

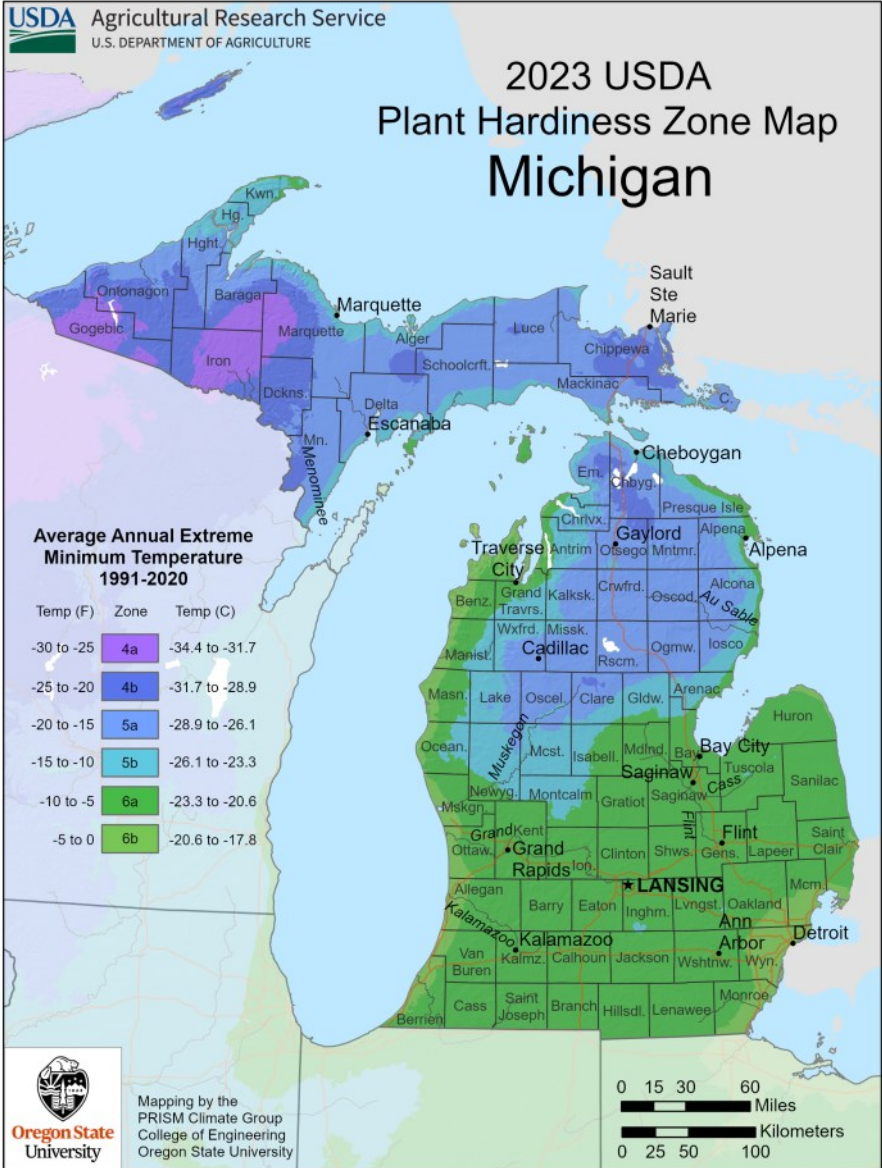


PLANTS WITH PURPOSE



**Trees, Shrubs,
and Perennial Wildflowers
for Pollinators**

2025





KEY TO SYMBOLS IN CATALOG



Plant is Native to Michigan



Plant does well in shade, <4 hours sunlight



Plant tends to be avoided by deer



Plant tolerates planting in clay soils



Excellent Rain Garden selection



Edible landscaping selection



Canada Anemone (*Anemone canadensis*)



Rain Garden



Soil Type: sand, loam, gravelly loam, clay, average to rich

Soil Moisture: medium to wet

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: open moist ground, moist meadows, marshes,

Tolerates: deer, rabbits, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 1' - 2' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: May-June

Spreads by: rhizomes

Hardiness Zone: 3-8

Noteworthy: Easy to grow, this woodland beauty blooms for 4-6 weeks. Forms rapidly spreading colonies. A significant pollen source for many bees and beetles.

Photo: (L) [John B. \(Dendroica cerulea\)](#), [CC BY 2.0](#), via Wikimedia Commons, (R) [Salicyna](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#), via Wikimedia Commons





Blue Wood [Heart-leaved] Aster (*Symphotrichum cordifolium*)



Soil Type: rich, medium moist to dry, well-drained loam or clay-loam

Soil Moisture: medium to dry **Wetness Index:** UPL/upland

Sun Exposure: prefers part shade, but tolerates shade to nearly full sun

Natural Habitat: deciduous wooded edges, wooded floodplains, meadows

Tolerates: drought, shade, varied reports on deer/rabbit resistance, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 1'- 3' tall x 1'- 2' wide, (size variable), clump forming

Bloom Range: September – October **Spreads by:** rhizomes, self-seeding

Hardiness Zone: 3– 8

Noteworthy: Tough, adaptable, low maintenance selection for dry shady areas. Profuse fall blooms provide nectar and pollen for many butterfly, short-tongued and long-tongued bee species. Host plant for Silvery Checkerspot and Pearl Crescent butterflies. Colony forming via rhizomes and readily self-seeds. Abundantly reseeds.





New England Aster (*Symphiotrichum novae-angliae*)



Rain Garden



Soil Type: sandy loam to loamy clay, well-drained, fertile soil

Soil Moisture: wet to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: shorelines, ditches, moist meadows, wet prairies

Tolerates: clay soil, rabbits, planting near Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 3' - 5' tall x 2' - 3' wide, clump forming

Bloom Range: August – October

Hardiness Zone: 3– 8

Noteworthy: Profuse fall blooms provide nectar for many butterfly, moth, and bee species.





Smooth Blue Aster (*Symphyotrichum laeve*)



Soil Type: sand to loamy clay

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: dry open woodland borders and clearings, sandy prairies

Tolerates: drought, dry, shallow, rocky soils, planting near Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 1' - 1' wide

Bloom Range: August – October

Hardiness Zone: 3– 8

Noteworthy: Relatively indifferent to soil characteristics and will flourish in most dry to medium soils. Visited by bumblebees and many native bees.





Foxglove Beard-tongue (*Penstemon digitalis*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, loamy-clay

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: medium dry prairies, pastures, woodland borders

Tolerates: deer, drought, dry, poor, rocky or shallow soil

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 1.5' - 2' wide, spreads by seed

Bloom Range: May–July

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 8

Noteworthy: Fast growing and easy to grow, this attractive, hardy, low-maintenance wild flower is attractive to a wide range of native bees and bumblebees. Early and long-blooming, it competes well against nearby weeds and is largely ignored by deer.





Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)



Soil Type: sandy loam to loamy clay

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: dry, open, sandy gravel, rocky prairies, fields, roadsides

Tolerates: deer, drought, clay, dry, shallow, rocky soil, planting near Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 2' - 3' wide

Bloom Range: July – August

Hardiness Zone: 3– 9

Noteworthy: Profuse lavender blooms provide abundant nectar. Attractive to many pollinators, particularly bumblebees. Spreads via rhizomes and may also self-seed.





Marsh Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*)



Butterfly & Rain Garden

Soil Type: sandy loam, loam, loamy clay, fertile soil

Soil Moisture: medium to wet

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: moist shorelines, marshes, wet prairies, swamps

Tolerates: clay, deer

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 1' - 1' wide

Bloom Range: June-August, for about 3 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 3– 8

Noteworthy: A butterfly magnet, Marsh Blazing Star performs better in moist soils than other *Liatris*'s, but will do nicely in medium moisture gardens as well. Incredibly showy and attractive to a range of pollinators.





Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)



Rain Garden

Soil Type: sandy loam to loam, or organically rich gravel

Soil Moisture: wet to moist (do *not* mulch)

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: wet prairies, floodplains, pond borders, marsh edges, stream and river banks

Tolerates: deer, rabbits, wet soil, partial shade, do *not* mulch, planting near Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: July – September, for up to 6 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 3– 9

Noteworthy: A stunningly beautiful wildflower that attracts hummingbirds. Cardinal Flower needs constant moisture and is an excellent choice for rain gardens and other moist soil settings.





Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)



Versatile—grows anywhere

Soil Type: any well-drained soil

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to light shade

Natural Habitat: rocky or sandy woodlands, forest edges or clearings, river banks

Tolerates: rabbit, deer, drought, dry, shallow, rocky soils

Height/Spread: 1' - 3' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: April–June

Hardiness Zone: 3– 8

Noteworthy: Columbine tolerates a wide range of well-drained soil types, moisture, and sun-light levels. Freely self-seeds to form colonies. Highly attractive to hummingbirds. May also tolerate clay.





Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)



Long bloom time

Soil Type: sandy loam to loamy clay, fertile, well-drained soil

Soil Moisture: moist to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: forest edges or clearings, river banks, moist prairies

Tolerates: clay, rocky or poor soil, deer, drought, alkaline soils

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: July – September

Hardiness Zone: 3– 8

Noteworthy: Nectar rich blooms attract a range of butterflies, bumblebees and native bees. A long summer bloom time ensures lots of support for a wide range of pollinators. Forms colonies through self-seeding.





Showy [Orange] Coneflower (*Rudbeckia fulgida*)



Soil Type: organically rich to average, moist, well-drained soil, though adaptable

Soil Moisture: moist to wet, though sometimes found on drier ground

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: marsh edges, damp meadows, moist open woodlands

Tolerates: deer, drought, clay, dry-shallow-rocky soils, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: July–September

Hardiness Zone: 3– 10

Noteworthy: Rich in pollen and nectar, this colony forming wildflower blooms prolifically over a long mid-summer to fall period. Attractive to butterflies and bees.





Yellow [Gray-Headed] Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)



Long bloom time

Soil Type: clay loam to loam preferred, but adaptable

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: fields, prairies, dry open ground

Tolerates: dry soils, poor soils, drought

Height/Spread: 3' - 4' tall x 1.5' - 2' wide, forms tight clumps, rhizomatous

Bloom Range: June— September, lasting 4-6 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: Highly attractive to butterflies and bees. Tall and large yellow flowers bloom for an extended period. Easily grown and spread through seed.





Coreopsis, Prairie (*Coreopsis palmata*)



Soil Type: well-drained loam, clay-loam

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: sandy, gravelly prairies, savannas, abandoned fields

Tolerates: poor or dry soils, gravelly soil, deer, drought, heat

Height/Spread: 1'- 2' tall x 1'- 2.5" wide

Bloom Range: June—July

Spreads: rhizomes, self-seeding

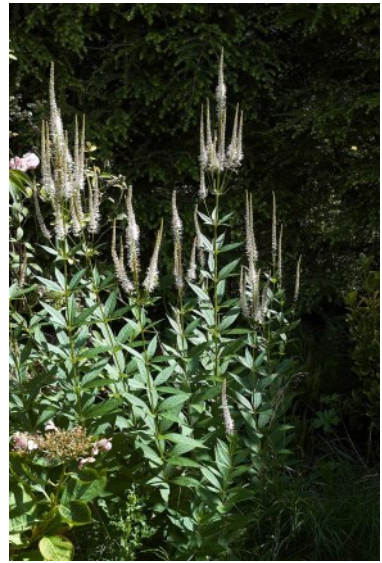
Hardiness Zone: 3—8

Noteworthy: Blooming earlier than other prairie type wildflowers, it's nectar and pollen attract many kinds of butterflies, skippers, bees, moths and beetles. Thrives in well-drained poor, sandy, or rocky soils. Can form large colonies over time.





Culver's Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*)



Rain Garden

Soil Type: does best in acidic, rich loam or sand, but will tolerate some clay

Soil Moisture: wet to medium dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to light shade

Natural Habitat: wet to moist prairies, woodland edges, ditches

Tolerates: deer, rabbits, sand, some clay, brief drought once established

Height/Spread: 3' - 5' tall x 2' - 3' wide

Bloom Range: June–August, blooms a month or more

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: A pollinator favorite with showy white flowering spires up to 8" long. Generally slow to establish, but can spread quickly in humus-rich soils. Hardy. Attractive to bees and butterflies.





Cup Plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, loamy clay, well-drained soil

Soil Moisture: medium to wet, though drought resistant once established

Sun Exposure: full to partial sun, best in full sun

Natural Habitat: moist meadows, river banks, open floodplains, woodland edges

Tolerates: clay, wet soils

Height/Spread: 4' - 8' tall x 1' - 3' wide

Bloom Range: July – September

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 9

Noteworthy: Abundant nectar rich blooms and natural “rain-water” cup for birds and insects make this a must have plant for larger gardens. Impressive size makes a striking back border in roomy gardens or in naturalizing moist areas. Highly attractive to butterflies, bees and birds. Cup Plant colonizes via rhizomes.





Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)



Soil Type: moist, well-drained loam, but adaptable

Soil Moisture: moist to dry

Sun Exposure: partial sun to shade (will tolerate full sun if kept moist)

Natural Habitat: organically rich, moist to dry deciduous woods

Tolerates: rabbit, deer, clay, sand, dry soil, planting near Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 1' - 2' tall x 1' - 2' wide, rhizomatous

Bloom Range: April – May

Hardiness Zone: 3– 8

Noteworthy: A beautiful clump forming flower for shady areas, Wild Geranium flowers profusely with a long bloom time. Attractive to bumblebees, bees, butterflies and skippers. Colonizes and works well massed under trees.





Showy Goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*)



**NOT responsible for 'hay fever'.
Ragweed causes seasonal
allergies, not goldenrods.**

Soil Type: any well-drained soil, sand, loam, loamy clay

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: dry upland sandy prairies, fields

Tolerates: deer, poor dry soils, drought, planting near Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 2' - 3' wide, clump forming, doesn't spread widely

Bloom Range: August– October

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 8

Noteworthy: The 'showiest' of the goldenrods with a month long fall bloom. Plant may turn burgundy after blooming. Provides critical fall nectar for bees and butterflies. Showy Goldenrod is adaptable to a range of poor quality soil types.





Dotted Horsemint (*Monarda punctata*)



Photos courtesy of Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Soil Type: sandy well-drained soil

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to part sun

Natural Habitat: dry sandy fields, stabilized sand dunes, dry prairies, savannas

Rarely affected by: deer, rabbits, drought, dry soils

Height/Spread: 1' - 3' tall x 0.5' - 1' wide, clump forming by runners / seeds

Bloom Range: June – September, up to 2 months, complex pink/purple, green, beige, and maroon blooms

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 8

Noteworthy: Long bloom time and very unique flowers provide nectar and pollen to a wide range of pollinators and Ruby-throated hummingbirds from summer through early fall. Leaves may be dried for use in teas. Makes excellent cut flowers. Short-lived perennial that readily self-seeds and spreads non-aggressively by rhizomes. Don't overcrowd to reduce powdery mildew.





Blue Giant [Anise] Hyssop (*Agastache foeniculum*)



Bee magnet. Crushed leaves smell like licorice.

Soil Type: sand, loam, loamy clay, well-drained

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to part sun

Natural Habitat: dry fields, upland meadows

Tolerates: deer, drought, dry soils

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 1' - 3' wide, abundantly self-sows

Bloom Range: June – September

Hardiness Zone: 4 – 8

Noteworthy: Anise Hyssop's long blooming flowers are highly attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies and bees. The anise-scented foliage may be used in potpourri mixes or teas.





Yellow Giant Hyssop (*Agastache nepetoides*)



Soil Type: organically rich to average, well-drained soil

Soil Moisture: moist to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to part shade

Natural Habitat: upland meadows, open woods, woodland edges

Tolerates: deer, summer heat and humidity

Height/Spread: 3' - 6' tall x 1' - 3' wide, freely reseeds

Bloom Range: July – October, long bloom period

Hardiness Zone: 2 – 8

Noteworthy: Both the plant and flower spikes boast impressive size. Though not overly showy, its nectar rich blooms are highly attractive to hummingbirds and a wide range of pollinating insects.





Blue Wild Indigo (*Baptisia australis*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, well drained, but adaptable

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: rich woods, thickets, streambanks, upland prairies, often rocky

Tolerates: rabbit, drought, clay, dry, shallow, rocky, poor soils

Height/Spread: 3' - 4' tall x 3' - 4' wide

Bloom Range: May – June

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 9

Noteworthy: Lupine-like indigo colored flowers give way to blackened seed pods valued in dried flower arrangements. Native to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and western Pennsylvania.





Southern Blue Flag Iris (*Iris virginica*)



Soil Type: organically rich, sandy to loamy soil

Soil Moisture: consistently moist to very wet - do NOT allow to dry out

Sun Exposure: full to partial sun, does best in full sun

Natural Habitat: edges of swamps, rivers, marshes, streams, and in ditches

Tolerates: deer, standing water

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 2' x 3' wide clumps, slowly spreads via rhizomes

Bloom Range: April - May, individual flowers short-lived, but an established clump will bloom for about 4 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 5 - 9

Noteworthy: A sturdy, beautiful, and easy-to-grow plant. Excellent choice for rain-gardens, pond edges and other persistently wet areas. Pollinated by bumblebees and long-horned bees.





Jacob's Ladder (*Polemonium reptans*)



Above photo by Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Soil Type: organically rich, well-drained sandy loam to loamy clay

Soil Moisture: medium to moist

Sun Exposure: partial sun to full shade, does best in light shade

Natural Habitat: rich upland moist deciduous woodlands, shady stream banks

Tolerates: deer, Black Walnut, full sun IF kept moist

Height/Spread: 1' - 1.5" tall x 1' - 1.5' wide

Bloom Range: May–June

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: This beautiful spring woodland groundcover blooms for 2-3 weeks and spreads by reseeding. Offering both nectar and pollen, it is sought out by honeybees, bumblebees, native bees, butterflies, skippers, moths, and makes a great companion to Wild Columbine and Wild Geranium.





Spotted Joe-Pye Weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*)



Above photo by Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Soil Type: sandy or silty loam, high organic content

Soil Moisture: wet to moist (doesn't do well in dry soils) **Wetness Index:** OBL

Sun Exposure: full sun - partial sun

Natural Habitat: wet fields, marshes, shorelines, wetlands, moist clearings

Tolerates: deer, rabbits, water-logged soils

Height/Spread: 4' - 7' tall x 3' - 4' wide, rhizomatous, forms clonal colonies

Bloom Range: Aug–Oct, 3-4 weeks, pink to purple flower heads span 3"-6"

Hardiness Zone: 3 - 8

Noteworthy: Tall growing and highly attractive to butterflies and various bees for nectar, this fragrant and showy late summer bloomer works well as a rain garden back border or in a naturalizing landscape. Excellent for butterfly, pollinator, and rain gardens.





English Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*)



Soil Type: sand, sandy-loam, prefers well-drained alkaline soils

Soil Moisture: dry

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: light, sandy soil with low fertility, Mediterranean region native

Tolerates: rabbit, deer, drought, dry, shallow, rocky, poor quality soil

Height/Spread: 1' - 1.5' tall x 1' - 1.5' wide

Bloom Range: June – August

Hardiness Zone: 5 – 8

Noteworthy: This classic garden plant is irresistible to a range of bees and butterflies. Protect from winter wind to aid in over-wintering success.





Michigan Lily (*Lilium michiganense*)



Soil Type: rich loam

Soil Moisture: moist to wet, well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun to part shade, occasionally full shade

Natural Habitat: moist to wet prairies, open woodlands, sedge meadows

Tolerates: wet soil—DEER WILL EAT LILIES

Height/Spread: 2' - 5' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: July – August

Hardiness Zone: 4 – 8

Noteworthy: Stunning blooms attractive to hummingbirds; one of only two lily species (*Lilium spp.*) native to Michigan, the other being Wood Lily. Note: this is *not* Turk's Cap Lily (*Lilium superbum*). Deer and rabbits **WILL** browse this plant and corms may be eaten by voles, so site selection and protection are critical.





Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, loamy clay

Soil Moisture: wet to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: wooded floodplains, stream edges, moist meadows

Tolerates: deer, shade, full range of moist soils, planting near Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 1' - 1.5' wide

Bloom Range: July – September

Hardiness Zone: 4 – 9

Noteworthy: Beautiful clump forming plant highly attractive to bumble bees. Well suited for rain gardens and shady areas.





Swamp Mallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)



Soil Type: organically rich loam, silt or sand preferred, will do well in gardens

Soil Moisture: medium to wet, soil should be consistently moist

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: marsh, pond, and ditch edges, swamps, wetland areas

Tolerates: deer, wet soil

Height/Spread: 3' - 5' tall x 2' - 3' wide, bloom up to 5" across

Bloom Range: July – September

Hardiness Zone: 5 – 9

Noteworthy: One of only two *Hibiscus* native to Michigan. Very pollen and nectar rich, it is attractive to butterflies, bumblebees, native bees and hummingbirds. Blooms for two months or longer.





Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)



Soil Type: sand, loamy sand, gravelly sand or loam, well-drained

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: sandy fields, dry prairies, roadsides

Tolerates: deer, drought, erosion, dry, shallow, poor quality rocky soil

Height/Spread: 1' - 3' tall x 1' -1.5' wide

Bloom Range: June – August

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 9

Noteworthy: An excellent nectar source attractive to many bee, butterfly and beetle species. Monarch and Queen Butterfly host-plant. This well-behaved and long lived milkweed does not spread aggressively making it an excellent choice for smaller butterfly gardens with dry or harsh conditions.





Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)



Soil Type: sand, sandy loam, well-drained

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: dry fields, disturbed areas, open ground

Tolerates: deer, drought, erosion, poor quality gravel soil

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x .5' - 1' wide

Bloom Range: June - August

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 9

Noteworthy: The quintessential butterfly plant, this fragrant, excellent nectar provider is host-plant to both the Monarch and Queen Butterflies. Spreads widely by rhizomes and seeds. Deep roots confer drought tolerance and make it hard to remove once established.





Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, clay

Soil Moisture: dry to medium, can tolerate moist soil if well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: prairies, meadows, open woodland edges, roadsides

Tolerates: deer, drought, poor or dry gravelly soils

Height/Spread: 2'-3' tall x 2'-3' wide

Bloom Range: June-August

Hardiness Zone: 3-9

Noteworthy: Fragrant, pinkish, star-like flowers bloom from late-spring into summer and provide nectar for many pollinators, including hummingbirds, as well as serving as a host-plant for Monarch and Queen Butterflies. Colonial, but unlike Common Milkweed, Showy Milkweed is not aggressive and does not form large colonies making it more manageable in the garden setting. Not a Michigan native milkweed.





Sullivant's Milkweed (*Asclepias sullivantii*)



Soil Type: high organic matter, clay to loamy soils

Soil Moisture: moist to medium

Wetness Index: FACU

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: moist prairies, river banks, woodland edges

Rarely affected by: deer, clay, wet soil, will work in moist gardens as well

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 1' wide, smaller than Common Milkweed

Bloom Range: June – August, for about one month

Hardiness Zone: 4 - 7

Noteworthy: With a pleasant fragrance and erect pink to purplish blooms, this “well-behaved” milkweed is highly attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies, and a wide range of native bees. Works equally well in rain gardens and traditional butterfly gardens. It is a nectar source for many pollinators and host-plant for Monarch and Queen Butterflies. With a deep taproot, it spreads by rhizomes, and rarely seed, but much less aggressively than Common Milkweed.





Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)



Soil Type: clay, loam, moist sand

Soil Moisture: wet to medium, will do well in gardens

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: swamp edges, river bottomlands, wet meadows

Tolerates: deer, clay, wet soil—will work in typical gardens as well

Height/Spread: 3' - 4' tall x 2' - 3' wide

Bloom Range: July – August

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 6

Noteworthy: With beautiful rich pink blooms, this milkweed works equally well in rain gardens and traditional butterfly gardens. It is a nectar source for many pollinators and host-plant for Monarch and Queen Butterflies.





Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum virginianum*)



Soil Type: sand loam, loam, loamy clay, well-drained soils

Soil Moisture: wet to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: wet prairies, wetland areas, stream and pond edges

Tolerates: deer , wet soil

Height/Spread: 1' - 3' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: July – August, blooms for about a month

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 7

Noteworthy: Very attractive to honey bees, butterflies, bumble bees and native bees, Mountain Mint emits a pleasant mint-like aroma when crushed. Leaves may be used in teas. Not an aggressive spreader like European mints.





Nodding Wild Onion (*Allium cernuum*)



Soil Type: well-drained loam, sand, gravelly (rich soil preferred)

Soil Moisture: moist to medium

Sun Exposure: full to partial sun

Natural Habitat: dry meadows, open woodlands, rocky soils

Tolerates: drought (does best if kept moist), deer, rabbits, Black Walnut, poor soils, gravelly soils, urban environments

Height/Spread: 1' - 2' tall x 1' wide, spreads slowly via clonal bulb off-sets, best planted in clusters

Bloom Range: June - August, 3-4 weeks, color ranges from white through rose pink; plants bloom in the second or third year

Hardiness Zone: 4 - 8

Noteworthy: Versatile, durable, and attractive star-like blooms that attract bumble bees and honey bees. Use in rain gardens, rock gardens, borders, or for naturalizing. Partners well with Wild Geranium or native ground covers.





Wild Petunia (*Ruellia humilis*)



Photos by Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Soil Type: sand, loam

Soil Moisture: dry to medium (preferred)

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: medium to dry prairies, gravelly hills, dry open woodlands,

Tolerates: drought, poor quality soils, gravel, harsh soils

Height/Spread: 1' - 2' tall x 1.5' - 2' wide, readily self-sows

Bloom Range: June–August, blooms for about 2 months

Hardiness Zone: 4–8

Noteworthy: This native petunia is a very adaptable and attractive plant that grows almost anywhere. Provides both nectar and pollen and is visited primarily by native bees. Common Buckeye Butterfly host plant.





Phlox, Garden [Summer Phlox] (*Phlox paniculata*)



Soil Type: well-drained fertile loam, loamy clay

Soil Moisture: moist

Sun Exposure: partial shade to partial sun, full sun may yellow the leaves and dry the plant out if the root zone not kept moist (mulch helps)

Natural Habitat: moist to medium woodland openings and borders, semi-shaded river banks

Tolerates: light shade but blooms less, Black Walnut, deer

Height/Spread: 2'- 3' tall x 2'- 3' wide

Bloom Range: July-September

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Noteworthy: Fragrant blooms with nectar that attracts butterflies, skippers, Hummingbird and Sphinx moths, and even hummingbirds.





Phlox, Wild Blue (*Phlox divaricata*)



Soil Type: high organic matter, well-drained, moist loam

Soil Moisture: medium

Wetness Index: FACU – Facultative Upland

Sun Exposure: full shade/dappled sun to light shade

Natural Habitat: moist ravines, floodplains, and edges of rich deciduous forests

Tolerates: shade, deer, drought, dry soils, clay, sand, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 1'-1.5' tall x 1' wide

Spreads: stolens, self-seeding (weakly)

Bloom Range: April-May, for about 4 weeks, pleasant fragrance

Hardiness Zone: 3-8

Noteworthy: Visited by bumble bees, Swallowtail butterflies, skippers and moths, including Hummingbird Clearwing and Sphinx moths, and occasionally hummingbirds. Tends to spread horizontally as stem nodes touch soil. Sparingly browsed by deer, roots may be browsed by rabbits and voles.





Prairie Smoke (*Geum triflorum*)



Soil Type: sand, rocky, gravelly soils (well-drained sandy loam or loam)

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to light shade

Natural Habitat: alkaline, dry to medium, sandy or gravelly prairies

Tolerates: deer, drought, poor quality soils, dry, gravel, harsh soils

Height/Spread: 0.5' - 1.5' tall x 0.5' - 1' wide, colonizes via rhizomes

Bloom Range: May–June, blooms for about 2 months

Hardiness Zone: 3–7

Noteworthy: Pollinated by bumblebees which seek it's nectar, this fascinatingly beautiful plant is quite at home in harsh soil conditions. It's diminutive size requires space apart from taller, more aggressive plants as competition is not tolerated. Use as a front border plant in full sun or massed in open areas.





Purple Prairie Clover (*Dalea purpurea*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, well-drained soils

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: upland prairies, dry open sandy gravel

Tolerates: deer, drought, sand, gravel, heat [protect from rabbits until established]

Height/Spread: 1' - 3' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: June — August

Hardiness Zone: 3 – 8

Noteworthy: A favorite of honeybees, native bees, bumblebees, and butterflies. A thick, deep taproot conveys high heat and drought tolerance. Attractive, tough, and hard to find, Purple Prairie Clover is a “must-have” in every Michigan pollinator garden!





Queen of the Prairie (*Filipendula rubra*)



Fragrant



Soil Type: rich loam, though tolerant of clay or sand if kept moist

Soil Moisture: medium to moist

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: damp prairies, moist meadows, shore lines, open wetlands

Tolerates: deer, wide range of moist soils, clay

Height/Spread: 3' - 6' tall x 3' - 4' wide

Bloom Range: June – August

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: A spectacular and beautiful wildflower, particularly when massed. Fragrant, bright-pink astilbe-like blooms, 6”-9” tall. Queen of the Prairie is a sturdy plant rarely requiring staking or support.





Rock Harlequin (*Capnoides [Corydalis] sempervirens*)



Freely reseeds

Soil Type: poor, dry, gravelly, acidic, well-drained soils

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: rocky ledges, gravel shores, roadsides, gravel or sand pits

Tolerates: deer, rabbit, dry, gravel, harsh, disturbed soils

Height/Spread: 1' - 3' tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: May–September (colony has an extended bloom time as a whole)

Hardiness Zone: 2 – 6

Noteworthy: Worked by bumblebees, this ground-cover type plant blooms repeatedly throughout the summer. A freely reseeding annual that acts like a perennial, particularly in regularly disturbed soils. Will die out on stable soils, so keep soil disturbed.

Photo: (L), [Jason Hollinger](#), [Rock harlequin flower and leaves](#), [CC BY 2.0](#)





Royal Catchfly (*Silene regia*)



Soil Type: sand or gravelly soil, loams

Soil Moisture: moist to dry, *must* be well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: moist, well-drained savannas, rocky prairies, forest edges

Tolerates: deer, rabbits, drought, dry, shallow or rocky soils, partial sun

Height/Spread: 2'-4' tall x 1'-2' wide

Bloom Range: between July-August for about 4-5 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 5-8

Noteworthy: Profuse bloomer! Bright scarlet trumpet-like flowers beckon to every Ruby Throated Hummingbird and Black Swallowtail in the area. Thrives on open ground in full sun. Mingles well with New Jersey Tea, Mountain Mint, Anise Hyssop, Blazing Stars, Bergamot, and False Sunflower. Clump-forming colonizer via self-seeding, but not aggressive. Takes about 3 years until full height and splendor, but typically blooms the first year.





Sage, Blue (*Salvia azurea*)



Photos courtesy of Lynn O'Shaugnessy

Soil Type: any well-drained gravel, sand, loam or clay

Soil Moisture: medium moist to dry

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: dry, upland prairies, roadsides, disturbed areas

Tolerates: high pH, deer/rabbits, shallow, rocky, or poor soils, salt

Height/Spread: 3' - 5' tall x 2' - 4' wide **Spreads:** reseeding

Bloom Range: mid-summer through fall, up to 2 months

Hardiness Zone: 5-9

Noteworthy: The foliage of this stunning, clumping perennial smells and tastes like sage. Easy to grow and generally disease and pest-resistant, it readily re-seeds and may produce flowering plants during the first year. As with many blue-colored flowers, nectar seeking bumblebees are the most common visitors. Also attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.





Pennsylvania Sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*)

Exceptional spreading
ground cover for dry
shady areas!



Photos by Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Soil Type: organically rich, loose, well-drained soils, no clay or compacted soils

Soil Moisture: dry to medium moist soil **Wetness Index:** UPL

Sun Exposure: partial sun to dappled sunlight, can tolerate full sun

Natural Habitat: dry, upland sandy open woods, hill prairies

Can tolerate: full shade, drought once established, deer, erosion, occasional wet

Height/Spread: arching clumps to 8"-12" tall x 6"-12" wide; one plant can spread to 4'-5' diameter in 4 years.

Bloom Range: April-May

Hardiness Zone: 3 - 8

Noteworthy: This semi-evergreen, shade-loving perennial groundcover makes an exceptional dense 'natural lawn' for dry shady areas. Slowly spreads by stolons along the soil surface under fallen leaves or other debris, forming loose clumping colonies that fill in open areas. Companions well with other pollinator, shade, or rain garden plants while suppressing weeds.





Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon meadia*)



Soil Type: clay, loam, sand, or mixed shallow rocky soils

Soil Moisture: moist, well-drained (*not wet*)

Sun Exposure: grows best in partial sun/shade, full sun IF soil is kept moist

Natural Habitat: wetlands, moist prairies, open woods

Tolerates: deer, clay, rocky soil

Height/Spread: 1' - 1.5' tall x 0.5' - 1' wide

Spreads: reseeding

Bloom Range: May–June, about one month, may take 2–3 years to bloom first

Hardiness Zone: 4 - 8

Noteworthy: Unique spring *ephemeral** plant with 8-40 white, rose, pink, or lavender flowers. Flowers hang from a slender stalk up to 18" tall and are visited primarily by bumble bees and some native bees for pollen. Best when companion planted with other shade-garden/rain-garden plants like Wild Geranium, Jacob's Ladder, Wild Columbine, Prairie Smoke, Woodland Phlox, Pennsylvania Sedge, etc.

*ephemorals die back and go dormant in mid-late summer, returning next spring





Spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohioensis*)



Soil Type: sand, loam

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: prairies, wood margins, roadsides

Tolerates: deer, drought, dry, shallow, rocky soil, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 1' -2' wide, fresh blooms every morning

Bloom Range: May – July

Hardiness Zone: 4 - 9

Noteworthy: A pollen source for bumble bees and some native bees. Sports new blooms every day. Forms clumps and may spread quickly in open areas without competition to hem it in place.





Barren Strawberry (*Geum fragarioides*)



**Shade tolerant
native groundcover**



Soil Type: well drained, slightly acidic, rich soils preferred, but adaptable

Soil Moisture: moist to medium

Sun Exposure: partial sun to full shade (tolerates sun if kept moist)

Natural Habitat: riverbanks, forests, woodland edges, thickets, clearings

Tolerates: deer, rabbits, drought, shade, dry soils, wide range of soil types

Height/Spread: 3" - 6" tall x , 6" - 12", spreads by surface runners/rhizomes

Bloom Range: April - June

Hardiness Zone: 4 - 7

Noteworthy: Care-free, durable, native groundcover that features glossy, dark green semi-evergreen foliage and bright yellow flowers. Out-competes weeds and spreads non-aggressively. Dappled red-bronze fall foliage. Suitable for dry, partial shade settings. Grows in nearly every setting. Attracts bees.





Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)



High impact plant. Great ground cover.



Photos by Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Soil Type: fertile, well-drained sandy-loam, prefers alkaline soil pH

Soil Moisture: moist to medium dry (*not wet soil*) **Wetness Index:** FACU

Sun Exposure: full to partial sun; water well during hot sun/high humidity

Natural Habitat: dry sandy open woods, woodland borders, prairies

Can Tolerate: clay, drought, erosion, deer, *must protect from rabbits*

Height/Spread: 6"- 9" tall x 1' - 2' wide; spreads by runners up to 2' long

Bloom Range: April - May, 3-4 weeks, bright white flowers yield deep red berries

Hardiness Zone: 4 - 9

Noteworthy: Flavorful *everbearing* berries for you, and high ecological benefit for insects, birds, and animals combine in this hardy native groundcover. Larval host to over 70 lepidopterans. Will form large colonies over time holding back invasive plants and aiding erosion control. Fall foliage turns shades of maroon and red. Plants grow spring and fall and may go semi-dormant in summer. Better resistance to foliar diseases common to cultivated strawberries.





False [Early] Sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*)



Persistent bloomer



Soil Type: sand, loam, loamy clay

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: dry prairies, meadows, river banks, woodland edges

Tolerates: drought, heat, clay, dry, shallow, rocky, infertile soil

Height/Spread: 3' - 5' tall x 2' - 4' wide

Bloom Range: July–September

Hardiness Zone: 3 - 9

Noteworthy: A robust and long-blooming showy plant that provides nectar and pollen to a wide range of bees, clearwing hummingbird moths and butterflies. A mature colony will bloom over a 2-3 month span.





Pale-Leaf Sunflower (*Helianthus strumosus*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, clay

Soil Moisture: dry, medium, moist

Sun Exposure: full sun to full shade

Natural Habitat: variable; prairies, woodland edges and openings, river banks

Tolerates: drought, deer, dry shade

Height/Spread: 3' - 5' tall x 2' - 4' wide

Bloom Range: July–October

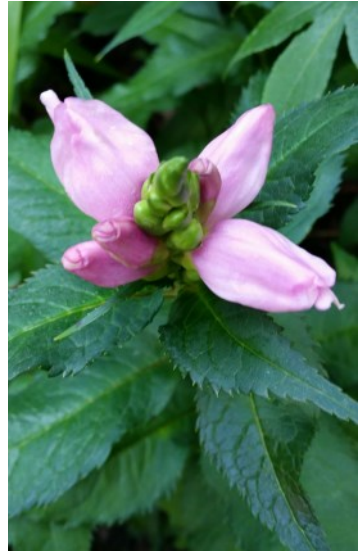
Hardiness Zone: 3–9

Noteworthy: This easy-to-grow wildflower spreads rapidly in rich soils, but is adaptable to a wide range of soil types, moisture, and sun light levels. Rich in nectar and pollen, Pale-leaf Sunflower is very attractive to bees and butterflies.





Pink Turtlehead (*Chelone lyonii*)



Soil Type: best in rich, moist soils of many types, prefers acidic soil

Soil Moisture: moist to wet (not dry soils)

Wetness Index: FACW

Sun Exposure: full sun to part shade, shady locations may make plants leggy

Natural Habitat: moist ground along streams, rivers, ponds, marshes, often found in moist wooded areas with partial sunlight

Resists challenges: deer, rabbits, erosion, wet soils, clay soils, full shade, heat

Height/Spread: 2'-4' tall x 2'-3' wide

Spreads by: colonizes by rhizomes

Bloom Range: July to September, 3-6 or more weeks, very tidy clumping habit

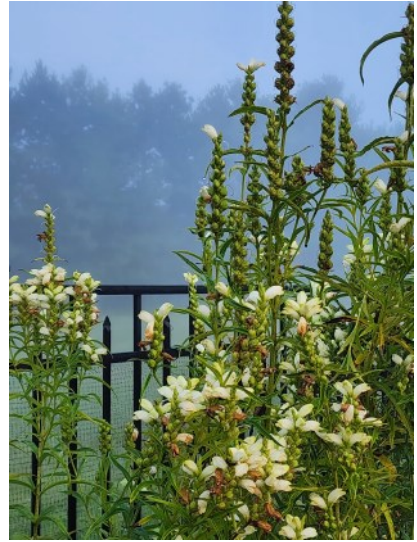
Hardiness Zone: 3-8

Noteworthy: An exceptional low-maintenance plant for pollinator, rain, shade, and native plant gardens. Pollinated by nectar seeking butterflies and bees, also Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. Blooms later than most perennials. Spreads slowly via rhizomes to form ~3' clumps, but is not invasive. Flowers excellent for cutting and last a week in water.





White Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)



Photos by Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Soil Type: rich fertile, moist soils of many types

Soil Moisture: wet to moist

Wetness Index: OBL

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, shady locations may make plants spindly

Natural Habitat: moist ground along streams, rivers, ponds, swamps, marshes, often moist wooded areas with partial sunlight

Tolerates: bitter foliage repulsive to deer, wet soils

Height/Spread: 2'-3' tall x 1'-2' wide

Spreads by: colonizes by rhizomes

Bloom Range: late summer to fall

Hardiness Zone: 3-8

Noteworthy: Pollinated by nectar seeking bumblebees and also visited by Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. Host plant for Baltimore Checkerspot and Common Buckeye butterflies. Spreads slowly via rhizomes.





Blue Vervain (*Verbena hastata*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, loamy clay

Soil Moisture: wet to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: marshes, wet meadows, ditches, shorelines, pond edges

Tolerates: wet soil, short-term flooding

Height/Spread: 2' - 5' tall x 1' -2.5' wide

Bloom Range: July–September

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: Blue Vervain produces abundant nectar and is highly attractive to honeybees, bumblebees, and butterflies. It slowly spreads through rhizomes and freely reseeds forming clumps. Blooms for an extended period. An excellent choice for rain gardens and damp areas.





Hoary Vervain (*Verbena stricta*)



Soil Type: well-drained sandy, rocky, or clay soils

Soil Moisture: medium to dry **Wetness Index:** UPL, upland

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: upland prairies, barrens, abandoned fields, roadsides

Tolerates: drought, erosion, dry soils, shallow-rocky soils, deer, rabbits

Height/Spread: 2'-3' tall x 1' - 2' wide **Spreads:** reseeding

Bloom Range: mid-late summer for 4-6 weeks, blooms year after seeding

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Noteworthy: Arguably the showiest of the vervains, this hardy low-maintenance plant flourishes in poor soils containing some clay, sand, or gravel. Nectar rich blooms attract a wide range of native bees, honey bees, bumblebees, and even hummingbirds. Common Buckeye butterfly host plant. Cardinals, Juncos, and sparrows feed on the seeds in winter. Distasteful to herbivorous mammals.





Virginia Bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*)



Soil Type: well drained loam, loamy sand

Soil Moisture: moist to medium

Sun Exposure: partial sun to full shade

Natural Habitat: medium to moist woodland floodplains

Tolerates: deer, rabbits, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 1" - 2" tall x 1' - 2' wide

Bloom Range: April–May

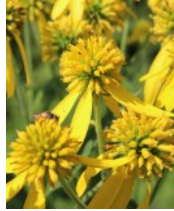
Hardiness Zone: 2–6

Noteworthy: This stunning woodland *spring ephemeral* (plant goes dormant by June) sports amazing electric-blue blooms over rich green foliage. Bluebells are visited by a wide range of bees, butterflies, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds. A great companion with Wild Columbine and Wild Geranium.





Wingstem (*Verbesina alternifolia*)



Soil Type: fertile, high organic matter sandy to rocky soils

Soil Moisture: moist to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: moist prairies, woodland openings, floodplains, ditches; typically found close to woodland areas or water

Tolerates: clay, consistently moist soils, competitive plants

Height/Spread: 3' - 8' tall by 2' - 6' wide **Spreads:** rhizomes, seeds

Bloom Range: late summer to early fall, for 4 to 6 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Noteworthy: This easy-to-grow flower competes well against other plants in both high-quality and disturbed habitats making it good for native naturalizing. Nectar rich flowers are visited by bumblebees, honey bees, butterflies, and skippers. Silvery Checkerspot and Summer Azure host plant. Bitter tasting leaves tend to repel deer, rabbits, etc. Birds eat the seeds. Some references suggest Wingstem can spread aggressively.





Hairy Wood Mint (*Blephilia hirsuta*)



Photos by Lynn O'Shaughnessy



High nectar output make Wood Mint a butterfly and native bee magnet. Consider for dry shady areas.

Soil Type: well-drained, organically rich, loam (but adaptable to any rich soil)

Soil Moisture: moist to medium dry **Wetness Indicator:** FACU

Sun Exposure: partial sun to light shade

Natural Habitat: rich, moist to medium dry shady deciduous woods, openings, and borders,

Tolerates: dry shade, (but also full sun), deer, rabbits

Height/Spread: 1'-3' tall x 1' - 1.5' wide **Spreads:** colonizes by rhizomes

Bloom Range: July-August for 6-8 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Noteworthy: Visited extensively by numerous species of bumblebees, leafcutter bees, butterflies (particularly migrating Monarchs) and skippers for its abundant nectar, Wood Mint blooms prolifically for many weeks mid-summer. Can be an aggressive spreader in rich soils via rhizomes and self-seeding, aiding in combatting invasive plants.





Wood Poppy (*Stylophorum diphyllum*)



Excellent for
deep shade
areas.



Soil Type: humus rich sand, loam, clay (adaptable)

Soil Moisture: wet to medium dry (does best in moist to wet soils)

Sun Exposure: partial shade to full shade

Natural Habitat: moist woodlands, shady stream edges

Tolerates: deep shade, deer, rabbits

Height/Spread: 1'-2' tall x 1' wide, freely reseeds, but not invasively

Bloom Range: April–May, for 2-3 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 4–9

Noteworthy: bright early-mid spring yellow blooms companion plant well with Virginia Bluebells, Columbine, Wild Geranium, Wood Violet etc., Spreads via seeds and non-invasively forms easily manageable colonies. Adapts easily to shade gardens and shady rain gardens.





Wood Violet (*Viola palmata*)



Soil Type: loam, sand, rocky soil

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: partial sun to full shade

Natural Habitat: dry open woodlands, thickets at wooded edges, fields

Tolerates: shade, deer, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 0.5' - 1' tall x 0.5' - 1' wide

Bloom Range: April–May

Hardiness Zone: 4–10

Noteworthy: Dainty woodland violet attractive to bees and butterflies and serves as a host plant to several Fritillary species.

Photo: (L) *Viola palmata*" by MyFWC Florida Fish and Wildlife is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](#); (R) Prairie Violet (*Viola palmata* var. *pedatifida*)" by wackybadger is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#).





Bottlebrush Buckeye (*Aesculus parviflora*)



Ideal for a shady rain garden edge!

Soil Type: rich loam clay to sandy loam, prefers acidic soil, but wide pH tolerance

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, *intolerant of dry soils* particularly when young

Sun Exposure: partial sun to dappled sunlight/light shade, though tolerates sun

Natural Habitat: understory shrub, rich, moist, well-drained soils of SE U.S.

Tolerates: shade or full sun, deer, rabbits, erosion, drought once established

Height/Spread: 6'-12' tall x 12'-20' wide, dense, mounded suckering habit

Bloom Range: June-July, featuring nectar rich, 6" to 12" tall, white trumpet-like flowers with red anthers and pink filaments.

Hardiness Zone: 4-9

Noteworthy: High impact shrub, prized for its spectacular blooms. A prolific bloomer for shady areas. Very attractive to hummingbirds, large butterflies and other pollinators. Leaves turn golden yellow in fall. Excellent as a border or hedge, or as a specimen plant in an area with room to stretch out. Grows twice as wide as it is tall, but not an aggressive spreader. Best if left alone with no pruning.





Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)



Soil Type: rich sand, loam, or muck

Soil Moisture: wet to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, *shade intolerant*

Natural Habitat: shrubby swamps, floodplains, river banks, standing water

Tolerates: rabbits, deer, clay, sustained flooding, may tolerate upland soils but attains a smaller size

Height/Spread: 3' - 10' tall x 3' - 8' wide, suckering shrub

Bloom Range: July–August, blooms about a month, 1" - 1.5", fragrant

Hardiness Zone: 5–9

Noteworthy: A very showy wetland shrub that forms dense stands. Nectar rich flowers are highly attractive to a wide range of native bees, bumblebees, honeybees, butterflies and hummingbirds.





Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)



Soil Type: rich loam, silt, and especially sandy soils, wide pH tolerance

Soil Moisture: moist to wet, rarely in dry soils **Wetness Index:** FACW

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: wet shorelines, banks, marshes, shrub swamps

Can Tolerate: clay, deer, erosion, wet soil, flooding, drought once established

Height/Spread: 5' - 10' tall x 5' - 10' wide; multi-stem, clonal, suckers/runners

Bloom Range: May - June, fragrant white flower panicles 2"-3" across yield berries turning from blue to white by winter

Hardiness Zone: 2 - 7; extreme cold tolerance

Noteworthy: Possessing true 4-season interest; rich green foliage, late summer white flowers, orange/red/burgundy fall color, white to blue berries highlighted against deep red bark through winter. High impact wildlife shrub serves as a larval host, nectar and pollen plant, and berries for birds and wildlife. Excellent as a specimen, massed, or as a property line privacy hedge. Rapid growth rate.





Black Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)



Soil Type: well-drained, fertile moist loam preferred, but somewhat adaptable

Soil Moisture: moist to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, grows best in full sun

Natural Habitat: swamps, floodplains, forest borders, marshes, wet meadows

Tolerates: wet soils, clay, deer, rabbits/voles, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 6' - 15' tall x 4' - 12' wide, multi-stemmed shrub

Bloom Range: June-July, for 3-4 weeks, fruits September-October

Hardiness Zone: 3-9

Noteworthy: Edible berries may be made into jams, jellies, pies, etc. and are high in Vitamin C. Important pollen source to honeybees and carpenter bees, but fruits particularly valued by numerous bird species. Colonizes by rhizomes, easy to establish.

Photos: (L) "[Sambucus canadensis \(\) 2019 photo](#)" by [F. D. Richards](#) is marked with [CC BY-SA 2.0](#), (fruit) "[Sambucus canadensis](#)" by [John Yawo](#) is marked with [CC BY 2.0](#).





Northern Bush Honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*)



Soil Type: well-drained sand, gravelly

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: open, dry, rocky sites, sandy forests, shores, fields, clearings

Tolerates: drought, dry poor soils, shade

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 2' - 4' wide, freely suckers via rhizomes

Bloom Range: June - July

Hardiness Zone: 3 - 7

Noteworthy: This native honeysuckle sports pretty yellow trumpet-like blooms that are an important nectar source for bumblebees. Dark green leaves turn vibrant red in fall. May be browsed by deer in late summer, but apparently recovers well.

Photos: L "[Diervilla lonicera \(bush-honeysuckle\), Lincoln, RI](#)"

by [Doug McGrady](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#). R Ayotte, Gilles, 1948-, [Diervilla lonicera 15-p.bot-diervil.loni-003](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)





Leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*)



Soil Type: well drained gravel, sand, loam, or clay pH 6.0-8.0, not particular

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun

Natural Habitat: dry prairies, roadsides, clearings, open woodlands

Tolerates: very heat and drought tolerant, dry soils, poor soils, partial sun

Height/Spread: 1' - 3' tall x 1' -3' wide, can be cut back, managed as a perennial

Bloom Range: June-July, blooms on new growth

Hardiness Zone: 2-9

Noteworthy: A handsome native shrub with striking blooms. May self-seed to spread. Used by a wide range of bumblebee and native bee species for nectar and pollen. Slow growing, but long lived. Should be caged, especially when young, to protect from rabbits, deer, etc.





Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*)



Soil Type: loam, sand, prefers basic, organically rich, poorly drained soils

Soil Moisture: wet, moist, (roots must be kept moist)

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, flowers best in full sun, *shade intolerant*

Natural Habitat: stream edges, marshes, wet meadows, ditches

Tolerates: clay, wet soils, flooded areas

Height/Spread: 2' - 6' tall x 3' - 4' wide (clumping)

Bloom Range: June-August for 30-60 days, removing post-bloom clusters promotes further blooming

Hardiness Zone: 3-7

Noteworthy: Long blooming fragrant flowers provide nectar and pollen for many pollinators.





Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)



Fruit photo Credit: Josh Fecteau (<http://joshfecteau.com>)

Soil Type: fertile loam to loamy clay, but adaptable, pH 6.0-8.0

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, well-drained

Sun Exposure: partial sun to full sun

Natural Habitat: moist woods, river banks, shrubby swamp edges, fencerows

Tolerates: deer, dry soil, partial shade, heat and drought once established

Height/Spread: 10' - 20' tall x 6' - 10' wide, suckering, clonal spreading shrub

Bloom Range: May, for about 2 weeks, flowers are fragrant

Hardiness Zone: 3-7

Noteworthy: Something for everyone—nectar and pollen rich blooms for bees and butterflies, nesting site for song birds, and fruit for birds and other wildlife. Fruit can be eaten by people. Some plants display orange to deep red fall foliage. Good resistance to Viburnum Leaf Beetle.





New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*)



Soil Type: rich, well-drained loam, sandy loam or rocky soils

Soil Moisture: dry to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, shade intolerant

Natural Habitat: upland prairies, open deciduous woods and edges, meadows

Tolerates: heat and drought once established, dry rocky soil, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 2' - 3' tall x 3' -5' wide

Bloom Range: July-August, blooms on new wood

Hardiness Zone: 4–8

Noteworthy: Flowers are showy and very attractive to many butterfly and bee species as well as hummingbirds. Seeds eaten by songbirds and host plant for some butterflies.

Deer and rabbits may browse, especially young plants. Protection is advised.





Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

Excellent native screening hedge.



Soil Type: well-drained loam or sand, but tolerates clay, neutral to basic pH

Soil Moisture: dry to moist, tolerates extreme water table fluctuations

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: river/streambanks, floodplains, wet meadows, moist well drained open woods

Tolerates: drought, heat, clay, dry soil, wet soil, rocky soil, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 4' - 12' tall x 4' - 12' wide

Bloom Range: May-June

Hardiness Zone: 2- 8

Noteworthy: One of the finest native large hedge/screening shrubs. Name derives from reddish and brown exfoliating bark. Easy to grow and a fast grower, Ninebark's nectar rich blooms are highly attractive to bees and butterflies.

Photo: (bush) [Eric Hunt](#), [Physocarpus opulifolius Arkansas](#), [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)





Raspberry, Purple Flowering (*Rubus odoratus*)

Exceptional summer fragrance and beauty!



Soil Type: average to rich, sand to loam

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, well-drained

Sun Exposure: partial shade to full sun (flowers prefer afternoon shade)

Natural Habitat: forest borders, shaded wood edges, moist ravines

Tolerates: shade, gravelly, sandy, or dry soils, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 3'-6' tall x 6'-12' wide, fast growing suckering colonizing shrub

Bloom Range: June–August

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: One of the most ornamental native ornamental shrubs. Stunningly beautiful and fragrant, 2" wide, purple, rose-like flowers last over a long summer bloom period, especially if protected from afternoon summer sun. Bright green, velvety, 4" - 10" maple-like leaves turn pale yellow in fall. Berries edible, but unappetizing. Thornless stems feature exfoliating bark. Excellent naturalizing plant or shrubby border with benefits for bees, butterflies, mammals, birds, etc.





Rose, Smooth [Meadow] (*Rosa blanda*)



Thornless, fragrant, attractive well-behaved shrub, thrives in nearly every setting.

Soil Type: rocky, sandy, or loamy, humous rich soil

Soil Moisture: dry to moist, well drained

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: upland meadows, open woods and borders, fields, fence rows

Tolerates: all soil types, Black Walnut, hardy and very adaptable!

Height/Spread: 4' - 5' tall x 4' - 5' wide, broad-rounded to arching mounding, multi-stemmed, colony forming shrub

Bloom Range: June– July

Hardiness Zone: 3-7

Noteworthy: Fragrant, showy pink blooms 2" - 3" across provide pollen to bumble bees and other native bees. Very hardy, vigorous growing, multi-stemmed, suckering, nearly thornless rose that forms a dense mound of foliage. Makes a very beautiful naturalized hedge. Rose hips are an excellent source of Vitamin A, C, and E, flavonoids and, unusual for a fruit—essential fatty acids.





Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)



Blooms a sure sign of spring. Excellent shade bloomer. Spicebush Swallowtail host.

Soil Type: moist, well-drained sand to loamy-clay

Soil Moisture: wet to medium

Wetland Status: FACW

Sun Exposure: shade, partial shade (best) to full sun

Natural Habitat: woodland openings/borders, floodplains, shorelines, swamps

Tolerates: occasional flooding, wet sites, deer/rabbit resistant, shade, clay soils

Height/Spread: 6'-12' tall x 6'-12' wide **Spreads:** clonal root sprouting

Bloom Range: March to April, bright yellow fall foliage

Hardiness Zone: 4-9

Noteworthy: Named for its spicy, fragrant leaves and stems, this multi-stemmed understory shrub is a host plant for Spicebush Swallowtail and Eastern Tiger Swallowtail butterflies and the Promethea Silkmoth. Can function as a hedging border in shady areas. Leaves can be made into tea and the berries from female plants can be eaten fresh or dried and powdered to make a "all-spice". Fruits eaten by many bird species.





Steeplebush (*Spiraea tomentosa*)



Soil Type: prefers acidic, rich, moist sand, loam or loamy sand

Soil Moisture: wet to moist

Sun Exposure: full sun, shade intolerant

Natural Habitat: bogs, wet meadows, sandy-peat shorelines, open wet woods

Tolerates: deer, poor quality soils, wet soils

Height/Spread: 2' - 4' tall x 3' -5' wide

Bloom Range: July-August

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: Abundant pollen producer for bees, flies and beetles. One of only two Michigan native spiraea (the other is Meadowsweet). Forms deep rooted dense spreading clonal colonies. Does best in acidic soils.

Photo: (field) "*Spiraea tomentosa* (rosy meadowsweet, steeplebush)" by [Doug McGrady](#) is marked with [CC BY 2.0](#)





Flame-leaf [Shining, Winged] Sumac (*Rhus copallina*)



**Tough and
showy**



Soil Type: slightly to moderately acidic, sand, to sandy loam

Soil Moisture: dry to medium, can tolerate seasonally wet

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, *shade intolerant*

Natural Habitat: open, disturbed, well-drained sites, old fields, sandy hillsides, sandy prairies, forest edges and clearings

Tolerates: drought, poor soils, shallow-rocky soil, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 6' - 10' tall x 10' - 20' wide

Bloom Range: June-July

Hardiness Zone: 4-9

Noteworthy: Superb summer nectar plant for bees and butterflies and also a butterfly host plant. Very tough plant with showy, deep red leaves in fall. Not an aggressive spreader and **NOT** poisonous to touch.

Photo: (shrub mass), Krzysztof Ziarnek, Kenraiz, *Rhus copallinum* kz1, CC BY-SA 4.0, (fall fruit) "Shining Sumac" by treegrow is marked with CC BY 2.0





Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)



Intensely fragrant

Soil Type: prefers acidic, rich, well-drained sand, sandy loam or loam

Soil Moisture: wet to medium (does not like hot, dry sites)

Sun Exposure: full sun to full shade

Natural Habitat: swamps, damp thickets, sandy woods

Tolerates: shade, clay, occasionally wet soil

Height/Spread: 5' - 10' tall x 4' - 6' wide

Bloom Range: July-September

Hardiness Zone: 3–9

Noteworthy: Beautiful blooms, even in shade, and incredibly fragrant! Produces high quality nectar and pollen attractive to bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Seeds feed birds in winter. Slow growing, spreading into thickets. Great hedge plant or alone as a showy specimen.





Pussy Willow (*Salix discolor*)



Both male & female plants make nectar. Male plants are a very significant early spring pollen producer for native bees and honey bees.

Soil Type: rich sand or loam, acidic to basic

Soil Moisture: wet to medium, prefers moist soil

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, shade intolerant

Natural Habitat: floodplains, bogs, stream banks, ditches, swamps, wet fields

Tolerates: deer, erosion, wet soils, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 5' - 20' tall x 8' - 12' wide

Bloom Range: March-April

Hardiness Zone: 2-7

Noteworthy: Very attractive to honeybees, bumblebees, and small native bees which harvest nectar and pollen from the catkins. Host plant for 18 butterflies and moths including Cecropia Moth, Io Moth, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, and Mourning Cloak butterfly amongst many others. Easy to grow, spreads rapidly.





Winterberry [Michigan Holly] (*Ilex verticillata*)



We offer both male and female Winterberry plants labeled accordingly. Plants are sexed during bloom. Not all our Winterberry plants have reached reproductive maturity and bloomed, so will be unlabeled. (see below for more information)

Soil Type: prefers rich, acidic loam, adaptable from clay-sand, pH 4.5-7.5

Soil Moisture: wet to medium, *intolerant of dry soils*

Sun Exposure: full sun preferred, but will flower in partial shade

Natural Habitat: swamps, shorelines, moist bottomlands, woodland borders

Tolerates: wet soil (not flooded), clay, drought, moderate shade

Height/Spread: 6' - 10' tall x 6' - 10' wide

Bloom Range: May-July

Hardiness Zone: 3-9

Noteworthy: A favorite of many bee species. A high volume producer of both nectar and pollen, bushes 'buzz' with bee activity during bloom. Only female produces bright red berries eaten by birds in winter. One male plant can pollinate about 7-10 female plants. Males produce nectar and pollen, females nectar and berries. (See pot edge zip ties, blue = male, red = female; no tie, not sexed yet.)





Basswood (*Tilia americana*)



Nectar rich shade tree.



Soil Type: well-drained, rich, sand, loam, pH 4.5–8.2

Soil Moisture: medium to moist

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade, especially in seedling/sapling stage

Natural Habitat: rich, upland woods, occasionally swampy areas, lake borders

Tolerates: moist soils, clay, shade (may not be Black Walnut tolerant)

Height/Spread: 40' - 80' tall x 25' - 50' wide, moderate to fast growing

Bloom Range: June-July, 7-14 days

Hardiness Zone: 3–8

Noteworthy: A handsome shade tree with fragrant blooms, Basswood is one of the most productive nectar trees for bumblebees, honeybees, butterflies and moths. Young trees may be browsed on by rabbits, deer and voles and so must be protected when small.





American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*)



Seedlings from nuts of *apparently blight-free* trees from NY. No guarantees.

Soil Type: well-drained, acidic, sandy-loam, loam, or loamy clay

Soil Moisture: medium to dry

Wetland Index: UPL, upland

Sun Exposure: partial to full sun (preferred)

Natural Habitat: rich, medium dry woodlands, rocky upland woods

Tolerates: deer, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 60' - 80' tall

Bloom Range: June-July, monoecious, both male & female flowers on same tree, flavorful and sweet, the nuts open after first frost; **self-incompatible, two or more trees must be planted in the same area to cross-pollinize.**

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Noteworthy: A fast growing, long-lived tree, American Chestnut was common in eastern US forests. It is now nearly extinct in its former range due to chestnut blight, a non-native parasitic fungus. Some apparently resistant trees still survive, from which seeds are gathered and grown. Host plant for about 125 butterfly and moth species' caterpillars, which in turn are fed to fledgling birds. Ours are straight species, not hybrids. We make **no claims of blight resistance.**





Crabapple 'Dolgo' (*Malus x 'Dolgo'*)



Versatile, hardy, easy to grow, ideal edible landscape tree! Self-fertile, apple tree pollinizer, edible off the tree, great for deer plots and wild-life plantings. The ultimate crabapple!!!

Soil Type: well-drained, moist, average sand to loam, pH 6.0-7.0

Soil Moisture: medium to moist

Sun Exposure: full sun

Bloom: April-May, for 4 weeks **Ripens:** August-September

Years to bear: 2-3 years post transplant, annual heavy bearing, vigorous grower

Hardiness Zone: 3-9, cold tolerant to -30°F

Uses: cider, jellies, sauces, chutney, canning, apple butter, **not** a long keeper (2-4 weeks at refrigerator temps); can be fresh eaten, but is tart/sweet

Disease resistance: very resistant to apple scab, cedar-apple rust, powdery mildew, moderate resistance to fire blight and others. Tolerates Black Walnut.

Height/Spread: 20' - 30' tall x 15' - 25' wide, grows 12"-24" per year

Noteworthy: easily transplanted, extended profuse white blooms, heavy fruiting. High disease resistance and versatility, can be used as a pollinizer for home apple orchards. Likely to be **browsed by deer**, so protect small trees.

Pollinizer: self-fertile, does **not** require another variety to fruit, may be used to pollinize Liberty, Triumph™, and Winecrisp apple tree varieties.

Photo: courtesy of Ashley Adamant at Practical Self Reliance, <https://practicalselfreliance.com/dolgo-crabapple/>





Red Horsechestnut (*Aesculus x carnea* 'Briotii')



Soil Type: prefers fertile loam, but very adaptable to most soil types and pH

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: hybrid cultivar

Tolerates: deer, high resistance to powdery mildew, root rot, and leaf blotch

Height/Spread: 20'-35' tall x 20'-35' wide, may reach 10' tall in 10 years

Bloom Range: mid May—mid June

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Noteworthy: This beautiful landscape tree features multitudes of spectacularly colorful 6"-8", rosy-pink flowers with yellow centers that are attractive to pollinators and hummingbirds. With a broadly rounded shape casting dense shade, 'Briotii' is a prime choice as a specimen or accent tree that works well in smaller yards and even tolerates urban pollution.



Little Leaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)



**NO LONGER
STOCKED at WINDY
ROCK NURSERY**

Soil Type: moist, fertile, well-drained loam, but adaptable, pH 6.0–8.0

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, keep moist while young

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: common in residential yards, parks

Tolerates: drought once established, (may not tolerate Black Walnut)

Height/Spread: 45' - 60' tall x 25' - 40' wide

Bloom Range: June, profuse, literally hums with bees when in bloom

Hardiness Zone: 3–7

Noteworthy: A high nectar producing tree very attractive to bees and butterflies. Durable and prunable with a formal appearance, this is a premium shade tree. Grows faster and blooms younger than American Basswood. Japanese beetles can be a problem.



Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)



Soil Type: sand, loam, clay, prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soil

Soil Moisture: wet to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade

Natural Habitat: moist forests, wet lowlands, but also found on dry sandy upland sites

Tolerates: saturated soils, moderate drought, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 40' - 70' tall x 30' - 50' wide, fast growing tree

Bloom Range: March-April, flowers as young as 5 years old

Hardiness Zone: 3-9

Noteworthy: A very important source of early spring pollen for bees. Host plant for numerous insects eaten by birds. Very site tolerant. Flower, fruit and fall foliage are all red.





Paw Paw (*Asimina triloba*)



Soil Type: deep, rich, acidic, well-drained, moist sand through loamy clay

Soil Moisture: wet to medium, avoid standing water sites

Sun Exposure: light shade preferred, fruits best when colony/plant has access to full sunlight at maturity, older plants are more sun tolerant

Natural Habitat: shady, fertile, wooded bottomlands, slopes, stream edges, floodplains

Tolerates: deep shade, rabbits, deer, few if any pests, Black Walnut tolerant

Height/Spread: 15' - 25' tall x 15' x 25' wide, thicket forming, ~5' tall at 4-6 years

Bloom Range: April–May, fruiting September - October (monoecious), fruits at 4 to 6 years old, though may take up to 8 years

Hardiness Zone: 5–9, highly frost tolerant

Noteworthy: Stoloniferous, clonal-patch forming, understory tree known by its tasty tropical-like fruit. Zebra Swallowtail butterfly host plant. **Self-incompatible** plant resulting in little *within colony* genetic variation, but high variation *amongst* colonies from different “parent” plants. **Multiple plants should be planted no more than 20’ apart to increase chance of successful pollination and fruit set.**





Plum, American Wild (*Prunus americana*)



Adaptable tough plant!



Soil Type: rocky, dry sandy soils to medium fertile loam, adaptable, pH 6.0-8.0

Soil Moisture: well drained, dry to moist, adaptable

Sun Exposure: full sun to part shade (intolerant of heavy shade)

Natural Habitat: prairies, open to shaded woods and borders, water banks

Tolerates: shade, drought, clay, wet sites, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: single trunk tree or suckering shrub, 10' - 20' tall x 10' - 20' wide

Bloom Range: April-May, insect pollinated, fruit ripens August-September

Hardiness Zone: 4-9

Noteworthy: Attractive blooms, easy to transplant, adaptable and tough. Fruit may be eaten fresh, canned, or cooked into sauces or jellies. Thicket forming, Wild Plum provides food, shelter, and nesting sites for small wildlife and erosion control. If allowed to sucker, will form large colonies so is well suited for naturalizing large areas. Nectar and pollen attracts native bees, honey bees, bumble bees and as a butterfly host plant for Coral Hairstreak, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Spring Azure, Viceroy, Red-spotted Purple and others.





Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)



Soil Type: moderate to fertile loamy sand, loam, or loamy clay

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, does not tolerate wet or poorly drained soils

Sun Exposure: partial sun to full sun in moist soil

Natural Habitat: open woodland edges, wooded river valleys and slopes

Tolerates: deer, clay, Black Walnut, alkaline soils, poor soils, dry soils

Height/Spread: 15'-30' tall x 25'-35' wide, moderate-rapid growth when young

Bloom Range: April, blooms for about 4 weeks, may bloom at less than 7 y.o.

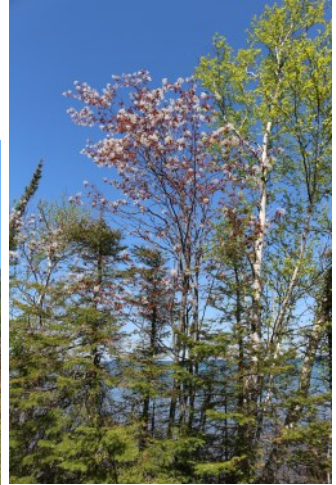
Hardiness Zone: 4-9 [Locate in an area protected from strong winds.]

Noteworthy: Among the first trees to bloom in spring, distinctive rosy-pink (and edible) flowers adorn leafless branches supplying early nectar and pollen to native bees and bumble bees. A larval host to many butterflies and moths with heart-shaped leaves utilized by leaf-cutter bees. This highly ornamental tree makes an elegant small specimen or understory tree along a wooded edge.





Allegheny [Smooth] Serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*)



Soil Type: well-drained, slightly alkaline to acidic loam or sand

Soil Moisture: dry to medium, intolerant of wet sites

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial shade, flowers/fruits best in full sun

Natural Habitat: understory tree of dry-medium deciduous forests

Tolerates: mildly deer resistant, poor, dry soils, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 15' - 25' tall x 5' - 15' wide, single tree or multi-stem shrub

Bloom Range: April

Hardiness Zone: 4–8

Noteworthy: One of the earliest trees to flower in spring. The blooms attract many native bees and the fruits are edible fresh or cooked (blueberry-like). Pretty coppery-red leaves showcase the white blooms and add interest to this versatile plant.





Seven-sons Tree (*Heptacodium miconioides*)



Showy and rare.
Four-season interest.

Soil Type: well-drained sand, loam preferred, but adaptable to clay

Soil Moisture: medium to moist

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, does best in full sun

Natural Habitat: introduced

Tolerates: wide range of soils and moisture levels, drought once established

Height/Spread: 10' - 15' tall x 8' - 10' wide, (occasionally reaches 25'-30')

Bloom Range: August-September

Hardiness Zone: 5-9

Noteworthy: 4-season interest—early leaf out, spectacular fragrant blooms in fall attract many bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. Post-pollination, white flower petals drop away revealing coral-colored bracts, followed by yellow fall leaves. Exfoliating tan-brown bark adds winter interest. May be trained to suit homeowner desired shape. **Deer will browse. Requires protection until established and large enough to withstand browsing.**



White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)



Soil Type: fertile, medium to well-drained sandy or loamy soils, but adaptable

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, grows poorly in wet or excessively dry soils

Sun Exposure: full, tolerates some shade but grows best in full sun

Natural Habitat: upland slopes, floodplains, tree lines, but very adaptable

Tolerates: wide pH range, wind, cold, heat, occasional drought once established

Height/Spread: 40'-60' tall by 10'-20' wide, slow growing

Bloom Range: late spring, spreads by seeds

Hardiness Zone: 2-6

Noteworthy: Slow growing, largely deer resistant, exceptional hedge or living fence tree. May be sensitive to transplant shock, especially into nutrient poor soils. Fertilization and vigilant removal of nearby grass/weeds may help establishment.





Tree Lilac (*Syringa reticulata*)



Fragrant



Soil Type: well-drained, acidic, rich loam or sand, but highly adaptable

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, but tolerant of dry soils

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Natural Habitat: introduced

Tolerates: deer, clay, poor soils, harsh sites, alkaline soil

Height/Spread: 20' - 30' tall x 15' - 25' wide

Bloom Range: June, after Lilac bushes have stopped blooming

Hardiness Zone: 3-7

Noteworthy: an attractive small flowering tree, very adaptable and hardy, attracts hummingbirds and butterflies, some bumblebees





Tulip Tree [Tulip Poplar] (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)



Soil Type: well-drained, fertile, acidic, sandy loam to loamy clay

Soil Moisture: moist to medium, *does NOT tolerate wet soils* **WI:** FACU

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, *shade intolerant*

Natural Habitat: rich, moist sandy/loamy soil in deciduous woods

Withstands: clay, wet soils, Black Walnut

Height/Spread: 60' - 90+' tall x 30' - 50' wide, fast grower in ideal conditions

Bloom Range: May to June, blooms about 3 weeks

Hardiness Zone: 4- 9

Noteworthy: This fast growing majestic shade tree with massive tulip-like blooms is easy to transplant and grow. Massive tulip-like blooms can literally drip nectar and are highly sought out by honeybees, native bees, bumblebees, and even hummingbirds. May flower at 10 years in right growing conditions and is an important butterfly host plant. Rabbits and deer may browse (or scrape) young trees, so caging is recommended until tree is larger.





Fruit Trees & Plants

We offer cold-hardy, disease resistant fruit trees to customers who prefer a less chemically intensive approach to home food production.

Our apple varieties were carefully chosen for their resistance to apple scab, fire blight, apple-cedar rust, and powdery mildew. Root-stock selection was based on final tree size, cold-tolerance, and disease resistance.

Disease can be an issue for peaches as well, but what good is a peach whose blooms frost-kill in late spring? We consulted with experienced fruit tree growers to find the latest blooming, cold-tolerant peach varieties that retained excellent flavor and fresh eating qualities.

Also check out our selection of self-fertile, cold hardy, and tasty sweet cherry and pear trees.

Growing backyard fruit isn't hard, but there are specific planting, pruning, thinning, and pest management requirements for every fruit type. Now in its 9th Revised (2021) edition, *Backyard Fruit Production* is our "go-to" reference for every aspect of home fruit production. Covering a wide range of topics, this book provides detailed pest and disease management options for those desiring a fully organic approach, as well as options for those comfortable with various levels of chemical sprays. Highly recommend!

If you desire to produce fruit at home, *Backyard Fruit Production* is an invaluable addition to your home gardening library. Not available online, the most current, 9th Revised edition (2021) is available from us for \$17.00 (tax included). It's even printed in Michigan!



Enterprise Apple (*Malus domestica* 'Enterprise')

Soil Type: prefers well-drained, moist, fertile, acidic loam or sand, pH 6.0-7.0

Soil Moisture: dry to medium, water 3x/week for first year

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 12' - 15' tall x 12' - 15' wide

Bloom: mid-late season **Ripens:** late October

Years to Bear: 2-5 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-7

Uses: cooking, pie/baking, sauces, cider, storage

Fruit: medium thick skin, fine-grained, firm, crisp, juicy flesh, good sugar/acid balance, sprightly acidic/tart taste at harvest improves in cold storage @ 34°F.

Tree Disease Resistance: very resistant to apple scab, resistant to fire blight, powdery mildew and cedar-apple rust, bitter pit not yet noted

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Geneva 935, high-vigor dwarfing root stock, requires stake or trellis support, very cold hardy, very resistant to fire blight and crown rot, good graft-union strength, low rate of suckering and burr knots, wooly apple aphid susceptible.

Noteworthy: this highly disease resistant, reliably productive, and delicious variety is ideal for organic growers. Very cold hardy (-30°F) and possessing superior keeping quality, Enterprise stores well up to 6 months with fullest flavor after one month in refrigeration.

Pollinizer: *not* self-fertile, requires a pollinizer, Pollinator Group 4. GoldRush (PG4), Heliodor (PG3), Triumph™(PG3), and WineCrisp™(PG3) should cross-pollinize Enterprise.

Photo: courtesy of Albrecht's Nursery and Orchard, Chippewa Falls WI





GoldRush (*Malus domestica* 'GoldRush')

Soil Type: prefers well-drained, moist, fertile, acidic loam or sand, pH 6.0-7.0

Soil Moisture: dry to medium, water 3x/week for first year

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 12' - 15' tall x 12' - 15' wide

Bloom: mid-late season **Ripens:** mid-October

Years to Bear: 2-5 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 5-8

Uses: fresh eating, cooking, cider, storage

Fruit: firm flesh, crisp, rich spicy flavor and good sugar/acid balance, very tart at harvest, GoldRush mellows to excellence as a dessert apple after 6-8 weeks at 34°F.

Tree Disease Resistance: very resistant to apple scab, moderately resistant to fire blight and powdery mildew, moderately susceptible to cedar-apple rust, bitter pit not yet noted.

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Geneva 202/41/935, high-vigor semi-dwarfing root stock, requires stake or trellis support, cold tolerant, very resistant to fire blight, woolly apple aphid (not 935) and crown rot, low to moderate rate of suckering, few burr knots.

Noteworthy: this highly disease resistant and very productive variety possesses excellent eating quality and is an outstanding choice for organic growers. Very cold hardy (hardy to -40°F). GoldRush stores exceptionally well with flavor retention, acidity, and crisp flesh remaining outstanding in excess of 6 months in humid refrigeration. GoldRush does not need much pruning/training, but does require thinning to prevent going biennial from overbearing.

Pollinizer: *not* self-fertile, requires a pollinizer, Pollinator Group 4. Enterprise(PG4), Heliodor (PG3), Triumph™(PG3), and WineCrisp™(PG3) should cross-pollinize GoldRush.

Photo: courtesy of Albrecht's Nursery and Orchard, Chippewa Falls WI





Heliodor Apple (*Malus domestica* ‘Heliodore’)

Soil Type: well-drained, average to fertile, acidic loamy sand to loamy clay, pH 6.0-7.0

Soil Moisture: medium to moist, water 3x/week for first year

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 8' - 12' tall x 8' - 12' wide

Bloom: mid-season **Ripens:** October (*Heliodor is a Yellow apple*)

Years to Bear: 2-5 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-9

Uses: cooking, baking, storage (up to 4 months in a cellar)

Fruit: medium firm, crisp, very juicy with a sweet-tart flavor, best taste 2 weeks after picking and improving thereafter

Tree Disease Resistance: very resistant to apple scab and good resistance to powdery mildew. May be susceptible to cedar-apple rust or fire blight.

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Geneva 935, high-vigor dwarfing root stock, requires stake or trellis support, very cold hardy, very resistant to fire blight and crown rot, good graft-union strength, low rate of suckering and burr knots, wooly apple aphid susceptible.

Noteworthy: a cross of Golden Delicious and Topaz, vigorous growth habit, heavy bearing apple, fabulous storage characteristics

Pollinizer: *not* self-fertile, requires a cross-pollinizer, Pollinator Group 3. Enterprise(PG4), GoldRush (PG4), Liberty (PG2), Triumph™(PG3), and WineCrisp™(PG3) should cross-pollinize Heliodor.



Liberty Apple (*Malus domestica* ‘Liberty’)

Soil Type: well-drained, average to fertile, acidic loamy sand to loamy clay, pH 6.0-7.0

Soil Moisture: medium to moist, water 3x/week for first year

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 8' - 12' tall x 8' - 12' wide

Bloom: late April **Ripens:** late September-early October

Years to Bear: 2-5 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-7

Uses: fresh eating, juice/cider (high juice yield), sauces, baking, primarily a dessert apple

Fruit: large, McIntosh-style fruit, sweet-tart, fine, crisp, juicy, stores 2-3 months at 34°F

Tree Disease Resistance: very resistant to apple scab, cedar-apple, and quince rust, resistant to fire blight, resistance to powdery mildew. One of the most disease resistant apple varieties ever developed!

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Geneva 41 or 935 dwarfing root stock, highly productive and precocious, very cold hardy, high resistance to fire blight, crown/root rot (phytophthora), and wooly apple aphid (not 935), suckering and burr knots. Some evidence roots and graft union may be more brittle than others. STAKING REQUIRED.

Noteworthy: Perfect for the home, organic-minded grower. Excellent disease resistance and cold-hardiness combine with ease of growing, reliable high productivity, and excellent fresh eating flavor to make Liberty the backbone of any organic orchard. Excels where McIntosh will not. Described by some as “fool-proof” and “perfect for the first-time grower”.

Pollinizer: not self-fertile, requires a cross-pollinizer, Pollinator Group 2. Heliodor (PG3), Triumph™(PG3), WineCrisp™(PG3), and Dolgo Crabapple(PG2) should cross-pollinize Liberty.

Photo: courtesy of Albrecht's Nursery and Orchard, Chippewa Falls WI





WineCrisp™ Apple (*Malus domestica* ‘WineCrisp’)



Soil Type: well-drained, average to fertile, acidic loamy sand to loamy clay, pH 6.0-7.0

Soil Moisture: medium, water daily for 3-5 weeks, then 2-3 x/week in first year

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 8' - 15' tall x 8' -15' wide

Bloom: mid-late April **Ripens:** mid-Oct—early Nov

Years to Bear: 2-5 years post-transplant, heavy annual bearing, thin aggressively to avoid biennial bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Uses: fresh eating, baking, cider

Fruit: Thin skin with firm, crisp, breaking, juicy, full-flavored, sweet, flesh with notes of berry and spice. Flavor peaks after 30 days in cold storage. Outstanding storage 6-9 months at 34°F. Fruit tends to stay on tree post-ripening.

Tree Disease Resistance: Immune to apple scab, good resistance to fire blight, moderate powdery mildew resistance, susceptible to moderately resistant to cedar apple rust. Cold hardy to -30°F.

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Geneva 935, high-vigor dwarfing root stock, requires stake or trellis support, very cold hardy, very resistant to fire blight and crown rot, good graft-union strength, low rate of suckering and burr knots, wooly apple aphid susceptible.

Noteworthy: Easy to grow and highly productive full-flavored late season dessert apple with an extended harvest time. Amazing storage quality combines with strong disease resistance to provide a very nice addition to any backyard orchard.

Pollinizer: *not* self-fertile, requires a cross-pollinizer, Pollinator Group 3. Enterprise(PG4), GoldRush(PG4), Heliodor (PG3), Triumph™(PG3), and Dolgo Crabapple(PG2) should cross-pollinize WineCrisp™.

Photo: courtesy of Albrecht's Nursery and Orchard, Chippewa Falls WI



Black Gold Sweet Cherry (*Prunus avium* ‘Black Gold’) [self-fertile variety]

Soil Type: well-drained, moist, fertile sand to loam, pH 6.0-8.0

Soil Moisture: moist to medium

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 10' - 15' tall x 10' -15' wide

Bloom: mid-May **Ripens:** late June

Years to Bear: 2-4 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-8 (tolerant to -30°F)

Uses: fresh eating, jam/jelly, baking, canning, drying, and freezing

Fruit: deep red, almost black skin with a deep purple, sweet, firm, juicy flesh

Tree Disease Resistance: moderate crack tolerance, powdery mildew susceptible, authorities disagree on bacterial canker resistance/susceptibility

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Krymsk 5 semi-dwarfing rootstock, can be grown in a wide range of soil types, even heavier soils and is pH tolerant to 8. Very stress tolerant and well adapted to cold and hot climates. Good root anchorage—does *not* need staking or support, with low to moderate crown suckering (more so in heavier soils).

Noteworthy: This late-blooming, self-fertile, sweet cherry is a reliable, high-yielding variety. Cold and frost-tolerant, BlackGold is very well suited for northern climates. BlackGold also serves as a universal pollinizer for other mid to late-blooming sweet cherries. BlackGold is a cross of Stark Gold and Stella developed specifically for its late bloom time (Flowering Group 4).

Pollinizer: self-fertile, does *not* require another variety to pollinize, however may yield more if a compatible variety (i.e. Hedelfingen, Hudson, Regina, Stardust, Sweetheart, or WhiteGold) is planted within 100'.





Contender Peach (*Prunus persica* ‘Contender’)

[self-fertile variety]



Soil Type: well-drained, moist, average sand to loam, pH 6.0-8.0

Soil Moisture: medium, water daily for 3-5 weeks, then 2-3 x/week in first year

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 8' - 15' tall x 8' -15' wide, requires aggressive pruning

Bloom: early May **Ripens:** August

Years to Bear: 2-4 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Uses: fresh eating, freezing, canning

Fruit: free-stone, small-pit, large to medium sized, exceptional flavor, firm, sweet, juicy, flesh resists browning after cutting, keeps well 1-3 days post pick

Tree Disease Resistance: moderate resistance to bacterial spot, susceptible to peach-leaf curl

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Halford slightly-dwarfing root stock, very reliable, cold hardy, uniform tree development, reliable yields, high survival

Noteworthy: Contender has a reputation for reliability and rates highly for ease of care, yield, and flavor. This fast growing, very cold hardy and late blooming peach is an ideal choice for Michigan growers where late-spring blossom kill is a concern. Contender was the winner of the 2014 American Society for Horticultural Science “Outstanding Fruit Cultivar” award.

Pollinizer: self-fertile, does **not** require a cross-pollinizer, **however** peaches generally bear heavier with another variety within the orchard.

Photo: "Contender-" by Jackson's Orchard is marked with CC BY 2.0.



Veteran Peach (*Prunus persica* ‘Veteran’)

[self-fertile variety]

Soil Type: well-drained, moist, average sand to loam, pH 6.0-8.0

Soil Moisture: medium, water daily for 3-5 weeks, then 2-3 x/week in first year

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 8' - 15' tall x 8' -15' wide, requires aggressive pruning

Bloom: early May **Ripens:** August

Years to Bear: 2-4 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 5-9

Uses: puree's, juicing, canning, freezing, drying, baking, preserves

Fruit: free-stone, small-pit, large to medium sized, exceptional rich, sweet, full-bodied flavor, firm, juicy—reported to consistently score well on taste tests

Tree Disease Resistance: tolerant of bacterial spot, susceptible to peach-leaf curl and split pit

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: Halford slightly-dwarfing root stock, very reliable, cold hardy, uniform tree development, reliable yields, high survival.

Noteworthy: Veteran is an early bearing, self-fertile, reliable and abundant producer. Best known for its late-blooming frost-resistant flowers and cold-hardiness, Veteran is fast growing and an excellent choice for Michigan growers.

Pollinizer: self-fertile, does **not** require another variety to pollinize, **however** peaches generally bear heavier with another variety in the orchard

Photo: *Prunus persica* ‘Veteran’, U.S. Department of Agriculture Pomological Watercolor Collection. Rare and Special Collections, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD 20705





Harrow Sweet Pear (*Pyrus communis* ‘Harrow Sweet’)

Soil Type: deep, fertile soil is best, but very adaptable (sand to loamy clay)

Soil Moisture: moist to dry, well-drained, though tolerant of heavy, wet soils

Sun Exposure: full sun, has good heat & drought tolerance

Height/Spread: 12'-15' tall x 8'-12' wide, requires regular pruning

Bloom: April-May **Ripens:** late August

Years to Bear: 2-3 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Uses: fresh eating, better after a week stored at 30°-40°, baking, sauces

Fruit: high quality, firm juicy white flesh with an excellent, sweet nutmeg flavor. Fruit stores well up to 10 weeks. Fruit must be *heavily thinned* (80%) to prevent over-cropping with small, ill-flavored fruits or inducing biennial bearing.

Tree Disease Resistance: very good fire blight, scab, and psylla resistance

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: OHxF333 semi-dwarfing root stock, well-anchored, winter hardy, resistant to fire blight, collar rot, woolly pear aphid, pear decline disease, does not sucker, soil type adaptable - very productive stock.

Noteworthy: Harrow Sweet is a cold-hardy, late-season Bartlett-style pear that is a regular, reliable heavy bearer. Fruits at an early age so it is best to remove all fruitlets the first couple years to ensure tree grows to its full stature. Somewhat deer resistant, as fruit trees go.

Pollinizer: NOT self-fertile, Pollination Group 3, Seckel will cross-pollinize Harrow Sweet, as will Bartlett, Red Clapp, Potomac, D'Anjou, Bosc, Shenandoah, and others



Seckel Pear (*Pyrus communis* ‘Seckel’)

Soil Type: deep, fertile soil is best, but very adaptable (sand to loamy clay) pH 6.0-7.0

Soil Moisture: moist to dry, well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun

Height/Spread: 12' - 15' tall x 8' -12' wide, requires regular pruning

Bloom: April **Ripens:** late August

Years to Bear: 2-3 years post-transplant, annual bearing

Hardiness Zone: 4-9

Uses: fresh eating, canning, cooking, spicing

Fruit: tree ripens, juicy, fine grained, melting, sweet, spicy flesh, about half the size of typical pears, ideal for childrens' hands, doesn't require slicing, stores up to 12 weeks

Tree Disease Resistance: excellent fire blight resistance, may be susceptible to coddling moth

Root Stock and Disease Resistance: OHxF333 semi-dwarfing root stock, well-anchored, winter hardy, resistant to fire blight, collar rot, woolly pear aphid, pear decline disease, does not sucker, soil type adaptable - very productive stock.

Noteworthy: Known as the Honey, Sugar, or Candy Pear, Seckel is an excellent dessert pear. This reliable cropping, grower-friendly, naturally semi-dwarfing, easy to care for variety is a 'must have' for the home orchard. Very productive, cold-hardy and frost resistant. One of the healthiest and hardiest pear varieties.

Pollinizer: partially self-fertile, Pollination Group 4, will produce better with a cross-pollinizer, Harrow Sweet will cross-pollinize, as will Honeysweet, Blake's Pride, D'Anjou, Bosc, and others





Blueberry ‘Blueray’ (*Vaccinium corymbosum* x ‘Blueray’)



Soil Type: sand to loam, acidic (ideal soil pH is 4.5-5.5)

Soil Moisture: consistently moist, but well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, wind sheltered

Height/Spread: 4’-6’ tall by 4’-6’ wide, upright multi-stemmed spreading shrub

Bloom: July

Ripens: July–August

Years to Bear: 3-5

Hardiness Zone: 4-7

Uses: fresh eating, dessert berry, baking, excellent freezing quality

Fruit: large, dark-blue, firm, sweet, high quality flavor

Disease Resistance: Blueberries are generally disease free. Fruit should be protected from birds, young plants may be browsed by deer.

Noteworthy: Developed by Michigan State University, Blueray is a cold-hardy, consistent producer of large, well-flavored, dessert quality berries. Plant sports beautiful reddish fall foliage and stems. Medium heat tolerance, but all blueberry bushes should be kept well watered in summer’s heat.

Pollinizer: Blueray is self-pollinating, however cross-pollination with another variety (i.e. Duke, Jersey) with a similar bloom period produces a larger crop and larger berries.

Other: Blueberries benefit from high nitrogen fertilizers in ammonium forms such as ammonium sulfate, cottonseed meal, sulfur-coated urea, and urea. Don’t use nitrate fertilizers as they are toxic to blueberry bushes. Soil pH should be amended with elemental sulfur. Soil organic matter should be between 3%-20%, with organic mulch and well-aged sawdust good amendments. Mulching materials include cedar mulch, pine bark, pine straw, and peat moss. Do not use colored or treated mulches. Blueberries will not perform well in neutral to basic soils where iron and manganese chlorosis may develop.

Photo: *Vaccinium corymbosom* ‘Blueray’, Opiola Jerzy (Poland), *Vaccinium corymbosum* a2, CC BY-SA 3.0



Blueberry ‘Duke’ (*Vaccinium corymbosum* x ‘Duke’)

Soil Type: sand to loam, acidic (ideal soil pH is 4.5-5.5)

Soil Moisture: consistently moist, but well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, wind sheltered

Height/Spread: 4’-6’ tall by 4’-6’ wide

Bloom: June **Ripens:** June–July

Years to Bear: 3-5 **Hardiness Zone:** 4-7

Uses: cooking, freezing, preserves

Fruit: firm crisp flesh, tangy sweet, flavor sweetens through season, 1/2” round,

Disease Resistance: Blueberries are generally disease free. Fruit should be protected from birds, young plants may be browsed by deer.

Noteworthy: Developed by the USDA, Duke is a consistently high yielding, disease resistant variety. Vigorous growing, upright bush. Harvesting can be extended over two-three pickings.

Pollinizer: Duke is partially self-pollinating, however cross-pollination with another variety (e.g. Blueray, Jersey or Elliott) with a similar bloom period produces a larger crop and larger berries.

Other: Blueberries benefit from high nitrogen fertilizers in ammonium forms such as ammonium sulfate, cottonseed meal, sulfur-coated urea, and urea. Don’t use nitrate fertilizers as they are toxic to blueberry bushes. Soil pH should be amended with elemental sulfur. Soil organic matter should be between 3%-20%, with organic mulch and well-aged sawdust good amendments. Mulching materials include cedar mulch, pine bark, pine straw, and peat moss. Do not use colored or treated mulches. Blueberries will not perform well in neutral to basic soils where iron and manganese chlorosis may develop.



Blueberry ‘Elliot’ (*Vaccinium corymbosum* x ‘Elliott’)

Soil Type: sand to loam, acidic (ideal soil pH is 4.5-5.5)

Soil Moisture: consistently moist, but well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, ideally in a wind sheltered area

Height/Spread: 5’-7’ tall by 4’-6’ wide

Bloom: June

Ripens: August–September

Years to Bear: 3-5

Hardiness Zone: 3-7

Uses: good storing berry with excellent freezing quality, jams, jellies

Fruit: firm, slightly tart and sweet, extended picking season

Disease Resistance: Blueberries are generally disease free. Fruit should be protected from birds, young plants may be browsed by deer.

Noteworthy: Developed by the USDA, Elliot is a favorite with northern growers due to its cold-hardiness, late blooming and bearing character that extends your harvest into late summer.

Pollinizer: Elliot is self-pollinating, however cross-pollination with another variety (i.e. Jersey) with a similar bloom period produces a larger crop and larger berries.

Other: Blueberries benefit from high nitrogen fertilizers in ammonium forms such as ammonium sulfate, cottonseed meal, sulfur-coated urea, and urea. Don’t use nitrate fertilizers as they are toxic to blueberry bushes. Soil pH should be amended with elemental sulfur. Soil organic matter should be between 3%-20%, with organic mulch and well-aged sawdust good amendments. Mulching materials include cedar mulch, pine bark, pine straw, and peat moss. Do not use colored or treated mulches. Blueberries will not perform well in neutral to basic soils where iron and manganese chlorosis may develop.



Blueberry ‘Jersey’ (*Vaccinium corymbosum* x ‘Jersey’)

Soil Type: sand to loam, acidic (ideal soil pH is 4.0-5.5)

Soil Moisture: consistently moist, but well-drained

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, ideally in a wind sheltered area

Height/Spread: 6’-8’ tall by 4’-6’ wide

Bloom: July **Ripens:** July–August

Years to Bear: 3-5 **Hardiness Zone:** 4-7

Uses: fresh eating, pies, jams, jellies

Fruit: rich flavored, resists cracking

Disease Resistance: Blueberries are generally disease free. Fruit should be protected from birds, young plants may be browsed by deer.

Noteworthy: One of the most widely planted blueberries, Jersey has good cold-hardiness, late blooming and bearing character that extends your harvest into late summer.

Pollinizer: Jersey is self-pollinating, however cross-pollination another variety (i.e. Elliott) with a similar bloom period produces a larger crop and larger berries.

Other: Blueberries benefit from high nitrogen fertilizers in ammonium forms such as ammonium sulfate, cottonseed meal, sulfur-coated urea, and urea. Don’t use nitrate fertilizers as they are toxic to blueberry bushes. Soil pH should be amended with elemental sulfur. Soil organic matter should be between 3%-20%, with organic mulch and well-aged sawdust good amendments. Mulching materials include cedar mulch, pine bark, pine straw, and peat moss. Do not use colored or treated mulches. Blueberries will not perform well in neutral to basic soils where iron and manganese chlorosis may develop.



Black Raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis* 'Jewel')



Soil Type: organically rich, slightly acidic (pH 6.0-6.8), loam to sandy loam

Soil Moisture: moist, well-drained, won't fruit well in overly dry soils

Sun Exposure: full sun to partial sun, won't fruit in shade

Height/Spread: 4'-5' tall by 2'-4' wide

Bloom:

Ripens: July

Years to Bear: 1-2, on previous year's canes

Hardiness Zone: 4-8

Uses: fresh eating, canning, pies, baking, preserves

Fruit: sweet, slightly tart, rich raspberry flavor, detaches cleanly and easily when ripe, berries appear on previous season's canes

Disease Resistance: This variety is highly disease resistant including high resistance to anthracnose and moderate verticillium resistance. Jewel is heat and drought tolerant and moderately resistant to deer browsing (thorns!)

Noteworthy: Developed by Cornell University, Jewel Black Raspberry is a winter hardy, self-fertile, rapidly growing and high producing shrub that is among the first raspberries to ripen. It features large, firm, flavorful berries.

Pollinizer: self-fertile

Other: Do not plant Black Raspberries within 100' of red, gold, or purple raspberries as the black raspberries may be susceptible to viral diseases carried by aphids to and from other raspberry species.



Pollinator Gardening Reference Books

100 Plants to Feed the Bees: Provide a Healthy Habitat to Help Pollinators Thrive \$18.00

The first step toward protecting our pollinators is providing the flowers they need. This field guide describes 100 plants honeybees and native bees – as well as butterflies, moths, and hummingbirds – find most nutritious. Packed with range, growth habit and culture information, this book is a very helpful aid in selecting plants for your pollinator garden.

100 Plants to Feed the Monarch: Create a Healthy Habitat to Sustain North America's Most Beloved Butterfly \$18.00

This highly visual, at-a-glance guide shows how you can help restore habitat by planting the native wildflowers, shrubs, and trees that Monarchs depend upon for their survival. Thirty-one milkweed varieties among dozens of other nectar flowers are described. An invaluable resource for anyone who wants to make a positive contribution to the survival of the iconic Monarch and other butterflies.

Gardening for Butterflies: How you Can Attract and Protect Beautiful Beneficial Insects \$27.00

This very comprehensive resource introduces you to a variety of butterflies who need our help, and provides native plant recommendations to aid them, habitat designs to help them thrive, and garden practices to accommodate all their life-stages. Join the effort to conserve butterflies and moths and learn proven strategies to welcome these extraordinary guests to your yard.

Native Plant Gardening for Birds, Bees & Butterflies - Upper Midwest (incl. Michigan) \$27.00

Provides the information you need to landscape and create pollinator gardens using plants native to Michigan and surrounding states. An in-depth introduction to native pollinators and birds is followed by a “field guide” to 109 easy to care for and widely available native plants of great benefit to birds, bees, and butterflies. Species descriptions are organized by sunlight required and include stunning full-color photographs and information on plant characteristics, hardiness zones, bloom period, growing conditions, and notes on the pollinators most likely attracted to each. Also includes bloom charts, larval host lists, tips on attracting specific species, garden plans and projects that may be customized to suit your own specific interests.

The Midwest Native Plant Primer: 225 Plants for an Earth-Friendly Garden \$27.00

Do you want a garden that makes a real difference? Choose plants native to our region. The rewards will benefit you, your yard, and the environment. With proven advice every home gardener can follow, this excellent sourcebook goes well beyond perennial wildflowers with descriptions of scores of trees, shrubs, groundcovers, ferns, grasses, and vines native to the Midwest that provide benefits to pollinators and other wildlife.

Deerproofing Your Yard & Garden (Revised/Updated 2nd Ed.) \$16.00

Dealing with unwanted deer is frustrating and challenging for even the most patient of gardeners and homeowners. In this completely updated and revised version, the author shares the latest research on deer behavior and food preferences, as well as her hands-on experience in successfully combatting deer. From choosing the best fence, to using deterrents, and selecting the most deer-detested plants, this book helps you pull the welcome mat out from under backyard and garden invading deer.



Other Valuable Reference Books

Backyard Fruit Production (9th Revised Ed.) \$17.00

This beautifully illustrated, easily readable, and comprehensive resource provides practical guidance taking the home orchardist step-by-step from planting to harvesting. Covers orchard and fruiting plant site selection and planning, plant selection, planting, mulching, fertilizing, pollination, training, pruning. Also includes basic, organic, and advanced spray guidelines for disease and insect pest management. The best guide of its kind we have used. Now available in its 9th Revised (2021) Edition.

Wild Berries & Fruits (MN, WI & MI) \$16.00

Describing nearly 200 species organized by berry and fruit color and form, this field guide will equip you to forage confidently. Includes full-page photos and insets showing key identification points, range maps, and ripening calendar to help you determine what is edible and what to avoid, as well as additional information about the plants' many uses. Excellent companion book to *Cooking with Wild Berries & Fruits of Minnesota, Wisconsin & Michigan* by the same author.

Cooking with Wild Berries & Fruits of MN, WI and MI \$14.00

Features more than 150 tried and true recipes featuring 40 of the region's most delectable edible plants. This cookbook helps you make the most of the wild harvest available in nature and maybe even your own backyard. Includes recipes for sauces, baked goods, desserts, jellies, jams, and drinks, and more as well as tips on harvesting, freezing, dehydrating and canning. Each recipe also includes cross-references to the companion field guide *Wild Berries & Fruits - Minnesota, Wisconsin & Michigan*.

Common Backyard Weeds of the Upper Midwest (incl. MI) \$16.00

Perfect for beginners and useful for more experience gardeners as well, this field guide features hundreds of full-color photographs with easy-to-understand text making this a valuable aid to identifying common backyard weeds. Learn about more than 150 species of edible, toxic, or otherwise interesting weeds found in the Upper Midwest, including Michigan. Weed species are organized by type, then by flower color, so you can identify them by their visual characteristics. Plus, you will learn how each weed spreads, how to control it, and its possible beneficial uses.

Mushrooms of the Upper Midwest (including Michigan) \$18.00

This well organized and easy to use field guide to identifying mushrooms of the Upper Midwest, including Michigan, is accessible to beginners and useful for experienced mushroom hunters as well. This region-specific book utilizes an innovative, user-friendly format to help you identify nearly 400 of the most common mushrooms found in Michigan based on their visual characteristics. Hundreds of full-color photographs are paired with easy-to-understand text, providing the details needed to give you confidence in field identification. Includes "Top Edibles" and "Top Toxics" sections to help you learn which wild mushrooms are edible and which to avoid.

All prices include sales tax.



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