

Plant Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar	Sun	Soil	Fertility	Moisture	Height (ft)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Zone Cool	Zone Warm	Comments	Origin	Wikipedia	plants.usda.gov	Other Resource
Evergreen		Juniperus communis		Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	1 to 25				2	6	Upper Hemisphere	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juniperus_communis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/juniper1.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Evergreen	Grey Owl Juniper	Juniperus virginiana	Grey Owl	Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Saturated	2 to 3				2	9				http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Evergreen	Virginia Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana		Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Saturated	30 to 65				2	9	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juniperus_virginiana	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/juniper1.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Evergreen		Pinus strobus															
Evergreen	Dwarf globe arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	Hetz Midget	Part to Full	Loam to Clay	Average	Average to Moist	3 to 4				2	7	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thuja_occidentalis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/ThujaOcc1.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Evergreen	Dwarf globe arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	Little Gem	Part to Full	Loam to Clay	Average	Average to Moist	1 to 3				3	7	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thuja_occidentalis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/ThujaOcc1.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Evergreen	Mission Arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	Techny	Part to Full	Loam to Clay	Average	Dry to Moist	10 to 15				2	8	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thuja_occidentalis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/ThujaOcc1.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Evergreen	Mission Arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis		Part to Full	Loam to Clay	Average	Average to Moist	20 to 40				2	7	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thuja_occidentalis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/ThujaOcc1.htm	
Evergreen		Tsuga canadensis															
Fern	lady fern	Athyrium filix-femina															
Fern	christmas fern	Polystichum acrostichoides															
Grass	Big Bluestem	Andropogon gerardii		Full	Wide Range		Dry to Average	5 to 8	Late Summer	Insignificant		4	9	US			http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Bushy Bluestem	Andropogon glomeratus		Full	Wide Range		Average to Moist	3 to 6	Late Summer	Insignificant		5	9	US			http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Elliot's Bluestem	Andropogon gyrans		Full	Wide Range		Dry to Average	2 to 3	Late Summer	Insignificant		4	9	US E		https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Andropogon_gyrans.htm	
Grass	Broom Sedge	Andropogon virginicus		Full	Wide Range		Dry to Average	2 to 3	Late Summer	Insignificant		4	9	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andropogon_virginicus	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Andropogon_virginicus.htm	
Grass	Side oats grama	Bouteloua curtipendula		Full	Wide Range		Dry to Average	1 to 2	Late Summer	Insignificant		4	9	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bouteloua_curtipendula	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Bouteloua_curtipendula.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Blue Grama	Bouteloua gracilis		Full	Sandy to Loamy	Wide Range	Dry to Average	0.5 to 1	Late Summer			3	10	US MW	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bouteloua_gracilis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Bouteloua_gracilis.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Fringed Sedge	Carex crinita		Part to Full			Moist to Saturated	1 to 3				3	8	US E		https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Carex_crinita.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Palm Sedge	Carex muskingumensis		Part to Full			Average to Saturated	1 to 3				4	9	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carex_muskingumensis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Carex_muskingumensis.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Sedge	Carex pensylvanica		Shade to Part	Loamy	Average	Dry to Average	0.5 to 1				3	8	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carex_pensylvanica	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Carex_pensylvanica.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Fox Sedge	Carex vulpinoidea		Part to Full			Moist to Saturated	1 to 3				3	7	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carex_vulpinoidea	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Carex_vulpinoidea.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Inland Oats	Chasmanthium latifolium					Dry to Moist	1.5 to 3	Late Summer	Insignificant							A very vigorous grass adapted to full-sun, and near full shade conditions. Good companion plant for Category C plants, but will outcompete many category B plants, and nearly all category A plants. It's ability to reseed can be advantageous in situations in which naturalizing is desired, such as wood-edge gardens, or landscape tree understories. Winter/Fall interest is exceptional.
Grass	Dwarf Blue Fescue	Festuca ovina glauca												Europe			https://hvp.osu.edu/plant-factsheet/dwarf-blue-fescue/
Grass	Northwind Switch Grass	Panicum virgatum	Northwind	Part to Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Moist	3 to 6				5	9	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panicum_virgatum	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Panicum_virgatum.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium		Full	Wide Range	Wide Range	Dry to Average	2 to 4				3	9	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schizachyrium_scoparium	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Schizachyrium_scoparium.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Indian Grass	Sorghastrum nutans		Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	3 to 5				4	9	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorghastrum_nutans	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Sorghastrum_nutans.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Prairie Dropseed	Sporobolus heteropellis		Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	1.5 to 3	Late Summer	Insignificant		3	9	US MW E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sporobolus_heteropellis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Sporobolus_heteropellis.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Grass	Gama Grass	Tripsacum dactyloides					Dry to Moist	3.5 to 4.5	Mid Summer	Insignificant							
Groundcover	Sedum	Sedum reflexum	Angelina	Part to Full	Sandy to Loamy	Average	Dry to Moist	0.5	Jun to Aug	Yellow		4	9	Europe	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sedum_reflexum	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Sedum_reflexum.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Groundcover	Woodland stonecrop	Sedum ternatum		Part to Full	Loam	Average	Average	0.25 to 0.5	Apr to May	White		4	8	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sedum_ternatum	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Sedum_ternatum.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Herbaceous Perennial	yarrow	Achillea millefolium															White flowers in spring. Sun to shade
Herbaceous Perennial	Allium	Allium	Millennium	Part to Full	Wide range		Dry to Average	1 to 2	Mid Jul to Sep	Purple		5	8				http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Herbaceous Perennial	Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum		Part to Full	Wide range		Dry to Average	1 to 2	Mid Jul to Sep	Pink		4	8				http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Herbaceous Perennial	Willow Leaf Blue Star	Amsonia tabernaemontana												US SE		https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Amsonia_tabernaemontana.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Herbaceous Perennial	Swamp milkweed	Asclepias incarnata		Full	Wide range	Wide Range	Moist to Saturated	2 to 3	Mid Jul to Aug	Pink		3	6	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asclepias_incarnata	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Asclepias_incarnata.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Herbaceous Perennial	Purple Milkweed	Asclepias purpurascens		Full	Loamy	Average	Dry to Average	2.5 to 3.5	Early Jun to Jul	Purple		3	8	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asclepias_purpurascens	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Asclepias_purpurascens.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/
Herbaceous Perennial	Common Milkweed	Asclepias Syriaca		Full		Poor to Average	Dry to Moist	3 to 4	Mid Jun to Jul	Purple		3	9	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asclepias_syriaca	https://plants.usda.gov/plantfactsheet/Asclepias_syriaca.htm	http://www.missouri-botnet.com/2007/06/12/juniperus-communis/

Herbaceous Perennial	Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa		Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	1 to 2.5	Jun to Aug	Orange	3	9	Outstanding orange flowers in mid summer. Thrives in dry sun. Host and nectar plant for monarch butterflies.	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asclepias_tuberosa	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Asclepias_tuberosa	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Asclepias_tuberosa
Herbaceous Perennial	Butterflyweed	Asclepias tuberosa		Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	1 to 2.5	Jun to Aug	Orange	3	9	This milkweed has similar growing preferences to Butterfly milkweed, clay that tends to dry out, well drained silty soil, or sloped soils. Place in groups of 3 or 5 upwards to 7. Spectacular Orange that in mass can be the dominant display in a garden especially in the month of June. Seek out locally sourced plants/seed, non-local seed tends to bloom too early or too late leading to odd plant growth cycles.	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asclepias_tuberosa	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Asclepias_tuberosa	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Asclepias_tuberosa
Herbaceous Perennial	Antelope Hornmilkweed	Asclepias viridis		Full			Dry to Average	1 to 1.5	May to Jun	Lime Green/Da	5	9	This milkweed has similar growing preferences to Butterfly milkweed, clay that tends to dry out, well drained silty soil, or sloped soils. Place in groups of 3 or 5 upwards to 7 so that the limegreen/dark purple blooms stand out in May before anyother milkweeds bloom.	US SE	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asclepias_viridis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Asclepias_viridis	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Asclepias_viridis
Herbaceous Perennial	Frost Aster	Aster Pilosus					Dry to Moist	1 to 2	Sep to Oct	White/Yellow			Can get bushy by August and overgrow some Category A plants, but provides a super fine texture, and true September-October blooms mostly used by native bees and honeybees. You can collect seed locally in most regions from roadsides.				
Herbaceous Perennial	White Wild Indigo	Baptisia alba		Part to Full	Wide Range	Poor to Average	Dry to Moist	3	Jun to Jul	White	5	8	Bushy legume that has a wide +3' spread in maturity, takes at least 5 years to reach good size, but is ornamental after year two from seed. Important for Native Bumble bee species in May gathering early season resources. Prefers full sun. Unique texture in the landscape.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptisia_alba	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Baptisia_alba	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Baptisia_alba
Herbaceous Perennial	Blue Wild Indigo	Baptisia Australis		Part to Full	Wide Range	Average	Dry to Moist	3 to 4	May Jun	Blue	3	9	Bushy legume that has a wide +3' spread in maturity, takes at least 5 years to reach good size, but is ornamental after year two from seed. Important for Native Bumble bee species in May gathering early season resources. Prefers full sun. Unique texture in the landscape.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptisia_australis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Baptisia_australis	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Baptisia_australis
Herbaceous Perennial	Purple False Indigo	Baptisia australis x alba	Purple Smoke	Part to Full	Wide Range	Average	Dry to Moist	3 to 4	May Jun	Purple	4	9	Hybrid	US E			http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Baptisia_australis_x_alba
Herbaceous Perennial	Yellow Wild Indigo	Baptisia sphaerocarpa		Part to Full	Wide Range	Wide Range	Dry to Moist	3	May to Jun	Yellow	5	8	Bushy legume that has a wide +3' spread in maturity, takes at least 5 years to reach good size, but is ornamental after year two from seed. Important for Native Bumble bee species in May gathering early season resources. Prefers full sun. Unique texture in the landscape.	US S	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptisia_sphaerocarpa	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Baptisia_sphaerocarpa	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Baptisia_sphaerocarpa
Herbaceous Perennial	Hairy Wood Mint	Blephilia ciliata						1 to 2	May to Jun	Purplish Blue			Mint family that must be planted on the very-most foreground of a planting to not get overgrown. Puts on vigorous growth in April arising from spreading rhizomes upon which multi-layered blueish flowers are born favored by native bees and butterflies. Do not cut back the flowering stems after blooming until stems show no life. If prematurely cut, the plants can be significantly weakened.				
Herbaceous Perennial	False Aster	Boltonia asteroides					Average to Saturated	2.4 to 3.5	Aug to Sep	White/Yellow			If sneezeweede were leggier and more prone to flopping it would appear quite similar to false aster outside of bloom color. False aster is one that can put on an explosive show, but needs proper layering to maximize aesthetic value. Bushy Category B plants may make good foreground plants to hide it's lower stems which tend to drop their leaves before blooming if too hot/dry, and masses of category B grasses may complement False aster well. It may be best complemented with a Gama Grass and/or Indian Grass matrix.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Wild Senna	Cassia hebecarpa					Dry to Saturated	3.5 to 4.5	Mid Jul to Aug	Yellow/Black			Adapted to partial shade or full sun, saturated soil or drier soils, and favored by bumble bees which are one of the only pollinators that can access the pollen through vibrating the flowers. While the stems are unbranched, the density of the stems, and quantity give it a bushy appearance in maturity.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Partridge Pea	Chamaecrista fasciculata						1 to 3	Early Jul to Sep	Yellow			An annual, that in large gardens, will reseed and find a niche to reproduce in. The compound legume foliage, and arichetature of the plant makes it an attractive specimen into September before setting seed. Must allow to reseed.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Turtlehead	Chelone glabra					Moist to Saturated	1 to 2	Aug to Sep	Purple							
Herbaceous Perennial	Mistflower	Conoclinium coelestinum		Part to Full	Loamy	Average	Average to Moist	1.5 to 2	Aug to Sep	Blue	5	10	An essential groundcover-like native plant producing a sky blue colored snakeroot-like bloom on short 8"-14" stems in late summer. Can handle some drier soils, but will create smaller colonies, and may wilt during extreme drought. Good space filler in the foreground of a planting. Can also create short midgrounds in large beds, for depth/complex layering.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conoclinium_coelestinum	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Conoclinium_coelestinum	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Conoclinium_coelestinum
Herbaceous Perennial	Sand Coreopsis	Coreopsis lanceolata		Full	Sandy to Loamy	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	1 to 2	May to Jun	Gold	4	9	A 1 to 3 year old lifespan plant, that packs one of the showiest golden flowers in May-June, attractive to any kind of pollinators, but most commonly small native bees. Very drought tolerant, it needs to be allowed to reseed in the foreground of your garden, so do not deadhead, and as a bonus goldfinches will eat some of the seeds in August.	US	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coreopsis_lanceolata	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Coreopsis_lanceolata	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Coreopsis_lanceolata
Herbaceous Perennial	Tall Coreopsis	Coreopsis tripteris		Full	Sandy to Clay		Dry to Average	2 to 8	Late Jul to Sep	Yellow	3	8	Interesting fine textured, long lived coreopsis that is best behaved in dry soils which reduce it's growth and probability of flopping. Favored by small native bees. This plant requires an experienced practitioner to showcase it's beauty.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coreopsis_tripeteris	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Coreopsis_tripeteris	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Coreopsis_tripeteris
Herbaceous Perennial		Dalea candida															
Herbaceous Perennial		Dalea purpurea															
Herbaceous Perennial	Shooting Star	Dodecatheon meadia						1 to 2	Apr to May	White or Pink/black			Ephemeral that produces lush fleshy basal leave from which quite intersting shaped flowers are born on naked stems in late April-Mid May. Can be planted in a wide variety of soil and sun exposure conditions.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Pale Purple coneflower	Echinacea pallida		Part to Full	Loamy	Average	Dry to Average	2 to 3	May to Jun	Pale Pink	3	10	Interesting Echinacea that blooms earlier than most Echinacea. The taproot causes it to be much more drought tolerant than E. purpurea, but it will flop if the soil is too moist/rich. Give it grassroot competition from shorter grasses, place only in full sun, preferably on a slope or in clay soil that tends to dry up in the summertime. If you have sandy soil, that is even better.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinacea_pallida	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Echinacea_pallida	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Echinacea_pallida
Herbaceous Perennial	Ozark Coneflower	Echinacea paradoxa		Full	Loamy	Average	Dry to Average	2 to 3	Jun to Aug	Yellow	5	8		US S	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinacea_paradoxa	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Echinacea_paradoxa	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Echinacea_paradoxa
Herbaceous Perennial	Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea		Part to Full	Loamy to Clay	Poor to Average	Dry to Moist	1.5 to 3	Late Jun to Jul	Purple Pink	3	8	One of the most popular native plants, good for splashes of color in partial shade, but also adapted to full-sun if soil is moist enough. Tends to wilt if soil doesn't hold enough moisture in full-sun. Consider Tennessee Coneflower in full-sun, poorer soil condions. Attracts butterflies and native bees consistently.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinacea_purpurea	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Echinacea_purpurea	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Echinacea_purpurea
Herbaceous Perennial	Tennessee Coneflower	Echinacea tennesseensis		Part to Full	Loamy to Clay	Average	Average	1 to 2	Jun to Jul	Rosey Pink	5	6	This Echinacea is native glade prairies of Tennessee, so it's root system and leaf forms cause it to be very drought tolerant. The blooms face east, and the plant needs to be in a foreground with companion plants. Does best in full-sun. Use where it is too dry for Echinacea purpurea	US Tenn	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinacea_tennesseensis	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Echinacea_tennesseensis	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Echinacea_tennesseensis
Herbaceous Perennial	Rattlesnake Master	Eryngium yuccifolium		Full	Sandy to Loamy	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	2 to 3	Early Jul to Aug	White	3	8	The unique aesthetic of the foliage and structure of the bloom makes Rattlesnake Master an excellent specimen or mass planting native. The trick is to give it enough root competition from shorter grasses so that it doesn't flop when in bloom, or alternatively, plant it in poor soils, or strongly sloped soils facing SW, S, or SE. Attracts some less common short tongue pollinators.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eryngium_yuccifolium	https://plants.usda.gov/plantprofile/Eryngium_yuccifolium	http://www.missouriherbarium.org/plants/Eryngium_yuccifolium

Herbaceous Perennial	Tall Boneset	Eupatorium altissimum		Part to Full	Loam	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	4 to 5	Sep	White	4	8	A true Eupatorium, extremely drought tolerant becoming a category C plant in the poorest soils, and in moist soils it accends to a D plant. Just as popular with pollinators as Joe Pye, with proper layering. Tall boneset can be a very valuable September White in a full-sun garden space. Never water after establishment.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Late Boneset	Eupatorium serotinum		Part to Full	Loam to Clay	Dry to Moist	Average to Moist	4 to 5	Sep	White	4	9	Tall boneset has flat-topped flowers, mostly at the top of the stem, while Latebone set blooms in much more branched bushy pattern creating a much fuller display. It requires more moisture than Tall boneset, but can take much more shade than Tall Boneset. If planted in mass or isolated individuals, the white blooms and light fragrance can really stand out in September.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	
Herbaceous Perennial	Flowering Spurge	Euphorbia corollata					Dry to Moist	2 to 3	Aug	White							
Herbaceous Perennial	Hollow-stem Joe pye	Eutrochium fistulosum					Average to Saturated	5 to 7	Late Jul to Aug	Yellow			In average soil moisture this native plant will reach heights around 6ft, though the more moist, the taller it gets, up to 10 ft. Like most Eutrochiums and Eupatoriums they're popular with a wide diversity of pollinators. Plant's with similar sizes/forms as culver's root, Tall Boneset, Late Boneset, Gama Grass, New England Aster, False Aster, Wild Senna, Baptisia species, Heliopsis, and Rose Mallow in different conditions are good step downs in layering to balance the height of Joe Pye.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Joe Pye Weed	Eutrochium maculatum		Full	Loamy to Clay	Average to High	Average to Saturated	4 to 7	Late Jul to Aug	Pinkish	4	8	The shortest of the 3 most commonly planted Joe Pyes, now botanically Eutrochium. The blooms are more flat in form, compared to E. fistulosum and E. purpureum which are more 2/3rd globe shaped. Still likes moist or saturated soils, favored by most pollinators.	US N	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Sweet Joe-Pye	Eutrochium purpureum		Part to Full	Loamy to Clay	Average to High	Average to Moist	7 to 9	Late Jul to Aug	Pink	4	9	In average soil moisture this native plant will reach heights around 6ft, though the more moist, the taller it gets, up to 10 ft. Like most Eutrochiums and Eupatoriums they're popular with a wide diversity of pollinators. Plant's with similar sizes/forms as culver's root, Tall Boneset, Late Boneset, Gama Grass, New England Aster, False Aster, Wild Senna, Baptisia species, Heliopsis, and Rose Mallow in different conditions are good step downs in layering to balance the height of Joe Pye.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Bottle Gentian	Gentiana andrewsii						0.5 to 1	Septeber to Oct	Blue							
Herbaceous Perennial	Cream Gentian	Gentiana flavida						1	Sep	Cream yellow							
Herbaceous Perennial	bigroot geranium	Geranium macrorrhizum		Part to Full	Loamy	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	0.5 to 1	Apr to Jul	Magenta	3	8		Europe	https://en.wikipedia.org		http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Wild Geranium	Geranium maculatum		Part to Full	Loamy	Average	Average	1 to 2	Apr to May	Pink	3	8	Sometimes acts as an Ephemeral, producing pink quarter sized flowers in May. Can tolerate full sun within it's moisture scale, and also tolerate the shade of an Oak or Maple just as well. May reseed/naturalize if happy.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Geranium	Geranium × cantabrigiense	Biokovo	Part to Full	Loamy	Average to High	Average	0.5 to 1	May to Jun	White Pink	5	8	Sterile hybrid	Europe			http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Sneezeweed	Helenium autumnale					Average to Saturated	2 to 3	Aug to Sep	Yellow			A bit more drought tolerant than Helenium autumnale, but can still handle some seasonally saturated soils. Bushy form and thick blooming pattern allows it to hold its own as isolated specimens.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Purple-headed Sneezeweed	Helenium flexuosum					Dry to Moist	2 to 3	Late Jul to Aug	Yellow/Black			A bit more drought tolerant than Helenium autumnale, but can still handle some seasonally saturated soils. Bushy form and thick blooming pattern allows it to hold its own as isolated specimens.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Tall Sunflower	Helianthus giganteus					Average to Saturated	7 to 10	Late Jul to Aug	Yellow			One of the tallest of our wildflowers, it may out grow Ironweed, Compass Plant, and Joe Pye weed in most conditions. This is useful because it allows for layering/depth to occur within the E category. The adaptability, and tendency not to flop, also make it a nice selection from the E category. Easy to grow from seed.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Saw-tooth Sunflower	Helianthus grosseserratus					Dry	7 to 10	Aug to Sep	Yellow			Sawtooth and Maximilian sunflower are good for planting in areas that can where colonizing is tolerable. The flora display on both are exceptional, best companion plants are Big Bluestem, Indian Grass, and Gama Grass. In a garden, accept staking them before you even plant them, and removing runners once a year to control colonizing. The early fall reward of often chocholate scented flowers is worth it.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Maximilian Sunflower	Helianthus Maximilliani					Dry	6 to 9	Sep to Oct	Yellow			Sawtooth and Maximilian sunflower are good for planting in areas that can where colonizing is tolerable. The flora display on both are exceptional, best companion plants are Big Bluestem, Indian Grass, and Gama Grass. In a garden, accept staking them before you even plant them, and removing runners once a year to control colonizing. The early fall reward of often chocholate scented flowers is worth it.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Early Sunflower	Heliopsis helianthoides					Average to Moist	3.5 to 4.5	Mid Jun to Aug	Yellow			Rarely the most popular flower for pollinators for whatever reason, but one of the longest blooming and most adaptable native wildflowers. They can produce a powerful display of gold with just 3 hours of direct sun, and withstand full-sun as long as soil moisture is average. It is also less likely to flop compared to Grey headed coneflower, another similar height gold Mid summer wildflower.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Alum Root	Heuchera americana		Part to Full	Loamy	Average to High	Average	1 to 2	Jun to Aug	White	4	9		US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Rose Swamp Mallow	Hibiscus moscheutos		Full	Loam to Clay	High	Moist to Saturated	3 to 4	Mid Jul to Aug	White or Pink o	5	9	Rose Mallow can produce White, Pink, or reddish magenta colored blooms depending on seed source, the mixing of the colors is always nice when encountered in the wild. It prefers saturated soil, and is adapted to well amended garden soil high in organic matter. The broad leaves on broad stems can give an unbranched bushy form. Cardinals have been spotted eating seeds when ripe.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Blue Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis															
Herbaceous Perennial	Southern Blue Iris	Iris virginica shrevei					Moist to Saturated	2.5 to 3.5	May to Early Jun	Blue			Broad leaf-Grass like foliage, with Blue/Yellow Iris shaped flowers. The wetter the better, would prefer a pond edge, but is adapted to well amended garden soil.				
Herbaceous Perennial	Round Head Bush Clover	Lespedeza capitata		Part to Full	Sandy to Loamy	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	3 to 4	Aug to Sep	Insignificant	4	8	Roundheaded bush clover's best attributes are pollinator support, form, and winter interest. The bold brown seed heads stand out amongst seas of grasses in a prairie setting. Similar to how Illinois bundle flower is sometimes planted for winter interest. Roundedheaded bush clover would be a perennial version of that. Blooms are not showy.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Button Blazing Star	Liatris aspera					Dry to Average	2.5 to 3.5	Aug to Sep	Purple			This Liatris can have it's foliage shaded out by many plants in the B and C+ Categories, it is best used in dry soil conditions, or planted in mass tightly so it's competing with itself or with category A plants. The height of it's bloom will outgrow most Category A plants. If you have sloped gardens facing SE, S, or SW those are ideal conditions for this Liatris.				

Herbaceous Perennial	Prairie Blazing Star	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>					Dry to Saturated	3 to 4	Mid Jul to Aug	Purple				The basal foliage of Marsh Blazing star can be shaded out by many Category C plants, and most Category D+ plants. It can also lean when in bloom without proper root competition. Like Rough Blazing star, planting it in mass with itself, or with Category B grasses can be good situations for it. The potential height of the flower spikes land it in the C category, but most of the foliage is at Category B height.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Savanna Blazing Star	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>					Dry to Average	3 to 4	Aug to Sep	Purple									
Herbaceous Perennial	Marsh Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>					Dry to Saturated	3 to 4	Mid Jul to Aug	Purple				The basal foliage of Marsh Blazing star can be shaded out by many Category C plants, and most Category D+ plants. It can also lean when in bloom without proper root competition. Like Rough Blazing star, planting it in mass with itself, or with Category B grasses can be good situations for it. The potential height of the flower spikes land it in the C category, but most of the foliage is at Category B height.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Canada Lily	<i>Lilium canadense</i>					Average to Moist	6 to 8	Jul to Aug	Yellowish Orange									
Herbaceous Perennial	Michigan Lily	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>					Average to Moist	6 to 8	Jul to Aug	Orange to Red									
Herbaceous Perennial	Wood's Lily	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>					Average to Moist	2 to 3		Red									
Herbaceous Perennial	Turk's Cap Lily	<i>Lilium superbum</i>					Average to Moist	6 to 8	Jul to Aug	Yellowish Orange									
Herbaceous Perennial	Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>						1.5 to 3	Aug to Sep	Scarlet				Humming bird attractor also pollinated by a few select butterflies. Very shade tolerant like Great Blue Lobelia if the soil holds enough moisture, and also full-sun tolerant if the soil holds enough moisture. Will get taller than most Category A plants, but foliage can get overgrown by Category B Plants.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>						1.5 to 3	Aug to Sep	Blue				Hard to not mix Cardinal flower with Great Blue Lobelia for Red/Blue contrast. Grows in the same conditions as Cardinal flower, except is more tolerant of well drained soil, as well as more tolerant of drought + full sun. Still does best in moist soils. Native Bee favorite.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Wild Bergamot, Bee Balm	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>		Part to Full	Wide Range	Average	Dry to Moist	2 to 4	Jul to Sep	Pink Lavender	3	9	Butterfly and Bumble bee favored species that can outgrow most plants listed with similar height. Tea can be made from the leaves. May break down and drop many leaves by late August if to droughty. Adapted to considerable amounts of shade as well.	US	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org		
Herbaceous Perennial	Bee Balm	<i>Monarda spp.</i>																	https://en.wikipedia.org
Herbaceous Perennial	Eastern Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>						0.5 to 1	Jun to Jul	Yellow/Orange				One of the east's only native Cactus, sometimes it lacks many spines, and floral color ranges from pure vibrant yellow, to yellow/orange depending on seed source. Has to be on the extreme foreground, preferably allowed to grow out onto a walk way or wall to prevent from being shaded out.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Wild Quinine	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>					Dry to Moist	2.5 to 3.5	Jun to Sep	White				May look awkward planted as isolated specimens, but the broad foliage and flat-top white blooms are quite attractive in mass groupings of 5 or 7. Like Rattlesnake Master, you'll find more less commonly seen pollinators on this species when in Bloom.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Smooth Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon calycosus</i>		Part to Full	Wide Range	Average	Dry to Saturated	1 to 2	May to Jun	Pinkish	4	8			US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	https://www.americanwildflower.org	
Herbaceous Perennial	Foxglove Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>		Full	Sandy to Loamy	Average	Dry to Average	3 to 5	May to Jun	White	3	8	One of the most horticulturally useful native plants, adapted to considerable shade and full-sun, somewhat saturated soils or dry soils, the glossy green foliage has pink to red fall color, and basal leaves are semi-evergreen. Favorite of native bees. When in bloom, it will rise above 2ft. Once the flowers fade, the leaves will be in alignment with most foliage under 2ft.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org		
Herbaceous Perennial	Hairy Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>		Full	Sandy to Loamy	Poor to Average	Dry to Average	1 to 2	May to Jun	Pinkish	2	7			US NE	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	https://www.wildflower.org	
Herbaceous Perennial	White Wand Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon tubaeformis</i>		Full	Sandy to Loamy	Average	Dry to Average	1 to 2	May to Jun	White	4	8			US MW	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org	
Herbaceous Perennial	White Prairie Clover	<i>Petalostemum candidum</i>						1 to 2	Early Jul to Aug	White				Supper fine/soft texture, favorite of native bee species, honeybees may use as well. Has to be in foreground to be truly appreciated, nice to mix with category A and B grasses, as well as mixing with Purple Prairie Clover					
Herbaceous Perennial	Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>						1 to 2	Early Jul to Aug	Purple				Supper fine/soft texture, favorite of native bee species, honeybees may use as well. Has to be in foreground to be truly appreciated, nice to mix with category A and B grasses, as well as mixing with White Prairie Clover					
Herbaceous Perennial	Meadow Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>		Part to Full	Loamy	Average to High	Average to Moist	2.5 to 4	Late Jul to Aug	Pink	4	8	One of the showiest late summer wildflowers to find in partial shade, but will also grow well in full-sun of soil is a bit above average in quality. Butterflies and Native bees love the short-tubed flowers, uncultivated plants have a range of pinks possible in their bloom appearance.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org		
Herbaceous Perennial	Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>					Dry to Saturated	2 to 3	Aug to Sep	Pink				Plant Obedient plant in a situation in which it can spread out like a ground cover, similar to Mistflower, but taller. The pinkish flowers are utilized effectively by small native bees, though larger native bees may pierce the flower to access the nectar. Placing it in drier conditions, limits it's vigorous spreading.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Solomons seal	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>																	
Herbaceous Perennial	Slender Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>		Part to Full	Wide Range	Average	Dry to Saturated	2 to 3	Late Jun to Aug	White	4	8	Expect this mountain mint to form small circular clumps, not run the bed like a ground cover like the plants people typically imagine as mints. Probably attracts the widest diversity of pollinators in many floral association, compared to any flower that blooms within it's period. Between Mountain Mints, and Wild Quinine, there aren't many white flowers to balance the aesthetic of your native plant garden this time of year, so in that sense, they're essential.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org		
Herbaceous Perennial	Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>		Part to Full	Wide Range	Average	Dry to Saturated	2 to 3	Early Jul to Aug	White	4	8	Expect this mountain mint to form small circular clumps, not run the bed like a ground cover like the plants people typically imagine as mints. Probably attracts the widest diversity of pollinators in many floral association, compared to any flower that blooms within it's period. Between Mountain Mints, and Wild Quinine, there aren't many white flowers to balance the aesthetic of your native plant garden this time of year, so in that sense, they're essential.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org		
Herbaceous Perennial	Long-headed Coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>						1 to 2	Late Jun to Aug	Yellow/black				A short, more drought tolerant and tidy version of <i>Ratibida pinnata</i> . We suggest seed sources that produce the Yellow/Black bloom, the marune/black flowers are not as showy. Will not flop like <i>Ratibida pinnata</i> .					
Herbaceous Perennial	Grey Headed Coneflower	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>					Dry to Average	3.5 to 4.5	Late Jun to Jul	Yellow				This plant is undeniably showy, but often hard to keep from flopping. To remedy this, use in unamended average soil moistures or use a gama grass or Indian grass matrix to provide proper root competition.					
Herbaceous Perennial	Orange Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>		Full	Loamy	Average to High	Dry to Average	1.5 to 2	Aug	Yellow	3	9	Shy away from Cultivars, seek out seed sources from August blooming Orange Coneflowers. One of the showiest natives, that hosts a few butterflies/moths as well. Mostly attractive to short-toungue pollinators.	US E	https://en.wikipedia.org	https://plants.usda.gov	http://www.missouriherbarium.org		

