



 How many native species live in your neighborhood?

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Fun Facts
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Anise Hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Blue giant hyssop, a perennial plant of the mint family, is typically found growing in prairie and dry forests. The showy blooms are very attractive to pollinators like hummingbirds and butterflies. Cultivars are often used in landscaping due to its long flowering season, pleasant anise odor, and low maintenance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Bebb's Sedge	<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Sedges are grass-like plants. Many sedges, like Bebb's sedge, grow in wetlands. Like grasses, the flowers of sedges aren't brightly colored because they don't need to attract insect pollinators; most grasses and sedges are wind-pollinated.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	A fast-growing and short-lived plant native to prairies and open woods, black-eyed Susan cultivars are very popular in commercial and residential landscaping. The native form is often used in prairie restorations because it is readily available and easily established; over time it fades as it is outcompeted by longer-lived plants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Blue Flag	<i>Iris virginica</i>	In the wild, blue flag iris is commonly found growing in shallow water of shorelines and open wetlands. However, it is well-suited for rain gardens where it is commonly placed in the wettest portion of the garden. Blue flag iris is also a source of nectar for wetland-dwelling butterflies and other pollinators.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Butterfly Milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Typically found growing in dry soils, butterfly milkweed is a host plant for the Monarch butterfly. Like red milkweed beetles, monarch butterflies are brightly colored to warn potential predators, like birds, that they are toxic. The toxins are derived from eating the milkweed leaves, which then accumulate in the insect's body.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Common Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Like anise hyssop, common mountain mint is a member of the mint family. Look for the square stems and opposite leaves that are characteristic of mints. The leaves and stems also emit a strong mint scent when crushed. The small white flowers are highly attractive to many types of pollinators.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Prairie Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Prairie dropseed is a native grass that is now only found in pristine natural prairies. However, cultivars are commonly planted in commercial and residential landscapes due to its arching, fountain-like foliage, fine texture, and low maintenance. While wind pollinated, it still provides special value to pollinators that nest underneath its clumped foliage.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Prairie Smoke	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie smoke is one of the earliest blooming plants in pristine natural prairies. Its name is derived from the wispy seed tails, or awns, that form and elongate after pollination. The awns look like smoke wafting from the plant, and are derived to assist with dispersal of seeds.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple prairie clover is a legume that pulls nitrogen from the air and transforms it into a form that can be used by plants. This process is helped along by a symbiotic relationship that the plant forms with soil bacteria. In the process, legumes also help enrich soils. Many kinds of legumes, like peas and lentils, have been developed into food sources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Typically found naturally growing in moist to wet soils, swamp milkweed is a host plant for the Monarch butterfly. Also look for red milkweed beetles feeding on milkweed leaves in summer. Milkweed plants exude a sticky latex substance that can glue the beetle's mouth closed, so the beetles have learned to sever the leaf veins to stop the flow of the latex before eating the leaves.

Additional Infiltration Area Native Species

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Bee Balm | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie Blazing Star | <i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue-joint Grass | <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie June Grass | <i>Koeleria cristata</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Common Spiderwort | <i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Purple Coneflower | <i>Echinacea purpureum</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Golden Alexanders | <i>Zizia aurea</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Purple Joe-Pye Weed | <i>Eutrochium purpureum</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Little Bluestem | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Rough Blazing Star | <i>Liatris aspera</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Anemone | <i>Anemone canadensis</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Sideoats Grama | <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New England Aster | <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Smooth Blue Aster | <i>Symphotrichum laeve</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nodding Onion | <i>Allium cernuum</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> White Prairie Clover | <i>Dalea candida</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Orange Coneflower | <i>Rudbeckia fulgida speciosa</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Wild Petunia | <i>Ruellia humilis</i> |