



Plant ID #1

This showy plant is frequently grown from seed in home gardens. Its brilliant orange flowers attract butterflies, and its leaves are eaten by butterfly larvae. Historically, the root of this plant was chewed by as a cure for pleurisy and other pulmonary ailments.



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Plant Key #1





Plant ID #2

A native prairie perennial, this sunflower is a desirable range plant, eaten by many livestock. These plants often form large colonies. A heavy crop of seeds is produced, thus it is also a valuable plant for wildlife. It was named for the naturalist Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied, Germany, who led an expedition into the American West in the 1830s.



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Plant Key #2





Plant ID #3

This native prairie biennial forms a rosette of leaves the first year, followed by flowers the second year. It is covered with hairs that give it a slightly rough texture. This cheerful, widespread wildflower is considered an annual to a short-lived perennial across its range. Bright-yellow, 2-3 in. Wide, daisy-like flowers with dark centers are its claim to fame.



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Plant Key #3





Plant ID #4

This native perennial plant is about 4-10' tall and remains unbranched, except for the panicle of flowering stems near the apex. The central stem is thick, hairless, and four-sided. The large opposite leaves are up to 8" long and 5" across, which join together around the central stem to form a cup that can hold water. Many species of birds will drink water from this plant's leaves.



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Plant Key #4





Plant ID #5

The foliage of this robust perennial can be semi-evergreen in the South. Its erect, 2-5 ft. stems are topped with stalked clusters of white, tubular, unevenly five-lobed flowers which rise in pairs from the upper leaf axils. This plant frequented by hummingbirds and bumble bees for its pollen.



Hint



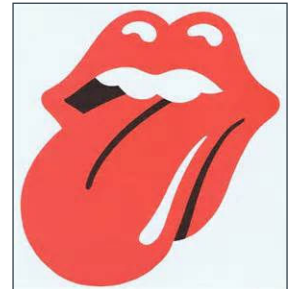
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Plant Key #5





Plant ID #6

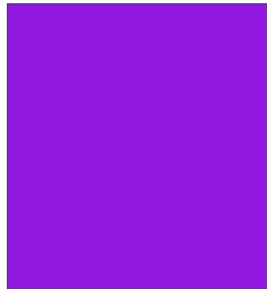
This plant is a native, perennial forb that can grow up to 3 feet in height. Pale pink, drooping petal-like ray florets surround the domed, reddish-brown center of disk florets that are rough and prickly to the touch. You can usually find this plant blooming during the summer months. The Indians used this plants' tap root for many medicinal purposes.



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Plant Key #6





Plant ID #7

This native perennial plant is 2-5' tall. The alternate leaves tend to occur near the base of the plant, although a few smaller leaves occur along the upper portion of the stem. These leaves are long and strap-like, rather stiff in texture, and up to 2½' long and 2½" across. The entire plant is bluish or greyish green, and quite hairless. The top of the plant consists of several prickly balls of flowers that are individually about ½-1" across. These whitish green balls contain numerous small white flowers that are individually surrounded by prickly bracts.



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Plant Key #7



Plant ID #8

This plant's 3-5 ft. stems occur singly or in clumps, and are stout and hairy. Wide clusters of vibrant, red-violet flowers form at the ends of short branches near the top of the plant. Because the flowers are all of the disk variety, the 6 inch wide flower cluster has a fuzzy appearance. Long, lance-shaped leaves line the stems. This plant blooms late in the summer and blooms until frost.



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Plant Key #8





Plant ID #9

This species is a warm season, perennial bunchgrass with blue-green stems 4-8 ft. tall. The seed head is usually branched into three parts and resembles a turkey's foot. Fall color is maroonish-tan. This species is the star component of the Big Four native grass species that characterize the tallgrass prairies of central North America. Cattle love it so much that some ranchers refer to it as ice cream for cows.



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Plant Key #9





Plant ID #10

This species is a native warm season perennial grass that is often grown as a forage crop, natural wildlife habitat, or, increasingly, as a bioenergy crop. This species can grow to more than 10 ft. tall and well-managed stands may last for decades. Once this species is established, its bunch-type growth habit makes it very competitive with weeds. However, it is not considered to be invasive. This species makes good roost cover for pheasants and quail.



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Plant Key #10





Plant ID #11

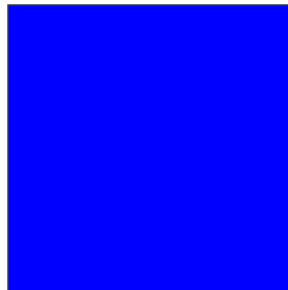
This species is a perennial bunchgrass and is prominent in the tall grass prairie region. This species grows to a typical height of 3 feet. Although it has a blue tint in the spring, in fall, its predominant color is more red, which color it may retain throughout winter into spring. This species is one of the most common grasses throughout the Midwest, and it is a very valuable wildlife plant.



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Plant Key #11





Plant ID #12

The erect or arching stems of this cool-season, short-lived perennial grow 2-4 ft. tall. Terminal, spike-shaped seed heads of oat-like seeds with long, bristly awns, cause the stems to bend and droop. This plant establishes easily, providing quick initial cover. It is a versatile, cool-season plant, requiring little to no maintenance. It provides great nesting cover for pheasants and quail.



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Plant Key #12





Plant ID #13

This species is a thicket-forming shrub or small tree with short trunk, many spreading branches, broad crown, showy large white flowers. Its fragrant, white flowers occur on the plant before the leaves in spring. The fruit that follows ripens to a shiny, bright red in late summer. The short, crooked trunk — with scaly, black bark — supports a graceful, open crown. Fall foliage ranges from electric red to pale yellow. This plants fruit are eaten fresh and used in jellies and preserves, and are also consumed by many kinds of birds.



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Plant Key #13





Plant ID #14

This moisture-loving plant grows in sunny patches of wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs). It has smooth narrow leaves and clusters of pink flowers that are attractive to butterflies. Milkweed is the only food source for monarch caterpillars.



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Plant Key #14

