



## **WILD Canada**

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### **WHAT and WHO IS WILD CANADA?**

Thank you for your interest in WILD Canada. Scott Martin has owned WILD Canada since 1989, specializing in Ecological Consulting and Natural History Interpretation. WILD stands for **W**ildlife, **I**nterpretation, **L**essons, and **D**esigns. When Wendy came on board in 1994, Horticultural services were added. Our focus here is on the collection of seeds, and the growing of indigenous native plants of central and southern Ontario.

We both have a deep respect and passion for nature, and try to incorporate this into our daily lives, both at work and at play. In all our efforts, we strive to always ensure the highest degree of ecological sensitivity and integrity. We also believe very strongly in the power of education and teaching by example. We are always available to talk and provide information to anyone wishing to learn more about nature and how to make a personal difference.

Wendy brings an extensive career in Horticulture to WILD Canada. She has been the head Horticulturist at two major golf resorts in Ontario – King Valley and Cranberry, leading in their efforts to become Certified Audubon Cooperative Sanctuaries. Wendy has also managed the Customer Services department of one of central Ontario's largest garden centers, and is now the Manager of Parks for the Town of Collingwood.

Scott is an Ecologist and Nature Interpreter, having worked in the field since 1984. Head Naturalist at Rondeau Provincial Park for five years, Scott has also worked at many other provincial and national parks. He has delivered hundreds of Natural History presentations to groups of all sizes, ages and interests.

For seven years, Scott was the National Coordinator of the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary System of Canada, a national, non-profit, environmental organization, but is now concentrating all his efforts on WILD Canada.

Our goal at WILD Canada is to teach people about the importance of using native plants, whether for large-scale habitat restoration, or school, community, home or other landscaping projects, and to make these plants available at high quality and a reasonable cost. We grow plants for Prairie, Savannah, Meadow, Forest, and Wetland habitats. Situated at the southern tip of Georgian Bay, we have a rare opportunity to experience all of these habitats within a 30 mile (50 km) radius. Wasaga Beach's ancient dunes contain some of Ontario's finest remnants of Oak-Pine Savannah and Tallgrass Prairie, and are a source for many of our seeds – along with the region's large natural wetlands, moist and dry meadows, and mature beech-maple and mixed forests.

### **WHY NATIVE PLANTS?**

Native plants are those plants that naturally grow in an area, and have done so since before European settlement in that area. Many garden centres or other plant retailers may sell native plant species, however, the seeds for these particular plants rarely originated within Ontario. All of WILD Canada's native plants are grown from seed ecologically harvested from our seed crop plantings, or from the wild, in central and southern Ontario. Most are from the southern Georgian Bay area, thus, our plants are "Indigenous". This means that not only is the species native, but the seed stock has originated in the local growing area. Indigenous native plants are preferred, as they will carry on the necessary genetic traits developed over thousands of years. These plants will be well adapted to local growing conditions, such as light intensity, growing season, climate, soils, moisture, disease, and insects. As such, indigenous native plants typically require much less care in the form of water, cultural practices, and "plant-protecting chemicals" such as fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides.

Indigenous native plants have also developed stronger natural resistance to local pest populations, while evolving mutually advantageous relationships with local beneficial wildlife such as, hummingbirds, butterflies and moths, bees, and myriad other creatures. By using WILD Canada's indigenous native plants, you are assuring yourself healthier, more robust plants, and a more natural, well-rounded habitat.

### **WHAT WILD CANADA CAN DO FOR YOU...**

- Custom Seed Collection and Propagation
- Native grasses, wildflowers, vines, shrubs and trees of Prairie, Savannah, Meadow, Forest, and Wetland
- Consulting on Ecological Restoration, Naturalization, and Landscaping for Wildlife
- Ecological Land Classification & Wetland Evaluation
- Personalized Natural History Education Programs
- Interpretive Research, Writing, Sign & Trail Design
- Nature Photography... and lots more!

WILD Canada plants are grown from seeds of parent material originating in central and southern Ontario. None of the plants we sell has been dug from the wild. Occasionally we rescue plants from sites slated for development, but these are added to our parent stock and only used to provide habitat and produce more seeds, which may then be sold or germinated. Our plants are suitable for landscaping, naturalization, storm water treatment, and ecological restoration projects in central and southern Ontario. To ensure and protect ecological and genetic integrity, we encourage customers from outside our seed collection area to seek local plant sources for habitat restoration projects. We can typically fill small and medium sized orders from available stock. If you plan to make a large order, please contact us well in advance to make arrangements. Potted trees and shrubs take at least 1 to 3 years. Grasses and perennials in 10cm pots take 3 to 16 months to reach a saleable size, depending on the species. Plugs take at least 6 to 12 weeks. As we start our plants in our greenhouses, orders for plugs and pots received early in the year can usually be filled by late spring. Orders are filled on a first-come, first-served basis.

**PRICING**

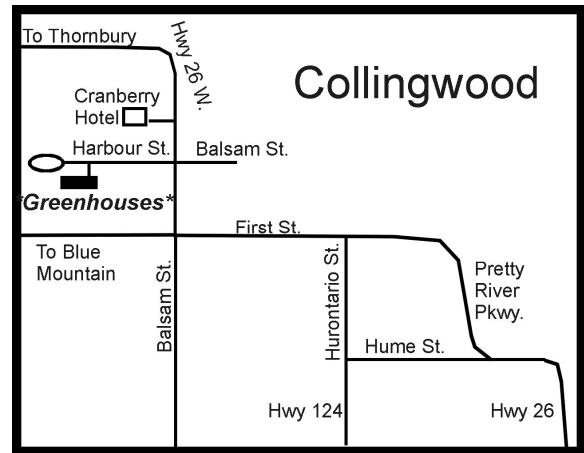
Our prices are based on the time and labour required to collect, prepare and germinate the seed, and tend the plants. Some of our plants take 2-3, or more, years to reach a saleable size. Prices listed for plants in pots are for the total number of potted plants in your order. There is a minimum order of 12 plugs per species. Not all species are available as plugs, or in each pot size listed below.

<b>RETAIL PRICES</b> (unless noted otherwise)	1-19 Plants	20-49 Plants	50- 249 Plants	250+ Plants
Regular Plugs	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90
Tray of 72 Reg. plugs	---	---	\$60.00	\$60.00
Jumbo Plugs	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Tray of 36 Jumbo plugs	---	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
Plants in deep 10 cm pots	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.25
Plants in 15 cm pots	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.25	\$4.00
Trees/Shrubs – 1 Gallon	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$5.00
Trees/Shrubs – 2 Gallon	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$8.00
<i>Contact us for seed availability</i>				

**HOW TO GET YOUR PLANTS**

Plant orders can be picked up at our greenhouses (F.O.B.), delivered (at \$0.50/km round trip – minimum charge applies), or shipped via courier at the customer’s expense. Shipping can only be done safely in the early spring or late autumn, when the plants are dormant. Customers must assume liability if plants are to be shipped at other times.

We are not always at the greenhouses, so please call in advance to arrange pickup, delivery or other visits. You can contact us by mail, phone, fax or e-mail. Please refer to the accompanying map to find our greenhouses.



**TERMS, CONDITIONS, GUARANTEES and LIMITATIONS of LIABILITY**

- All payments are due upon delivery, unless other arrangements have been made
- Any balances outstanding after 30 days are subject to a service fee of 2% per month
- Orders on accounts with payments due over 60 days will not be processed
- Plant shipments will be made by courier, with charges billed to the client
- Minimum order for shipping plants is \$20.00, plus applicable shipping charges and taxes, and a minimum \$5.00 handling fee
- We can deliver orders at a cost of \$0.50/km, round-trip, with a minimum delivery charge of \$30
- All orders are subject to applicable taxes (PST and GST)
- This catalogue is in effect until December 31, 2005
- Prices and availability are subject to change without notice
- No substitutions will be made without customer consent
- WILD Canada does not trade, sell or give out its mailing list
- WILD Canada guarantees that plants are true to species, and will arrive in good condition. All claims must be made at time of receipt of plants
- Due to the vagaries of “Mother Nature”, site preparation, local growing conditions, transplant techniques and timing, and other reasons, WILD Canada cannot guarantee plant survival beyond delivery to the customer
- WILD Canada and its proprietors, staff and associates are limited in maximum liability, to the full amount paid to WILD Canada for plants, materials, services, or other products, regardless of the nature, cause or extent of the loss

*\* Please note that the information supplied with the plant descriptions in this catalogue is for reference and interpretive value only. Any attempt to utilise any plant for medicinal or food uses should first be further researched, and discussed with a registered physician, pharmacist, or dietician.*

Thank you for your interest in WILD Canada, and for using native plants in your landscaping and habitat restoration projects.

## NATIVE GRASSES

### AMERICAN BEACH (Marram) GRASS

*Ammophila breviligulata*

2' to 3 ½' tall; Full sun; Dry to average, sandy soil; Tall, stiff pale yellow or purplish flower/seed spike sticks up high above the narrow leaves; Main grass for stabilizing sand dunes along Great Lakes; Grows best when slightly buried by sand; Root tillers can extend 9' per year

### SIDE OATS GRAMA

*Bouteloua curtipendula*

To 3' tall; Light shade to full sun; Dry to average soils; Oat-like seeds rustle in breeze; Turns gold in fall; Tiny, red & purple flower parts with light purplish seed heads; Seeds for finches and sparrows

### CANADA BLUEJOINT

*Calamagrostis canadensis*

1 ½' to 5' tall; Full sun to light shade; Wet to average soils; Small purple or green flowers bloom in diamond-shaped heads in June/July; An important, though unsuccessful forage plant in colonial times

### RIVERBANK RYE

*Elymus riparius*

2' to 4' tall; Half shade to sun; Moist to average soils; Does well in clay soil; 4" to 6" wheat-like seed head remains on plant over winter; Seeds eaten by birds

### VIRGINIA WILD RYE

*Elymus virginicus*

2' to 4' tall; Part sun to full sun; Moist to average soils; Frosted green-blue stem; Rye-like seed heads last through winter and provide seed for birds

### SWEET GRASS

*Hierochloa odorata*

1' to 2' tall; Full sun to light shade; Moist to average soils; Wide, bell-shaped, bronze or purple flower clusters bloom in June; Leaves smell like vanilla when bruised; Extensively used in Native American spiritual and medicinal rituals

### SWITCH GRASS

*Panicum virgatum*

To 4' tall; Full sun to light shade; Moist to dry, sandy soils; Bronze-yellow fall colour; Very important natural seed source for all ground-feeding songbirds and game-birds

### BIG BLUESTEM

*Andropogon gerardii*

3' to 8' tall with 5" seed heads like a turkey's foot; Full sun; Dry to average soils; Bluish foliage turns bronze in fall; Forms clumps; Dominant Tallgrass Prairie plant; Waves in breeze; Cover and winter seed source for junco, finch, sparrow and small mammals; Excellent forage grass

### FRINGED BROME

*Bromus ciliatus*

1' to 4' tall; Light shade to shade; Dry to average soils; Pale green/purple blooms July-Oct; Branches droop to one side; Important seed for grouse, sparrows, some small mammals

### POVERTY GRASS

*Danthonia spicata*

6" to 24" tall; Full sun to light shade; Very Dry to average soils; Delicate, translucent flower clusters bloom June to July; Basal tufts of curly leaves last all year; Seeds eaten by some birds & rodents



**Canada Wild Rye (*Elymus canadensis*) is an attractive year-round addition to our backyard prairie garden**

### LITTLE BLUESTEM

*Schizachyrium scoparium*

18" to 30" tall; Full sun; Dry, sandy soils; Purple/blue stems turn bronze in fall; Fluffy seeds remain through winter; Forms clumps; Cover and seeds for sparrow and finch; Excellent forage grass for cattle

### BROOMSEDGE

*Andropogon virginicus*

2' to 4' tall; Full sun - fields and roadsides; Dry to average soil moisture; Tan-Yellow stems and leaves; Very similar to Little Bluestem, but feathery seed heads more tucked in to leaves; Clump former; Poor forage grass; Important seeds for sparrows, finches, small mammals

### PRAIRIE BROME

*Bromus kalmii*

1' to 3' tall; Full sun to light shade; Dry to average soils; Cascading seed head; Plant forms nice ornamental clumps; Seed source for songbirds, grouse, wild turkey, and chipmunks

### CANADA WILD RYE

*Elymus canadensis*

To 4½' tall, with 6" drooping seed heads; Full sun to partial shade; Dry to moist, sandy soils – Prairie and beaches; Frosted green-blue stem; Seed heads provide seed for winter birds

### SLENDER WHEAT GRASS

*Elymus trachycaulus*

1' to 3 ½' tall; Sun to part shade (prairie, open woods, rocky shores); Dry to moist soils; Wheat-like seed heads; grouse and buntings eat seeds

### PURPLE LOVE GRASS

*Eragrostis spectabilis*

8" to 2' tall; Full sun; Dry, sandy soils; Clumps form clouds of purple in Aug-Oct; Seed head breaks off and rolls like tumbleweed; Bird seed source

### BOTTLEBRUSH GRASS

*Hystrix patula*

3' tall, 5" seed head shaped like a bottle brush; Shade to half sun, woodland edge; Average to moist, well-drained soil; Good fall seed source for birds; Attractive seed head looks like an old, loose bottle brush

### INDIAN GRASS

*Sorghastrum nutans*

4' to 6' tall, with 8" seed heads; Full sun; Dry to average, well-drained soils; Tiny bright yellow flowers in late July; Plant turns a beautiful "Indian Red" to copper colour by fall; Forms clumps; Good bird seed source in fall and winter

**PRAIRIE CORD GRASS***Spartina pectinata*

2' to 7' tall; Full sun to light shade; Moist to average soils – wetland/stream edge, moist meadows; Many 4" long, one-sided, comb-like flower spikes in July-September; Excellent forage; Seed for waterfowl, rails, sparrows

**SAND DROPSEED***Sporobolus cryptandrus*

To 2½' tall; Full sun to light shade; Dry to lightly moist, well-drained soils; Foliage bronzes off nicely in fall; Seeds extensively eaten by ground-feeding birds such as juncos and sparrows

**SEDGES AND RUSHES*****Full Sun to Light Shade / Wet to Moist Soils*****-- Wetland / Riparian Zone / Moist Meadow --****BEBB'S SEDGE** *Carex bebbii*

6" to 24" tall; Blooms June to August; Clusters of seeds resemble spiked balls; Forms tussocks; Wet, Sandy shores, ditches, stream banks, swamps; Tolerates Light shade; *Carex* species provide the following potential wildlife food values: Seeds eaten by sparrows, finches, songbirds, rails, grouse, snipe, black duck; Foliage and roots eaten by moose

**CYPERUS-LIKE SEDGE***Carex pseudo-cyperus*

1' to 3' tall; Blooms June to August; Seed heads similar to Porcupine Sedge, but finer; Forms clumps; Tolerates medium shade; Cedar swamps, shores, marshes; Potential food and cover for many wildlife species (See Bebb's Sedge – *Carex bebbii*)

**RED-ROOTED UMBRELLA SEDGE***Cyperus erythrorhizos*

To 2 ½' tall; Blooms late July to October; Requires Full sun; Muddy or sandy shores or stream banks; Annual that readily self-seeds; Seeds are eaten by waterfowl; *Nationally Rare*

**YELLOW UMBRELLA SEDGE***Cyperus esculentus*

To 2' tall; Golden-brown flowers; Blooms late July to October; Requires Full sun; Marshes, swamps, wet meadows, wet shores; Roots (tubers) eaten by rodents and waterfowl

**JONTEDED RUSH** *Juncus articulatus*

To 1 ½' tall; Inconspicuous, greenish-brown flowers bloom June to August; Tolerates Light shade; Stream Banks, moist meadows, peaty or sandy shores; Potential wildlife values for *Juncus* species include: Seed for wildfowl, upland gamebirds, marshbirds, songbirds, waterfowl; Roots eaten by moose and muskrat; Spawning grounds for rock bass, bluegills, etc.; Cover for waterfowl

**PORCUPINE SEDGE***Carex hystericina*

1' to 3' tall; Blooms June to August; Seed head stout and bristled, to 3" long; Pond edges, stream banks, swamps, wet meadows; Requires Full sun; Potential food and cover for many wildlife species (See Bebb's Sedge – *Carex bebbii*)

**AWL-FRUITED SEDGE***Carex stipata*

1' to 3' tall; Blooms late May to August; 4" spiky seed clusters atop stems; Tolerates light shade; Rich swamps, marshes, wet meadows; Drought tolerant; Seeds eaten heavily by Swamp Sparrows (25% of diet), as well as by finches, songbirds, rails, grouse, snipe, black duck; Foliage & roots eaten by moose

**HOP SEDGE***Carex lupulina*

1' to 2 ½' tall; Blooms June to August; 1" to 2" long clusters of long-“beaked” seeds; Tolerates Partial shade; Wet woods, swamps, marshes, wet meadows; Forms tussocks; Potential food and cover for many wildlife species (See Bebb's Sedge – *Carex bebbii*)

**FOX SEDGE** *Carex vulpinoidea*

1' to 3 ½' tall; Blooms June to August; Finely spiked, straw-coloured seed head resembles a fox's tail; Forms tussocks; Tolerates light shade; Riverbanks, ditches, wet meadows, marshes, lakeshores; Potential food and cover for many wildlife species (See Bebb's Sedge – *Carex bebbii*)



**Native wetland plants along streams and ponds help to stabilize shorelines from erosion, filter excess nutrients and chemicals from runoff water, and provide wildlife cover for travel corridors, feeding and nesting.**

**DUDLEY'S RUSH** *Juncus dudleyi*

Grows to 1 ½' tall; Inconspicuous greenish-brown flower blooms June to August; Dry or wet soils, including disturbed sites; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Jointed Rush – *Juncus articulatus*)

**COMMON RUSH** *Juncus effusus*

1' to 3 ½' tall; Inconspicuous greenish-brown flowers bloom July to September; Marshes, wet meadows, shrub swamps, ditches; Forms large, dense tussocks; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Jointed Rush – *Juncus articulatus*)

**KNOTTED RUSH***Juncus nodosus*

Up to 2' tall; Inconspicuous greenish-brown flowers bloom June to August; Wet soils sites; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Jointed Rush – *Juncus articulatus*)

**BLACK BULRUSH** *Scirpus atrovirens*

1' to 4' tall; Blooms July and August; Tolerates Light shade; Wet meadows and swamps; Potential wildlife benefits of *Scirpus* species include: Seeds and/or Rhizomes eaten by ducks, geese, swans, sandhill cranes, rails, shorebirds, snipe, muskrat and fish; Nesting cover for largemouth bass and bluegills

**AMERICAN BULRUSH (Common 3-Square)***Scirpus pungens*

To 4' tall; Blooms June to September; Requires Full sun; Moist sandy shores, coastal dunes, marshes; Tolerates drought; Good soil stabilizer; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Black Bulrush – *Scirpus atrovirens*)

**PATH RUSH** *Juncus tenuis*

6" to 24"; Inconspicuous greenish-brown flowers bloom June to September; Tolerates partial shade, drought, compacted soils and trampling; Sedge meadows, ditches, paths; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Jointed Rush – *Juncus articulatus*)

**WOOL GRASS** *Scirpus cyperinus*

4' to 6' tall; Drooping, light brown flower head blooms August and September; Full sun to Light shade; Marshes, swamps, wet meadows, pond edges, ditches; Tolerates drought and acidic conditions; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Black Bulrush – *Scirpus atrovirens*)

**SOFTSTEM BULRUSH***Scirpus validus*

Grows up to 10' tall; Blooms June to September; Requires Full sun; Marshes and shores; Food and cover for many species of wildlife (See Black Bulrush – *Scirpus atrovirens*)

**TORREY'S RUSH***Juncus torreyi*

1' to 3' tall; Inconspicuous greenish-brown flowers bloom July to October; Tolerates Partial shade, Drought, and Alkaline conditions; Sedge meadows; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Jointed Rush – *Juncus articulatus*)

**NODDING BULRUSH***Scirpus pendulus*

2' to 4' tall; Blooms May to August; Tolerates light shade; Prefers full sun; Shores, ditches, swampy woods; Food and cover for many wildlife species (See Black Bulrush – *Scirpus atrovirens*)

**GIANT BUR-REED** *Sparganium eurycarpum*

1' to 4' tall; Small, greenish-white flowers in dense, round heads, Late May to August; Tolerates Light shade; Marshes, swamps, muddy shores; Seeds eaten by black duck, wood duck and others, tundra swan, pheasant, beaver; Plants eaten by muskrat, Canada goose, deer; Cover for marshbirds and ducks

**HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS**

***Full Sun to Light Shade / Dry to Average, Well-drained Soils***

**-- Dry Prairie / Dry Meadow / Open Savannah / Alvar --**

**NODDING WILD ONION***Allium cernuum*

1' to 2' tall; Large open head of nodding Pink/White flowers blooms July to August; Many medicinal and edible uses for humans; Strong onion smell and taste

**LONG-FRUITED ANEMONE***Anemone cylindrica*

1' to 3' tall; ¾" wide greenish-white flowers bloom late June/July; Attractive, fluffy seed heads remain on plant through winter; Buttercup family

**FIELD PUSSYTOES** *Antennaria neglecta*

4" to 16" tall; Small, whitish, fluffy flowers on single stalk look like kittens toes; Blooms late May / June; Basal leaves, dull green and wooly; Old-time snakebite remedy; Other uses in folk-medicine

**WHORLED MILKWEED***Asclepias verticillata*

1' to 4' tall; Dry fields; Narrow leaves in whorls around stem; Clusters of greenish-white flowers bloom mid-summer; Nectar; Leaves are food for Monarch Butterfly larva

**PEARLY EVERLASTING***Anaphalis margaritacea*

1' to 3' tall; Pearly-white flower head, blooms July- Sept; Woolly, fleshy, basal rosette of leaves is food for butterfly larva; Nectar for Butterflies; Good cut flowers; Medicinal

**RED ANEMONE** *Anemone multifida*

6" to 24" tall from a stout base; Several deeply-cut, long-stemmed leaves; 1 to 3 red, yellowish or white flowers; Blooms May-June; Buttercup family; Foliage and roots contain caustic irritants

**SPREADING DOGBANE***Apocynum androsaemifolium*

1' to 2½' tall; Small, nodding, pink, bell-shaped flowers bloom June/July; Leaves turn bright yellow in fall; **Milky sap is poisonous**; Plants spread quickly by roots

**HEATH ASTER** *Aster ericoides*

1' to 5' tall; Hundreds of ½" white flowers per plant, blooming August/September; Nectar for flying insects, seeds for small birds; Foliage provides a food source for butterfly larva



**Pearly Everlasting**  
(*Anaphalis margaritacea*)

**BUTTERFLYWEED** *Asclepias tuberosa*

1' to 3' tall; Brilliant orange flowers bloom June to September; Medicinal properties; Butterfly, Bee and Hummingbird nectar source; Milkweeds are the Monarch Butterfly larva's only food source

**SMOOTH ASTER** *Aster laevis*

1' to 4' tall; Rich lavender-blue or violet, 1" wide flowers with yellow centres; Blooms August to October; One of the most attractive asters; Butterfly larva food source

**AZURE ASTER** *Aster oolentangiensis*  
1' to 3' tall; Azure blue/mauve flowers in Aug/Sept are insect nectar source; Grouse, Wild Turkey, Sparrows, Chipmunks may eat seeds; Leaves are butterfly larva food source

**ARROW-LEAVED ASTER**

*Aster urophyllus*  
2' to 4' tall; Many panicles of white to pale pink flowers, blooming August to October; Leaves arrow-shaped; Insect nectar; Larval food for Butterflies; Some seed for birds

**LANCE-LEAVED COREOPSIS**

*Coreopsis lanceolata*  
1' to 2' tall; Drought tolerant; Many 2" yellow flowers bloom June-Aug; Good in clay soils; Dead-head to prolong blooming; Nectar for Butterflies

**Pale Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*) is the only native Coneflower in Ontario. Studies have shown that it does not have the same immune-boosting powers of other *Echinaceas*.**



**LONG-LEAVED BLUETS**

*Hedyotis longifolia*  
4" to 8" tall; Small, funnel-shaped, ¼" white or pale lilac flowers in clusters of 2 or 3 at ends of fine stalks; Blooms June to September; Nectar source for small flying insects

**DWARF BLAZINGSTAR**

*Liatris cylindraceae*  
1' to 3' tall; Very drought-tolerant; Purple flowers bloom July to September; Nectar for insects, including butterflies; Seed source for birds

**WILD BERGAMOT**

*Monarda fistulosa*  
2' to 4' tall; All soils, except wet; Many lavender/rich pink blooms in July and August; Leaves are susceptible to powdery mildew, but it does not hurt the plant; Nectar source for insects; Mint tea from fragrant foliage

**FROST ASTER** *Aster pilosus*  
1½' to 4' tall; Hundreds of ¾" white flowers - rarely pink or light blue - along hairy stems; Blooms August to October; A few small birds eat seeds; Leaves eaten by butterfly larvae

**FIELD THISTLE** *Cirsium discolor*  
3' to 7' tall; Deeply cut leaves are feltly-white on underside; Purple flowers bloom July-August; Nectar source for butterflies; Major seed source for Goldfinch, which also uses down from seeds to line its nests

**SHOWY (CANADA) TICK TREFLOIL**

*Desmodium canadense*  
2' to 4' tall; Clusters of rose-purple, pea-like flowers bloom July-August; Insect nectar source; Leaves are food source for some butterfly larva

**PALE PURPLE CONEFLOWER**

*Echinacea pallida*  
To 3' tall; Drooping light purple/pink flower petals; Blooms July-October; Insect nectar source; Seed source for birds; Does NOT have immune-boosting medicinal properties

**BLANKET FLOWER** *Gaillardia aristata*

18" to 30" tall; 2" to 3" wide flowers are red/orange centred with yellow margins, and bloom from late June to October; Fall seeds for some birds; Nice cut flower  
\* NOT NATIVE TO ONTARIO

**ROUND-HEADED BUSH CLOVER**

*Lespedeza capitata*  
2' to 4' tall; Clusters of creamy white flowers, with purple spotting; Blooms August to September; Butterfly larva food source; A main food source for Bobwhite; Adds nitrogen to soil

**WILD LUPINE** *Lupinus perennis*  
8" to 20" tall; Dry, open woods or Meadows; Blue or purple flowers bloom in late May and June; Larval food source for several of the "Blue" butterflies; Nectar source for hummingbirds.

**EVENING PRIMROSE**

*Oenothera biennis*  
2' to 6' tall; Large, yellow, lemon-scented flowers bloom June to September; Flowers bloom in evening and close by noon; Goldfinch and many other birds eat seeds; Butterflies and moths feed on nectar



**Nodding Wild Onion**  
(*Allium cernuum*)

**PURPLE CONEFLOWER**

*Echinacea purpurea*  
2' to 3½' tall; Full sun; Rose-Purple flowers bloom July to November; Insect nectar, especially butterflies; Seeds for Finches; Medicinal properties; \* Not Native to Ontario

**FIREWEED** *Epilobium angustifolium*  
4' to 6' tall; Magenta flowers in large cluster. Blooms July-September; Flower nectar valued by butterflies, and by bees to make a delicious honey; One of the first plants to establish after a fire

**PRAIRIE SMOKE** *Geum triflorum*  
6" to 18" tall; Reddish-brown/pinkish drooping flowers appear Late May-July; Three flowers per stem; Seed heads have "feather duster" look, and provide food for Grouse

**ROUGH BLAZINGSTAR**

*Liatris aspera*  
1' to 4' tall; Rich lavender flowers in a loose spike-like cluster on stiff, erect stem covered with grayish hairs; Blooms August-September; Folk remedy for kidney and bladder ailments, colic, and snakebites



**The feather duster-like awns on the seeds of Prairie Smoke (*Geum triflorum*) blow easily in the breeze. When grown in mass, this provides the effect of smoke wafting across the prairie**

**FOXGLOVE (White) BEARDTONGUE***Penstemon digitalis*

1' to 4' tall; Spike of many white/pinkish tubular flowers blooms June/July; Flowers are an excellent nectar source for bumblebees, hummingbirds, and butterflies

**GRAY-HEADED CONEFLOWER***Ratibida pinnata*

3' to 5' tall; Very drought-tolerant; Showy, drooping yellow petals; Blooms July-August; Seed source for birds in fall; Nectar for butterflies; Main tallgrass prairie plant

**COMPASS PLANT** *Silphium laciniatum*

4' to 11' tall; Dozens of bright yellow, 3" sunflowers on long stalks; Blooms July to September; Leaves and flowers arranged at 90° angles around stem; Hardened sap can be chewed like gum

**PRAIRIE DOCK (Elephant's Ears)***Silphium terebinthinaceum*

4' to 10' tall; Many 3" sunflowers on very long, reddish stalks, July-August; Very large egg-shaped basal leaves, up to 2' long; Insect nectar; Seeds eaten by many birds

**COMMON BLUE-EYED GRASS***Sisyrinchium montanum*

6" to 18" tall; Purple-Blue flowers with bright yellow centers: Blooms June-August; Iris family; Some medicinal properties

**UPLAND WHITE ASTER***Solidago ptarmicoides*

4" to 18" tall; Many ½" to ¾" White (rarely pale yellow) flowers bloom August to September; Looks like an Aster, but is actually a Goldenrod; *Does NOT cause hayfever*

**HOARY VERVAIN***Verbena stricta*

2' to 8' tall; Dozens of ½" Purple or pink flowers on many spikes; Blooms July to September; Nectar for Butterflies and small flying insects; Seed for many songbirds

**PRAIRIE (Tall) CINQUEFOIL***Potentilla arguta*

1' to 3' tall; Close cluster of White, ½" wide flowers blooms June/July; Insect nectar source; A tea or poultice from roots or whole plant can be used to stop bleeding

**BLACK-EYED SUSAN** *Rudbeckia hirta*

1' to 3' tall; Rich yellow blooms June to October; biennial or perennial; Nectar for butterflies and other insects; Fall seeds for birds; Foliage is good food source for butterfly larva

**The beautiful flowers of Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*) range in colour from mauve or lavender to a rich bright pink, and attract hummingbirds, butterflies and bees to their ample nectar. The fresh or dried leaves and flowers of this member of the mint family make a delicious tea, reminiscent of "Earl Grey".**

**VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN MINT***Pycnanthemum virginianum*

1' to 3' tall; Large clusters of small white flowers bloom July-September; Very aromatic foliage; Flowers are butterfly nectar source

**SLEEPY CATCHFLY***Silene antirrhina*

8" to 30" tall; Tiny pink or white flowers bloom July-August; Annual that readily self-sows; Nectar source for small, flying insects; Good for rock gardens

**GRAY GOLDENROD***Solidago nemoralis*

8" to 3' tall; Drooping, wand-like spike of yellow flowers Sept/Oct; Name comes from densely hairy stems; Some small songbirds eat seeds; *Does NOT cause hayfever*

**EARLY GOLDENROD***Solidago juncea*

3' to 5' tall; Bold yellow flowers bloom July to September; Fuzzy seed head provides a winter food source for some small birds and mammals; *Does NOT cause hayfever*

**STIFF-LEAVED GOLDENROD***Solidago rigida*

1' to 5' tall; Clusters of dozens of small, bold yellow flowers bloom August to October; Stem and leaves quite downy; Leaves are very stiff; *Does NOT cause hayfever*

**FALSE PENNYROYAL***Trichostema brachiatum*

4" to 12" tall; Many small, ¼" pale blue flowers bloom August-September; Annual that readily self-sows; Nectar source for small flying insects; Fragrant foliage; Excellent for rock gardens

**Full Sun to Light Shade / Wet-Moist to Average-Slightly Dry Soils**

**-- Wet Prairie / Moist Meadow / Wetland Edge / Riparian Zone / Open Thickets --**

**SWEET FLAG***Acorus americanus*

1' to 4' tall; Spike of non-descript, greenish-yellow flowers blooms late May - early July; Root can be candied; Whole plant aromatic when bruised; Spring shoots add spice to salads; Many medicinal properties

**YELLOW GIANT HYSSOP***Agastache nepetoides*

2' to 5' tall; Small, greenish-yellow flowers in dense spikes; Blooms late July-August; Excellent nectar source for Butterflies, bees and other flying insects; Natives used leaves to help soothe Poison Ivy rash

**WATER PLANTAIN***Alisma plantago-aquatica*

1' to 3' tall; Many very small – ¼" wide, white flowers bloom in large, open clusters in July / August; Large, egg-shaped basal leaves on long stalks; Muddy shores and wetland edges; Root has many proven medicinal properties

**CANADA ANEMONE***Anemone canadensis*

1' to 2' tall; 1½" wide white flowers bloom late May/June; Deeply lobed leaves; Buttercup family; Mystical medicinal qualities to Plains Indians

**INDIAN HEMP***Apocynum cannabinum*

1' to 3' tall; Greenish-white, bell-shaped flowers bloom July/August; Leaves turn bright yellow in fall; **Milky sap is poisonous**; Plants spread rampantly by roots

**SULLIVANT'S MILKWEED***Asclepias sullivantii*

2' to 4' tall; Very fragrant greenish-purple flowers in large clusters; Blooms late June to August; Larval food source for Monarch Butterfly

**PURPLE-STEMMED ASTER***Aster puniceus*

1½' to 6' tall; Many 1" to 1½" flowers -- blue-violet, pale violet, lilac, rarely white; Blooms August to October; Very hairy red-purple stem; Butterfly nectar source

**FALSE NETTLE (Bog Hemp)***Boehmeria cylindrica*

1' to 3' tall; Sun to Light shade; Clusters of tiny, greenish flowers bloom July to September; Does not have stinging hairs like true nettles; Foliage is food source for some butterfly larva



**Monarch Butterfly feeding on Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*)**

**BOTTLE GENTIAN *Gentiana andrewsii***

8" to 2' tall; Deep blue-violet flowers 1" to 1½" long; Flowers are oblong shaped and almost closed at the tip; Blooms August - October; Nectar for small flying insects

**GREAT ANGELICA***Angelica atropurpurea*

4' to 9' tall purple stalk; White flowers in umbrella-like clusters; Young shoots make good cooked vegetable; Candy from roots; Medicinal properties in roots, seeds, leaves

**SWAMP MILKWEED***Asclepias incarnata*

2' to 4' tall; Fragrant deep pink/purple flowers from June to August; Nectar for many butterflies; Milkweeds are only food for larvae of Monarch Butterfly

**PANICLED ASTER***Aster lanceolatus*

2' to 6' tall; Numerous white or purple-tinged flowers bloom July-September; Larval food source; Nectar source for Butterflies and other insects; Wild fowl and sparrows eat seeds

**FLAT-TOPPED WHITE ASTER***Aster umbellatus*

1' to 6' tall; Many ¾" wide, white flowers with yellow centres in flat clusters atop erect stem; Blooms August-October; Butterfly nectar and larval food source

**MARSH MARIGOLD***Caltha palustris*

1' to 2' tall; Bright yellow flowers, 1" to 1½" wide; Blooms late April-June; Medicinal properties; Young leaves and immature flower buds are edible but **must be properly cooked, or they are poisonous**

**WHITE TURTLEHEAD***Chelone glabra*

1' to 4' tall; White tubular flowers are said to resemble a turtle's head; Blooms July to September; Insect nectar source; Butterfly larva food source

**BONESET *Eupatorium perfoliatum***

2' to 5' tall; Large clusters of tiny white flowers bloom July-August; Nectar for butterflies and other insects; Seeds for Swamp Sparrow and Wild Turkey

**GRASS-LEAVED GOLDENROD***Euthamia graminifolia*

2' to 4' tall; Hundreds of small, bright yellow flowers atop erect stems; Blooms August-October; Insect nectar source

**FRINGED GENTIAN***Gentianopsis crinita*

1' to 2' tall; Single blue tubular flower atop each stem; Petals fringe-tipped; Blooms August-October; Biennial; Nectar for small, flying insects; Medicinal properties to roots



**White Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)**

**NEW ENGLAND ASTER***Aster novae-angliae*

2' to 5' tall; Yellow-centred, Rose/purple flowers bloom with goldenrod late Aug-Oct; Food for Grouse, Wild Turkey, Sparrows; Nectar source for many butterflies

**NODDING BUR MARIGOLD***Bidens cernua*

1' to 3' tall; Rich yellow flowers - ½" to 1¼" wide, nodding when in seeds ripe; Insect nectar source; Seeds may be eaten by small mammals; Also called Beggars Ticks as the seeds easily cling to clothes

**WILD SENNA *Cassia hebecarpa***

3' to 6' tall; ¾" irregular yellow flowers with chocolate-brown stamens; Blooms July to August; Long, flat, hairy seed pod; Insect nectar source; Foliage is eaten by some butterfly larva

**SWAMP LOOSESTRIFE (Water Willow)***Decodon verticillatus*

2' to 5' tall; ¾" Magenta pink flowers grow in the upper leaf axils; Blooms July to August; Stem fairly woody and angled; Nectar source for insects; Seed source for waterfowl

**JOE-PYE WEED***Eupatorium maculatum*

4' to 7' tall; Large clusters of fine pink flowers in July-September; Nectar for many butterflies, bees and other insects; Sparrows and Wild Turkey eat seeds

**MARSH BEDSTRAW***Galium palustre*

To 2' tall; Tiny white flowers in branching clusters along weak stems; Stems square; Nectar source for small flying insects

**WATER (Purple) AVENS *Geum rivale***

1' to 3' tall; ½" nodding, purplish flowers in clusters of three; Blooms June-July; Powdered root was used as astringent for haemorrhage and fever; Boiled rootstocks make a beverage similar to hot chocolate



**SNEEZEWEED** *Helenium autumnale*  
2' to 5' tall; Yellow/orange flowers bloom late July-Oct; Insect nectar; seeds for birds; Larval food for “Sulphur” butterflies; Dried, ground leaves or flowers were used to make snuff; Anti-cancer agent; **Poisonous to Cattle**

**MARSH ST. JOHNSWORT**  
*Hypericum virginicum*  
8” to 24” tall; Moist to Wet soils; ¾” pink flowers in small clusters; Blooms July to August; Blunt, egg-shaped leaves

**TALL BLUE LETTUCE** *Lactuca biennis*  
3' to 7' tall; Small blue flowers in heads, bloom Aug-Sept; Biennial or short-lived perennial; Self-sows; Young leaves are bitter, but can be used in salad or as cooked green or vegetable; **Milky sap may cause dermatitis**

**CARDINAL FLOWER** *Lobelia cardinalis*  
Flower spikes grow 2' to 4' tall; Best along ponds and streams; Brilliant scarlet flowers bloom July to September; Flowers are excellent for attracting Hummingbirds; Used by natives in medicines and in “Love Potions”

**FRINGED LOOSESTRIFE**  
*Lysimachia ciliata*  
1' to 4' tall; Fringe-tipped yellow flowers bloom June to August; Flowers generally nod downward; Insect nectar source; **Not related to Purple Loosestrife**

**MONKEY FLOWER** *Mimulus ringens*  
1' to 4' tall; Many 1” long, 2-lipped, blue/purple, trumpet-shaped flowers, said to resemble a monkey’s face; Blooms June-Aug; Flowers provide nectar for hummingbirds and insects; Butterfly larva food source

**SILVERWEED** *Potentilla anserina*  
Low spreading plant up to 10” high; Moist to dry, sandy soils; 1” wide yellow flowers, bloom June to October; Excellent, quick-spreading ground cover; Seed source for some Finches; Boiled roots are edible and helped sustain many natives in winter famine

**SLENDER BLUE-EYED GRASS**  
*Sisyrinchium mucronatum*  
To 1' tall; Rich blue/purple flowers with yellow centres bloom May-July; Forms small clumps with many flowers on grass-like stalks; Iris family; Seeds may be eaten by Wild Turkey

**TALL SUNFLOWER**  
*Helianthus giganteus*  
3' to 10' tall; Many light yellow 3” flowers on reddish stem July-September; Dozens of bird and small mammal species eat the seeds; Food for some butterfly larva

**JEWELWEED (Spotted Touch-me-not)**  
*Impatiens capensis*  
2' to 5' tall; Orange, trumpet-shaped flowers with brown spots; Blooms August to September; Attracts hummingbirds; Grouse eat seeds

**DENSE (SPIKED) BLAZINGSTAR**  
*Liatriis spicata*  
1' to 4' tall; Moist to Dry soils; Very drought-tolerant; Beautiful spikes of magenta flowers July to September; Nectar source for butterflies and other insects



**Yellow Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*)**

**FALSE DRAGONHEAD (Obedient Plant)**  
*Physostegia virginiana*  
1' to 4' tall; Tubular, white to pinkish flowers on spike, bloom late June-September; Nectar source for hummingbirds and flying insects and; flowers remain in place when repositioned – hence the name Obedient Plant

**GREEN-HEADED CONEFLOWER**  
*Rudbeckia laciniata*  
3' to 8' tall; Large, daisy-like flowers with lightly drooping yellow petals around a green central cone; Fall seed source for birds; Nectar source for butterflies and other flying insects

**WATER PARSNIP** *Sium suave*  
2' to 5' tall; White flower head similar to Wild Carrot; Blooms July through September; Nectar source for flying insects; Root can be used as a cooked vegetable, **but great care must be taken, as this plant very closely resembles Poison Hemlock**

**GREAT ST. JOHNSWORT**  
*Hypericum ascyron*  
2' to 6' tall; Showy, bright yellow flowers 1” to 2” across; Blooms July-August; Egg-shaped leaves to 5” long; Nectar source for flying insects

**BLUE FLAG IRIS**  
*Iris versicolor*  
2' to 3' tall; Blue/purple flowers bloom late June/July; Nectar source for flying insects; Many historical medicinal uses for root, but **Root should be considered poisonous**

**MICHIGAN LILY**  
*Lilium michiganense*  
2' to 6' tall; Bright orange-red flowers with re-curved petals resemble a “Turk’s Cap”; Blooms July-August; Nectar source for flying insects; Stunning addition to moist site

**GREAT LOBELIA**  
*Lobelia siphilitica*  
1' to 4' tall; 1” long, lipped flowers bloom Aug-Sept; Nectar for flying insects; Natives used root tea for syphilis; Other medicinal properties; **Potentially poisonous**

**SWAMP CANDLE**  
*Lysimachia terrestris*  
1' to 2 ½' tall; Rich yellow ½” wide flowers in long spike at top of plant; Blooms June to August; Nectar source for flying insects; **Not related to Purple Loosestrife**

**POKEWEED (Inkberry)**  
*Phytolacca americana*  
4' to 10' tall; Damp, open woods and roadsides; Spikes of ½” white or pinkish flowers July-September; Many songbirds eat shiny purple berries from red stems; **Berries and root are poisonous to humans**

**CUP PLANT** *Silphium perfoliatum*  
4' to 8' tall; Hundreds of 4” to 6” yellow, sunflower-like blossoms per plant Blooms July-September; Cup formed from leaves wrapping around stem holds water; Super seed source for Finches; Insect nectar source, especially butterflies and bumblebees

**OHIO GOLDENROD** *Solidago ohioensis*  
18” to 36” tall; Large umbrella-shaped head of hundreds of tiny yellow flowers atop the erect stem; Blooms August – October; Very long, erect, upward-pointing leaves; Found in moist meadows, marshes and sandy shores; Insect nectar source

**RIDDELL'S GOLDENROD***Solidago riddellii*

1' to 3' tall; Clusters of dozens of tiny, bold yellow flowers atop an erect stem; Blooms August – October; Moist meadows and marshes; Insect nectar source; *Very Rare in Ontario*

**TALL MEADOW RUE***Thalictrum polygamum*

3' to 7' tall; Clusters of many small, greenish-white, lacey flowers; Blooms late June–early August; Bluish-green foliage; Flowers provide nectar for small flying insects

**WHITE VERVAIN***Verbena urticifolia*

2' to 5' tall; Many tiny white flowers in long slender spikes, blooming July-September; Seeds eaten by Cardinals and many Sparrow species; Insect nectar source

**ROUGH-STEMMED GOLDENROD***Solidago rugosa*

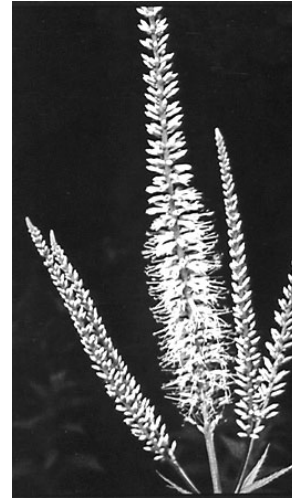
3' to 6' tall; Dozens of clusters of tiny light yellow flowers along drooping stems; Blooms late August-October; Insect nectar source; Some small birds eat seeds in winter

**BLUE VERVAIN** *Verbena hastata*

2' to 6' tall; Many spikes of small violet-blue flowers bloom July to September; Bird seed source; Insect nectar source; “Sacred” medicinal properties to the ancients; A mildly bitter but palatable flour may be made from roasted seeds

**TALL IRONWEED** *Vernonia altissima*

3' to 7' tall; Deep purple-blue flower heads atop tall stem, Aug-Oct; Nectar for butterflies and other flying insects; Butterfly larva food source; North American natives used this plant as a “Blood Tonic”



**Culver's Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*), with its tall stems and long, white candle-like flower spikes, is one of the most attractive plants for a moist meadow or prairie planting.**

**CULVER'S ROOT***Veronicastrum virginicum*

3' to 6' tall; Hundreds of small, white tubular flowers in long, dense spikes; Blooms July/August; Flowers provide insect nectar source; Medicinal properties in dried roots

***Partial Shade to Sun / Dry to Average Soils*****-- Woodland Edge / Open Woodland / Savannah --****THIMBLEWEED** *Anemone virginiana*

2' to 3' tall; 3 to 9 greenish-white or white flowers on a stem; Blooms late June – August; Deeply cut leaves; Buttercup family; Seeds encased in woolly hairs, last all winter; Insect nectar source; Roots placed under her pillow to divine truth about “crooked wife”; Medicinal properties

**LARGE-LEAVED ASTER***Aster macrophyllum*

1' to 4' tall; Many light violet/lavender blooms July-Sept; Large, heart-shaped leaves make good groundcover; Nectar for insects; Some birds eat seeds; Very young leaves may be cooked and eaten as greens

**TALL COREOPSIS***Coreopsis tripteris*

3' to 8' tall; Moist to dry soils; Many bright yellow flowers on tall, thick stems; Blooms July and August; Anise-scented flowers and leaves; Nectar source for butterflies and other flying insects

**FLOWERING SPURGE***Euphorbia corollata*

1' to 3' tall; Open woods and meadows; Groups of small, white flowers bloom June-October; Nectar for small flying insects; Medicinal properties; Milky juice may cause blistering

**HEART-LEAVED ASTER***Aster cordifolius*

1' to 5' tall; Large open clusters of ½” wide Blue-violet flowers at top of stems; Blooms August to October; Historically used in medicine including aromatic nerve tonic; Leaves used in tea; Natives smoked roots to attract deer for hunting

**WILD COLUMBINE***Aquilegia canadensis*

1' to 2½' tall; Drooping, 5-lobed red flowers with yellow centre, bloom May-June; Hummingbird nectar source; Medicinal, but **potentially poisonous**; Headache cure and “Love Charm” (same thing !? )

**WHITE WOOD ASTER***Aster divaricatus*

1' to 3' tall; ¾” to 1” wide, white flowers with yellow centers in flat-topped clusters; Blooms July to October; Seeds are food for Grouse and Sparrows; Butterfly nectar source; Very young leaves may be cooked and eaten as greens

**DOWNY WOOD (Ohio Horse) MINT***Blephilia ciliata*

1' to 3' tall; Small blue-purple flowers – 1/3” to ½” long, in head and along stem; Blooms June-August; Insect nectar source; Tasty leaf tea; Spice from dried, ground leaves; Headache cure for Cherokees



**Schools, Naturalist Clubs, Community Groups, Horticultural Organizations and others across Ontario are working to restore Tallgrass Prairie and Savannah habitat. The goal of this prescribed burn and planting project at Matchedash Bay, near Coldwater, was to restore a Bur Oak Savannah containing 300 year old trees.**

**WILD GERANIUM (Cranesbill)***Geranium maculatum*

1' to 2' tall; Rose-purple flowers, 1" to 1½" wide; Blooms May-June; Seed capsule resembles a crane's bill; Deeply cleft leaves; 10-20% tannin in roots; Medicinal properties; Mourning Doves and Chipmunks eat seeds

**HAIRY BEARDTONGUE***Penstemon hirsutus*

1' to 2' tall; Open spike of trumpet-shaped, lavender flowers with white lips blooms June/July; Flowers provide nectar for insects and hummingbirds

**WOODLAND SUNFLOWER***Helianthus divaricatus*

3' to 6' tall; Many 3" yellow sunflowers bloom July-September; Flowers are a nectar source for insects; Seeds are an excellent fall and winter food source for many species of birds

**HAIRY MOUNTAIN MINT***Pycnanthemum pilosum*

1' to 3' tall; Many small, white, lipped flowers in round heads bloom July to September; Foliage has stimulating minty aroma; Excellent butterfly nectar source

**SWEET OXEYE (False Sunflower)***Heliopsis helianthoides*

2' to 5' tall; Many 1½" to 2½" wide sunflower-like flowers; Blooms July-September; Not a true sunflower; A few birds eat the seeds

**EARLY MEADOW RUE***Thalictrum dioicum*

8" to 30" tall; Many delicate, drooping, fringed, ¼" greenish flowers -- male and female on separate plants; Blooms mid April to May; Minor insect nectar source

**Full Shade to Light Sun / Moist to Average, Organic Soils****-- Rich Woods / Moist Thickets --****RED BANEBERRY** *Actaea rubra*

1' to 3' tall; Single, rounded cluster of tiny white flowers blooms Late May-June; Glossy red berries ripen August to October; Historical medicinal uses, but all parts, especially roots and berries, are poisonous if ingested

**JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT***Arisaema triphyllum*

1' to 3' tall; Striped green and purple leaf covers the non-descript flower in May/June; Red berries in August; Fruit eaten by Wood Thrush, Wild Turkey and Pheasant

**TALL BELLFLOWER***Campanula americana*

3' to 5' tall; Spike of many light blue, star-shaped flowers June-August; Hummingbird and Butterfly nectar source

**STONEROOT (Horsebalm)***Collinsonia canadensis*

2' to 5' tall; Hundreds of ½" long lemon-scented light yellow flowers bloom July-September; Citronella smell from leaves; Leaf tea; Many medicinal properties, but ingesting fresh leaves may cause vomiting

**WHITE SNAKEROOT***Eupatorium rugosum*

1' to 4' tall; Clusters of many fine, bright white flowers, blooming July-Sept; Insect nectar; Sparrows eat seeds; **Causes poisonous milk when eaten by cows**

**RATTLESNAKE ROOT***Prenanthes alba*

2' to 5' tall; Creamy white, nodding bell-shaped ½" flowers in clusters, bloom July-Sept; Rusty fuzz on seed coat; Purplish stem; Old folk remedy for snakebite; Many medicinal properties, especially for women

**BLUE-STEMMED GOLDENROD***Solidago caesia*

1' to 3' tall; Clusters of dozens of tiny yellow flowers in leaf axils along arching, waxy, bluish stem; Blooms August - October; Nectar source for small flying insects; **Does NOT cause hayfever**

**ZIG-ZAG GOLDENROD***Solidago flexicaulis*

1' to 3' tall; Clusters of dozens of tiny, bright yellow flowers in the leaf axils, along an erect, zig-zagging stem; Blooms August - October; Insect nectar source; **Does NOT cause hayfever**

**FOAMFLOWER** *Tiarella cordifolia*

6" to 12" tall; 6-8" 'foamy' spikes of white flowers bloom May-June; Excellent groundcover - leaf stems root where they touch soil; Early insect nectar source; Grouse may eat seeds

## VINES, SHRUBS and TREES

**STRIPED MAPLE** *Acer pensylvanicum*  
Large shrub or small tree, to 35' tall; Shade to partial sun; Moist to average, cool, well-drained soils; Drooping clusters of greenish-yellow, bell-shaped flowers bloom early June; Seeds ripen July/Aug; Bark is green with white stripes; Favourite food of moose



**Virginia Creeper**  
(*Parthenocissus inserta*)

**BUTTONBUSH**  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*  
Spreading shrub to 10' tall; Sun to part shade; Wet to moist soils – bordering streams, ponds, ditches; Flowers are insect nectar source; Waterfowl eat seeds; Many medicinal uses and uses in folk remedies, such as relieving malaria and fever; **Leaves can cause poisoning in grazing animals**

**RED OSIER DOGWOOD**  
*Cornus stolonifera*  
Erect or loosely spreading shrub with freely rooting branches – often forming thickets; Part shade to full sun; Moist to average soils; small, dull white flowers in flat-topped to slightly rounded clusters, blooming late June; White or blue-tinged fruit ripens August-September; “Berries” are excellent fall food source for many bird species

**EASTERN RED CEDAR**  
*Juniperus virginiana*  
Small tree to 30' tall; Full sun to light shade; Found most on dry, sandy soils and rocky ridges – savannahs, alvars; Deep root system; Seed cones look like dark blue berries covered in a whitish powder; Seeds ripen in autumn; “Berries” used to flavour gin, and are eaten by many birds

**SUGAR MAPLE** *Acer saccharum*  
Large trees to over 100' tall and 200 years old; Shade to full sun; Moist to slightly dry, well-drained soils; Small, greenish flowers bloom early May; Sap is about 4% sugar and is used to make maple syrup; Wood used for furniture; Tolerates heavy browsing

**BEARBERRY** *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
Prostrate shrub to 1' tall with trailing stems several metres long; Full sun to light shade; Well-drained, sandy to average soils; Small pinkish-white flowers bloom May-June; Bright red, dry, mealy fruit ripen August-September; Berries are favoured by grouse; Excellent ground cover

**NEW JERSEY TEA**  
*Ceanothus americanus* and *C. herbaceus*  
Low, erect, many-branched shrub to 3” tall; Full sun to part shade; Dry sandy or rocky, well-drained soils; Clusters of small white flowers bloom June-July; Seeds ripen August-September; Roots fix nitrogen to soil; Dried leaves make a good tea that was popular during the U.S. Revolutionary War

**VIRGIN'S BOWER (Wild Clematis)**  
*Clematis virginiana*  
Climbing vine to about 8' to 12' high, spreads over trees, fences; Part shade to full sun – woodland edges, stream banks; Average to moist, well-drained soils; Many 1", creamy white flowers July/August; Male and female flowers on separate plants; Attractive, feathery seeds last all winter; Flowers are nectar source for insects; **Toxic if ingested**

**WHITE ASH** *Fraxinus americana*  
Medium-sized tree to 90' tall; Light shade to sun; Prefers deep, well-drained, organic soils; Small, purple flowers appear in spring before leaves – male and female flowers on separate trees; Seeds in single keys, mature in Autumn – good seed crop every 3 years; Branches provide shade and bird nest sites; Wood Ducks and wild turkeys eat seeds

**WINTERBERRY** *Ilex verticillata*  
Erect shrub, 9' to 12' tall; Shade to full sun – moist thickets, wetland edges; Wet to average soils; Small, greenish or yellowish-white flowers bloom late May; Bright orange-red fruit ripen August to October, and remain on branches into winter; Berries singly or in small clusters tight against the branch; Berries eaten by birds

**MOUNTAIN MAPLE** *Acer spicatum*  
Large shrub or very small tree, to 15' tall; Shade to partial sun; Moist to average, cool, well-drained soils; Full shade to part sun; Spike of small yellow-green flowers bloom mid-June; Pinkish seeds ripen Aug/Sept; Young bark red, resembling a dogwood

**TRUMPET CREEPER**  
*Campsis radicans*  
Grows to 12' to 30' high; Full sun to light shade; Average to moist, well-drained soils; 3" long orange/red trumpet-shaped flowers bloom July-September; Roots prefer shaded/cool soil; Mulch in winter; Excellent nectar source for Hummingbirds

**CLIMBING BITTERSWEET**  
*Celastrus scandens*  
Grows to over 20'; Woody vine or twining shrub; Small, greenish-yellow flowers, bloom in June; Male and Female flowers usually on separate plants; Orange-red fruits ripen September to October; Moist to dry soil, woodland edges and thickets; Many medicinal uses by North American natives; **Fruit Toxic**

**SILKY DOGWOOD**  
*Cornus obliqua*  
Upright, open-branched shrub to 10' tall; Shade to sun; Moist to average soils – ditches, thickets, along streams; Small, creamy white flowers in flat-topped clusters, early July; Bluish-white “berries” ripen August/September; Fruit eaten by dozens of bird species; Flowers provide nectar for insects



**New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*) was widely used as a substitute for Oriental teas during the American Revolutionary War**

**VIRGINIA CREEPER**

*Parthenocissus inserta* and *P. quinquefolia*  
Grows to 30' to 50' tall; Sun or shade; Any soil except wet; *P. inserta* lacks suction disks on tendrils, so does not climb as high as *P. quinquefolia*. Flowers inconspicuous; Autumn foliage a rich crimson; Purple/blue berries ripen late August, and are food for Warblers, Thrushes, Thrashers, Catbirds, and Woodpeckers; **Berries toxic; Touching autumn leaves may cause skin rash**

**RED SPRUCE**

*Picea rubens*  
Medium-sized trees, up to 80' tall and 300 years old; Full shade to sun; Cool, moist to average, rich soils – north facing slopes, lake shores; A main pulp wood and lumber tree of the Maritimes; seeds eaten by squirrels and birds such as crossbills

**EASTERN WHITE PINE** *Pinus strobus*

Large, rapid growing trees to 100' tall and 200 years old; Light shade to full sun; Prefers moist to average, sandy loam soils; Seed cones to 8" long, provide good crop every 3-5 years; Seeds eaten by squirrels, grosbeaks and crossbills and over 100 other bird species; Provincial tree of Ontario

**SAND CHERRY** *Prunus pumila*

Low, trailing shrub or erect, very open shrub to 6' tall; Full sun to very light shade; Dry to moist soils – dunes, gravelly beaches, alvars, rocky slopes; White flowers bloom May to early July; Bitter purple/black cherry ripens July – September; Food for birds and some mammals

**BUR OAK** *Quercus macrocarpa*

Small trees up to 50' tall and over 200 years old; Full sun to light shade; Prefers moist, deep, organic soils but grows on shallow soils over granite bedrock and in grasslands; Drought-tolerant; Fire-resistant due to very thick bark; Wide root system with deep taproot; Squirrels, deer and wild turkey eat acorns

**NINEBARK** *Physocarpus opulifolius*

6' to 10' tall; Light shade; Moist, well-drained soil; White flower clusters bloom late June/July; Flowers are good insect nectar source; Moose and deer may browse leaves; American Indians used inner bark tea for "female maladies", to enhance fertility, and for gonorrhoea, and tuberculosis;

**Potentially Toxic**



**Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) grows well in moist to slightly dry soils and part shade to sun. The round white clusters of nicely aromatic flowers provide a late spring insect nectar source.**

**CHOKE CHERRY** *Prunus virginiana*

Large, thicket-forming shrub to 12' tall, or small tree to 30' tall; Light shade to full sun – woodland edges and fencerows; Prefers rich, moist soils, but grows in sandy and gravelly soils; Small, white flowers in drooping spikes May/June; Deep red/black bitter fruit ripen Aug/Sept; Make delicious jelly; Favourite food source for birds

**RED OAK** *Quercus rubra*

Medium-sized tree to 80' tall and 150 years old; Full sun to light shade; Dry to moist soils; Deep, spreading root system with large taproot; Acorns drop in autumn and are largely dependent on being buried and forgotten by squirrels for successful germination; Acorns eaten by deer and wild turkey too

**WHITE SPRUCE**

*Picea glauca*  
Medium-sized trees up to 80' tall and 200 years old; Shade to full sun; Most soils except wet; Shallow root system; Nice landscape tree; A main wood pulp and lumber tree; Seeds eaten by squirrels and some birds

**RED PINE**

*Pinus resinosa*  
Medium sized trees to 80' tall and 200 years old; Full sun to very light shade; Sandy soil or rocky outcrops; Deep, wide-spreading root system; Grows well after forest fire; Wood used for utility poles and pilings; Seeds eaten by squirrels and some birds

**SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL**

*Potentilla fruticosa*  
A low, erect shrub to 3' tall; Full sun to very light shade; Dry sandy or gravelly soils – dunes, rock ledges, alvars, or wet soils – lakeshores, fens, marshes; Yellow flowers to 1" across, bloom June to September; Seeds mature early autumn; good ornamental landscape shrub; Tea from dried leaves

**WHITE OAK** *Quercus alba*

Medium to large trees to 120' tall and 48" in trunk diameter; Full sun to light shade; Grows well on most well-drained soil types; Trees may live for 300+ years; Branches of open grown trees may spread 80-100' across; Leaves turn crimson or reddish-purple in autumn; Acorns are an excellent food source for squirrel, deer and wild turkey

**PASTURE ROSE** *Rosa carolina*

Low, slender shrub to 3' tall; Full sun to light shade; Dry to average, well-drained soils; Pink flowers to over 2" across, bloom mid-June to July; Fruit, a red, elliptical rose hip, ripens late August-October; Straight, slender prickles; Food for squirrels and birds; Fruit flesh very high in vitamin C

**FRAGRANT SUMAC***Rhus aromatica*

Low shrub to 5' tall; Full sun to light shade; Dry, sandy or rocky soil; Small, yellowish flowers in dense, clustered spikes, Late April and May; Seed contained in a densely hairy, red, "berry", ripens late July and August; Leaves and downy branchlets very fragrant when bruised; Fruit eaten by many birds

**COMMON ELDERBERRY***Sambucus canadensis*

3' to 15' tall; Sun to light shade; Moist to average, well-drained soils; Heavy-scented white flowers bloom in July; Insect nectar source; Clusters of purple-black fruit ripen August - September, can be used to make fritters, jelly, cold drinks, wine; **Unripe berries, bark, root and leaves toxic**; Many medicinal uses by Natives; Fruit eaten by over 50 bird species, chipmunks and red squirrels; deer, moose, rabbits browse leaves

**WHITE CEDAR***Thuja occidentalis*

Small tree, to 45' tall and several hundred years old; Shade to full sun; Wet to dry soils – over limestone bedrock, in rocky cliffs, and in sphagnum bogs and swamps; Seed cones ripen in late summer; Shallow, wide-spreading root system; Stunted trees over 700 years old have been found along Niagara Escarpment; pine siskins relish tiny seeds; Tea from leaves is very high in Vitamin C

**LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY***Vaccinium angustifolium*

A low, erect shrub to 2' tall; Full sun to light shade; Dry, sandy or rocky soils, and around bogs; Tiny white or pale pink, bell-shaped flowers bloom May-early June; Sweet, edible blue berries ripen June to August; Delicious, edible berries provide food for bear, raccoons and many bird species; Makes delicious jams and jellies; Grows especially well after a fire

**NANNYBERRY***Viburnum lentago*

Shrubby tree to 30' tall; Partial shade to sun – edge habitats; Wet to average soils – shores, ditches, wet thickets; Small sweet-scented, creamy-white flowers in 3-4" rounded clusters, bloom May-June; Fruit, a deep blue-black, sweet-tasting "berry" ripens August to October; Fruit eaten by many songbirds, such as cardinals and thrushes

**AMERICAN Highbush CRANBERRY***Viburnum trilobum*

Coarse, upright shrub to 12' tall; Partial shade to full sun; Damp to average soil – swamps, stream banks, cool open woods; White flowers in large, flat-topped clusters to 6" across, bloom June-July; Fruit is a bright orange-red "berry" in clusters, and ripens August-September; Fruit makes delicious jelly; Fruit eaten by many birds



**American Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*) produces large flat-topped clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring that provide nectar for insects. The bright red berries are sour, but make excellent jelly – with lots of sugar, and are relished by many bird species.**



