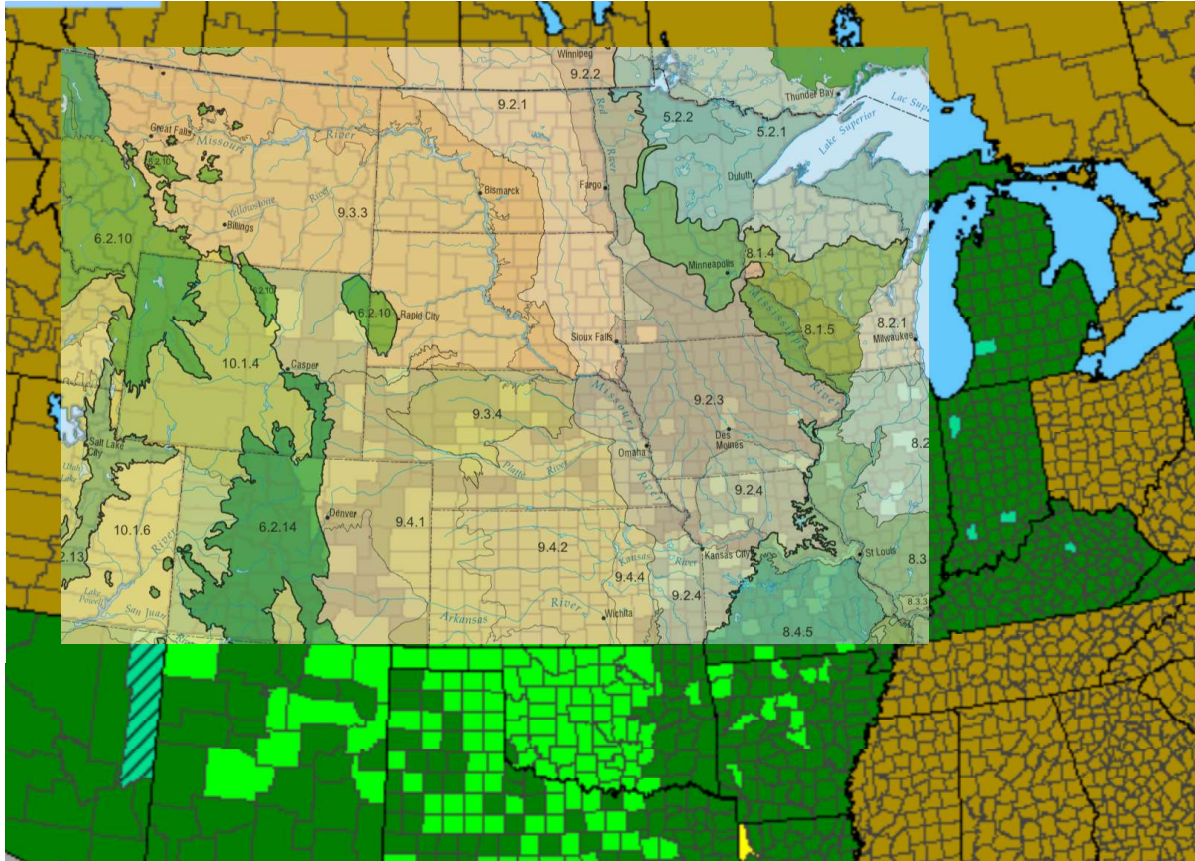
County distribution map of *Solidago rigida* - Hard-Leaf Flat-Top-Goldenrod

Back to query page

**Floristic Synthesis of NA © 2014 BONAP**

LEARN MORE: <http://bonap.net/napa>





# Choosing the Right Species

## Avoid non-natives and cultivars

- Change of leaf color to red or purple modified chemistry so caterpillars won't use them
- Large showy blossoms have fewer fertile flowers
- Flowers with extra petals have reduced nectaries.
- Questions on dwarf plants
- Cultivars propagated by cloning lack genetic variation making them less adaptable.



*Physocarpus opulifolius*



*Allium cernuum*



*Echinacea pallida*



*Physocarpus opulifolius*  
'Ginger Wine'



*Allium*  
'Globemaster'



*Echinacea*  
'Sunseekers sweet fuchsia'

LEARN MORE: <https://journals.ashs.org/horttech/view/journals/horttech/28/5/article-p596.xml>  
<https://scholarworks.uvm.edu/graddis/626>

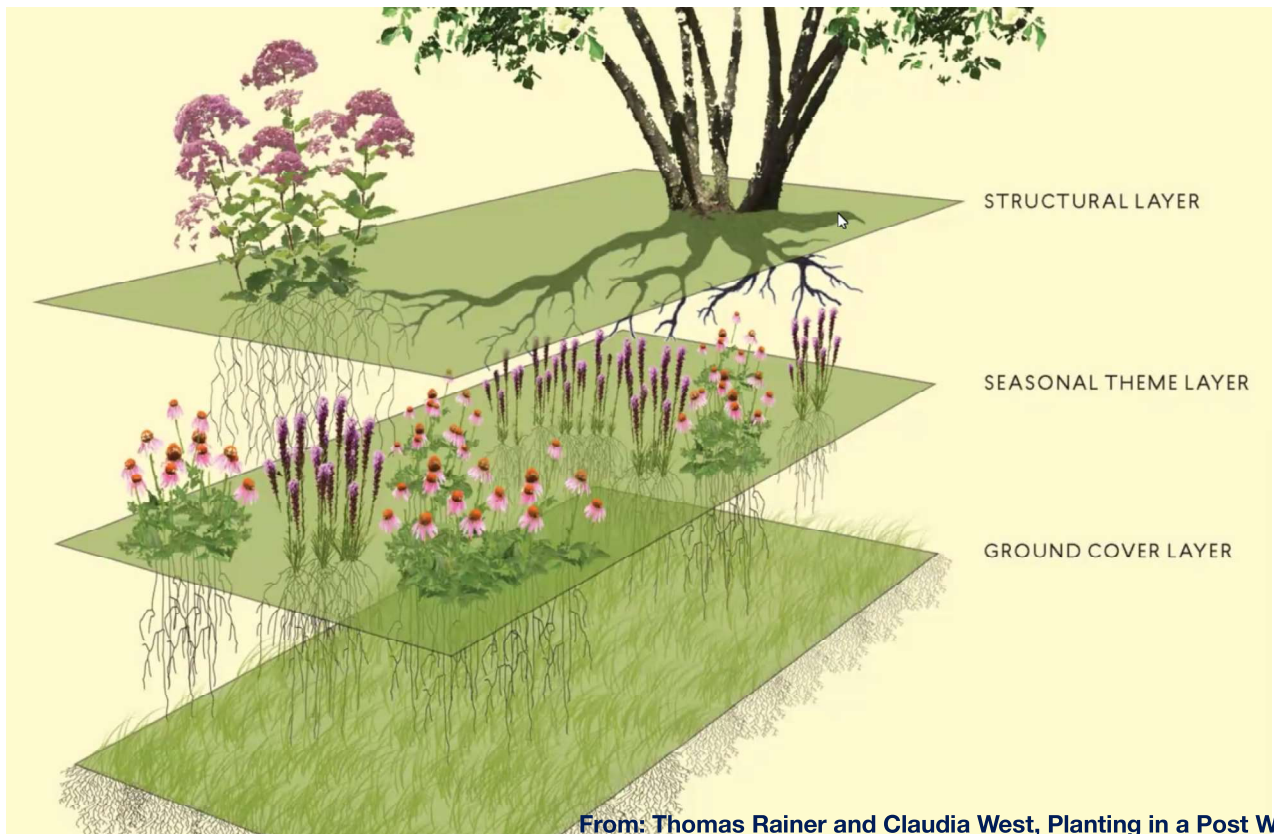
# Designing Your Garden

## Diversify Your Plantings

- Grasses and forbs
- Bloom time
- Legumes
- Seasonal interest







From: Thomas Rainer and Claudia West, *Planting in a Post Wild World*

## Planning your garden – think like a pollinator.

**Go Native.** Pollinators are "best" adapted to local, native plants, which often need less water than ornamentals.

**Bee Bountiful.** Plant big patches of each plant species for better foraging efficiency.

**Bee Patient.** It takes time for native plants to grow and for pollinators to find your garden, especially if you live far from wild lands.

**Bee Gentle.** Most bees will avoid stinging and use that behavior only in self-defense. Male bees do not sting.

**Bee Showy.** Flowers should bloom in your garden throughout the growing season. Plant willow, violet, and mayapple for spring and aster, joe-pye weed and goldenrod for fall flowers.

**Bee Chemical Free.** Pesticides and herbicides kill pollinators.

**Bee Homey.** Make small piles of branches to attract butterflies and moths. Provide hollow twigs, rotten logs with wood-boring beetle holes and bunchgrasses and leave stumps, old rodent burrows, and fallen plant material for nesting bees. Leave dead or dying trees for woodpeckers.

**Bee Sunny.** Provide areas with sunny, bare soil that's dry and well-drained, preferably with south-facing slopes.

**Bee Friendly.** Create pollinator-friendly gardens both at home, at schools and in public parks. Help people learn more about pollinators and native plants.

**Bee Aware.** Observe pollinators when you walk outside in nature. Notice which flowers attract bumble bees or solitary bees, and which attract butterflies.

**Bee a little messy.** Most of our native bee species (70%) nest underground so avoid using weed cloth or heavy mulch.

**Bee Diverse.** Plant a diversity of flowering species with abundant pollen and nectar and specific plants for feeding butterfly and moth caterpillars.

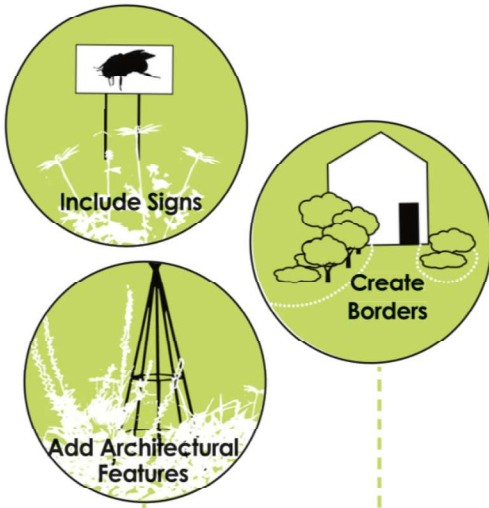
This page is part of a larger US Forest Service publication "Attracting Pollinators to Your Garden Using Native Plants". Text: Susan Reel, Design and Illustrations: Nancy Seiler  
[https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/documents/AttractingPollinatorsEasternUS\\_V1.pdf](https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/documents/AttractingPollinatorsEasternUS_V1.pdf)

Learn more about native pollinator plants from the Wild Ones Red Cedar Chapter.  
[www.wildoneslansing.org](http://www.wildoneslansing.org)

WILD ONES  
NATIVE PLANTS. NATURAL LANDSCAPES  
 RED CEDAR CHAPTER



Cues of Care: Carefully planned additions to the landscape help indicate that a garden is intentional and maintained.

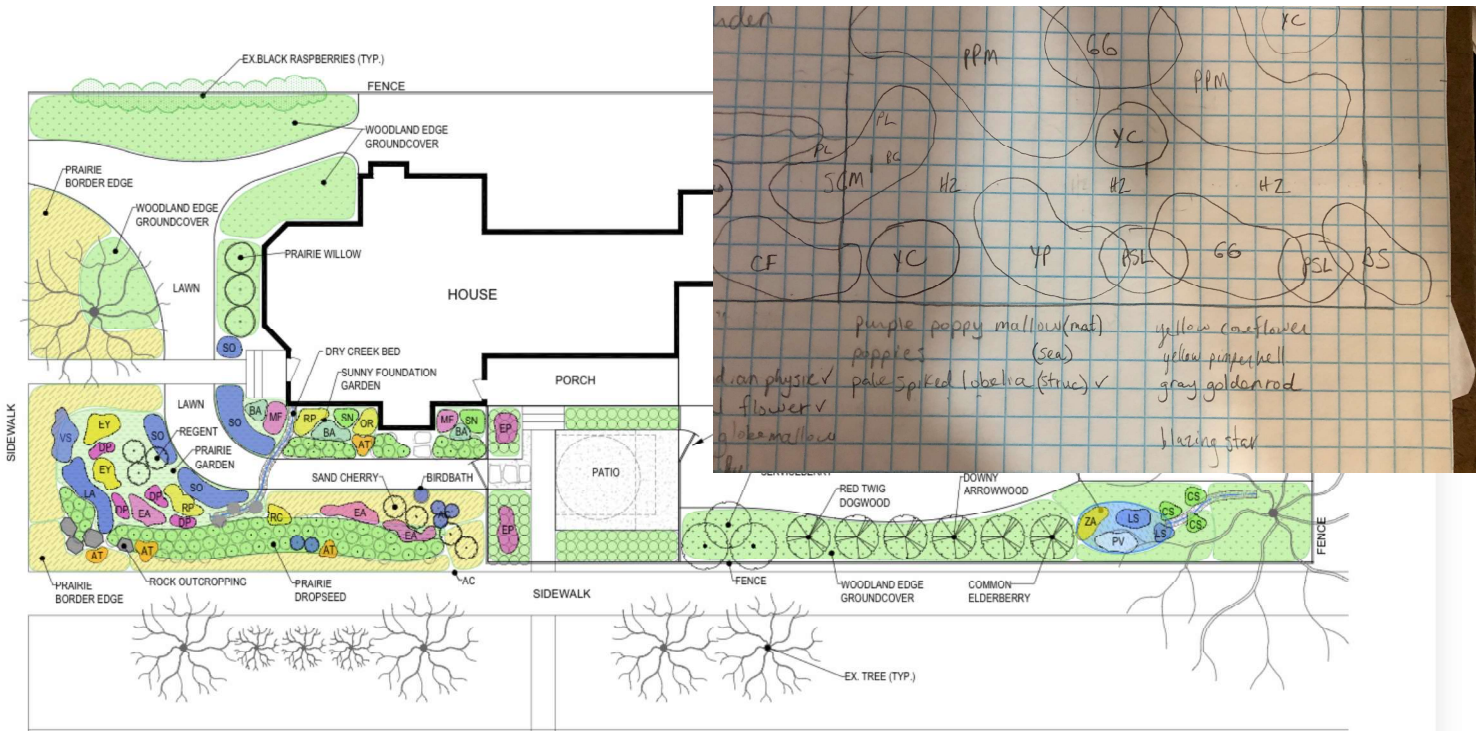


## Planting Design: Creating a Sense of Order

- **Create Borders** by mowing edges or creating pathways with mulch or ground cover in the areas immediately adjacent to sidewalks, driveways, and property lines.
- **An Orderly Framework** prevent plants from obstructing traffic and falling into the neighbors' properties or onto the sidewalk. This framework also shows tidiness and human intention.
- **Add Architectural Features** and human elements such as fences, lawn ornaments, wildlife houses and feeders, and keep features well maintained.
- **Include Signs** to communicate with your neighbors about your project and promote pollinator and natural habitats. see sign option featured in the appendix



[https://bwsr.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/2020-05/Planting for Pollinators\\_updated\\_2020\\_0.pdf](https://bwsr.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/2020-05/Planting for Pollinators_updated_2020_0.pdf)







<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7fdLWqJ9bi0>

## Sunny and Low Garden for Pollinators

These plants were selected for their drought tolerance and height. Most are 24" or under, ranging to 36" in the center. Plants in this design are tough enough for a dry boulevard.


<p><b>Prairie Dropseed</b> Fine leaves create 2' high mounds of texture that will offset the height and color of the blooms around it. Prairie Dropseed is most beautiful in groups.</p> <p><b>PD</b> 14 plants height 24"</p>	<p><b>Wild Strawberry</b> This low ground-cover will spread throughout this planting, helping to stabilize soil and conserve moisture and providing tiny but delicious early summer fruit.</p> <p><b>WS</b> 24 plants height 8"</p>	<p><b>Alumroot</b> A low-growing native coral bell, Alumroot provides early blooms and it's crisp leaves will look great against the textures of Butterfly Milkweed and Prairie Dropseed grass.</p> <p><b>AR</b> 6 plants height 24"</p>	<p><b>Purple Prairie Clover</b> is a graceful legume that forms a vase-shape of blooming stems beloved by pollinators. It is not a favored food of deer or rabbits and is extremely drought resistant.</p> <p><b>PP</b> 1 plants height 24"</p>	<p><b>Narrow Leaved Coneflower</b> Minnesota's only native coneflower, it is shorter than its relative Purple coneflower, but with similar flowers. Host plant of the Otose Skipper butterfly.</p> <p><b>NL</b> 8 plants height 24"</p>	<p><b>Butterfly Milkweed's</b> bright mid-summer fireworks attract butterflies and bees alike. Vibrant color and tough, this plant can handle boulevard conditions. Butterfly Milkweed is amazing!</p> <p><b>BM</b> 12 plants height 24"</p>	<p><b>Wild Bergamot</b> One of the best plants for attracting native pollinators, some people call it 'Sweet Leaf' because the edible foliage can be made into a minty tea.</p> <p><b>WB</b> 7 plants height 36"</p>	<p><b>Pearly Everlasting</b> attracts bees and butterflies and blooms in the hottest time of the summer when pollinator foods are sometimes scarce. Beautiful fuzzy silver foliage.</p> <p><b>PE</b> 8 plants height 24"</p>	<p><b>Silky Aster</b> This aster has a sprawling habit and is best supported by other plants. It is a host plant for Silvery Checkerspot larva. Blooms last from summer into late fall.</p> <p><b>SA</b> 5 plants height 24"</p>
--	---	--	---	---	--	--	--	--

**Bloom Time**  
May                      June                      July                      August                      September-Oct

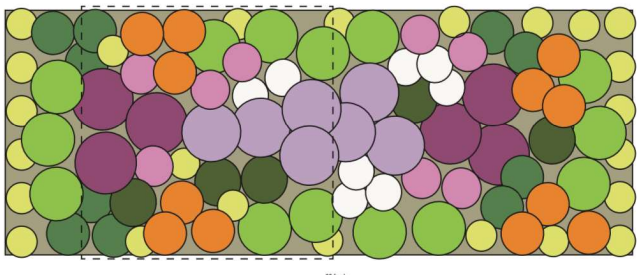
Note:  
To make this planting smaller, eliminate the center portion of the design, shown in the dotted black line.

Keep plants in groups to create more visual impact and make it easier for pollinators to forage efficiently.

Low growing plants are on the edges, taller plants in the center.



Featured Pollinator:  
**Minnesota's State Bee**  
**Rusty-Patched Bumble Bee**  
*Bombus affinis*  
Key nectar and pollen plants include **Purple Prairie Clover**, **Narrow Leaved Coneflower**, **Butterfly Milkweed**, **Wild Bergamot** and **Silky Aster**

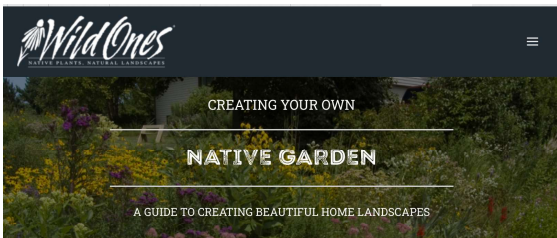


20 feet

8 feet

**m**  
**BWSR** [bwsr.state.mn.us/creating-residential-pollinator-habitat](http://bwsr.state.mn.us/creating-residential-pollinator-habitat)





**WELCOME TO WILD ONES NATIVE GARDEN DESIGNS WEBSITE!**

WE WANT TO HELP YOU CREATE STRIKING HOME LANDSCAPES THAT BENEFIT WILDLIFE AND YOU.



This site provides practical, educationally-sound information on native landscaping developed specifically for first-time native plant gardeners looking for help getting started.

The site also features a growing number of free, downloadable native garden designs created by professional landscape designers for multiple ecoregions in the United States, taking into account various light, soil and moisture conditions.

A plant list accompanies each design and provides a quick preview of the diversity and beauty of the native plants incorporated in each design. Both the designs and the plant lists are printer-friendly.

We hope these resources inspire, encourage and



<https://nativegardendesigns.wildones.org>



**Sun + Shade Garden**

PLANTING REQUIRED

SITE CONDITIONS

SEE LISTING FOR DETAIL

Plant Name	Quantity	Plant Name	Quantity
1. Purple Coneflower	6 plants	11. Common Witch Head	1 plant
2. Pink Sage	10 plants	12. Indian Pink	5 plants
3. Cliff Goldenrod	6 plants	13. Wild Hydrangea	4 plants
4. Leather Flower	1 plant		
5. Yellow Monarda	1 plant		
6. Purple Milkweed	8 plants		
7. Blackberry	1 plant		
8. Blackberry	1 plant		
9. Blackberry	1 plant		
10. Blackberry	1 plant		

**NATIVE GARDEN DESIGN: FRONT YARD FORMAL SHADE**

**235 s.f. Complex Matted 12 min. per s.f. 1 hr. 30 min./week**

This native garden design was produced by the Missouri Native Plant Society's Green Garden program. Design created by Sarah Hestley, Shaw Nature Reserve. Partial funding for this garden design provided by Missouri Department of Conservation.

<https://grownative.org/learn/native-landscape-plans/>

<https://www.landscapeinteractions.com/projects>

# Sourcing Native Plants/Seeds

# Sourcing

## Find a local supplier

- SDSU Native Plant Initiative



**South Dakota State University- Native Plant Initiative**  
Jun 22, 2022

We had a great time at our native plant sale at East River Nursery in Huron, SD!

If you're in the Brookings area and looking for native plants, don't forget about our online native plant order form! See the link below

<https://www.sdstate.edu/natural-resource-management/plant-order-form>



# Sourcing

## Find a local supplier

- SDSU Native Plant Initiative
- Loess Hills Wild Ones Chapter



**Wild Ones**  
NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES  
LOESS HILLS

Join Now | My Membership

Wild Ones Loess Hills Chapter

HOME | ABOUT US | GROW WILD! | WILD WEDNESDAYS! | PLANT SALE | PROGRAMS | GARDEN WALKS  
RESOURCES | VOLUNTEER

**PLANT SALE**

Pop-up Plant Sale!  
Fall 2022 Plant Sale SOLD OUT!  
Thank you to EVERYONE who volunteered or participated!

[2022 PHOTOS plus Marcie's AWESOME August plant details!](#)

[Click for Marcie's 2022 August Plant Sale Species Details](#)

Below are the many resources we prepared to help you learn about the species available through our Spring 2022 Native Plant Sale:

**Upcoming Events**

- "Site Prep, Plant Selection, and The Needs of Pollinators"  
Feb 12th, 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm

[View All Events](#)

Support



# Sourcing

## Find a local supplier

- SDSU Native Plant Initiative
- Loess Hills Wild Ones Chapter
- **SDSU Extension Missouri Valley Master Gardeners Tour of Lawns and Gardens Plant Sale**



Saturday, July 8, 2023 at 8 AM - 12 PM  
**2022 Tour of Lawns and Gardens**  
Riverview Park Reformed Church - Yankton, SD

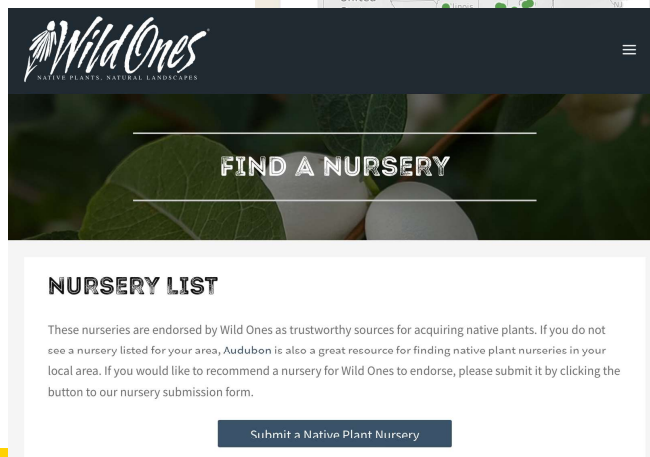
# Sourcing

## Find a regional supplier

- Wild Ones Nursery List
- MNDNR List
- Google

### Midwest Native Plant and Seed Sources

The map below shows nurseries and other vendors that sell native seed and/or



**Wild Ones**  
NATIVE PLANTS. NATURAL LANDSCAPES

**FIND A NURSERY**

**NURSERY LIST**

These nurseries are endorsed by Wild Ones as trustworthy sources for acquiring native plants. If you do not see a nursery listed for your area, Audubon is also a great resource for finding native plant nurseries in your local area. If you would like to recommend a nursery for Wild Ones to endorse, please submit it by clicking the button to our nursery submission form.

[Submit a Native Plant Nursery](#)



# Sourcing

## Collect your own seed

- From a friends yard or prairie
- From a volunteer opportunity
- ALWAYS get permission

LEARN MORE: <https://xerces.org/publications/guidelines/collecting-and-using-your-own-wildflower-seed>

**Collecting and Using Your Own Wildflower Seed**  
To Expand Pollinator Habitat on Farms

James Eckberg, Jennifer Hopwood, and Eric Lee-Mäder

Native wildflowers are the backbone of pollinator habitat on the farm. Field borders, filter strips, pastures, hedgerows, and other places where wildflowers (and grasses!) grow also provide us with natural pest control by sustaining predators of crop pests. Additionally, these plants help filter runoff from fields, and protect soil from erosion. Despite the benefits that native wildflowers and grasses provide, the cost of seed can be daunting. Fortunately, if you have native plant areas already established, they can provide you with a readily available source for additional seed.

While harvesting seed from existing wildflowers around the farm may not yield huge volumes, it can provide you with the raw material to gradually create more habitat on the farm. By collecting seed from plants already growing on your land, you are also focusing your efforts on species that are known to perform well on your soils. In this document we outline the basic steps of collecting native plant seed using readily available, non-specialized equipment. While our focus is primarily on wildflowers, many of these same techniques can be useful for collecting native grasses as well as seeds from trees and shrubs.

XERCES SOCIETY  
for Invertebrate Conservation



# Sourcing

## Collect your own seed

- From a friends yard or prairie
- From a volunteer opportunity
- ALWAYS get permission

## Grow your own plants

- Indoors/Greenhouse



LEARN MORE: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=juL409NcgMc>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rb0jdwXwihE>

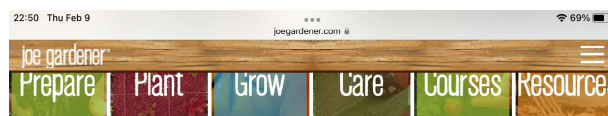
# Sourcing

## Collect your own seed

- From a friends yard or prairie
- From a volunteer opportunity
- ALWAYS get permission

## Grow your own plants

- Indoors/Greenhouse
- Outdoor



235-The Easiest Way to Start and Grow  
Native Seeds in Winter: No Special  
Equipment Required

NOVEMBER 18, 2021 | PLANT, PODCAST



LEARN MORE: <https://joegardener.com/podcast/easiest-way-to-start-and-grow-native-seeds-winter/>

# Sourcing

## Collect your own seed

- From a friends yard or prairie
- From a volunteer opportunity
- ALWAYS get permission

## Grow your own plants

- Indoors/Greenhouse
- Outdoor
- **Winter Sowing**



LEARN MORE: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&fbclid=IwAR3id\\_fJysebg9pbcxc8ZIEZ19Pbf227hddI9c8LGAVgn749gsyE9ZnKxuk&v=mhqT1kUVSk0&feature=youtu.b](https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&fbclid=IwAR3id_fJysebg9pbcxc8ZIEZ19Pbf227hddI9c8LGAVgn749gsyE9ZnKxuk&v=mhqT1kUVSk0&feature=youtu.b)  
<https://marylandgrows.umd.edu/2019/01/23/winter-sowing-how-i-get-a-jump-start-on-my-summer-flower-garden/?amp=1>

## Supplies needed

1. Containers; Clear or translucent jugs, or pots/cups in clear totes, or pots with clear plastic covers.
2. High quality well draining potting soil mix (no moisture control, no seed starter)
3. Seeds
4. Tool for making holes; drill, soldering iron, hot glue gun without the glue, sharp knife, awl
5. Tool for cutting open containers; scissors, tin snips, utility blade
6. Water
7. Tape; painters tape, duct tape (no to packaging tap)
8. Oil based paint pens or china markers (no to regular sharpies, it fades)





## Steps

1. Wet your soil
2. Make drainage holes in containers
3. Cut open container if needed
4. Place 3-4 inches of soil in container
5. Sprinkle in seeds

## Steps

6. Cover with dry soil (note some seeds don't need to be covered)
7. Wet the top layer of soil
8. Tape container back together, or cover with clear top with holes
9. Label
10. Set outside in sunny location where moisture can get into containers

## What to do when seeds germinate

It all depends on the weather

If it is dry, water

If it is hot, move to part shade

If it is really hot, move to part shade and open containers (but close them again at night if it will get below freezing)

If it is rainy, make sure containers are draining





# When and how to plant

1. Once plants have two sets of true leaves, plant out or up-pot for fall planting
2. If seeds were sown densely then use Hunk o seedling method to separate plants (cut like brownies or use kitchen tongs) otherwise seeds sown sparsely should be easy to tease apart
3. Wintersown seedlings are tough, no hardening off required

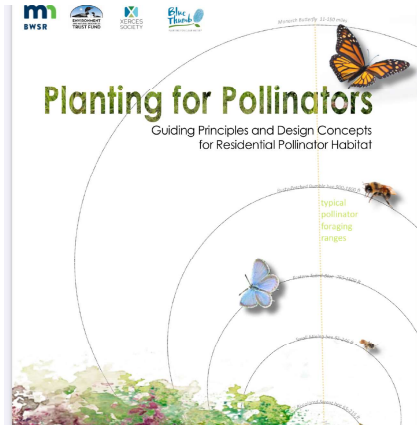


## Installing Your Native Landscape

# Site Preparation Guides

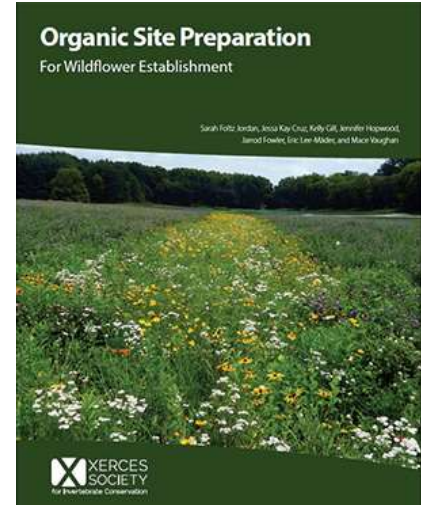
Principles and Design for Residential Pollinator Habitat.

<https://bwsr.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/2020-03/Planting for Pollinators Design Guide with logos.pdf>



Organic Site Preparation for Wildflower Establishment

<https://xerces.org/publications/guidelines/organic-site-preparation-for-wildflower-establishment>



## Site Preparation

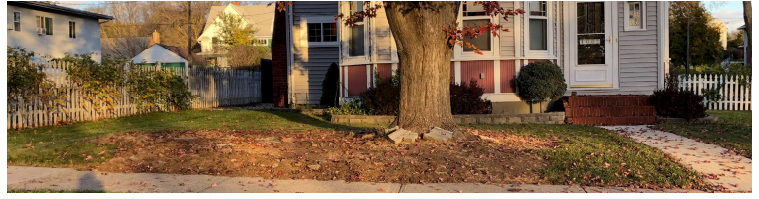
- Remove turf by hand or with a sod cutter





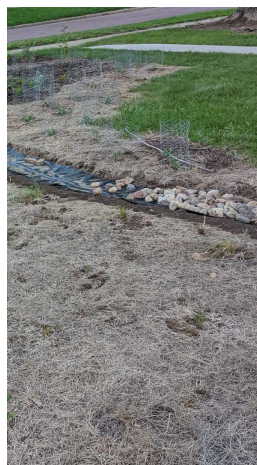
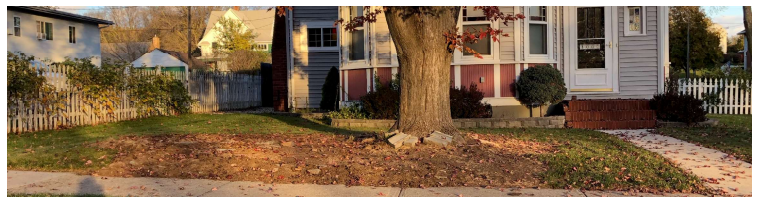
# Site Preparation

- Remove turf by hand or with a sod cutter
- **Smother**



# Site Preparation

- Remove turf by hand or with a sod cutter
- Smother
- **Herbicide**



LEARN MORE: [https://www.rewildingmag.com/replace-lawn-with-native-plants/?fbclid=IwAR0\\_Ntgk81MuBa0jBOec1nQcSRtFcQrHyQLIUvZcBTq\\_2OoltgMu2V5l3E4](https://www.rewildingmag.com/replace-lawn-with-native-plants/?fbclid=IwAR0_Ntgk81MuBa0jBOec1nQcSRtFcQrHyQLIUvZcBTq_2OoltgMu2V5l3E4)



# Planting

## Plugs vs. Seeds



Seed Vs. Transplants for Native Pollinator Habitat	
Starting from Seed	Starting from Transplants
<b>Lower Cost</b>	<b>Higher Cost</b> (cost is reduced if you are able to grow transplants yourself)
<b>More weed control</b> needed, since native seeds can easily get out competed by weeds	<b>Less weed control</b> needed, since native plants will have more of a competitive advantage against weeds
<b>Requires mowing</b> for weed management during establishment	<b>No establishment mowing needed.</b> Spot weed as needed
<b>Slower to bloom.</b> Blooms usually not abundant until 3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> year of project (considering site prep and establishment mowing)	<b>Quick to bloom.</b> Blooms abundant the 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of project, depending on timing of planting
Tend to have <b>higher diversity</b> (although diversity of seed mix is not always realized in the planting)	Tend to have <b>lower diversity</b> , since some species are not available as plugs
<b>Less control</b> (design is mostly limited to seed mix)	<b>More control &amp; design opportunities</b> (desired plants can be clustered, evenly distributed, etc.)
<b>Installation time/labor is low</b>	<b>Installation time/labor is high</b>
Suitable for <b>small or large areas</b>	<b>Only suitable for small areas</b> (1/10 acre = 4K plants)
<b>No irrigation needed</b>	<b>May require irrigation</b> at time of transplant, or during dry periods

Citation: Foltz Jordan, Sarah. 2020. Comparison Table of Seed vs. Transplants for Native Pollinator Habitat. Xerces Society Fact Sheet. Available at: [www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org)

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# Seasonal Stewardship

- **May - garden cleanup; remove excess duff in prairie areas, mow/ weed whip to 8 inch height**
- **May/Jun- infill with new plants, divide, remove/relocate seedlings**
- **Jun/Sep- enjoy the garden and keep weeds at bay, water if drought**
- **Late Fall - leave the leaves, cut back to 12 in tall if you can't leave it standing**
- **Winter - watch the wildlife forage and shelter**

**WHEN YOU'RE AT A NORMAL PEOPLE PARTY**

**AND NOBODY WANTS TO TALK ABOUT MILKWEED**

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