

LANDSCAPING FOR WATER QUALITY



PLANT LIST



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Booklet # 3



Landscaping For Water Quality in Michigan Plant Lists

Welcome to the third booklet in the series *Landscaping for Water Quality*. The first booklet in the series, *An Overview*, introduced

the concepts and rationale for considering water quality when planting your landscape, and then walked you through the steps of evaluating your property and its needs.

The second booklet, *Designing Your Garden and Sample Designs*, guides you through planning and design. It offers several examples of gardens utilizing beautiful and beneficial plant species.

Before utilizing this third booklet, it is suggested that you read about the concepts in, *An Overview*, and plan your design using one or more of the ideas in the second booklet in this series, *Designing Your Garden and Sample Designs*.

What Plants do I use for MY Garden?

The specific plants you choose to use is entirely a personal choice. In this booklet we offer a variety of plants from which to choose. Be flexible when choosing your plants. You will probably design your landscape with a few specific plants in mind, but when you go to the nursery to buy them, you may have to substitute. Take this plant list booklet with you. Work with the nursery to reach a solution that will give you the effect you desire.

For the purpose of these publications, the definition of native plants is: “Plants that were found in this region prior to European settlement”. Native species are well suited to the local quirks of nature and fulfill the functions desired to have a successful water quality garden. Many species of plants that are not native to Michigan also provide excellent water quality benefits. Using a mixture of these cultivars with natives is a great way to start.



As a note of caution, when using non-native cultivars, make sure they are not invasive species that could spread beyond your garden and cause environmental damage. (Example: purple loosestrife)

The specific functions to look for in a plant species is ultimately more important than whether or not the plant is native to Michigan. Those with deep root systems, ability to filter or absorb pollutants, have little or no need for fertilization or sprinkling and are nearly maintenance free are the ones to choose.

The plants in this booklet are divided into several categories. Each species will have specific characteristics listed, and in addition, short comments to help you make your decisions. This listing is in no way comprehensive. There are many other species that are suitable for water quality gardens which were not included in this list because of space restrictions. You can consult with your local native plant nursery for more suggestions, or explore the resource list suggested at the end of this booklet.

A quick note about the categories:

Plant Names

Because there is no standardization of common names of plants, look for the plant tags at the time of purchase. The tags will list the scientific name and the plant characteristics. This is helpful in both securing the exact plant you seek as well to identify good substitutions, if necessary.

Plant Height

Influences such as water availability, sun exposure and proximity to other plants can affect plant height. In addition, you can physically limit plant height through pruning. Many of the shrubs can be utilized as trees if desired.

Exposure

The symbols used are: ○ = full sun, ◐ = partial sun, ● = shade.

Native

A star (*) in this column indicates that the species is native to Michigan.

Wildflowers

PLANT NAMES		Height (ft)	Bloom Time	Flower Color	Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common							
<i>Achillea filipendula</i>	Moonshine Yarrow	2-4	June-Sept	Yellow	Med	○		Resistant to deer; aromatic leaves; use in dried flower arrangements.
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	1-4	June-Sept	White	Med-Dry	○	*	Can be aggressive; drought tolerant.
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweet Flag	2-5	May-Jul	Yellow	Wet	○	*	Wildlife benefits; medicinal uses.
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	Baneberry	1-3	May-Jun	White	Med	●●	*	Flowers followed by white berries; attractive shade plant.
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Lady's Mantle	1-2	May-Aug	Yellow	Med	○●		Interesting as a groundcover; dried flower arrangement use; clump-forming.
<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	Water Plantain	2-3	June-Sept	White	Wet	○		Must be kept in moist to flooded areas; waterfowl food source; fast grower.
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion	1-2	May-Aug	Pink	Med-Dry	○●	*	Best in sandy soils; clump-forming; attractive garden plant.
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Lead Plant	2-3	May-Aug	Purple	Med-Dry	○●	*	Attracts butterflies; spike flowers; drought tolerant; longlived.
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada Anemone	1-2	May-July	White	Med-Wet	○●	*	Spreads aggressively; delicate flower.
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	Rue Anemone	0.5-1	April-June	White	Med	●●	*	Long-lasting spring blooms; great addition to shade gardens; groundcover.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Columbine	2-3	May-Jul	Variety	Med	○●●	*	Deer deterrent; attracts hummingbirds; best in partial shade gardens.
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	1-2	April-June	Purple	Med-Wet	●●	*	Interesting plant in shade gardens.
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	0.5-1	April-May	Red	Med-Wet	●●	*	Medicinal uses; groundcover.
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Marsh Milkweed	1-2	Jun-Sept	Pink	Med-Wet	○	*	Deep root; clump-forming; attract butterflies; attractive garden plant.
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	1-6	May-Aug	Pink	Med-Dry	○●	*	Medicinal purposes; attract butterflies; poisonous when ingested; sandy areas.
<i>Asclpias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed	1-3	Jun-Aug	Orange	Med-Dry	○●	*	Gorgeous bed plant; attracts butterflies; medicinal uses; poisonous if ingested; can be aggressive.
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Aster	2-4	Aug-Oct	Variety	Med-Dry	○	*	Grows well in sand; blooms late; attracts butterflies.
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	3-6	Aug-Oct	Purple	Med	○●	*	Medicinal uses; attracts butterflies; rabbit deterrent; prefers sand.
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	Tall Flat Top White Aster	3-7	Aug-Sept	White	Med-Wet	○●	*	Attracts butterflies and birds; wonderful garden plant.
<i>Astilbe arendsii</i>	Pink Astilbe	3-5	June-July	Pink	Med-Wet	●●		Gorgeous floral spike; dark green foliage; great addition to shade beds.
<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Blackberry Lily	1-2	Aug-Sept	Orange	Med	○		Delicate flowers followed by black berry seeds; drought tolerant.
<i>Calla palustris</i>	Wild Calla	0.5-2	June-July	White	Wet	○	*	Best in calm water; beautiful for water gardens.
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold (Cowslip)	0.5-2	March-May	Yellow	Wet	○●	*	Attracts butterflies; early flower.
<i>Campanula americana</i>	Tall Bellflower	2-6	Jul-Oct	Blue	Med	○●●	*	Fabulous star shaped flowers; easily grown.
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell	1-1.5	July-Sept	Blue	Med-Dry	○●	*	Attracts butterflies; fond of sandy soil; gorgeous garden plant.
<i>Cassia hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna	4-6	Jul-Aug	Yellow	Med-Wet	○	*	Attracts birds; clay-loving; brilliant color addition to any native garden.
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Turtlehead	1-3	July-Oct	Variety	Med-Wet	○●	*	Unique flower; prefers a compost mulch.
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Spring Beauty	0.5	March-May	Pink	Med	○●	*	Clump forming ground cover; can be aggressive; early bloom.
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	Tall Coreopsis	3-6	July-Sept	Yellow	Med-Dry	○	*	Tolerant to heat, humidity and drought; a colorful addition to a bed.
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Moonbeam Coreopsis	1-3	June-Sept	Yellow	Med-Dry	○		Delicate foliage; low maintenance; drought tolerant; tolerates poor soils.
<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Monkeyflower	1-3	May-Sept	Purple	Med	○	*	Wildlife benefits; medicinal uses; very attractive.
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	1-3	June-Aug	Purple	Med-Dry	○●	*	Medicinal uses; popular flower garden plant; easy to grow.
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	2-6	Jun-Aug	Pink	Med-Wet	○●	*	Attracts butterflies; striking flower; medicinal uses; aggressive in wet areas; prefers disturbed ground.
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master	2-6	June-Sept	White	Wet-Dry	○	*	Attractive plant; used in prairie restoration; beneficial to wildlife.
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe-Pye Weed	4-6	Jul-Sept	Pink	Med-Wet	○	*	Clump-forming; attracts butterflies.
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset	4-6	Aug-Oct	White	Med-Wet	○●	*	Tolerant of sandy and clay soils; clump-forming; late blooms.
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Purple Joe-Pye Weed	5-7	Aug-Sept	Pink	Med	○	*	Clump-forming; fragrant; attract butterflies; attractive addition for a garden.
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White Snakeroot	1-5	July-Oct	White	Dry	○●●	*	Beautiful cut flower; poisonous if ingested.
<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Queen of the Prairie	6-8	Jul-Aug	Pink	Med-Wet	○●	*	Striking addition to the garden; use in clay soils; fragrant; used in wet areas.

Wildflowers - continued

PLANT NAMES		Height (ft)	Bloom Time	Flower Color	Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common							
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	0.5	April-June	White	Med-Dry	☐●	*	Ground cover; beneficial to wildlife; edible fruit.
<i>Geranium himalayense</i>	Johnson's Blue Geranium	1-2	May-June	Blue	Med	☐●	*	Easily grown; also called Cranesbill; clump-forming.
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium	1-2	April-May	Pink	Med	☐●●	*	Clump-forming; great addition to shade beds.
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed	2-5	July-Oct	Yellow	Med-Wet	☐●	*	Avoid fertilizer; bright yellow addition to gardens.
<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>	Tall Sunflower	3-12	July-Oct	Yellow	Med-Wet	☐●	*	Tall, bright addition to a partial shade garden; adds color.
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	False Sunflower	2-5	June-Sept	Yellow	Med-Dry	☐●	*	Easily grown; native to the Eastern U.S.; grows well in clay.
<i>Hemerocallis "Happy Returns"</i>	Happy Returns Daylily	0.5-2	May-Aug	Yellow	Med	☐●	*	Heat tolerant; long flower season; gorgeous addition to any bed.
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	Round-Lobed Hepatica	0.5-1	April-May	White	Med	●●	*	Delicate star shaped flower; great groundcover in shade beds.
<i>Hosta fortunei</i>	Golden-Edged Hosta	1-2	June-Aug	Purple	Med	●●	*	Beautiful foliage; great addition to shade gardens; mass for groundcover.
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	August Lily Hosta	2	Aug	White	Med	●●	*	Shiny foliage; fragrant flowers; great planted close together as groundcover.
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Virginia Waterleaf	1-3	May-Aug	White	Med-Wet	●●	*	Medicinal properties.
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue Flag (Wild Iris)	2-3	May-July	Blue	Med-Wet	☐●	*	Gorgeous perennial; attracts butterflies; does well in shallow water.
<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Rough Blazing Star	2-5	Aug-Sept	Purple	Med-Dry	○	*	Drought tolerant; attracts butterflies; blooms late in season.
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Dense Blazing Star	1-3	July-Sept	Purple	Med	☐●	*	Drought tolerant; used in cut flower arrangements; feathery plume attracts butterflies.
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	2-6	July-Oct	Red	Med-Wet	☐●●	*	Gorgeous bright red stalk attracts humming birds and butterflies; prefers part shade.
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	1-4	July-Sept	Blue	Med-Wet	☐●	*	Easily grown; attracts hummingbirds; grows well in a variety of soils.
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Lupine	1-2	May-June	Variety	Med-Dry	☐●●	*	Attracts rare Karner Blue butterfly; attractive flower and foliage.
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkeyflower	1-3	June-Sept	Purple	Med-Wet	☐●	*	Great for wet areas; interesting flower shape.
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridgeberry	<1	April-July	Pink	Med-Dry	●	*	Produces red fruit; medicinal uses; food source for wildlife; groundcover.
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot, Bee Balm	2-4	June-Sept	Purple	Med-Dry	☐●	*	Aromatic; attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds; medicinal uses; can be aggressive.
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Horsemint	1-3	Jul-Sep	Yellow	Med-Dry	○	*	Attractive to hummingbirds; likes sandy soil.
<i>Nymphaea tuberosa</i>	White Water Lily	1-5	Jul-Aug	White	Wet	☐●	*	Beautiful aquatic plant; tuber; floating leaves and flower; beneficial to wildlife.
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common Evening Primrose	2-5	June-Oct	Yellow	Med	○	*	Medicinal uses; used in dried flower arrangements; attracts hummingbirds; food source for wildlife; can be aggressive.
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	Arrow Arum	1-2	May-July	Yellow	Wet	☐●●	*	Salt tolerant; variable pH tolerant; can grow in water; used in buffer zones; beneficial to wildlife.
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Foxglove Beard Tongue	3-4	May-June	White	Med-Dry	☐●●	*	Ornamental; beautiful flower and foliage; attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds.
<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Hairy Beard Tongue	1-3	June-July	Purple	Med-Dry	☐●	*	Versatile plant; low grower; early summer bloomer.
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Woodland Phlox	1-3	April-June	Purple	Med	☐●●	*	Can be aggressive; gorgeous flower.
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May Apple	1-2	April-May	White	Med	●●	*	Medicinal uses; dormant in summer; early bloomer; produces a yellow fruit.
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	True Solomon Seal	1-3	May-June	White	Med-Wet	●●	*	Bell-shaped flowers; black berries in fall; beneficial to wildlife.
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickerelweed	2-4	May-Oct	Blue	Wet	☐●	*	Provide wave buffering along shorelines; wildlife benefits; grows in water.
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Common Cinquefoil	0.5-1.5	April-June	Yellow	Dry	☐●●	*	Groundcover; dainty flower; attracts butterflies; early blommer.
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Yellow Coneflower	3-5	Jul-Sep	Yellow	Med-Dry	○	*	Wildlife benefits; strong competitor; long lived; attracts butterflies; prefers sandy or clay soils.
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	1-3	Jun-Sep	Yellow	Med-Dry	☐●	*	Erosion control plant; wildlife benefits; biennial; does well in sandy soils.
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Cut-Leaved Coneflower	3-10	Aug-Sept	Yellow	Med-Wet	☐●	*	Easily grown; great for wet areas; grows well in a variety of soils.

Wildflowers - continued

PLANT NAMES		Height (ft)	Bloom Time	Flower Color	Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common							
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Three-Lobed Coneflower	2-5	July-Oct	Yellow	Med	☐	*	Attracts butterflies; great for cut flower arrangements; long blooming season.
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Arrowhead	1-4	July-Sept	White	Wet	☐	*	Aquatic plant; edible; wildlife food source; great for water gardens.
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot	0.5-1	March-April	White	Med	●	*	Red juice from roots; early flower; medicinal uses.
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Lizard's Tail	1-2	June-Sept	White	Wet	☐	*	Great for water gardens; fragrant; aggressive in optimum conditions.
<i>Sedum "Autumn Joy"</i>	Autumn Joy Sedum	1-2	September	Pink	Med-Dry	☐		Also called Stonecrop; succulent; drought tolerant; not tolerant of clay.
<i>Sedum "Vera Jameson"</i>	Purple Leaf Sedum	1	Aug-Sept	Pink	Med-Dry	○		Ornamental foliage; succulent; drought resistant; clump-forming.
<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	Rosinweed	3-6	Jul-Sep	Yellow	Med	○	*	Threatened species in Michigan; wildlife food source; attract butterflies.
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass Plant	3-10	June-Sept	Yellow	Med-Dry	○	*	Threatened species in Michigan; tremendous taproot; grows well in clay.
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant	4-8	Jul-Sep	Yellow	Med-Wet	☐	*	Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies; beneficial to birds.
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-Eyed Grass	0.5-2	May-July	Blue	Med	☐	*	Clump-forming; grass-like foliage.
<i>Sium suave</i>	Water Parsnip	2-6	July-Sept	White	Wet	☐	*	Aquatic plant; showy in bloom.
<i>Stachys lanata</i>	Lamb's Ear	0.5-2	June-July	Purple	Med-Dry	☐	*	Furry leaves; drought resistant; can be aggressive; attracts hummingbirds.
<i>Styloporum diphyllum</i>	Celandine Poppy	1-2	May-June	Yellow	Med-Wet	●	*	Requires consistently moist soil; blooms repeatedly.
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Purple Meadow Rue	3-6	Jun-Jul	White	Med-Wet	☐	*	Attractive foliage and flowers; early summer bloom; may need staking.
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Early Meadow Rue	1-2	April-June	White	Med	☐	*	Early spring blooms; attractive foliage.
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foamflower	1-2	May-June	White	Med	●	*	Spike of flowers; attractive foliage turning red in autumn.
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Spiderwort	2-4	June-July	Blue	Med-Dry	☐	*	Aggressive; wildlife cover.
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	White Trillium	1-2	May-June	White	Med-Dry	●	*	Long lived; medicinal uses; white flower turns pink with age.
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	3-6	Jul-Sep	Blue	Med-Wet	○	*	Attracts butterflies; wonderful for cut flower arrangements; can be aggressive.
<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Hoary Vervain	2-4	July-Sept	Blue	Med-Dry	○	*	Attracts butterflies; great for cut flower arrangements; drought resistant.
<i>Vernonia missurica</i>	Missouri Ironweed	3-10	Aug-Oct	Purple	Med	☐	*	Easily grown; attracts butterflies; late summer blooms.
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root	2-6	June-Sept	Pink	Med	☐	*	Versatile plant; great for cut flower arrangements.
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	1-3	Apr-Jun	Yellow	Med-Wet	☐	*	Can be aggressive; interesting addition to gardens.

Vines

PLANT NAMES		Height (ft)	Bloom Time	Flower Color	Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common							
<i>Amphicarpa bracteata</i>	Hog Peanut	2-8	Aug-Sept	Pink	Med	●	*	Pea-like flowers; delicate twining vine.
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet	1-20	May-June	Yellow	Med-Dry	○	*	Needs support; attractive fruit; poisonous fruit; aids in erosion control; wildlife food source; aggressive.
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgins' Bower	10-20	July-Sept	White	Med	☐	*	Aggressive; fragrant; needs support.
<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Moonseed	8-10	May-July	White	Med-Wet	☐	*	Medicinal uses; poisonous if ingested; form black berries.
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	1-60	May-June	Green	Med-Dry	☐	*	Useful in erosion control and watershed protection; beneficial to wildlife; ornamental vine; salt tolerant.

Grasses, Sedges, Rushes

PLANT NAMES		Height (ft)		Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common						
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Blue Stem	3-8		Med-Dry	☉	*	Erosion control use; preferred by livestock; beneficial to birds.
<i>Carex comosa</i>	Bristly Sedge	2-5		Med-Wet	☉	*	Waterfowl food source; long-lived.
<i>Carex grayi</i>	Gray's Sedge	2-3		Med-Wet	☉	*	Ornamental grass; interesting flower form; easily grown.
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	1-2		Wet	☉	*	Long-lived; clump-forming; tufted.
<i>Carex lacustris</i>	Lake Sedge	2-5		Wet	☉	*	Can grow in shallow standing water; adds color to waters edge.
<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock Sedge	1-3		Wet	☉	*	Forms bluish-green tussocks; attracts butterflies; aquatic grass.
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada Wild Rye	2-5		Med-Dry	☉	*	Cool season, clump-forming ornamental grass; wheat/rye like spikes that remain well into winter; excellent ground cover for dry, sunny slopes.
<i>Elymus hystrix patula</i>	Bottle Brush Grass	2-3		Med-Dry	☉	*	Ornamental grass; bristly flower heads resemble a bottle brush.
<i>Elymus riparius</i>	Riverbank Wild Rye	1-4		Med-Wet	☉☉	*	Slightly nodding, long, wide, wheat like spikes; beneficial to butterflies.
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia Wild Rye	3-5		Med-Wet	☉☉	*	Mixes well with Bottle Brush grass and tall woodland flowers; excellent for wooded openings and forest edges.
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	1-3		Wet	☉	*	Fast spreading; bank stabilizer; have hollow, jointed stems.
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Corkscrew rush	1-2		Wet	☉	*	Easily grown in wet soils, including standing water; corkscrew stems can be cut and used in floral arrangements.
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Roadside Rush	1-2		Med	☉	*	Tolerates droughts; tolerates compacted soil; may be used as a groundcover.
<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	Torrey's Rush	1-3		Med-Wet	☉	*	Tolerates droughts; has interesting "seed balls" at tips of stems.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass	3-6		Med-Wet	☉	*	Clump-forming ornamental grass; erosion control; establishes readily from seed.
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Blue Stem	2-4		Med-Dry	☉	*	Ornamental grass; distinctive "blue" coloration at the base of the stems; attractive reddish brown fall color.
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Bulrush	3-5		Wet	☉	*	Soil stabilizer; tolerates floods or drought for short periods; can be invasive.
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian Grass	3-4		Med-Dry	☉	*	Showy; clump-forming; often used in wind erosion control; tolerates a moderate amount of salt; may become invasive if not maintained.

Ferns

PLANT NAMES		Height (ft)	Bloom Time	Flower Color	Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common							
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	1-2			Med-Wet	☉	*	Clump-forming; ornamental fern; good for shade borders.
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	1-3			Med	☉	*	Attractive in shade beds.
<i>Dryopteris celsa</i>	Log Fern	3-4			Med-Wet	☉	*	Dark green fronds with contrasting dark stripes; attractive foliage for shade gardens.
<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	Goldie Fern	3-5			Med	☉	*	Large fern; attractive in shady garden borders.
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern	3-5			Med-Wet	☉	*	Excellent landscape fern; large in size.
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	3-4			Med-Wet	☉	*	Aggressive in optimum conditions; bright green color; drought and frost sensitive.
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern	2-3			Med-Wet	☉	*	Excellent for wet areas; yellow in autumn.
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	3-4			Med-Wet	☉	*	Easily grown; use in shaded borders and along stream edge.
<i>Osumunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	2-4			Med-Wet	☉	*	Clump-forming; yellow in autumn; excellent in wet areas.
<i>Polystrichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	1-2			Med-Dry	☉	*	Grows in fountain-like clumps; utilized for erosion control.
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York Fern	1-2			Med	☉	*	Aggressive.

Shrubs

PLANT NAMES		Height (ft)	GROWTH RATE	Flower color	Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common							
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder	15-25	Med	Brown	Med	☐☐	*	Soil stabilizer; acid to neutral conditions; fixes nitrogen.
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	25	Med		Med-Dry	☐☐	*	Excellent landscape plant with dark green foliage.
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	3-4	Slow	White	Dry	☐☐	*	Taprooted, do not try to transplant; drought tolerant.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	25	Med		Med-Dry	☐☐	*	Easily transplanted; can grow in dry soils; withstands grime of cities.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	5-12	Med	White	Med-Wet	☐☐	*	Used for wetland restoration; exceptional wildlife benefits; best in wet conditions.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	16	Slow	Purple	Dry	☐☐☐	*	Flowers bloom in early spring; will grow taller in shade conditions.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood	7	Med	White	Wet	☐☐	*	Used for field windbreaks and wildlife borders; used for streambank protection; bright red stems fall, winter and spring.
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	Gray Dogwood	6-15	Med	White	Med-Wet	☐☐	*	Utilized by several birds; not typically stocked in nurseries.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-Osier Dogwood	6-9	Med	White	Wet	☐☐	*	Streambank protection; habitat improvement; slope stabilization; plant in masses.
<i>Corylus americana</i>	Hazelnut	3-13	Med	Brown	Med-Dry	☐☐	*	Beneficial to a variety of wildlife; medicinal uses; ornamental shrub.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Annabelle Hydrangea	3-6	Fast	White	Med	☐☐	*	Best in partial shade; clump-forming; deciduous shrub; medicinal uses.
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper	1-2	Med-Fast		Med	○	*	Adaptable; withstands hot, dry situations; produces dark blue berries; ornamental evergreen shrub.
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	3-16	Slow	Yellow	Med-Wet	☐☐	*	Beneficial to wildlife; in partial shade leaves turn bright yellow in autumn.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Eastern Ninebark	3-10	Slow	White	Med	☐☐	*	Ornamental shrub; beneficial to wildlife; used for erosion control on banks.
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	20-30	Fast	White	Med	☐☐	*	Can grow in acidic to alkaline soils; ornamental small tree or shrub.
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree	20	Slow		Wet	☐☐	*	Shade tolerant; seeds and foliage have an unpleasant odor.
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Wild Black Currant	3-5	Med	Yellow	Med-Wet	☐☐	*	Can be invasive; wildlife food source; ornamental shrub.
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina Rose	3-6	Med	Pink	Wet-Dry	○	*	Better resistance to disease than most hybrid roses.
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose	3-7	Med	Pink	Med-Wet	☐☐	*	Attractive throughout the year; food source for wildlife.
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Narrowleaf Willow	3-20	Fast	Yellow	Wet	☐☐	*	Used for erosion control and restoration practices; beneficial to wildlife; can be invasive.
<i>Salix interior</i>	Sandbar Willow	6-20	Med-Fast	Brown	Med-Wet	○	*	Short-lived; forms colonies; does well in flooded areas.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American Elderberry	6-26	Fast	White	Med-Wet	○	*	Edible fruit; medicinal uses; beneficial to wildlife; blue berry.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red-Berried Elder	8-20	Fast	White	Med-Wet	○	*	Red berries; raw fruits are toxic.
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Meadowsweet	2-5	Med	White	Wet	☐☐	*	Fragrant; good in low spots or boggy areas.
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Anthony Waterer Spirea	2-3	Fast	White	Med	☐☐	*	Showy autumn foliage; ornamental value; showy flowers.
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American Bladdernut	10-15	Fast	White	Med-Dry	☐☐☐	*	Easily grown; seed capsules used in dried flower arrangements.
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	Large Cranberry	2-6	Slow	Pink	Med-Wet	☐☐	*	Grow in acidic soils; leaves become purple in winter.
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-Leaf Viburnum	2-6	Slow	White	Wet-Dry	☐☐☐	*	Reddish-purple fall color; black fruit; develops large colonies; beneficial to wildlife; acidic soil tolerant.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrow Wood	3-10	Med	White	Med	☐☐	*	Medicinal uses; bird food source.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	14-16	Slow	White	Med	☐☐☐	*	Good seasonal displays; food source for wildlife.
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black Haw	12-15	Slow	White	Med-Dry	☐☐	*	Attracts birds; adaptable.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Highbush Cranberry	6-10	Med	White	Med-Wet	☐☐	*	Beneficial to wildlife; good windbreak; red fruit; ornamental shrub.

Trees

PLANT NAMES		Height ft@ 20 years	GROWTH RATE	Flower color	Water Needs	Exposure	Native	Notes
Botanical	Common							
Evergreen Trees								
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	40-90	Slow		Med-Wet	○●●	*	Readily transplanted; prefers acidic soils; tolerates a wide range of soils.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	25	Slow		Dry	○●	*	Used for windbreaks.
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	100	Slow		Med	○●	*	Used for windbreaks; adaptable to a wide range of conditions.
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Black Spruce	100	Slow		Med-Wet	○●●	*	Interesting irregular form; tolerant of nutrient poor soils; prefers acidic soils.
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine	50-80	Fast		Med-Dry	○	*	Prefers dry, sandy, acidic soils; found in low fertility areas; cold tolerant; susceptible to salt damage; used for windbreaks.
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	150	Fast		Med-Dry	○●	*	Tolerates many soil types; intolerant of air pollutants; used for windbreaks.
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Northern White Cedar	40-50	Slow		Med-Wet	○●	*	Prefers neutral soil; well adapted to find water and nutrients.
Deciduous Trees								
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	35	Med-Fast	Red	Med	○●	*	Gorgeous red fall color; fragrant blossoms March into April; does not tolerate heavily polluted areas.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	45	Fast		Med	○●	*	Easily transplanted; one of the best trees for poor soils.
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	100	Slow		Med	●●	*	Best in slightly acidic soils; great shade providing tree; not for crowded and polluted conditions; used for maple syrup production.
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	25	Fast		Med	○●	*	Good lawn tree; providing relatively light shade; showy bark.
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	40	Fast	Yellow	Wet	○	*	Very attractive ornamental tree; very good for erosion control.
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	40	Fast	Yellow	Wet	○●	*	Striking coloration with white bark and yellow fall color; good riparian buffer.
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam	18	Slow	Green	Med	○●●	*	Beautiful understory tree; difficult to transplant; tolerates periodic flooding; used in landscaping for its unique fruit and vibrant fall colors.
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	30	Slow		Med	○●	*	Transplanting is difficult; flowers April-May; used for fruit and unique bark.
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	15	Fast		Med	○●	*	Edible fruit; adaptable to a wide range of soils; bark has culinary use.
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate Leaf Dogwood	25	Med	Purple	Med	○●●	*	Beautiful ornamental; transplant as young plant; needs cool soils.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	30	Med	White	Dry	○●	*	Excellent ornamental tree; striking display when in full bloom.
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	30	Slow		Med	○●●	*	Prefers acidic soils; handsome shade providing tree for large open areas.
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	40	Med		Wet	○	*	Attractive shade providing tree; pH adaptable; easily transplanted.
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	35	Fast		Med	○●	*	Widely used as shade providing tree; can be used as windbreak.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	50	Fast	Yellow	Med	○	*	Great ornamental tree; grows rapidly; pyramidal shaped; insect & disease resistant; unusual flowers; yellow fall color.
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Sweet Crab Apple	20	Slow	Pink	Med	○●	*	Native to lower Michigan only; ornamental tree; edible fruit.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	30	Med		Med	○●●	*	Provides erosion control; attractive dense autumn foliage.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	65	Fast		Wet	○●	*	Disease resistant; tolerant of air pollution; rehabilitates strip-mined soils.
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	40	Fast		Med	○	*	Fast growing shade providing tree; leaves may be toxic.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	25	Slow		Med	○●	*	Excellent residential tree; large crown; dense foliage; red fall color.
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	30	Fast		Wet	○●	*	Grows well in compacted soils; drought tolerant; tolerates flooding.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	25	Slow		Med	○●	*	Tolerant of air pollution; tolerant of compacted soil, sand, and alkaline soils; common shade providing tree; deep tap root facilitates water infiltration.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	35	Med		Med	○●	*	Shade tolerant with space available; hardwood for furniture; easily transplanted; tolerant of air pollution and dry, acid soils.
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow	50	Fast		Wet	○	*	Thrives in wet areas; weedy branchers; discouraged for landscape use.
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	25	Slow	Yellow	Dry	○	*	Vibrant spring flower; aromatic tree; striking fall color; attracts butterflies.
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash	30	Med	Whitw	Med	○●	*	Beautiful fall color; grows a stunted form in dry soils.
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	60	Med	Yellow	Med	○●●	*	Shade providing tree; soil-enriching.

The following list of nurseries and organizations was compiled to provide information about potential sources for nursery plants and are representative of the many nurseries and organizations found in Michigan. No attempt was made to compile a comprehensive list of nurseries in Michigan. The State of Michigan does not endorse or approve any nursery. The State of Michigan makes no warranties, expressed or implied, as to this list's accuracy or completeness, or to the competency or qualifications of any nursery listed here.

NURSERIES & SERVICES

Armintrout's	1156 Lincoln Road Allegan, MI 49010	269-673-6627	pinus, firs
Arrowhead Alpines	1310 N. Gregory Rd. PO Box 857 Fowlerville, MI 48836	517-223-3581	native plants
Beauty Plant Growers Dave Oswald	27691 F. Drive South Albion, MI 49224	517-629-9171	oaks, hickories, whole sale shrubs
Fertile Crescent Nursery Leila Bradfield	8110 West ML Ave. Kalamazoo, MI 49009	269-372-1598	perennials
Fruit Full Acres	4166 Co. 416 20 th Rd. Gladstone, MI 49837	906-786-3899	grasses, forbs, seed
Grass Roots Landscaping, Inc.	PO Box 4001 East Lansing, MI 48826	517-853-6673	woodland forbs, rescued plants
Hortech	PO Box 533 Spring Lake, MI 49456	800-875-1392	perennial groundcovers, vines, ferns
J.F. New	128 Sunset Dr. Walkerton, IN 46574	574-586-2412 www.jfnewnursery.com	Consulting, installation, plants, trees, shrubs and seed
Kalamazoo Nature Center Randy Grey	7000 North Westnedge Ave. Kalamazoo, MI 49009	269-381-1574 www.naturecenter.org	Consulting, installation, forbs, grasses, watershed management
Keiser and Associates	536 East Michigan Ave., Suite 300 Kalamazoo, MI 49007	269-344-7117 www.kieser-associates.com	restoration
MDEQ – Water Division Julia Kirkwood	7953 Adobe Rd. Kalamazoo, MI 49009	269-567-3583 kirkwooj@michigan.gov	
Michigan Wildflower Farm Esther & Bill Durnwald	11770 Cutler Road Portland, MI 48875	517-647-6010 www.michiganwildflowerfarm.com	Wildflower seed & native grass seed consulting, installation, maintenance
Native Connections Jerry Stewart	62791 Shaffer Rd. Constantine, MI 49042	269-580-4765 jerry@nativeconnections.net	Consulting, installation, native plant establishment
Native Plant Nursery Greg Vaclavek & Mike Appel	PO Box 7841 Ann Arbor, MI 48107	734-677-3260 www.nativeplant.com	Native plants and landscaping consulting, restoration
Nativescape LLC Chris Lehr	10380 Clinton Rd. Manchester, MI 48158	517-456-9696 www.nativescape.net	Wildflower seed & native grass seed, consulting, installation, maintenance
Nature and Nurture LLC Erica Kempter/M. Levine	114 Eight St. Ann Arbor, MI 48103	734-929-0802 mlevine@umich.edu	Consulting, design, installation, maintenance
Nesta Prairie Perennials Van Bochoves Greenhouse	1019 Miller Rd. Kalamazoo, MI 49001	800-233-5025	Native perennials
Northern Pines Nursery Phil Scholten	2300 S. Morey Rd. (M66 South) Lake City, MI 49651	231-839-3277	Northern grown pines, spruce, firs

Oikos Tree Crops Ken Asmus	PO Box 19425 Kalamazoo, MI 49001	269-624-6233 www.oikostreecrops.com	Shrubs, nut-bearing trees
Pizzo & Associates, LTD Ecological Restoration	10729 Pine Rd. Leland, IL 60531	815-495-2300 www.pizzo.info	Design, installation, management, plants and seeds
Plant Wise Native Landscapes David Mindell	224 Charles St. Ann Arbor, MI 48103	734-665-7168 plantwise@aol.com	Design, installation, management
Prairie Moon Nursery	Route 3, Box 163 Winona, MN 55987	507-452-1362 www.prairiemoon.com	Native plants, grasses, seed
Prairie Ridge Nursery	9738 Overland Rd. Mt. Horeb, WI 53572	608-437-5245 www.prairieridgenursery.com	Plants, seed, consulting, design management
Prairie Nursery	PO Box 306 Westfield, WI 53964	800-476-9453 www.prairienursery.com	Plants, seed, design, site evaluation, design, installation, management
Sandhill Farm Cheryl Tolley	11250 10 Mile Road Rockford, MI 49341	616-691-8214	Woodland & wetland perennials, ferns consulting
Shoreline Landscape Raymond Smith	207 Martin Dr. Stanton, MI 48888	989-831-4923	Stone paving, seawall installation
Twixwood	8559 Shawnee Rd. PO Box 247 Berrien Spring, MI 49103	269-471-7408	Groundcover, vines, perennials, herbs
V3 Consultants	7325 Janes Ave., Suite 100 Woodridge, IL 60517	630-724-9200 www.v3consultants.com	Wetland restoration and services
Van Pines, Inc.	14731 Baldwin St. Box 733 W. Olive, MI 49460	616-399-1620	Dune grass, evergreen trees, shrubs
Wetland and Coastal Resources	5801 W. Michigan Ave. Lansing, MI 48917	517-327-0970 mikenurse@wetlandcoastal.com	Private nursery - catalog available
WILDTYPE Native Plants Bill Schneider	900 North Every Road Mason, MI 48854	517-244-1140 www.wildtypeplants.com	Native trees, shrubs, grasses, wildflowers, consulting, installation
Zone 5 Gardens/Plants Pattie Tarvioli	5470 Irish Rd. Grand Blanc, MI 48439	810-429-5050 www.zone5gardens.com	Plants

References:

Nassauer, Joan Iverson, B. Halverson and S. Roos. 1997. Bringing Garden Amenities Into Your Neighbor-hood: Infrastructure for Ecological Quality. Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Minnesota. Minneapolis.

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County. Finger Lakes Landscape: Landscaping for Water Quality.
<http://www.cce.cornell.edu/onondaga/fingerlakeslan/default.htm>

City of Maplewood, Minnesota. Rainwater Gardens
<http://www.ci.maplewood.mn.us/PublicWorks/>

Schueler, T.R. 1994. *The Importance of Imperviousness. Watershed Protection Techniques*. <http://www.stormwatercenter.net/Practice/1-Importance%20of%20Imperviousness.pdf>

United States Environmental Protection Agency.
<http://www.epa.gov/>

Watershed Enhancement Team.
<http://www.open.org/~h2oshed/>

The Rouge River Watershed -The Rouge River Project

The Michigan Environmental Protection Agency

Rain Gardens of West Michigan
<http://www.raingardens.org>

The following list of books was compiled as a resource to the reader. The State of Michigan does not endorse any of the books listed. The State of Michigan makes no warranties, expressed or implied, as to this list's accuracy or completeness.

The Butterfly Gardener.

Miriam Rothschild & C. Farrell.; Michael Joseph: Rainbird, London. 1985.

Butterfly Gardens

Alcinda Lewis; Brooklyn Botanic Garden Publications, NY. 1996.

Design with Nature.

McHarg, I.L.; Philadelphia, PA: The Falcon Press. 1969.

A Garden of Wildflowers.

Art, H.W.; Pownal, VT: Stoney Communications, Inc. 1986.

Gardening with Native Wild Flowers.

Jones, S.B. and L.E. Foote.; Portland, OR: Timber Press, Inc. 1990.

Grow Wild

Johnson, Lorraine; Fulcrum Publishing. 1998.

Growing and Propagating Wildflowers.

Phillips, H.R.; Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1985.

Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality

Henderson, C.C. and Fred J. Rozumalski; Minnesotat Department of Natural Resources. 1999.

Landscaping for Wildlife.

Henderson, C.C.; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. 1987.

Michigan Flora

Voss, E.G.; 3 volumes. University of Michigan Press. 1996.

Newcomb's Wildflower Guide

Newcomb, L.; Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Company. 1977.

Noah's Garden.

Stein, Sara; Mariner Books. 1995.

The Prairie Garden.

Smith, J.R. and B.S. Smith; Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press. 1980.

Prairie Propagation Handbook, 6th edition.

Rock, H.W.; Milwaukee County Department of Parks, Recreation & Culture. 1981.

Tallgrass Prairie Wildflowers

Ladd, Doug and Frank Oberle; Falcon Press. 1995

Wildflowers: How to Identify Flowers in the Wild and How to Grow Them in Your Garden.

Imes, R.; Rodale Press, Emmaus, PA. 1992