Upcoming Sessions
(3 CEU’s available for each)

April 10  Top Performing Plants
May 15  Container Gardening
June 12  Landscaping with Sedges
Sept 11  Landscaping with Vines
Oct 9  Small Flowering Trees and Shrubs

www.shawnature.org for details
Aphids and ants on Aster

Bumblebee on wild indigo

Monarch Butterfly

Milkweed Beetle

Giant Swallowtail on wafer ash
Doug Tallamy states that a chickadee family feeds their nestlings 300 caterpillars a day. That’s 4,800 per nest. Where do those caterpillars come from?

Cardinals feed their young 90% insects.

96% of bird species rear their young on insects.
Partners for Native Landscaping
...a workshop for homeowners featuring Doug Tallamy, nationally acclaimed author of Bringing Nature Home
Saturday, March 22, 2014
at Missouri Botanical Garden

Workshop Cost: $25.00
Includes Lunch and Native Landscape Guide
9:00am - 5:00pm

This in-depth workshop is designed for homeowners. It offers information and resources on how to landscape with native plants to create healthier communities.

Learn How To...
Bring Nature Home
Landscape for Birds and Butterflies
Manage Invasive Plants
Develop a Rainscape
Garden in Shade

Also...
Hear about Organizations
Discover Upcoming Events
Meet Other Native Gardeners
Purchase Missouri Wildflowers
Receive Native Landscape Guide ($5 value)

Register Today! Space is Limited
1. Register Online at www.stlouisaudubon.org/PNL
2. To be held at Missouri Botanical Garden
   4344 Shaw Blvd Saint Louis, MO 63110
3. For more info call 636-451-3512 ex. 6078
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Grasses/Sedges</th>
<th>Spreading (Season)</th>
<th>Blooming (Month)</th>
<th>Pollinators (June-July)</th>
<th>Seed Viable (Jan-June)</th>
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<td>Persimmon</td>
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</table>
The plant list doesn’t necessarily determine the landscape style. The arrangement does.
Selecting the Best Plants for Bioretention

- Long-lived perennials
Selecting the Best Plants for Bioretention

- Long-lived perennials
- Deep fibrous root systems
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- Long-lived perennials
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- Wide tolerance of soil types flooding and drought
Selecting the Best Plants for Bioretention

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Selecting the Best Plants for Bioretention

- Long-lived perennials
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- Available at nurseries
Selecting the Best Plants for Bioretention

- Long-lived perennials
- Deep fibrous root systems
- Wide tolerance of soil types flooding and drought
- Low-growing species
- Available at nurseries
- Supports insect and bird diversity
Palm Sedge
Carex muskingumensis

Oak Sedge
Carex albicans

River Birch
Betula nigra

Prairie Dropseed
Sporobolus heterolepis

Bald Cypress
Taxodium distichum
American Beakgrass
*Diarrhena obovata*
Swamp White Oak  
*Quercus bicolor*

Globe Sedge  
*Carex grayii*

Orange Coneflower  
*Rudbeckia fulgida*

Orange Coneflower  
*Rudbeckia fulgida var. umbrosa*
Littleflower Alumroot
*Heuchera parviflora*

Prairie Alumroot
*Heuchera richardsonii*
Aromatic aster
*Aster oblongifolius*

Rose Turtlehead
*Chelone obliqua*

March Blazingstar
*Liatris spicata*
Yellow Wild Indigo
*Baptisia sphaerocarpa*

Blue Wild Indigo
*Baptisia australis*
Butterfly Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa

Slender Mountain Mint
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium
Soft Rush
*Juncus effusus*
Cardinal Flower
Lobelia cardinalis
Little Bluestem
Sorachyrium scoparium
Road Salt Tolerance

Switchgrass

*Panicum virgatum*
Copper Iris
*Iris fulva*

River Birch
*Betula nigra*

Palm Sedge
*Carex muskingumensis*

Soft Rush
*Juncus effusus*

Copper Iris
*Iris fulva*
Bald Cypress
*Taxodium distichum*

Winterberry Holly
*Ilex verticillata*

Globe Sedge
*Carex grayii*
Scouring Rush
Equisetum hyemale

Redbud
Cercis canadensis
Little Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium

Switchgrass
Panicum virgatum

Shining Bluestar
Amsonia illustris
Cordgrass
*Spartina pectinata*
Cordgrass
*Spartina pectinata*
Winterberry Holly  
*Ilex verticillata*

Wild Hydrangea  
*Hydrangea arborescens*
Black Chokeberry
*Aronia melanocarpa*

Eastern Red Cedar
*Juniperus virginiana*

Ozark Witchazel
*Hamamelus vernalis*
Favorite Deer Food

Callirhoe bushii, C. involucrata
Campsis radicans (trumpet creeper)
Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey Tea)
Cephalanthus occidentalis (Buttonbush)
Coreopsis tripteris (tall coreopsis)
Echinacea pallida (pale purple coneflower)
E. Paradoxa (yellow coneflower)
Helianthus mollis (ashy sunflower)
Lespedeza capitata (rounhead bushclover)
Liatris scariosa (eastern blazingstar)
Lilium michiganense (Michigan lily)
Oenothera macrocarpa (MO evening primrose)
Phlox pilosa (hairy phlox)
Ratibida pinnata (greyhead coneflower)
Silphium spp. (silphium species)
Tradescantia spp. (spiderwort species)
Native Plants Deer Don’t Like to Eat

- Marsh Milkweed
- Shining Bluestar
- Copper Iris
Deer Avoid Sedges and Rushes

- Soft Rush
- Palm Sedge
- Yellow Fox Sedge
Plant Selection Considerations

**Landscape Zones**

Submerged & Emergent ...............1-6 feet deep permanent pool
Pond Edge & Permanent Water ......6 inches to 1 foot deep
Lower slopes ..........................Infrequently inundated
Upper Slopes ..........................Seldom or never inundated
Over Sand .............................Periodically inundated but rapidly drained
Fringed Sedge
Carex crinita

Great Bulrush
Scirpus atrovirens

Pickerel Weed
Pontedaria cordata
Soft Rush

*Juncus effusus*
Best made plans can fail when maintenance falls through the cracks!