


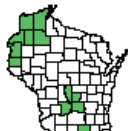



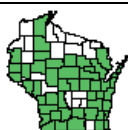









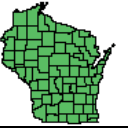

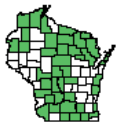
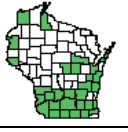








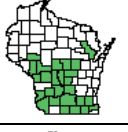
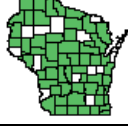



Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.			•	•	•	X	X		White or pink	8-40"	June -Oct.	1-2	FACU	Fields, pastures, and disturbed ground; aggressive; found in a variety of sunny habitats including prairie, savanna and woodlands; indicator of mesic prairies; perennial; various parts of the plant used as stimulant.	
Sweet flag	<i>Acorus americanus</i> (Raf.) Raf.	•	•							Yellow -green	2-3.5 ft. / 6,600	May-July	2.5	OBL	Calm shallow water; establishes quickly; effective for erosion control as shoreline stabilizer; sweet smelling when crushed; rhizomatous; emergent aquatic.	
White baneberry	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i> Elliott			•				X	X	White		May-June	2	UPL	Poisonous white berries; found in rich deciduous woods; <i>Actaea</i> : an ancient Greek name, from its wet habitat and similarity to <i>Sambucus</i> leaves; <i>pachypoda</i> : with a thick foot or stalk.	
Red baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i> (Aiton) Willd.		•					X	X	White		May-July	2	UPL	Brilliant red berries are poisonous; beech, Boreal, northern lowland, and northern upland forests, savanna, and southern lowland and southern upland forests.	
Blue giant hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i> (Pursh) Kuntze			•	•		X	X		Lavender-blue	3-4 ft. / 90,000	July-Sept.	2	UPL	Easy to grow; tea from dried leaves; boreal forest plant; aromatic like licorice; large 3" flower spikes attract hummingbirds and butterflies.	
Catnip giant hyssop; yellow giant hyssop	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i> (L.) Kuntze		•	•	•		X	X		Cream	to 6' / 90,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	FACU	Easy to grow; tea from dried leaves; aromatic like licorice; large 4" flower spikes attract hummingbirds and butterflies.	
Figwort giant hyssop; purple giant hyssop	<i>Agastache scrophulariaefolia</i> (Willd.) Kuntze		•	•	•		X	X		Purple	3-5' / 93,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	UPL	Beech forest and southern upland forests; <i>Agastache</i> : from agan, "very much," and stachys, "an ear of corn or wheat," having many spikes; <i>scrophulariaefolia</i> : leaves like <i>Scrophularia</i> .	
American water-plantain; common water-plantain; southern water-plantain	<i>Alisma subcordatum</i> Raf.	•					X			White	1-3 ft. / 60,000	June-Sept.	2.5	OBL	Perennial semi-aquatic emergent; found in shallow water and on saturated soils of marshes, shrub swamps, wooded swamps, and margins of lakes and streams.	








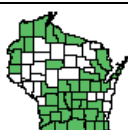
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Northern water-plantain	<i>Alisma triviale</i> Pursh	•					X			White	1-3 ft. / 66,000	June - Sept.	2.5	OBL	Perennial semi-aquatic emergent; found in shallow water and on saturated soils of marshes, shrub swamps, wooded swamps, and margins of lakes and streams.	
Meadow garlic; wild garlic, wild onion	<i>Allium canadense</i> L. var. <i>canadense</i>		•	•	•	•	X	X	X	Pink	to 18" / 560	June - July	2	FACU	Edible; attracts butterflies and hummingbirds; bracken grassland, prairie, sedge meadow, and southern upland forest; largely confined to glacial drift in southeastern half of the state.	
Nodding wild onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i> Roth		•	•	•		X	X		Pink	12-18" / 7,600	Aug.-mid Oct.	2	UPL	Edible; attracts butterflies and hummingbirds; rare but locally abundant in southeastern Wisconsin in calcareous wet to mesic prairies and savannas.	
Wild onion	<i>Allium stellatum</i> Ker Gawl.			•	•	•	X	X		Pink	to 14" / 11,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	UPL	Well drained neutral to slightly acid soil; plant in groups for visibility; edible; rocky cliffs and prairies; <i>Allium</i> : Latin for "garlic"; <i>stellatum</i> : starry.	
Wild leek	<i>Allium tricoccum</i> Sol.				•				X	White	6-20" / 1,400	May-July	1.5	FACU	Edible; beech, boreal, northern upland, southern upland and southern lowland forests; <i>Allium</i> : Latin for "garlic"; <i>tricoccum</i> : Latin for "three-seeded"; leaf disappearing when in flower.	
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i> (L.) Fernald		•	•	•	•	X	X	X	Purple to white	6-60"	Aug-Sep	3	FAC	Twining annual herbaceous vine; sprawling; beech, boreal, northern upland, northern lowland, southern upland, and southern lowland forests, prairie, savanna, pine barrens, and sedge meadow.	
Pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> (L.) Benth. & Hook.f.				•	•	X	X		White	18-36"	Jun-Oct.	2	UPL	Disturbed soils along roads, wooded openings, sand dunes/barrens, prairie; easy to grow esp. in full sun; host plant for painted lady butterfly; nice white straw flowers; <i>margaritacea</i> : from the Latin margarita, "a pearl," hence pearly.	
Sharp-lobed hepatica	<i>Anemone acutiloba</i> (DC.) G. Lawson Syn.: <i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>			•	•	•		X	X	White to Lavender	6-8"	March-May	1.5	UPL	Northern and southern upland and lowland forests, beech forests, and cliffs; early spring ephemeral; <i>Anemone</i> : an ancient Greek name from anemos, "wind"; <i>acutiloba</i> : pointed lobes.	



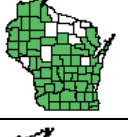
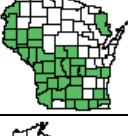
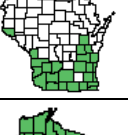
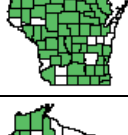
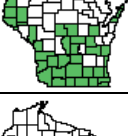

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Round-lobed hepatica	<i>Anemone americana</i> (DC.) H. Hara Syn.: <i>Hepatica americana</i>				•	•		X	X	White to Lavender	2-6"	April-May	1.5	UPL	Early blooming spring ephemeral in woodlands; beech, boreal, savanna, and northern and southern upland and lowland forests; <i>Anemone</i> : an ancient Greek name from anemos, "wind"; <i>americana</i> : for America.	
Canada anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i> L.				•	•		X	X	White	1-2 ft. / 8,000	May-July	1.5	FACW	Along stream banks, road ditches; rhizomes; locally common in Wisconsin in open or partly shaded, usually mesic to moist ground, most frequently in southern sedge meadows.	
Thimbleweed	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i> A. Gray			•	•	•		X	X	White	to 2" / 26,000	June -July	1.5	UPL	Dry to mesic prairies, cedar glades, sandy barrens, and dry to mesic woods; <i>Anemone</i> : an ancient Greek name from anemos, "wind"; <i>cylindrica</i> : cylindrical.	
American pasqueflower	<i>Anemone patens</i> L. var. <i>multifida</i> Pritz. Syn.: <i>Pulsatilla patens</i>				•	•	X	X		Purple or blue	to 6" / 18,000	April-May	.5-1	UPL	Open woods, well-drained rocky or sandy soil; calcareous; flowers from seed in 3 years; <i>Anemone</i> : an ancient Greek name from anemos, "wind"; <i>patens</i> : Latin meaning spreading.	
Wood anemone	<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i> L. var. <i>quinquefolia</i>				•	•		X	X	White	6-12"	April-Jun	.5-1	FAC*	Easy to grow from seed; beech, boreal, northern upland, southern upland, and southern lowland forests, prairie, savanna, and cliffs; <i>quinquefolia</i> : Latin for "five-leaved".	
Tall anemone; tall thimbleweed; northern thimbleweed	<i>Anemone virginiana</i> L.			•	•		X	X		White	18-30" / 28,000	June-Aug.	2	UPL	Boreal, northern upland, northern lowland, southern upland, and southern lowland forests, prairie, savanna, pine barrens, and sedge meadow.	
Great angelica	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> L.		•	•			X	X		Green	7-9 ft. / 5,400	May-June	3-5	OBL	Common in sedge meadows and calcareous fens, particularly if supported by groundwater springs and seepages; forested wetlands, and along streambanks and shores.	
Field pussy-toes	<i>Antennaria neglecta</i> Greene				•	•	X	X		Dull white	to 6"	April-June	1-2	UPL	Good ground cover for poor, dry soil/slopes; rhizomes; bracken grasslands, cliffs, prairies, and sedge meadows; <i>Antennaria</i> : from the Latin antenna, because of the resemblance of the male flowers to insect antennae; <i>neglecta</i> : neglected or overlooked.	

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		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Plantain pussy-toes	<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i> (L.) Richardson				•	•	X	X		Grayish	4-16" / 275,000	April-June	1-2	UPL	Open, oak woods, pastures; bracken grasslands, cliffs, northern upland forest, and sand barrens; <i>plantaginifolia</i> : resembling a plantain leaves.	
Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> L.			•	•		X	X		Pink	1-2"	June-July	2	UPL	Common throughout Wisconsin, in upland dry oak, pine and/or aspen to mesic forests, especially dry northern forests.	
Wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> L.			•	•	•	X	X	X	Red-yellow	2-3 ft. / 38,000	April-June	1.5	FAC-	Fields, open woods; self sows; mildly aggressive; throughout Wisconsin in dry to mesic and even low woods, especially along borders or in clearings; one of our few plants pollinated by hummingbirds.	
Tower mustard; tower rock-cress	<i>Arabis glabra</i> (L.) Bernh.		•	•	•	•	X			Cream	to 3' / 345,000	May-July	1.5	UPL	Bracken grassland and sand barrens; <i>Arabis</i> : a Greek word used for "mustard" or "cress," and the Greek word for Arabia, perhaps referring to the ability of these plants to grow in rocky or sandy soils; <i>glabra</i> : Latin for "smooth" referring to lack of hairs on leaves and stems.	
Hairy rock-cress	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> (L.) Scop.				•	•	X	X		White	to 3' / 260,00	May-July	1.5	FACU	Biennial; bracken grasslands and barrens, streambanks; <i>hirsuta</i> : covered with hair.	
Wild sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> L.		•	•	•			X	X	Green	6-12 in	May-Jun	1-2	FACU	Very common in dry to moist woods in Wisconsin; fire resistant; <i>Aralia</i> : Latinization of an old French-Canadian name aralie which probably came from Iroquois Indian language; <i>nudicaulis</i> : nudus for "naked, nude," caulon for "stem".	
American spikenard	<i>Aralia racemosa</i> L.	•	•	•				X	X	Green	3-6 ft. / 16,000	July	3	FACU	Neutral to slight acid soil rich in organic matter; common in dry to moist woods in WI; <i>racemosa</i> : Latin for "having a raceme" (cluster of flowers each on its own stalk and arranged along a single central stem).	
Bearberry; kinnickinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (L.) Spreng.					•	X	X	X	Pink	2-6"	May-June	3	UPL	Trailing/matting evergreen shrub; boreal forest, bracken grassland, cliffs, northern upland and lowland forests, pine barrens, prairie, sand dunes and barrens, and savanna.	


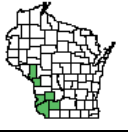

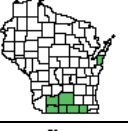
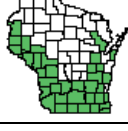
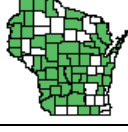
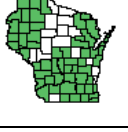

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> (L.) Schott subsp. <i>triphyllum</i>			•	•	•	X	X	X	Brown-green	6-36' / 500	Apr-Jun	2	FACW-	Good woodland plant, slightly acid soil is best, neutral soil okay; beech and boreal forest, cliffs, northern lowland and upland forests, savanna, southern lowland and upland forests, and shrub carr.	
Pale Indian-plantain	<i>Arnoglossum atriplicifolium</i> (L.) H. Rob. Syn.: <i>Cacalia atriplicifolium</i>			•	•		X			White	3-9' / 6,000	July-Sept.	2	UPL	Prairie and southern upland forest; dry to dry-mesic or even swampy open woods, thickets, oak openings and borders; <i>Arnoglossum</i> : Greek for arnos, "lamb" and glossum for "tongue"; <i>atriplicifolium</i> : with leaves like <i>Atriplex</i> .	
Prairie Indian-plantain	<i>Arnoglossum plantagineum</i> Raf. Syn.: <i>Cacalia plantaginea</i>			•	•		X			White	to 4' / 4,700	June-July	2	FAC	A localized species in Wisconsin prairies, most commonly in rich, moist, sandy, alluvial soils along rivers or streams or on springy, peaty ground especially in wet-mesic prairies.	
Louisiana sage-wort; western mugwort; white sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> Nutt. subsp. <i>ludoviciana</i>			•	•	•	X	X		White	18-30" / 250,000	July-Oct	2	UPL	Dry, waste places; good ground cover for dry, sunny slopes; silver foliage; aggressive; rhizomes; characteristic of Wisconsin dry-mesic prairies.	
Wild ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i> L.		•	•	•			X	X	Red-brown	4-8" / 4,400	April-June	1.5	UPL	Good ground cover in shade; best in neutral to slightly acid soil; rhizomes; aromatic; rich forests throughout Wisconsin; usually 2 hairy leaves with heart- to kidney-shaped bases on a stout stalk.	
Clasping milkweed; sand milkweed	<i>Asclepias amplexicaulis</i> Sm.					•				Pink	2-3" / 2,400	May-June	2	UPL	Prairies, savannas, woods and sand barrens; in sandy soil; <i>Asclepias</i> : named for the Greek god of healing Asklepios; <i>amplexicaulis</i> : stem-clasping.	
Tall milkweed; poke milkweed	<i>Asclepias exaltata</i> L.				•	•		X	X	White to pink	1.6-5 ft. / 3,000	June-July	2-3	UPL	Northern upland forest, savanna, and southern upland forest; white pine-hemlock-northern hardwoods element; <i>exaltata</i> : very tall; a single stem; milky juice.	
Swamp milkweed; marsh milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> L. subsp. <i>incarnata</i>	•	•	•			X	X		Pink	3-4 ft. / 4,800	June-Aug.	2-3	OBL	Emergent aquatic along shores; host plant for monarch butterflies; in Wisconsin ubiquitous in wet, calcareous to acidic, open habitats such as shores of lakes and rivers, edge of swamps, bogs, woods, and thickets, fens, wet to wet-mesic prairies, swales, and ditches.	









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		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Purple milkweed	<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X		Purple	to 3' / 4,500	June -July	2-3	FACU	Prairie and southern upland forests in southern and eastern Wisconsin on rocky wooded slopes, edges of open or disturbed oak woods, wet-mesic prairies, and relic prairies.	
Prairie milkweed; smooth milkweed; Sullivant's milkweed	<i>Asclepias sullivantii</i> Engelm. ex A. Gray		•	•			X	X		Pink	to 3' / 4,500	July	2	UPL	Rare in southeastern Wisconsin counties in fens, sedge meadows, and low to mesic prairies and sedge meadows; <i>sullivantii</i> : for William Starling Sullivant (1803-1873).	
Common milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.			•	•	•	X	X	X	Rose to white	2-5 ft. / 4,000	June -Aug	2	UPL	One of our commonest native plants in Wisconsin, in prairies, fields, pastures, roadsides, and railroad embankments; host plant for monarch butterflies.	
Butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> L. subsp. <i>interior</i> Woodson			•	•	•	X	X		Orange	12-24" / 4,300	June-Sept.	2.5	UPL	In dry-mesic prairies, steep calcareous "goat prairies," fields and roadsides; particularly common in sandy areas in central part of the state; host plant for monarch butterflies.	
Whorled milkweed	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i> L.			•	•	•	X	X		White	16-30" / 11,000	July to Sept.	2	UPL	Very common south of the Tension Zone in Wisconsin, in dry sandy soils of dry-mesic prairies and open woodlands; host plant for monarch butterflies; distinctive plant.	
Common blue heart-leaved aster; common blue wood aster	<i>Aster cordifolius</i> L.				•	•	X	X		Blue	to 3' / 140,000	Sept. -Oct.	2	UPL	Southern lowland and upland forests; <i>Aster</i> : from the Greek aster, "a star," describing the radiate heads of the flowers; <i>cordifolius</i> : in Latin means with "heart-shaped leaves".	
Drummond's aster; hairy heart-leaved aster	<i>Aster drummondii</i> Lindl.		•	•	•		X	X	X	Blue	to 3' / 80,000	Sept. -Oct.	2	UPL	Prairie, savanna, clearings, and open woodlands; <i>drummondii</i> : from Thomas Drummond (1790-1835), a Scottish naturalist who like his fellow countryman David Douglas made an ill-fated collecting trip to North America.	
Heath aster	<i>Aster ericoides</i> L.			•	•	•	X	X		White	16-30" / 200,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	FACU-	Most abundant in open sandy and sunny spots, including woodlands but chiefly on gravelly or rocky, dry to dry-mesic prairies; tolerates dry soil conditions.	




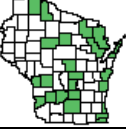


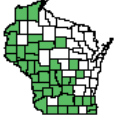
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Smooth aster	<i>Aster laevis</i> L. var. <i>laevis</i>			•	•	•	X	X		Blue-violet	1-3 ft. / 55,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	UPL	Mostly in dry to mesic, open woods of oak, pine, aspen, or red cedar, barrens, and edges of lowland forests, dry to mesic prairies; sometimes weedy in fields.	
Branched panicle aster; panicle aster; white panicle aster	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i> Willd. var. <i>simplex</i> (Willd.) A.G. Jones Syn.: <i>Aster simplex</i>		•	•			X	X		White to lavender	24-36" / 156,000	Aug. to Oct.	2	OBL	Common throughout Wisconsin in low, damp to marshy ground, along the shores of lakes, rivers, and streams, lowland thickets, wet to mesic prairies, fens, edges of marshes, swamps, bogs, and low woods.	
Calico aster	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i> (L.) Britton		•	•	•		X	X	X	White	2-3 ft. / 250,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	FACW-	Dry to moist forests, woods and thickets, especially along borders, on floodplains and in fens, most common in southern hardwood forests.	
Large-leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i> L.		•	•	•	•	X	X	X	Lilac	8-18" / 27,000	July-Sept.	2-3	UPL	Ubiquitous throughout all of northern and eastern Wisconsin in all woods except the wettest; fast-growing groundcover; <i>macrophyllus</i> : macros for "large," pnylos for "leaf".	
New England aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> L.	•	•	•	•		X	X		Blue	24-48" / 66,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	FACW	Mostly south of the Tension Zone in diverse, usually mesic to wet-mesic prairies, marshes, sedge meadows, fens and swales, also in moist woods and thickets, streambanks and lake shores.	
Aromatic aster	<i>Aster oblongifolius</i> Nutt.				•	•	X			Violet	4-40" / 51,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	UPL	Very dry, or rocky, sandy prairies and cliffs; <i>oblongifolius</i> : oblongus for "longer than wide, oblong;" folia for "leaf".	
Sky blue aster	<i>Aster oolentangiensis</i> Riddell Syn.: <i>Aster azureus</i>					•	X	X		Blue to pink	1-5 ft	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	UPL	Mostly in dry sandy, rocky or gravelly soil, especially in dry to dry-mesic prairies; in northern pine woods, oak openings, and jack pine savannas, red and white pine woods, aspen stands, lake shores, bluffs, cliffs, and dunes, railroad right of ways and roadsides.	
Frost aster	<i>Aster pilosus</i> Willd.				•	•	X	X		White	6-60 in	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	FACU+	Open, dry places, some sandy shores, edges of marshes and low prairies, dry prairies and borders of woods; considered native but can be weedy.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Crooked aster	<i>Aster prenanthoides</i> Muhl. ex Willd.		•	•			X	X		Lavender	12-36" / 120,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	FAC	Northern and southern upland forests and cliffs; nice low-growing aster with zig-zagging stems; <i>prenanthoides</i> : like <i>Prenanthes</i> derived from Greek prenes for "face downward" and anthos for "flower".	
Bristly aster; purple-stem aster; swamp aster	<i>Aster puniceus</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Blue-violet	1.5-5 ft. / 80,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	OBL	On peaty, mucky or sandy soils, in bogs or swamps of cedar, tamarack, spruce and fir, in boggy depressions in mixed or deciduous woods, lowland hardwoods, thickets, marshes, northern sedge meadows, fens, and seepage slopes, streambanks, and lakeshores.	
Arrow-leaved aster	<i>Aster sagittifolius</i> Wedem. ex Willd.		•	•			X	X		Blue-violet	12-36" / 135,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	UPL	From dry oak, polar, or occasionally pine woods to mesic maple-beech forests, especially along woodland borders and openings, peaking in southern dry-mesic forests.	
Silky aster; western silvery aster	<i>Aster sericeus</i> Vent.				•	•	X	X		Purple	12-24" / 26,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	UPL	In open, sandy, gravelly hillsides, sandstone outcrops and limestone bluffs, sometimes under oaks, jack pine or red cedar but usually in the open; also in sandy old fields and roadsides.	
Midwestern blue heart-leaved aster; Short's aster	<i>Aster shortii</i> Lindl.			•	•		X	X		Blue	to 3' / 60,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	UPL	In southern dry-mesic forests (oak with basswood, maple, elm, ash, ironwood, walnut), oak-hickory and maple-beech woods and rarely cedar glades; often on thinly wooded, rocky banks and calcareous slopes.	
Flat-top aster	<i>Aster umbellatus</i> Mill.	•	•	•			X	X		Cream	30-42" / 67,000	Aug.-Oct.	3	FACW	In diverse habitats, mostly marshy, swampy, or peaty ground, also in sandy or rocky uplands, north of the Tension Zone in spruce-cedar-ash swamps, moist woods, aspen stands, pine and red maple stands, or edges of bogs.	
Canadian milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i> L. var. <i>canadensis</i>		•	•	•		X	X		Pale yellow	3-4 ft. / 17,000	June-Aug.	2-3	FAC+	Bluffs to stony shores, mostly along borders, clearings and trails in dry upland woods and on grassy and/or shrubby roadside banks, railroad cuts, bluffs, cliffs and sandstone outcrops, also on dry to mesic prairies, oak openings.	
Ground-plum; ground-plum milk-vetch; prairie-plum	<i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i> Nutt. var. <i>crassicaarpus</i>				•	•	X			Purple	to 1' / 5,200	May-June	2-3	UPL	In western Wisconsin on dry and dry-mesic prairie relics on hills, bluffs and river terraces; <i>crassicaarpus</i> : from Latin and Greek for "thick pod" or "thick fruited".	






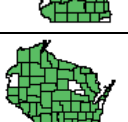
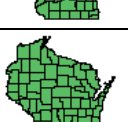
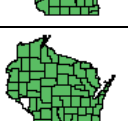
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Large-leaved wild indigo.; milky white indigo; white wild indigo	<i>Baptisia alba</i> (L.) Vent. var. <i>macrophylla</i> (Larisey) Isely Syn.: <i>Baptisia lactea</i>			•	•	•	X	X		White	30-42" / 1,500	June -Aug.	2-3	FACU*	On deep-soil, wet-mesic prairies, moist sand prairies, rarely on dry prairies; occasionally in open, sandy or rocky woodlands, lake and river shores, and edges of bottomland fields, swales, and sloughs.	
Cream wild indigo; long-bracted wild indigo; plains wild indigo	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> Muhl. ex Elliott var. <i>glabrescens</i> (Larisey) Isely Syn.: <i>Baptisia leucophaea</i>			•	•	•	X	X		Cream	to 2' / 1,400	May-June	2-3	UPL	Its distribution characteristic of but not confined to prairie relics, mostly in sandy, dry to mesic prairies, dry high lime prairies, sandstone and limestone bluffs, sandy or gravelly hillsides and banks, and in open oak woods/openings, pine relics, abandoned fields, roadsides, pastures.	
Nodding beggar-ticks; nodding bur-marigold	<i>Bidens cernuus</i> L.	•	•				X			Yellow	to 3' / 21,000	Aug.-Sept.	2-3	OBL	Found in fresh (wet) meadows, shallow marshes, along shores, and in areas of disturbed, wet soils; an annual; <i>cernuus</i> : Latin for "nodding".	
Common beggar-ticks; devil's beggar-ticks	<i>Bidens frondosus</i> L.	•	•				X	X	X	Yellow	to 3' / 5,000	Aug.-Oct.	2-3	FACW	Northern lowland forest, sand dunes, sedge meadows, shrub carrs, and southern lowland forests; <i>frondosus</i> : leafy.	
Downy pagoda-plant; downy wood mint; Ohio horsemint	<i>Blephilia ciliata</i> (L.) Benth.			•	•	•	X	X	X	Purple	to 1' / 400,000	June -July	2	UPL	Confined mostly to the southeast part of the state, typically in mesic to wet-mesic prairies remnants, less often in borders of fens and thickets and low places in open woods; very shade tolerant savanna plant.	
Hairy pagoda-plant; hairy wood mint	<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> (Pursh) Benth. var. <i>hirsuta</i>		•	•				X	X	White	to 3' / 240,000	June-Sept.	2	FACU-	Shaded slopes and rich woods; <i>Blephilia</i> : Greek for "eyelash" referring to hairy fringe of the bracts and calyx-teeth; <i>hirsuta</i> : covered with hair.	
False aster; white doll's-daisy	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (L.) L'Hér. var. <i>recognita</i> (Fernald & Griscom) Cronquist	•	•				X	X		White	5-6' / 160,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	FACW	Rhizomatous; attracts butterflies; floodplains, wet thickets, river shorelines, sloughs, sandstone cliffs, wet to wet-mesic prairies; good shade species.	
Water-shield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> J.F.Gmel.	•	•				X			Purple -red	Floating perennial aquatic	June -Aug.	3	OBL	A floating aquatic perennial herb in quiet water of lakes, marshes, and ponds, including bog ponds; a gelatinous coat covers the stem; <i>schreberi</i> : for Johann Christian Daniel Schreber (1736-1810), German botanist.	







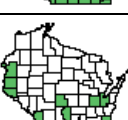
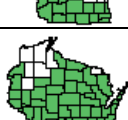
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Water-arum; wild calla	<i>Calla palustris</i> L.		•	•				X	X	White	1-1.5 ft	May-June	2-3	OBL	Found in quiet, shallow water and in bogs; the stems can creep or float; semi-aquatic of bogs, northern lowland forests, and sedge meadow; <i>Calla</i> : ancient name, meaning obscure; <i>palustris</i> : "of marshes".	
Clustered poppy mallow	<i>Callirhoe triangulata</i> (Leavenw.) A. Gray				•	•	X			Red	to 1' / 5,400	July-Sept.	2	UPL	Confined to the dry and sandy valleys of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers in dry or dry-mesic prairies; <i>Callirhoe</i> : from Greek mythology; Greek calos, "beautiful"; <i>triangulata</i> : triangular.	
Marsh marigold; cowslip	<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.	•	•				X	X	X	Yellow	6-24" / 26,000	April-June	1.5	OBL	Open or partly shaded, wet, often cold habitats such as marshy slots in low prairies, sedge meadows and fens, or more often borders of sloughs and streams, springy places, including seepage slopes, swampy woods, thickets, pools and wet depressions in assorted woods.	
Atlantic camas; eastern camas; wild-hyacinth	<i>Camassia scilloides</i> (Raf.) Cory		•	•	•		X	X		Light blue	to 2' / 4,200	June-July	2	FAC+	Restricted to relictual mesic and wet-mesic prairies, barely surviving along railroads and roadsides; <i>scilloides</i> : Latin for "like Scilla," Old World genus of bulbous plants with leaves similar to this species.	
American bellflower; tall bellflower	<i>Campanula americana</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X	X	Blue	3-6' / 170,000	July-Aug.	2	FAC	Annual/biennial forb; northern and southern upland forests; savanna, woods, streambanks; <i>Campanula</i> : Latin campana for "little bell"; <i>americana</i> : for America.	
Bluebell; bluebell bellflower; harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> L.				•	•	X	X		Blue	1-1.5 ft. / 900,000	June-Sept.	1	FAC-	In diverse, dry to damp open habitats such as sandy woods (pine, oak, aspen), sandstone or limestone bluffs, cliffs, outcrops and ledges, dry to dry-mesic prairies and cedar glades, also on shores and dunes, spreading into fields and along embankments and roadsides.	
Indian paintbrush; scarlet painted-cup	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i> (L.) Spreng.		•	•	•		X			Orange	1-2 ft. / 300,000	May-Sept.	2	FAC	Annual/biennial forb; in low open ground in full sun, especially in damp sandy prairies and sandy-marly flats and swales, also sandy lakeshores, meadows, fens, old marshes and moist glades; parasitic.	
Downy yellow painted-cup; downy paintbrush; downy painted-cup	<i>Castilleja sessiliflora</i> Pursh				•	•	X			Cream	5-12"	May-July	2	UPL	On south- and west-facing, calcareous, sandy, gravelly or rocky dry prairies such as hills or knolls of glacial drift, especially steep dolomite ridges/bluffs along larger rivers; parasitic.	







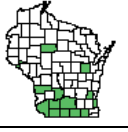

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Blue cohosh; papoose-root; squaw-root	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> (L.) Michx.		•	•			X	X	X	Green	to 2' / 70	April-May	2	UPL	Beech, boreal, northern upland, southern upland, and southern lowland forests.	
Coon's-tail; hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	•					X			Green	Variable in length	July-Sept.	2	OBL	Perennial aquatic of quiet water; abundant in lakes, streams, marshes, ditches, and Mississippi River backwaters, in shallow water to depths of 18 feet; tolerant of nutrient-rich water and fluctuating water levels; mat-forming.	
Golden cassia; locust-weed; partridge pea; sleeping-plant	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> (Michx.) Greene <small>Syn.: <i>Cassia fasciculata</i></small>			•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	12-24" / 2,700	July-Oct.	2	FACU-	Annual forb; Abundant on sunny alluvial sands of the Mississippi, St. Croix, and Wisconsin River bottoms, on sandy banks, eroding slopes and bases of sandstone bluffs, occasionally in dry-mesic prairies or prairie openings.	
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i> L.	•	•				X			White	3-5 ft. / 92,000	July-Sept.	2	OBL	In low wet habitats with black soil, peat or muck such as marshes, sedge meadows, wet prairies, fens, swales, edges of tamarack bogs and cedar swamps, willow or alder thickets, floodplain forests, wet shores, and streambanks.	
Common water-hemlock; spotted water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i> L.	•	•				X	X		White	3-6 ft. / 12,000	June-Sept.	3	OBL	In moist to wet, deciduous, mixed or coniferous woods and thickets, marshes, shores, sedge meadows, wet-mesic prairies, shrub carrs, streambanks, swales, sloughs and ditches; deadly poisonous roots.	
Spring-beauty; Virginia spring-beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i> L.			•	•			X	X	White	3-6"	April-June	.5	FACU	Conifer woods; dies back in summer; in rich soil; <i>Claytonia</i> : named for John Clayton (1686-1773), Clerk of Gloucester County, Virginia from 1720 until his death, one of the earliest collectors of plant specimens in that state, and one of the greatest American botanist of his day; <i>virginica</i> : of Virginia.	
Purple clematis; western blue virgin's-bower	<i>Clematis occidentalis</i> (Hornem.) DC. var. <i>occidentalis</i> <small>Syn.: <i>Clematis verticillaris</i></small>				•	•	X	X		Purple	to 6'	May-June	3	UPL	Northern upland forests; climbing, twining vine; <i>Clematis</i> : in Greek means "long, lithe branches" and is an ancient name for some climbing plant; <i>occidentalis</i> : Latin for "western".	
Devil's-darning-needle; virgin's-bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i> L.		•	•			X	X		White	to 9' / 16,000	July-Sept.	3	FAC	Twining vine; boreal, northern lowland, southern lowland, and southern upland forests, savanna, sedge meadow, and shrub carr; bees love the flowers.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Blue-bead-lily; corn-lily; yellow blue-bead-lily; yellow clintonia	<i>Clintonia borealis</i> (Aiton) Raf.			•	•	•	X	X	X	Yellow	6-12"	May-June	2	FAC+	Acid soil; good ground cover; beech, boreal, northern lowland, northern upland, and southern lowland forests, bogs, bracken grasslands, cliffs, and pine barrens.	
Bastard-toadflax; false toadflax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i> (L.) Nutt. subsp. <i>umbellata</i>			•	•	•	X	X		Green	6-9" / 700	May-July	2	FACU	Common in prairies, from dry, steep, limy and sandy prairies through mesic deep-soil to dense peaty wet-mesic prairies, in oak barrens and open upland oak-hickory, aspen and/or pine woods, on slopes, bluffs, and outcrops, sandy or gravelly shores, rock flats and dunes.	
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Comarum palustre</i> L. Syn.: <i>Potentilla palustris</i>	•					X	X		Purple	to 2' / 7,200	June -July	2	OBL	Emergent aquatic; in bogs, northern lowland forests, sedge meadows, shrub carr, lakes, rivers, and streams; <i>Comarum</i> : Greek name of the Arbutus having a similar fruit; <i>palustre</i> : "of marshes".	
Lance-leaf tickseed,; long-stalk tickseed,; sand coreopsis; sand tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> L.				•	•	X	X		Yellow	to 2' / 20,000	June -Aug.	2	FACU	On the edges of older sand dunes and in sandy open woods near the lake; also along roadsides and other waste places; <i>lanceolata</i> : lance-shaped.	
Finger tickseed; prairie coreopsis; prairie tickseed; stiff tickseed	<i>Coreopsis palmata</i> Nutt.			•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	to 2' / 10,000	June -Aug.	2.5	UPL	Fields; good slope stabilizer; rhizomes; very aggressive; Abundant in mesic to dry prairies, xeric "goat prairies," and along railroads and roadsides; also dry open habitats like oak and pine stands and savanna.	
Tall coreopsis; tall tickseed	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	3 to 9' / 14,000	July-Oct.	3	FAC	Remnant dry prairie in Winnebago County; <i>tripteris</i> : Greek tri for "three" and pteryx for "wing".	
Bunchberry; bunchberry dogwood; dwarf cornel	<i>Cornus canadensis</i> L.		•	•	•			X	X	White	4-10"	May-June	1	FAC	Bogs, boreal, northern lowland, and northern upland forests, cliffs, bracken grassland, pine barrens, sand dunes, and sedge meadow; <i>canadensis</i> : of or referring to Canada.	
Slender white prairie-clover	<i>Dalea candida</i> Michx. ex Willd. Syn.: <i>Petalostemon candidum</i>			•	•	•	X	X		White	1-3' / 19,000	June-Aug.	2	UPL	Characteristic of dry to mesic prairie remnants, sand prairies, open, sandy or rocky woods, and cedar glades, less common along roadsides and railroads in sandy soil; disappears with overgrazing.	









Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Purple prairie-clover; violet prairie-clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i> Vent. var. <i>purpurea</i> Syn.: <i>Petalostemon purpureum</i>			•	•	•	X	X		Purple	to 2' / 15,000	July-Sept.	2	UPL	Characteristic of dry to mesic prairie remnants, sand prairies, open, sandy or rocky woods, and cedar glades, less common along roadsides and railroads in sandy soil.	
Carolina larkspur; plains larkspur; prairie larkspur; white larkspur	<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> Walter subsp. <i>virescens</i> (Nutt.) R.E. Brooks			•	•		X	X		Blue	8-36" / 41,000	June -July	2	FAC	Rare to locally common in western Wisconsin in ecologically open, dry-mesic prairies and prairie-like habitats on limestone bluffs, dry sand prairies, cedar glades and barrens; infrequently spreads to lakeshores, roadsides or sandy fields.	
Showy tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium canadense</i> (L.) DC.		•	•	•		X	X	X	Pink	3-5 ft. / 5,500	July-Aug.	2	FAC-	Common on dry to wet-mesic prairies, low sunny meadows, dry sandy fields, open oak woodlands and savannas, borders of upland woods, thickets and fencerows, often along roadsides and railroads, sandy hillsides, gravelly calcareous ridges, and similar sites.	
Cluster-leaf tick-trefoil; pointed tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium glutinosum</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) A.W. Wood			•	•			X	X	Pink	to 2' / 840	June -Aug.	2	UPL	In dry to mesic, less often damp, hardwood forests, especially the southern dry-mesic forests, in rich black oak-white oak, oak-hickory, and oak-birch or oak-white pine woods, common in oak-maple and maple-basswood communities and white/black oak savannas.	
Illinois tick-trefoil; prairie tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium illinoense</i> A. Gray				•	•	X	X		Purple	to 6' / 4300	July-Aug.	2	UPL	On dry to moist, but mostly mesic prairies south of the Tension Zone, in oak openings and nearby open sandy or gravelly slopes, ridges, bluffs and edges of dry oak woods; some in roadsides, railroads, and thickets.	
Dutchman's breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> (L.) Bernh.			•	•			X	X	White	5-9"	April-May	1	FAC	Grows well with maidenhair fern; requires neutral soil high in organic matter; self sows; dies back in summer; beech, boreal, northern upland, southern upland and lowland forests, and cliffs.	
Eastern shooting-star; pride-of-Ohio	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i> L. subsp. <i>meadia</i>		•	•	•		X	X		White	to 1' / 60,000	April-June	2	FACU	Dry high lime to wet-mesic prairies, as well as fens, open sunny deciduous woods and oak openings and moist to dry bluffs or sandstone cliffs; <i>meadia</i> : for Dr. Richard Mead (1673-1754), an early English physician and botanist.	
Pale purple coneflower; prairie coneflower	<i>Echinacea pallida</i> (Nutt.) Nutt.			•	•	•	X	X		Purple	24-36" / 5,200	June -July	2	UPL	Rather rare in southern counties in mesic prairies, railroad right-of-ways and roadsides, less frequent in dry open habitats such as gravelly slopes and gravel pits; <i>pallida</i> : pale.	


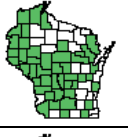
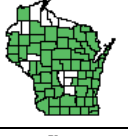

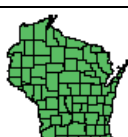
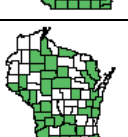
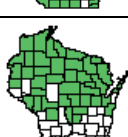
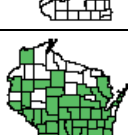
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Balsam-apple; wild-cucumber	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i> (Michx.) Torr. & A. Gray		•	•	•		X	X		White	vine	July-Sept.	2	FACW-	Annual herbaceous vine; boreal, northern lowland, and southern lowland forests, cliffs, sand dunes, sedge meadows, and shrub carrs; <i>lobata</i> : Latin for "lobed".	
Common waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i> Michx.	•	•				X			Green	Submerged aquatic	July-Sept.	2	OBL	Submerged perennial aquatic found in marshes, lakes, rivers and Mississippi backwaters; <i>Elodea</i> : Greek elodes for "marsh" <i>canadensis</i> : of or referring to Canada.	
False rue anemone	<i>Enemion biternatum</i> Raf. Syn.: <i>Isopyrum biternatum</i>		•	•					X	White	to 6" / 11,000	April-June	1.5	UPL	Beech, boreal, northern upland and lowland, and southern upland forests; <i>biternatum</i> : Latin for "twice in sets of three".	
Trailing-arbutus	<i>Epigaea repens</i> L.				•	•		X	X	White	to 6"	April-May	3	UPL	Creeping groundcover; boreal forest, northern upland and lowland forests, bracken grasslands, and pine barrens; <i>Epigaea</i> : Greek epi for "upon" and ge for "the earth" referring to trailing growth; <i>repens</i> : having creeping and rooting stems.	
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> L. subsp. <i>circumvagum</i> Mosquin				•	•	X	X		Pink	2-6 ft. / 500,000	June-Aug	3	FAC	Fields, forest edges, disturbed areas, esp. after fire; thrives on neutral to slight acid soil; aggressive; boreal, northern lowland, southern upland forests, cliffs, sand dunes, sedge meadow, and shrub carrs.	
Cinnamon willow-herb; eastern willow-herb	<i>Epilobium coloratum</i> Biehler				•	•	X	X		Pink	2-3 ft.	July-Oct.	3	OBL	Bracken grassland, cliffs, sand dunes, sedge meadow, and shrub carrs; <i>Epilobium</i> : from 2 Greek words epi, "upon," and lobos, "a pod or capsule"; <i>coloratum</i> : colored.	
Common horsetail; field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Green	8-20"	Spore	2	FAC	Perennial fern ally; common in various moist to dry habitats, especially wet prairies and edges of woods, often also in disturbed habitats such as fields, roadsides, railroads, sand dunes, riverbanks and lakeshores.	
Pipes; river horsetail; water horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Green	1-2 ft.	Spore	2	OBL	Perennial aquatic fern ally of bogs, lakeshores, rivers, and streams, northern lowland forest, sedge meadow, and shrub carr; <i>fluviatile</i> : from a river.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Wood horsetail; woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> L.		•	•			X	X		Green	12-24"	Spore	2	FACW	Perennial fern ally; boreal forests, northern upland forest, sedge meadow and shrub carrs; <i>sylvaticum</i> : of or growing in woods, sylvan.	
Button eryngo; rattlesnake-master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> Michx.				•	•	X	X		Cream	2-5' / 7,500	July-Aug.	2	FAC+	Dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairie remnants in the southern Wisconsin counties; northern stations undoubtedly adventive; <i>yuccifolium</i> : yucca-like leaved.	
Small white fawn-lily; white dog-tooth violet; white trout-lily	<i>Erythronium albidum</i> Nutt.			•	•		X	X		White	4-8"	April-May	1.5		Beech forests, northern upland forest, southern upland and lowland forests; <i>Erythronium</i> : Greek for red because genus name comes from a red-flowered species from Europe; <i>albidum</i> : white.	
Upland boneset; tall boneset; tall eupatorium; tall thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i> L.				•		X	X		White	to 4' / 50,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	FACU	Sporadic in southwestern Wisconsin on dry rocky limestone (dolomite) prairies, less often on mesic prairies and wooded bluffs, and rarely locally abundant on bare sterile mine tailings (in Benton, Lafayette County).	
Spotted Joe-pye weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Pink	3-6 ft. / 95,000	June-Aug.	3	OBL	Characteristic of wet prairies and especially northern sedge meadows, in marshes, alder thickets, wet woods, lowlands, and along streams and lakes, less common in bogs or drier habitats.	
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> L. var. <i>perfoliatum</i>	•	•				X	X		White	2-4 ft. / 160,000	July-Sept.	3	FACW+	Tolerates seasonal flooding; in open moist habitats such as sandy lakeshores, sand bars, beaches, sedge meadows, wet prairies, fens, southern lowland forests, northern damp cedar-hemlock or tamarack-spruce-poplar woods, shrub carrs, swamps, marshes, streambanks and wet cliffs, rarer in drier habitats.	
Green-stemmed Joe-Pye-weed; purple Joe-Pye-weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> L.		•	•	•			X	X	Pink	5-7' / 42,000	July-Sept	3	UPL	Mainly in the dry and southern dry-mesic forests dominated oaks, and in mesic to damp maple, basswood, and elm woods south of the Tension Zone, less common on thinly wooded bluffs, rarely in mesic prairies, lakeshores and marshes, and in dense underbrush in sloughs.	
White snakeroot	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i> Houtt. var. <i>rugosum</i>		•	•	•			X	X	White	12-24" / 150,000	July-Oct.	3	UPL	In dry, mesic or moist woods, most prevalent in southern dry-mesic forests, woodlands and savannas, wet woods and thickets, shady ravines, riverbanks and floodplains, less frequently on lakeshores, bluffs and cliffs, disturbed woods, along trails and openings.	

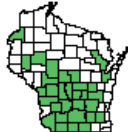


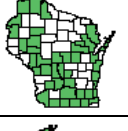
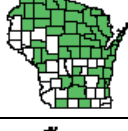
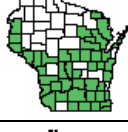
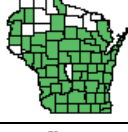

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Flowering spurge	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i> L.			•	•	•	X	X		White	2-3 ft. / 8,000	June -Aug.	3	UPL	In open, sandy or gravelly, sunny native communities; dominates many dry to mesic prairies, in jack pine or scrub oak barrens, cedar glades, sandstone ridges, limestone bluffs, sand flats, blowouts and lakeshores, fields, roadsides, railroads, fencerows, and occasionally quarries and city lots.	
Grass-leaved goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> (L.) Nutt. var. <i>graminifolia</i> Syn.: <i>Solidago graminifolia</i>	•	•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	1-2 ft. / 350,000	July-Sept.	2	FACW-	In mesic to moist prairie remnants, moist to dry fallow fields and northern sedge meadows, also on edges of marshes, bogs, and moist maple basswood and hemlock-yellow birch-maple woods, rarely in open deciduous woods; some along fencerows, open sandy roadsides and railroad right-of-ways.	
Hillside strawberry; thin-leaved wild strawberry; woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L. subsp. <i>americana</i> (Porter) Staudt			•	•	•	X	X	X	White	to 6-10"	April-June	2		Prairie and forests; attractive groundcover for woodland restoration; edible fruit; <i>Fragaria</i> : from the Latin fraga, "strawberry," which derives from fragum, "fragrant," from the fragrance of the fruit; <i>vesca</i> : little or weak.	
Thick-leaved wild strawberry; Virginia strawberry; wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> Duchesne		•	•	•	•	X	X	X	White	to 5"	April-June	2	FAC-	Dry sandy woodlands to moist forest and swamps, abundant in northern dry forests, along wooded riverbanks and borders and clearings of woods, marshes and bogs, common in old fields, roadsides, and R & R's.	
Northern bedstraw	<i>Galium boreale</i> L.	•	•	•	•		X	X		White	Creeping to 2' / 70,000	June -July	2	FAC	In moist to mesic prairies, fens, open hardwoods forests, oak openings and a variety of other habitats, showing its best growth in those that are sunny; <i>boreale</i> : northern.	
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> L.		•	•	•	•		X	X	White	to 6"	July-Sept.	1.5	FACU	Bogs, boreal, northern lowland and upland forests, bracken grassland, cliffs, pine barrens, prairie, sand barrens, and sand dunes; <i>procumbens</i> : with trailing, prostrate stems.	
Biennial bee-blossom; biennial gaura	<i>Gaura biennis</i> L.		•	•	•	•				Pink	to 6' / 2,700	July-Oct.	3	FACU-	In moist to mesic prairies along railroads and roadsides, rarely open woods and fields; probably adventive in northern counties.	
Cream gentian; pale gentian; yellow gentian	<i>Gentiana alba</i> Muhl. ex Nutt. Syn.: <i>Gentiana flavida</i>			•	•		X	X		White	18-30" / 140,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	FACU	Rare within the limestone region and mostly south of the Tension Zone, on dry to moist, sometimes calcareous relic prairies such as mesic prairies along railroads, in old unmowed cemeteries, on calcareous morainal hills, open wooded ridges and ravines, oak openings.	



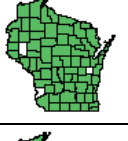
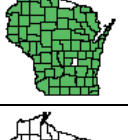
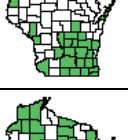
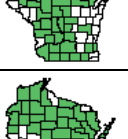
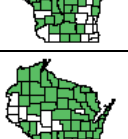
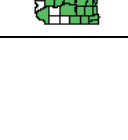
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Andrews' gentian; bottle gentian; prairie closed gentian	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> Griseb. var. <i>andrewsii</i>		•	•			X	X		Blue	1-3 ft. / 280,000	Aug.-Oct.	1	FACW	In damp or wet soil of sedge meadows, wet-mesic prairies, streamsides, grassy lakeshores, swales and damp thickets, sometimes in woods and on roadsides.	
Downy gentian; prairie gentian	<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i> J.S. Pringle			•	•	•	X	X		Blue	to 1' / 435,000	Aug.-Oct.	1	UPL	In dry sandy prairies, rich dry-mesic to mesic prairies along railroads, in very dry steep calcareous "goat prairies," less often in damp, calcareous prairies and rarely in dry upland woods.	
Ague-weed; stiff gentian	<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i> (L.) Small subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> (A. Gray) J.M. Gillett Syn.: <i>Gentiana quinquefolia</i>			•	•		X	X		Purple	to 3-16" / 180,000	Aug.-Oct.	1	FAC	Dry, south-facing, steep, rocky "goat prairies" and bluffs, north-facing slopes on upland dry-mesic prairies, well-drained ridges in deep-soil prairies, oak openings and edges to moist calcareous prairies, marshy gravelly depressions and moist clay seepage on Lake Michigan bluffs and sandstone cliffs.	
Fringed gentian; greater fringed gentian	<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i> (Froel.) Ma Syn.: <i>Gentiana crinita</i>	•	•				X	X		Blue	to 1' / 200,000	Aug.-Oct.	1	FACW+	Wet-mesic prairies that are flooded in spring, in marshes or sandy sedge meadows, lake dunes and swales, seepage slopes, low, wet, sandy or gravelly flats or rock pavements, rarely in damp open woods and shaded sandstone cliffs.	
Crane's-bill; spotted geranium; wild geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i> L.			•	•		X	X	X	Pink or violet	1-2 ft. / 5,000	April-July	1-2	FACU	In southern dry-mesic forests and rich mesophytic sugar maple, beech and basswood communities, not uncommon in oak-hickory, aspen-birch or white pine woods, often shady ravines and streamside thickets as well as floodplain forests and white cedar woods.	
Yellow avens	<i>Geum aleppicum</i> Jacq.	•	•	•			X	X		Yellow	2-5' / 20,000	June-Aug.	3	FAC+	Dry prairies, hillsides, jack pine barrens, sandy prairie relicts, open sandy ridges and bluffs of exposed sandstone, on poor dry soil of open fields, hillsides, pastures, and roadsides; occasionally in moist meadows and marshes.	
Purple avens; water avens	<i>Geum rivale</i> L.	•	•	•			X	X		Pink	1-2"	May-Aug.	2	OBL	Northern lowland and upland forests and shrub carrs; <i>Geum</i> : an ancient Latin name used by Pliny for this group; <i>rivale</i> : growing by streams.	
Prairie-smoke; old man's whiskers	<i>Geum triflorum</i> Pursh var. <i>triflorum</i>		•	•	•	•	X	X		Red	6-8" / 27,000	April-June	2	FACU-	Dry prairies, hillsides, jack pine barrens, sandy prairie relicts, open sandy ridges and bluffs of exposed sandstone, on poor dry soil of open fields, hillsides, pastures, and roadsides; occasionally in moist meadows and marshes.	






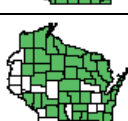
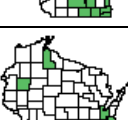
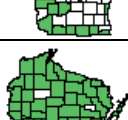
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
American licorice; wild licorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i> Pursh		•	•	•	•	X	X		Cream	to 2' / 3,900	June -July	2	FACU-	Aggressive rhizomatous plant; prairies and moist ground areas; <i>Glycyrrhiza</i> : from Greek glykys, "sweet," and rhiza, "a root," and referring to the root of <i>G. glabra</i> which is the source of commercial licorice; <i>lepidota</i> : having small scurfy scales.	
Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i> L. var. <i>autumnale</i>	•	•				X	X		Yellow	2-5 ft. / 130,000	Aug.-Oct.	3	FACW+	Tolerates flooding; in sunny or shady moist areas such as river bottom floodplain forests, low open woods with alder, willow, elm, ash, red-osier dogwood, silver maple and yellow birch, on sand and gravel bars of rivers and lakeshores, sedge meadows, swales, marshes; peaking in wet prairies.	
Giant sunflower; swamp sunflower; tall sunflower	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i> L.		•	•			X	X		Yellow	6-8 ft. / 10,000	July-Sept.	3	FACW	Sedge meadows, riverbanks, lake margins, alder thickets, mesic to dry poplar woods, and clearings in northern hardwoods; especially common along wooded roadsides, abandoned fields, and other disturbed woodlands.	
Saw-tooth sunflower	<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i> M.Martens		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	6-8 ft. / 15,000	July-Oct.	3	FACW-	Wet-mesic prairies, less frequent in mesic to dry-mesic prairies, in moist thickets, marshes, ditches, along streams, lakes, railroads, roadsides, and fencerows.	
Hairy sunflower; oblong sunflower; rough sunflower	<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i> Raf.				•	•	X			Yellow	2-4 ft.	Aug.-Sept.	3		Open woodlands, especially oak but also jack pine, as well as dry to mesic prairies, sandy or gravelly banks, roadsides, old fields, and fencerows.	
Western sunflower	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i> Riddell subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	2-3 ft. / 14,000	July-Sept.	3	FACU-	Very sandy, dry to mesic prairies, sandy oak and jack pine barrens, calcareous "goat prairies," and on sandy roadsides, fields, and railroads.	
Pale-leaved woodland sunflower; rough-leaved sunflower	<i>Helianthus strumosus</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	to 3 ft. / 4,200	July-Oct.	3	UPL	Oak woods (southern dry forest), oak openings, edges of woods and thickets, in mesic to moist prairies, sand prairies, limestone or sandstone bluffs and ledges, lakeshores, roadsides, railroads and fencerows.	
False sunflower; ox-eye; sunflower-everlasting	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> (L.) Sweet		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	2-5' / 6,300	June-Sept.	3	UPL	Wet to dry-mesic prairies, although most common in mesic prairies, often in and on the edges of open, cut-over woods, in thickets, on floodplains, lakeshores, low or abandoned field, and along roadsides and railroads; in the north along wooded roadsides, lakes and streams.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Prairie alumroot; Richardson's alumroot	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i> R.Br.		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow-green	2-3 ft. / 700,000	May-July	2	FAC-	Open to lightly wooded rocky ground (ledges, outcrops, cliffs, bluffs), oak oak-hickory, pine-oak and other deciduous woods, including oak openings, jack pine barrens and cedar glades, on sandstone, dolomite and other rock types, loam, sand, gravel, as well as commonly on low, mesic or dry prairies, banks and roadsides.	
Long-leaved bluets	<i>Houstonia longifolia</i> Gaertn.					•	X	X		White/Lavender	3-10" / 300,000	June-Aug.	2	UPL	Acid habitats, from dry thin woods, sand barrens and rocky, gravelly or sandy places to prairies, sedge meadows, fields and lakeshores.	
John's-cabbage; Shawnee-salad; Virginia water-leaf	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i> L.		•	•			X	X		Lavender	to 2' / 2,800	May-June	2	FACW-	Beech, northern upland, and southern upland and lowland forests, and cliffs; potentially invasive; <i>Hydrophyllum</i> : Greek hydro for "water" and phyllon, "leaf"; <i>virginianum</i> : of Virginia.	
Giant St. John's-wort; great St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum pyramidatum</i> Aiton		•	•			X	X		Yellow	50-72"	June-Aug.	3	FAC+	Wet and open habitats such as gravelly riverbanks, alder thickets, sphagnous sedge meadows, mesic forest edges and drainage ditches.	
Orange jewelweed; orange touch-me-not; spotted touch-me-not	<i>Impatiens capensis</i> Meerb.	•	•	•			X	X	X	Orange	2-6 ft. / 4,000	June-Sept.	2-3	FACW	Emergent aquatic of boreal, northern upland and lowland, southern upland and lowland forests, cliffs, sand dunes, sedge dunes, sedge meadow, and shrub carrs.	
Pale touch-me-not; yellow jewelweed; yellow touch-me-not	<i>Impatiens pallida</i> Nutt.	•	•	•			X	X	X	Yellow	2-6 ft. / 1,600	July-Sept.	2-3	FACW	Annual forb; northern and southern upland forests; <i>Impatiens</i> : Latin for "impatient" referring to explosive action of fruit to disperse seed; <i>pallida</i> : pale.	
Blue flag; harlequin blue flag; northern blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i> L.	•	•	•			X	X		Blue-violet	1.5-3.5 ft. / 1,300	May-July	2	OBL	Forms extensive clones in wet places or shallow water, in marshes, sedge meadows, low prairies, fens, swamps and low bottomland forests, alder-willow-dogwood thickets, stream margins, lakeshores, riverbanks, ponds and ditches.	
Blue flag; Shreve's iris; southern blue flag; Virginia iris	<i>Iris virginica</i> L. var. <i>shrevei</i> (Small) E.S.Anderson	•	•	•			X	X		Blue-violet	1.5-3.5 ft. / 1,000	May-July	2	OBL	Forms extensive clones in wet places or shallow water, in marshes, sedge meadows, low prairies, fens, swamps and low bottomland forests, alder-willow-dogwood thickets, stream margins, lakeshores, riverbanks, ponds and ditches.	

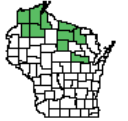

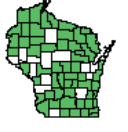

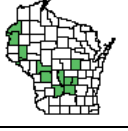
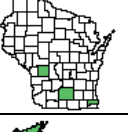
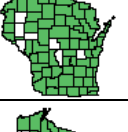
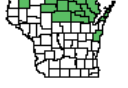
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
False-dandelion; orange dwarf-dandelion	<i>Krigia biflora</i> (Walter) S.F. Blake		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	to 1' / 40,000	May-July	2	FACU	Rocky woods and sandy areas south of the Tension Zone, mostly in open oak-hickory, maple-basswood and jack pine-scrub oak woods, wet prairies, and weedy on roadsides, railroads and open thickets.	
False boneset	<i>Kuhnia eupatorioides</i> L. var. <i>corymbulosa</i> Torr. & A. Gray				•	•	X	X		Cream	2-3' / 32,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	UPL	Dry-mesic to dry prairies, rocky or sandy prairie relics on steep calcareous bluffs, rarely on sand dunes, including sand terraces of the Mississippi River, occasionally along roadsides and railroads.	
Common duckweed; lesser duckweed; small duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	•					X	X			Floating aquatic		Lots	OBL	Diminutive floating perennial aquatic; quiet water of lakes, rivers, streams, southern lowland forests; <i>Lemna</i> : from Greek limnos, "lake or swamp," referring to its aquatic habitat; <i>minor</i> : smaller, lesser;	
Forked duckweed; star duckweed	<i>Lemna trisulca</i> L.	•					X	X			Floating aquatic		Lots	OBL	Diminutive floating perennial aquatic; quiet waters of lakes, rivers, streams, southern lowland forests; <i>trisulca</i> : with three furrows.	
Round-headed bush-clover; round-headed lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i> Michx.			•	•	•	X	X		Cream / Green	2-4 ft. / 8,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	FACU	Seed heads persist into winter; dry to mesic prairies and on dry, sandy, gravelly or rocky ground in general, common along roadsides, railroads, old fields, and shores; also limestone bluffs and cliffs, granite and quartzite glades, open woods, white pine and hardwood stands.	
Lacerate blazing-star; rough blazing-star; tall gay-feather	<i>Liatris aspera</i> Michx.			•	•	•	X	X		Rose / Lavender	1.5-4 ft. / 16,000	June -Oct.	1.5	UPL	Mesic prairies, on dry, especially sandy prairie relics, becoming less common in open woods, on bluffs and riverbanks, and in willow thickets, often associated with jack pine and scrub oak; attract butterflies.	
Cylindrical blazing-star; few-headed blazing-star	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i> Michx.				•	•	X	X		Rose / Lavender	6-24" / 14,000	July-Sept.	1.5	UPL	Dry prairies south of the Tension Zone, also on dry limestone (dolomite) bluffs, sandy river banks, and rarely on roadsides or railroads; attract butterflies.	
Northern plains blazing-star; showy blazing-star	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i> (A. Nelson) K.Schum.	•	•				X	X		Rose / Lavender	1-3 ft. / 10,000	July-Sept.	1.5	NI	Mesic prairies, especially deep-soil railroad prairies, on roadsides, less common on shores of lakes and edges of swamps, low prairies and in dry sandy places; in northern Wisconsin adventive on sandy roadsides and railroad embankments; attract butterflies.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Prairie blazing-star; thick-spike blazing-star; thick-spike gay-feather	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> Michx.	•	•	•			X	X		Rose/Lavender	2-4' / 11,000	July-Sept.	1.5	FAC-	Wet and wet-mesic prairies, locally common on mesic prairies, in wet, sometimes rather calcareous sedge-grass meadows (fens), peat marshes, bogs, wet roadsides and wet prairie relics along railroads south of the Tension Zone; attract butterflies.	
Dense gay-feather; marsh blazing-star; marsh gay-feather; sessile blazing-star; sessile-headed blazing-star	<i>Liatris spicata</i> (L.) Willd.	•	•	•			X	X		Rose/Lavender	3-5' / 11,000	July-Sept.	1.5	FAC	Prairie, savanna, and sedge meadow; horticultural variety a common perennial garden plant; attract butterflies;	
Michigan lily; Turk's-cap lily	<i>Lilium michiganense</i> Farw.	•	•	•			X	X	X	Orange	3-5' / 10,000	June-Aug.	2	FAC+	Moist, mucky, peaty or sandy soils or rich, mesic to wet prairies, sedge meadows, fens, moist borders of mesic hardwoods, grassy openings to deep shade of swamp forests, tamarack-poison sumac bogs, thickets with willows on prairies, along streams, ditches.	
Orange-cup lily; wood lily	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X		Orange	to 1-3' / 15,000	June-Aug.	2	FAC-	Open, often dry, sandy or rocky woods and thickets, associated with jack pine, pin cherry, oaks and aspen, less often edges of mesic coniferous woods, dry to moist, but mostly mesic prairies and swales, and on wooded bluffs and dunes along Lake Michigan.	
Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i> L. subsp. <i>americana</i> (Forbes) Hultén ex R.T.Clausen				•	•		X	X	Pink to white	to 5"	June-Aug.	2	FAC	Evergreen shrublet suitable for groundcover; dry to moist; forests, bogs; <i>Linnaea</i> : for Linnaeus, who first pointed out its characters, and with whom the European type was one of his favorites; <i>borealis</i> : northern.	
Cardinal-flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> L. var. <i>cardinalis</i>	•	•				X	X	X	Red	36-48" / 400,000	July-Sept.	2	OBL	One of few WI plants pollinated by ruby-throated hummingbirds; in wet, shaded or sunny, neutral soil of floodplains, wooded riverbanks, swampy thickets, sloughs, ponds and seepage areas in deciduous woods, less often in marshes, wet meadows and ditches.	
Great blue lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> L.	•	•	•			X	X		Blue	1-4' / 900,000	July-Sept.	2	FACW+	Moist to wet, neutral or somewhat calcareous ground, occasional to common in all but the northern counties in low woods, wet hollows, streamsides, deciduous forest and occasionally white cedar woods, clearings, marshes, fens, swales, pastures and pond edges.	
Pale spike lobelia	<i>Lobelia spicata</i> Lam.		•	•	•		X	X		Blue to white	8-36" / 900,000	June-July	2	FAC	Sandy, loamy or mucky soils of mesic to wet prairies, infrequently in "goat prairies," thinly wooded bluffs, cedar glades, ridges and hillsides, clearings in woods, edges in marshes, also pastures and old fields; essentially a plant of prairies, savannas and open woods.	


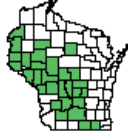
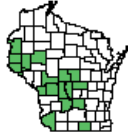

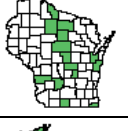
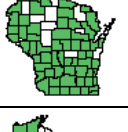
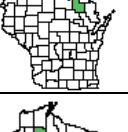
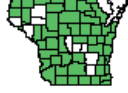
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Sundial lupine; wild lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i> L.				•	•	X	X		Blue	1-2 ft. / 1,100	May-Aug.	2	UPL	Very sandy soils, open sunny areas, waste places, pastures, open woods; dormant in August; seedlings bloom 2nd year; clearings in open, dry black oak-Hill's oak-jack pine woods, oak barrens, sandy prairies, roadsides and old fields, some on sandstone bluffs and ridges.	
American water-horehound; common water-horehound	<i>Lycopus americanus</i> Muhl. ex W.P.C.Barton	•	•				X			White	1-2 ft. / 130,000	July-Sept.	1.5	OBL	Moist areas; bogs, northern upland and lowland, southern lowland forests, prairies, sand dunes, sedge meadows, and shrub carrs; <i>Lycopus</i> : from Greek lukos, "wolf," and pous, "foot"; <i>americanus</i> : for America.	
Northern bugleweed; northern water-horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> Michx.	•	•	•			X	X		White	2-32"	July-Sept.	1.5	OBL	Moist areas; bogs, northern upland and lowland, southern lowland forests, prairies, sand dunes, sedge meadows, and shrub carrs; <i>Lycopus</i> : from Greek lukos, "wolf," and pous, "foot"; <i>uniflorus</i> : Latin for "one-flowered".	
Fringed loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i> L.	•	•				X	X	X	Yellow	10-40" / 39,000	June -July	2	FACW	Boreal, northern and southern upland and lowland forests, prairies, savanna, sedge meadows, streambanks; <i>ciliata</i> : cilium for "small hairs;" fringed with hair.	
Narrow-leaved loosestrife; smooth loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia quadriflora</i> Sims	•	•	•			X	X		Yellow	1-2 ft. / 90,000	July-Aug.	2	OBL	Wet, sunny, grassy, non-acid habitats such as sedge bogs, marshes and low prairies, characteristic of marly sedge-grass meadows (fens and swales), occasionally around calcareous springs.	
Whorled loosestrife; whorled yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> L.	•	•	•			X	X	X	Yellow	1-3'	June -July	2	UPL *	Wooded or semi-wooded, acidulous, mesic to moist, frequently sandy or rocky habitats (quartzite, granite, sandstone); in dry woods, open oak and pine woodlands and savannas (pine barrens), less frequently in sandy or moist prairies, on edges of bogs or beaver dams, in open, poorly drained, river bottomed forests and along sandy roadsides.	
Bulbil loosestrife; swamp-candles; swamp loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.	•	•				X			Yellow	16-32"	June -Aug.	2	OBL	Bogs, shores, shallows; northern lowland forest, southern upland forest, sedge meadow, and shrub carr; elongated bulblets form in the leaf axils late in the season.	
Swamp loosestrife; tufted loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia thysiflora</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Yellow	1-2.5 ft. / 82,000	May-July	2	OBL	Emergent aquatic of bogs, shores, shallows; northern lowland forest, southern lowland forest, sedge meadow, and shrub carr; <i>thysiflora</i> : flowers in a thyse (stalks multiply branched).	





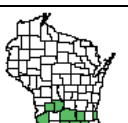
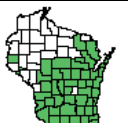


Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Winged loosestrife; winged lythrum	<i>Lythrum alatum</i> Pursh var. <i>alatum</i>	•	•				X			Purple	1-4 ft. / 3,000,000	June-Oct.	2	OBL	Chiefly in southeastern WI and the Mississippi river bottoms, in moist to wet sedge meadows, wet-mesic prairies, marshes, lakeshores, riverbanks, bogs and wet ditches, on alkaline sedge meadows, fens and moist sandy prairies.	
Canada bead-ruby; Canada mayflower; wild lily-of-the-valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i> Desf.		•	•	•	•	X	X		White	4-6"	May-June	.5-1	FAC	Bogs, beech, boreal, northern and southern lowland and upland forests, bracken grassland, cliffs, pine barrens, sand barrens, sand dunes, savanna, and shrub carr; <i>Maianthemum</i> : from Maius for "May" and antheron for "flower"; <i>canadense</i> : of or referring to Canada.	
False Solomon's-seal; false spikenard; large false Solomon's-seal; Solomon's-plume	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (L.) Link subsp. <i>racemosum</i> Syn.: <i>Smilicina racemosa</i>		•	•	•	•	X	X	X	White	16-32" / 400	May-June	2	FACU	Dry to moderate moisture; woods, forests; in sandy, loamy, rich soil; <i>racemosum</i> : Latin for "having a raceme" (cluster of flowers each on its own stalk and arranged along a single central stem).	
Little false Solomon's-seal; starflower Solomon's-seal; starry false Solomon's-seal	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (L.) Link Syn.: <i>Smilicina stellatum</i>		•	•	•	•	X	X		White	to 2' /	April-June	2	FAC-	Full sun, partial sun; dry to moderate moisture; prairies, woods, sands, beaches, dunes, railroad right-of-ways; in sandy, loamy soil; <i>Maianthemum</i> : from Maius for "May" and antheron for "flower"; <i>stellatum</i> : starry.	
Wild mint; field mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L. var. <i>canadensis</i> (L.) Kuntze	•	•	•			X	X		White	to 5 ft. / 300,000	July-Sept.	1.5	FACW	Wet meadows, shores, streambanks; boreal and northern lowland forest, prairies, sand dunes, sedge meadows, and shrub carrs; Latin name for an unfortunate Greek nymph named Mentha who got herself turned into a mint plant, this is one of the oldest plant names still in use.	
Bogbean; common buckbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	•	•				X	X		White	4-12"	April-July	2	OBL	Quiet shallow cold water; bogs, northern lowland forests, ponds, sloughs; <i>Menyanthes</i> : ancient Theophrastian name for "month" and "flower," referring to length of time it blooms; <i>trifoliata</i> : three-leaved.	
Eastern bluebells; Virginia bluebells; Virginia cowslip	<i>Mertensia virginica</i> (L.) Pers. ex Link		•	•				X	X	Blue	to 2' / 9,700	May-June	1.5	FACW	Moist to wet woodlands, lowland forests, shores; <i>Mertensia</i> : named after German botanist Franz K. Mertens (1764-1831) <i>virginica</i> : of Virginia.	
Allegheny monkey-flower, monkey-flower	<i>Mimulus ringens</i> L. var. <i>ringens</i>	•	•				X	X		Violet	to 2' / 2.3 million	June - Sept.	1	OBL	Emergent aquatic; likes full sun; wet to moist; meadows, shores, streambanks; in sandy, loamy soil of marshes, shores; establishes readily from seed.	


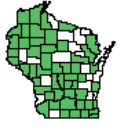
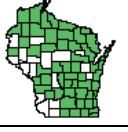
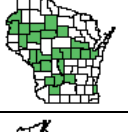
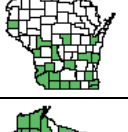
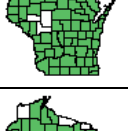
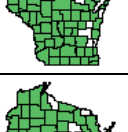
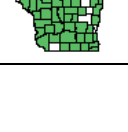
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i> L.				•	•		X	X	White	Creeping to 2-4"	June -July	2	FACU+	Evergreen creeping forb in low mats up to 10 cm tall; beech, northern upland and lowland, southern upland and lowland forests, bogs, and pine barren; found in acidic soil, under cedar, hemlock and pine and on hummocks of wind thrown trees in swamp forests.	
Bishop's-cap; two-leaf miterwort	<i>Mitella diphylla</i> L.		•	•	•			X	X	White	10 in	April-June	1.5	FACU+	A delicate native perennial that grows in wooded ravines, rich often rocky woods, along shady stream banks and occasionally in cedar swamps. Plants are 20 to 45 cm tall and their presence suggests little disturbance; prefer humus rich, slightly acid soil.	
Wild bergamot; bee balm	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> L. subsp. <i>fistulosa</i>		•	•	•	•	X	X		Pink	2-4 ft. / 70,000	July-Sept.	2-3	FACU	Mesic to dry, often sandy or gravelly prairies, pastures, edges of woods, cedar glades, oak openings and pine barrens, occasionally in damp places such as sedge meadows, and spreading along roadsides, railroad embankments and waste places.	
Dotted horesemint; horsemint	<i>Monarda punctata</i> L. var. <i>villicaulis</i> (Pennell) E.J.Palmer & Steyerl.				•	•	X	X		Pink & white	6-36" / 90,000	July-Sept.	2-3	UPL	Erect annual/biennial/perennial forb; open dry sandy soil, especially on sand prairies, sand barrens, oak openings, jack pine plains, sandstone outcrops, sandy beaches, roadsides and abandoned fields.	
Glade mallow	<i>Napaea dioica</i> L.		•	•			X	X		White	to 7' / 5,300	June -Aug.	1.5	FACU-	Alluvial soil in sun or semi-shade along stream and rivers, mesic to wet, but most prevalent in wet-mesic prairies, ditches and marshy ground, most often seen in moist, rank, weedy vegetation, sometimes mixed with shrubs, often along railroad rights-of-way/ditches.	
American lotus-lily; lotus; water-chinquapin	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i> Willd.	•	•				X			White	Floating aquatic /	July-Sept.	2	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic; ponds, lakes, quiet water less than 30" deep; in sediment soil; <i>Nelumbo</i> : Ceylonese word for Asian lotus; <i>lutea</i> : yellow, from a source of yellow dye called lutum.	
Yellow pond-lily; yellow water-lily	<i>Nuphar advena</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton	•	•				X			Yellow	Floating aquatic	June -Aug.	2	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic; sun, shade; ponds, streams, water less than 7" deep; in sediment soil; <i>Nuphar</i> : ultimately from the Persian word nufar; <i>advena</i> : foreign.	
Yellow pond-lily	<i>Nuphar microphylla</i> (Pers.) Fernald	•	•				X			Yellow	Floating aquatic	July-Aug.	2	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic in ponds; <i>Nuphar</i> : ultimately from the Persian word nufar; <i>microphylla</i> : micro for "small;" <i>phylon</i> for "leaf".	



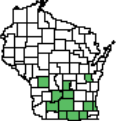

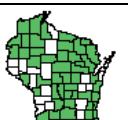
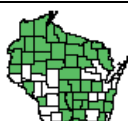
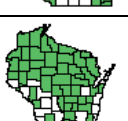
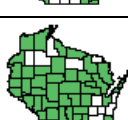
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Intermediate pond-lily	<i>Nuphar X rubrodisca</i> Morong	•	•				X			Yellow	Floating aquatic	June -Aug.	2	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic; (PARENTS = <i>Nuphar microphylla</i> (Pers.) Fernald X <i>N. variegata</i> Durand).	
American white water-lily; fragrant water-lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> Aiton	•	•				X			White	Floating aquatic	June-Sept.	2	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic; quiet water of bogs, lakeshores, backwaters along rivers and streams; water less than 7' deep; in sediment soil; <i>Nymphaea</i> : Greek and Roman mythology probably referring to attractive and playful water nymphs of the same habitat; <i>odorata</i> : fragrant.	
American white water-lily, white water-lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> Aiton subsp. <i>tuberosa</i> (Paine) Wiersema & Hellq. Syn.: <i>Nymphaea tuberosa</i>	•	•				X			White	Floating aquatic	June-Sept.	2	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic; water < 7' deep; in sediment soil; <i>Nymphaea</i> : Greek and Roman mythology probably referring to attractive and playful water nymphs of the same habitat; <i>odorata</i> : fragrant.	
Bastard evening-primrose; common evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i> L.		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	2-5' / 90,000	June-Sept.	2	FACU	Disturbed, open places; erect biennial/perennial forb; naturally occurring on riverbanks, sandbars, and lakeshores, dry-mesic prairies, moist meadows, marshes, borders of woods, roadsides, railroad embankments, abandoned or cultivated fields and waste ground in towns.	
Brittle prickly-pear; fragile prickly-pear; little prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia fragilis</i> (Nutt.) Haw.					•	X			Yellow	Dense mats to 20" wide	May-July	2	UPL	Prostrate/spreading perennial shrub, forming dense mats to 20" wide, spiny; dry prairies; <i>Opuntia</i> : Greek name used by Pliny for a different plant which grew around the town of Opus in Greece; <i>fragilis</i> : brittle.	
Eastern prickly-pear cactus	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> (Raf.) Raf. var. <i>humifusa</i>					•	X			Yellow	to 6" / 1,400	May-July	2	UPL	Dry; prairies, rocks, inland sands; in rocky, sandy soil; very rare in southern Wisconsin in dry sand prairies and on sandstone ledges.	
Bland sweet cicely; Clayton's sweet-root; hairy sweet cicely	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i> (Michx.) C.B. Clarke		•	•	•			X	X	White	1-3' / 2,500	May-June	2	FACU-	Beech, boreal, northern upland and lowland, southern upland and lowland forests, cliffs, and savannas; pesky seeds hitch a ride easily in clothing and socks, pets, etc.	
Mountain wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis montana</i> Raf.		•	•	•			X	X	White	2-4"	June -Aug.	2	FACU*	Beech, boreal, northern upland and lowland forests, and pine barrens; <i>Oxalis</i> : from the Greek oxus for "sour," referring to the pleasantly sour taste of the leaves and stem; <i>montana</i> : of mountains.	









Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Violet wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis violacea</i> L.				•	•	X	X		Violet	to 4" / 50,000	April-July & Sept.-Oct.	2	UPL	Sandy, gravelly or rocky soil, dry upland woods (oak-hickory, basswood, or aspen, pine relics), especially grassy openings and edges, and on grassy, brushy or wooded slopes and tops of sandstone or limestone hills and bluffs, mesic prairies, dry calcareous or "goat prairies," bedrock glades, sometimes on cliffs, outcrops and talus, sandy borders and gravelly terraces along rivers, rarely in old fields or along railroads.	
Common water-dropwort; stiff cowbane	<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i> (L.) Raf.	•	•	•			X	X		White	2-4'	July-Sept.	2	OBL	In moist habitats, especially marshes, fens, and black-soil mesic, wet-mesic and wet prairies, often near springs, borders of lowland deciduous woods, swamps of tamarack or white cedar, boggy streambanks, swampy thickets, and moist ditches and swales.	
Golden ragwort; heart-leaved groundsel	<i>Packera aurea</i> (L.) A. Löve & D. Löve Syn.: <i>Senecio aureus</i>	•	•				X	X	X	Yellow	6-36" / 69,000	May-Aug.	2	FACW	Wet, shady habitats, but also in wet-mesic prairies, rich to lowland woods, and thickets, including swamp forests, streambanks and seepage slopes, pastures, tamarack bogs, alder swamps, and other damp or wet areas.	
Balsam groundsel; balsam ragwort; northern meadow groundsel; northern ragwort	<i>Packera paupercula</i> (Michx.) A. Löve & D. Löve Syn.: <i>Senecio pauperculus</i>		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	4-24"	May-Sept.	2	FAC+	Mesic prairies, bracken grasslands, meadows, savannas, open woods, bogs and streambanks; <i>Packera</i> : after John G. Packer, a Canadian biosystematist; <i>paupercula</i> : little-poor.	
Platte groundsel, prairie groundsel, prairie ragwort	<i>Packera plattensis</i> (Nutt.) W.A. Weber & A. Löve Syn.: <i>Senecio plattensis</i>			•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	4-24" / 100,000	May-June	2	FACU-	Infrequent in western and south-central Wisconsin in dry prairies and prairie-like habitats, mostly on bluffs and gravel terraces of the Mississippi floodplain.	
American feverfew; eastern feverfew; eastern parthenium; wild quinine	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i> L.			•	•		X			White	24-48" / 7,000	June-Sept.	2	UPL	Once probably a common and typical species of mesic and wet-mesic prairies, now rare, and restricted to prairie relics, open bur oak woods, railroads and roadsides in the southern two tiers of counties.	
Virginia creeper; woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch.			•	•		X	X		Greenish	Climbing vine	July-Aug.	3	FAC-	Perennial woody vine; stems climbing by many-branched tendrils with adhesive disks at the ends; boreal forests; <i>quinquefolia</i> : Latin for "five-leaved".	
Canadian lousewort; forest lousewort; wood-betony	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i> L. subsp. <i>canadensis</i>		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	4-16" / 33,000	May-June	2	FACU+	Sandy or light loamy soils, in dry to mesic prairies, open oak or pine woods, black oak savannas, cedar glades, bracken grasslands or openings in maple-basswood forests; often on steep prairie hillsides w/ sandstone/limestone outcrops, less frequently on clay bluffs.	



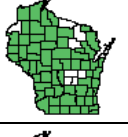
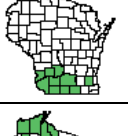
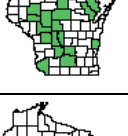
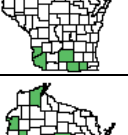
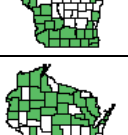
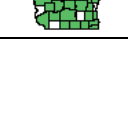
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Fen betony; swamp betony; swamp-lousewort	<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i> Michx.	•	•				X	X		Yellow	to 3' / 44,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	FACW+	Low wet calcareous habitats such as wet prairies, fens, swales, sedge meadows, marshes, shrub carrs, alder thickets, wooded wetlands and black muck pastures.	
Lilac penstemon; slender beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon gracilis</i> Nutt.					•	X	X		Pink	8-24"	May-July	2	UPL	Sand prairies, dry open woods (scattered pine, juniper, oak), pine or oak barrens, abandoned sandy fields, pine plantations and sandy roadsides, occasionally on cliffs and ledges.	
Large beard-tongue; large-flowered beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i> Nutt.				•	•	X	X		Lavender	12-40" / 14,000	May-July	2	UPL	Infrequent south of the Tension Zone in dry sandy or gravelly prairies and oak barrens, and surviving in old cemeteries, but now mostly adventive along roadsides and in gravel pits.	
Hairy beard-tongue; northeastern beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> (L.) Willd.				•	•	X	X		Lavender	to 2' / 125,000	June-July	2	UPL	In SE WI now rare in prairies and open woods on exposed cliffs, ravines and hillsides, usually on shallow alkaline soil underlain by glacial gravel or dolomite bedrock; in northern WI known from waste places and cement mills.	
Eastern white beard-tongue; pale beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon pallidus</i> Small				•	•	X	X		Cream	to 3' / 180,000	May-July	2	UPL	Sporadic and rare in full sun of dry sandy prairies, old fields and along roadsides and railroads, less often in jack pine stands and ledges in dry woods.	
Ditch stonecrop	<i>Penthorum sedoides</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Green	6-28" / 180,000	June-Sept.	2	OBL	Emergent aquatic; wet areas around shores, streambanks; in muddy soil; savanna; <i>Penthorum</i> : from pente for "five" and oros for "a mark," referring to order of fives of flower; <i>sedoides</i> : sed for "sedentary" / oides for "like".	
Arrowhead sweet-colt's-foot; arrow-leaf sweet-colt's-foot	<i>Petasites sagittatus</i> (Banks ex Pursh) A. Gray	•	•				X			White	to 3' / 70,000	May	2	OBL	Wet areas-forest, meadows; <i>Petasites</i> : from for "broad-brimmed hat" referring to large leaves and becoming Greek for "coltsfoot"; <i>sagittatus</i> : from the Latin for "arrow" or "arrow-shaped".	
Blue phlox; forest phlox; wild blue phlox; wild sweet-William; woodland phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i> L. subsp. <i>laphamii</i> (A.W.Wood) Wherry			•	•	•		X	X	Blue	6-24" / 12,500	April-June	1.5	FACU	Beech, northern upland, and southern upland and lowland forests, woods, cliffs; in rich soil; <i>Phlox</i> : from the Greek phlox, "flame," ancient name of Lychnis of the <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> ; <i>divaricata</i> : Latin for "divergent" or "spreading" strongly.	





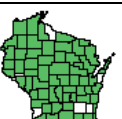


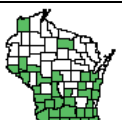
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map	
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade								
Smooth phlox	<i>Phlox glaberrima</i> L. subsp. <i>interior</i> (Wherry) Wherry		•	•				X	X	Pink	to 2' / 7,200	June-Sept.	1.5	FACW	In only Kenosha County in rich, dense, fen-like prairies, sedge depressions and lowland savannas (oak openings); in calcareous soils; <i>glaberrima</i> : most glabrous, Latin for "smooth" referring to lack of hairs on leaves and stems.		
Downy phlox; prairie phlox	<i>Phlox pilosa</i> L.		•	•	•	•		X	X	Pink	1-2 ft. / 19,000	May-July	1-1.5	FAC-	Dry woodlands (especially oak barrens), sand prairies, disturbed areas, etc., sunny habitats, from dry to we-mesic prairies, prairie relics along railroads, limy "goat prairies," oak savannas and woodlands.		
American lop-seed	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i> L.		•	•	•				X	X	Lavender	to 2' / 4,000	June-Aug.	2	UPL*	Beech, northern upland, southern upland and lowland forests, cliffs, savannas; <i>leptostachya</i> : leptos for "thin," stachya for "spike," hence Latin for "slender-spiked".	
False dragonhead; obedient plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (L.) Benth. subsp. <i>virginiana</i>	•	•	•				X	X	Pink	2-3 ft. / 11,000	Aug.-Oct.	3	FACW	Thrives in any decent soil; mildly aggressive; rhizomes; woods, prairies, sedge meadow; in sandy, loamy soil; <i>Physostegia</i> : Greek for "bladder covering" referring to somewhat inflated appearance of flower; <i>virginiana</i> : of Virginia.		
American pokeberry; pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L. var. <i>americana</i>	•	•	•				X	X	White/purple	4-9'	July-Sept.	3	FAC-	Woods, disturbed sites; <i>Phytolacca</i> : from Greek phyto, "plant," and Latin lacca, "crimson lake," because of the color in the berries; <i>americana</i> : for America.		
May-apple; wild mandrake	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> L.			•	•				X	X	White	1-2'	May-June	2	FACU	Clonal; southern and northern upland and lowland, beech forests, savanna; <i>Podophyllum</i> : Greek meaning "foot leaf"; seeds and leaves poisonous but pulp of the ripe fruit is edible.	
Rough-seed clammy-weed	<i>Polanisia dodecandra</i> (L.) DC.				•	•		X		Pink	8-20" / 6,500	July-Sept.	2	UPL*	Annual forb in disturbed sites, stream sides; in gravelly, sandy soil; <i>Polanisia</i> : from poly for "many" and ansos for "unequal," referring to how this differs from the stamens in <i>Cleome</i> ; <i>dodecandra</i> : having twelve stamens.		
Greek-valerian; spreading Jacob's-ladder	<i>Polemonium reptans</i> L. var. <i>reptans</i>		•	•	•			X	X	X	Blue	to 8-16" / 18,000	April-June	2	FAC	Southern dry-mesic forest, rich, often moist hardwoods of sugar maple, basswood, elm and oak, northward in white pine-red maple forests, mesic oak savannas, frequently in low meadows, marshes and even sphagnum bogs, on wooded bluffs of sandstone, prairies.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map	
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade								
Giant Solomon's-seal; king Solomon's-seal; smooth Solomon's-seal; Solomon's-seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> (Walter) Elliott				•	•			X	X	Pale yellow-white	1-5 ft. / 1,200	May-June	2	FACU	Open deciduous woods such as dry oak, oak-hickory, oak-pine or white birch woods and rich mesic elm, cherry, basswood, and maple woods, in floodplain forests, oak openings, oak barrens, thickets, especially along roadsides, railroads, fencerows, on borders of bogs and marshes, and occasionally surviving as a relict in fire-devastated forest later invaded by prairie.	
Long-root smartweed; water heart's-ease; water smartweed	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> L. var. <i>emersum</i> Michx. Syn.: <i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	•	•	•				X			Pink	1-5' / Floating	June-Sept.	3	OBL	Erect/floating perennial forb/aquatic; meadows, shallows; in sediment soil; <i>amphibium</i> : amphibious, suited for or adapted to growing on land or in the water.	
Water smartweed; water heart's-ease	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> L. var. <i>stipulaceum</i> N. Coleman	•	•	•				X			Pink	1-5' / Floating	June-Aug.	3	OBL	Emergent aquatic in northern lowland forest, prairie, sedge meadow, and shrub carr; lakes, ponds, shallows, water less than 7' deep; in sediment soil.	
Halberd-leaved tear-thumb	<i>Polygonum arifolium</i> L.	•	•					X			Pink-white	3-6'	Aug-Sept.	2	OBL	Climbing or tangling annual; sedge meadow, marshes, swamps, wet meadows; <i>arifolium</i> : leaves like Arum (arrow-shaped).	
False water-pepper; mild water-pepper; swamp smartweed	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> Michx.	•	•					X			Pink-white	to 40"	June-Aug.	2	OBL	Wet areas, beaches, marshes, shallows; <i>hydropiperoides</i> : hydro for "water;" piper for "pepper," oides for "like".	
Curly-top knotweed; dock-leave; smartweed; heart's-ease	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> L.	•	•	•				X			Pink-white	2-5'	July-Sept.	2	FACW+	Annual; sand dunes, disturbed sites; <i>Polygonum</i> : derived from the Greek words polys, "many," and gonu, "knee or joint," hence "many joints" because of the thickened joints on the stem; <i>lapathifolium</i> : typical.	
Pennsylvania knotweed; Pennsylvania smartweed; pinkweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> L.	•	•	•				X			Pink-white	to 3' / 13,000	July-Sept.	2	FACW+	Disturbed sites; in rich soil; sand dunes and sedge meadows; <i>Polygonum</i> : derived from the Greek words polys, "many," and gonu, "knee or joint," hence "many joints" because of the thickened joints on the stem; <i>pennsylvanicum</i> : of Pennsylvania.	
Dotted smartweed	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> Elliott	•	•					X	X		White	to 6'	Aug.-Oct.	2	OBL	Erect perennial aquatic; swamps, shallows; it grows in moist ground, shallow water and marshes; often found in more shady areas than other smartweeds; the leaves have a very sharp peppery taste, often somewhat delayed.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Arrow-leaved tear-thumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i> L.	•	•				X	X		White	6-24" / 7,800	July-Sept.	2	OBL	Climbing/tangling annual forb; northern and southern lowland forests, sand dunes, shrub carr, and sedge meadows; <i>sagittatum</i> : from the Latin for "arrow" or "arrow-shaped".	
Jumpseed; woodland knotweed	<i>Polygonum virginianum</i> L.		•	•	•			X	X	White	20-40" / 3,500	July-Oct.	2	FAC	Southern upland and lowland forests and cliffs; <i>Polygonum</i> : derived from the Greek words polys, "many," and gonu, "knee or joint," hence "many joints" because of the thickened joints on the stem; <i>virginianum</i> : of Virginia.	
Nuttall's prairie-parsley; prairie-parsley	<i>Polytaenia nuttallii</i> DC.		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	2-6" / 4,000	May-June	2	UPL	Dry to wet-mesic prairies along railroads, in oak barrens and cut-over white oak, poplar or oak-hickory forests, and on quartzite outcrops and cliffs in the Baraboo Hills.	
Pickerel weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.	•	•				X			Violet-blue	Emergent aquatic / 1-3.5'	June-Aug.	3-4	OBL	Emergent aquatic; found in shallow water (up to 1 m) and marshy borders of lakes, ponds and slow rivers, often in large colonies; emergent parts are up to 1 m tall; it requires clear water., prior to emergence a rosette of leaves grows on the bottom and dies if the water is very murky.	
Big-leaved pondweed; broad-leaved pondweed; large-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> Tuck.	•	•				X			Green-brown	Submersed aquatic	July-Sept.	2	OBL	Perennial submersed aquatic; water >3' deep; in soft sediment soil; transplant cuttings can be used in restoration; <i>amplifolius</i> : large leaved.	
Common pondweed; floating pondweed; floating-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> L.	•	•				X			Green-white	Submersed aquatic / 22,500	June-July	2	OBL	Perennial submersed aquatic in ponds, lakes, rivers; sometimes floating; water < 6' deep; <i>Potamogeton</i> : from Greek potamos, "a river," and geiton, "a neighbor," because of the habitat; <i>natans</i> : floating.	
Richardson's pondweed	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> (A. Benn.) Rydb.	•	•				X			Green-white	Submersed aquatic	July-Sept.	2	OBL	Perennial submersed aquatic in ponds, lakes, rivers; water to >12' deep; in soft sediment soil; fibrous stipule distinguishing to white fibers at leaf nodes; <i>richardsonii</i> : for Sir John Richardson (1787-1865, its discoverer).	
Prairie cinquefoil, tall cinquefoil, tall potentilla	<i>Potentilla arguta</i> Pursh subsp. <i>arguta</i>				•	•	X			White-yellow	12-40" / 230,000	June-July	2	FACU-	Dry, open ground, in low, mesic and sand prairies, especially common on high lime "goat prairies," cedar glades and pastures, often on bluffs of granite or limestone, open woods, and along roadsides and railroad right-of-way, but rarely truly weedy.	









Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Lion's-foot; rattlesnake-root; white-lettuce	<i>Prenanthes alba</i> L.		•	•	•			X	X	White	1.5-5' / 18,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	FACU	Southern dry-mesic forest, but also mesic to dry forests as well as low woods, and common in lowland prairies, limestone bluffs and sandy shores, less common in northern coniferous forests and deer yards, jack pine woods, alder thickets and white cedar-hardwoods, often weedy on roadsides.	
Glaucous white-lettuce; purple rattlesnake-root	<i>Prenanthes racemosa</i> Michx.		•	•	•			X	X	Lavender	1-5' / 20,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	FACW	Deep-soil, dry to wet-mesic prairies except in the Driftless Area, now relatively rare, restricted to relic prairies mostly on railroad rights-of-way and rocky or gravelly hill prairies south of the Tension Zone.	
Common mountain mint; Virginia mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> (L.) T. Durand & B.D. Jacks. ex B.L. Rob. & Fernald	•	•	•			X			White	1-3' / 220,000	June-Sept.	2	FACW+	Mesic to wet-mesic prairies, bog and marsh borders, meadows, calcareous fens, pastures and occasionally dry prairies or oak-pine woods; tolerates disturbance; spreads by rhizomes and seed.	
White water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> L. var. <i>diffusus</i> With. Syn. <i>Ranunculus longirostris</i>	•					X			White	Floating aquatic perennial	May-Sept.	2-3	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic; shallows, water less than 7' deep; <i>Ranunculus</i> : from Latin rana, "little frog," because many species tend to grow in moist places; <i>aquatilis</i> : growing in or near water.	
Early buttercup; thick-root buttercup	<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i> Muhl. ex J.M. Bigelow				•	•	X	X		Yellow	5-10" / 10,000	March-May / Oct.	1.5	FACU	Open oak, oak-hickory or pine woods, oak openings, cedar glades and pine relics; rare to abundant on dry to mesic, sandy or gravelly prairies, and on ledges, cliffs, and bluffs of sandstone.	
Yellow water buttercup; yellow water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i> Raf.	•					X			Yellow	Emergent aquatic	May-June	2-3	OBL	Perennial aquatic, rarely completely out of the water; stems hollow; found in quiet water in swamp forests, woodland pools, shallow or deep marshes with water depths to 2 m; <i>flabellaris</i> : L. flabellum, a fan, refers to the fan-shaped leaves.	
Bristly buttercup; bristly crowfoot; Pennsylvania buttercup	<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i> L.f.	•	•				X			Yellow	8-20" / 37,000	May-Aug.	2	OBL	Annual/perennial forb; sand dunes, sedge meadows, marshes, ditches, wet meadows; <i>pensylvanicus</i> : of Pennsylvania.	
Prairie buttercup; prairie crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus rhomboideus</i> Goldie				•	•	X	X		Yellow	2-8" / 20,000	April-June / Sept.-Oct.	2	UPL	Dry open oak or pine woods, sandy, gravelly or rocky prairies, exposed cliffs, oak openings, cedar glades, and dry, open, grassy fields, hillsides and roadsides.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Yellow coneflower	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i> (Vent.) Barnhart			•	•		X	X		Yellow	1.5-4 ft. / 30,000	June -Aug.	2	UPL	A characteristic species of mesic to wet prairies, most prevalent in wet-mesic prairies, less frequent in xeric "goat prairies," often in degraded dry prairies and along railroads and roadsides.	
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L. var. <i>pulcherrima</i> Farw.		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	1-3 ft. / 92,000	June -Oct.	2	FACU	Erect biennial/perennial; wet to dry-mesic prairies, peaking in wet-mesic prairies, savannas, fields, along roadsides and railroads, fencerows, and other open habitats; in sandy, loamy soil; <i>hirta</i> : rough.	
Cut-leaved coneflower; wild golden-glow	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> L.		•	•			X	X	X	Yellow	2-10' / 14,000	July-Sept.	3	FACW+	Shaded or partly-shaded floodplains and streambanks, in open southern wet forests, thickets and clearings, including moist slopes, ravines and streambanks in mesic woods, wet prairies, sloughs, open meadows near lakes and streams, less often along roadsides and railroads; in the north chiefly along roads at the edges of lowland forests and wet thickets.	
Sweet black-eyed Susan; sweet coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> Pursh		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	2-6' / 43,000	July-Oct.	3	FACU+	Prairies, marshes, river bottoms, or low habitats along railroads and roadsides; most common in a complex of relatively undisturbed bottomland habitats (edges of woods, lowland savannas, thickets, marshes, mesic to wet-mesic prairies) along the lower Wisconsin and Sugar rivers.	
Brown-eyed Susan; three-lobed coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> L. var. <i>triloba</i>		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	1-5' / 34,000	July-Oct.	3	FAC-	Second-growth woods and thickets along river bottoms, weedy prairies, old fields, and borders of marshes and fens; often cultivated and escaping along roadsides, fencerows, railroads and waste places near areas of human activity, including dumps, vacant lots, alleys and unkempt yards.	
Fringe-leaf ruellia; hairy ruellia; hairy wild petunia; wild petunia	<i>Ruellia humilis</i> Nutt.			•	•	•	X			Violet	3-24" / 5,200	June-Sept.	2	FACU-	Dry open ground, dry to dry-mesic prairies, but more often in disturbed prairie-like areas, including railroads, river terraces and bluffs; rarely as an escape from cultivation along weedy roadsides; prairie remnants and open habitats.	
Pale dock; smooth dock; water dock	<i>Rumex altissimus</i> A.W. Wood		•	•			X	X		Green	1-3.5' / 15,000	July-Aug.	2	FACW-	Wet areas like swamps and sedge meadows; <i>Rumex</i> : the ancient Latin name for the docks or sorrels; <i>altissimus</i> : Latin for "especially tall".	
Great water dock	<i>Rumex orbiculatus</i> A. Gray	•	•				X			Green	to 4' / 11,900	June -Aug.	3	OBL	Emergent aquatic of northern lowland forest, sedge meadow, swamps, shallows, and shrub carr; <i>orbiculatus</i> : disk-shaped, rounded.	




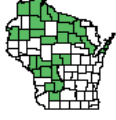




Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Swamp dock; water dock	<i>Rumex verticillatus</i> L.	•	•	•						Green	to 5'	June-Aug.	3	OBL	Northern lowland forest, prairie, sand dunes, swamps, and southern lowland forest; <i>verticillatus</i> : whorled.	
Arum-leaved arrowhead; northern arrowhead; wapato	<i>Sagittaria cuneata</i> E. Sheld.	•					X			White	Submersed / emergent aquatic / to 20"	July-Sept.	3	OBL	Erect or floating perennial emergent aquatic; ponds, marshes; in muddy soil; <i>cuneata</i> : wedge-shaped.	
Broad-leaved arrowhead; common arrowhead; duck-potato; wapato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> Willd.	•					X	X		White	Submersed aquatic / 1-3'	July-Sept.	3	OBL	More or less erect perennial aquatic; marshes, shores, shallow water streams; in muddy substrate; tolerates fluctuating water levels; <i>latifolia</i> : Latin for "wide to broad leaves".	
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X	X	White	3-6" /	March-July	1.5	FACU-*	Dry, rocky slopes, along streams, northern and southern lowland and upland, beech, boreal forests, cliffs, savanna; used as dye; a native perennial that grows from a thick rhizome that sends up a solitary white flower followed by a solitary leaf. Plants grow in rich woodland soil and are seldom taller than 15 cm.	
Black snakeroot; Maryland sanicle	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X	X	White	1-4'	May-July	2	NI	Beech, boreal, northern lowland, and southern upland forests, bracken grassland, prairie, savanna, sedge meadow;	
Purple pitcher-plant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> L. subsp. <i>purpurea</i>	•	•	•			X	X		Maroon	1-2'	May-Aug.	2	OBL	Bogs, northern lowland forests; shores; in sand, marl soil; <i>Sarracenia</i> : for Dr. Michel Sarrasin, early 18th century physician at Court of Quebec, who sent our northern species to Europe; <i>purpurea</i> : from Greek for "purple".	
American figwort, early figwort; lance-leaf figwort	<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i> Pursh		•	•	•	•	X	X		Green	2-6' / 185,000	May-Sept.	2	FACU+	Woods, especially in openings, at borders and along old roads, cedar glades, clearings, edges of thickets, wooded rights-of-way, fencerows, cut-over areas, ravines, bases of cliffs and rocky banks; in loam, clay or sandy soils.	
Carpenter's-square; eastern figwort; late figwort	<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i> L.			•	•		X	X		Green	6-10' / 170,000	June-Sept.	2	FACU-*	Woods, roadsides, prairies, southern upland forests; <i>Scrophularia</i> : named in 1474 by an Italian physician who noticed the resemblance between the rhizomal knobs of some species and the tubercular condition of human lymph nodes called scrophula; <i>marilandica</i> : of Maryland.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Common skullcap; marsh skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Blue	6-24"	June-Aug.	2	OBL	Shallow water over peat or muck soils, in full or part sun, where water levels are very stable. It spreads by rhizomes, and grows to 0.8 m tall on weak but erect stems; <i>galericulata</i> : a small cap.	
Blue skullcap; mad-dog skullcap	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> L.	•	•				X	X		Blue	4-36" / 65,000	June-Sept.	2	OBL	Emergent aquatic of boreal, northern and southern upland and lowland forests, sand dunes, sedge meadow, and shrub carr; <i>lateriflora</i> : with flowers on the side.	
Forest skullcap; heart-leaved skullcap	<i>Scutellaria ovata</i> Hill subsp. <i>ovata</i> Syn.: <i>Scutellaria ovata</i> Hill subsp. <i>versicolor</i>		•	•	•			X	X	Blue	12-28" / 25,000	June-July	2	FACU	Shaded dry woods and forests; <i>Scutellaria</i> : from Latin scutella, "a small dish, tray or platter," and referring to the sepals which appear this way during the fruiting period; <i>ovata</i> : egg-shaped.	
Leonard's skullcap; smooth small skullcap	<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> Michx. var. <i>missouriensis</i> (Torr.) Goodman & C.A. Lawson Syn.: <i>Scutellaria leonardii</i>				•	•	X	X		Purple	3-8" / 70,000	May-July	2	OBL	Rocky bluffs and outcrops of limestone, sandstone and granite, in steep prairies, sandy places in fields, pastures and river bottoms, cedar glades, oak openings and jack pine woods.	
American wild sensitive-plant; northern wild senna	<i>Senna hebecarpa</i> (Fernald) H.S. Irwin & Barneby Syn.: <i>Cassia hebecarpa</i>		•	•			X	X		Yellow	3-6" / 1,400	July-Aug.	3	FACW	Moist to mesic borders of southern wet-mesic forests, stream banks, sandy, moist or mesic roadsides and cleared wet alluvial pastures; in sandy, loamy soil; <i>hebecarpa</i> : hebe for "young man;" carpos for "fruit;" hence "fuzzy fruited".	
Maryland senna; southern wild senna	<i>Senna marilandica</i> (L.) Link Syn.: <i>Cassia marilandica</i>		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	3-4' / 1,700	July-Aug.	3	FACW	Moist to mesic borders of southern wet-mesic forests, stream banks, sandy, moist or mesic roadsides and cleared wet alluvial pastures; <i>Senna</i> : from the Arabic name Sana; <i>marilandica</i> : of Maryland.	
Starry campion; widow's-frill	<i>Silene stellata</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton var. <i>scabrella</i> (Nieuwl.) E.J. Palmer & Steyerl.		•	•	•		X	X		White	4-20" / 30,000	July-Sept.	2	UPL	Open upland oak woods, mesophytic or sandy woods, woods borders, cedar glades, riverbanks and sand terraces, sometimes in prairie borders, deep-soil prairies and grassy ditches, and occasionally along railroads, roadsides, and fencerows.	
Fire pink; scarlet catchfly	<i>Silene virginica</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X		Red	8-32" / 26,000	May-Sept.	2	UPL	Woods, slopes; in rich, rocky soil; <i>Silene</i> : probably from Greek sialon, "saliva," referring to gummy exudation on stems, and/or named for Silenus, intoxicated foster-father of Bacchus (god of wine) who was covered with foam, much like the glandular secretions of many species of this genus; <i>virginica</i> : of Virginia.	





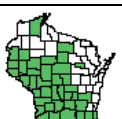
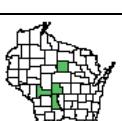
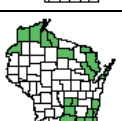
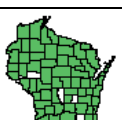
Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Prairie rosinweed; whole-leaf rosinweed	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i> Michx.		•	•	•	•	X			Yellow	2-6' / 1,200	July-Sept.	3	UPL	Tallgrass, wet-mesic prairies, but also in wet to dry prairies, railroad rights-of-way and along roadsides; rarely adventive (or escaped) farther north than southern quarter of WI; <i>integrifolium</i> : Latin for "entire-leaved".	
Compass-plant	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> L. var. <i>laciniatum</i>		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	2-8' / 660	June-Sept.	3	UPL	Mesic prairies, but also in wet or dry, rocky <i>Bouteloua-Schizachyrium</i> prairies, occasionally persisting because of deep roots as a relic along roadsides; <i>Silphium</i> : old Greek generic name referring to resinous juice; <i>laciniatum</i> : Latin for "slashed or lacerated".	
Cup-plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> L. var. <i>perfoliatum</i>		•	•			X	X		Yellow	3-8' / 1,400	July-Sept.	3	FACW-	Edges of low woods, low wet prairies, and river and stream banks of southern wet forests, common along open or shaded roadsides, fields and other rich and moist habitats; in the north adventive along wooded roadsides.	
Basal-leaved rosinweed; prairie-dock; prairie rosinweed	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i> Jacq. var. <i>terebinthinaceum</i>		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	2-10' / 1,000	July-Sept.	3	FACU	Deep-soil prairies, occurring in all but the driest prairies, but especially in wet-mesic prairies, and, unable to withstand grazing, now found in prairie relics, railroad rights-of-way and roadside openings, and occasionally persisting along barbed wire fences.	
Common blue-eyed-grass; pale blue-eyed-grass; white blue-eyed-grass	<i>Sisyrinchium albidum</i> Raf.				•	•	X	X		Blue	4-16" / 20,000	May-June	1.5	FACU	Dry sunny hillsides, brushy slopes and sandy fields, in sandy oak or jack pine woods, edges of sand blows, prairie relics, and spreading to roadsides and railroads; <i>Sisyrinchium</i> : Greek sys for pig; rynchos for snout; referring to a pig grubbing the roots for food'; <i>albidum</i> : white.	
Narrow-leaved blue-eyed-grass; pointed blue-eyed-grass; stout blue-eyed-grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> Mill.		•	•	•		X	X		Blue	6-20" / 30,000	May-July	1.5	FACW-	Very rare in woods, thickets, and fields of southeastern WI; <i>angustifolium</i> : Latin for "narrow leaf".	
Eastern blue-eyed-grass	<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i> E.P. Bicknell			•	•		X	X		Blue	to 20" / 32,000	June-July	1.5	FACW	Meadows, streambanks, open woods; <i>atlanticum</i> : from Atlanticus of or pertaining to Mount Atlas.	
Prairie blue-eyed-grass	<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i> E.P. Bicknell				•	•	X	X		Blue	4-16" / 45,000	May-June	1.5	UPL	Sandy and gravelly hill prairies, dry-mesic prairies, less frequent on mesic and wet-mesic prairies, on sandstone and limestone bluffs, sand plains and open or wooded hillsides with oak, jack pine or white pine; occasionally somewhat weedy, invading sandy fields, roadsides, railroad rights-of-way and quarries.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Hemlock water-parsnip; water-parsnip	<i>Sium suave</i> Walter	•	•				X	X		White	2-6' / 9,500	July-Aug.	2	OBL	Moist habitats, especially marshes, fens and black-soil mesic, wet-mesic and wet prairies, often near springs, borders of lowland deciduous woods, swamps and tamarack or white cedar, boggy streambanks, swampy thickets, and moist ditches and swales	
Common carrion-flower; Jacob's-ladder; smilax	<i>Smilax herbacea</i> L.						X	X		Green	3-7'	May-July	2	FAC	Cutover woods, grassy weedy banks and thickets, fencerows; <i>Smilax</i> : Greek for "clasping"; <i>herbacea</i> : herbaceous, not woody.	
Common carrion flower; hairy carrion-flower	<i>Smilax lasioneura</i> Hook.		•	•	•		X	X	X	Green	to 7' / 500	May-July	2	FAC	Climbing annual herbaceous vine; woods, fencerows; <i>lasioneura</i> : from Greek lasios for shaggy, wooly, hairy, neur for nerve.	
Auxiliary goldenrod; blue-stemmed goldenrod; wreath goldenrod	<i>Solidago caesia</i> L.		•	•			X	X		Yellow	12-40" / 500,000	Aug.-Oct.	2	FACU	Woods, forests; in rich soil; <i>Solidago</i> : from Latin solido, meaning "to make whole or heal" and a reference to the supposed, medicinal qualities of these plants; <i>caesia</i> : blue-gray.	
Canadian goldenrod; common goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> L.		•	•			X	X		Yellow	1-5' / 140,000	July-Sept.	2	FACU	Along roadsides, fields, slopes, fencerows and edges of marshes, swamps, prairies, savanna, shrub carr, bracken grassland, alder thickets and open woods; <i>canadensis</i> : of or referring to Canada.	
Broad-leaved goldenrod; zigzag goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> L.	•	•	•	•		X	X	X	Yellow	8-48" / 84,000	June-Oct.	2	FACU	Beech, boreal, northern upland and lowland, and southern upland forests and savanna; in sandy, loamy soil; <i>flexicaulis</i> : flexible.	
Giant goldenrod; late goldenrod; smooth goldenrod	<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Aiton	•	•	•			X	X	X	Yellow	1-7 ft. / 250,000	July-Oct.	1.5	FACW	In moist, rich soils, in shade or sun, marshes, fens, roadside ditches, banks of lakes and streams, edges of bogs and moist sandy beaches, less common on dry to wet prairies, fallow fields, along railroad embankments and brushy roadsides.	
Early goldenrod	<i>Solidago juncea</i> Aiton			•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	to 3' / 290,000	June-Sept.	2	UPL	In sandy or loamy open fields, along railroad embankments and weedy fencerows, less common in wet-mesic to mesic prairies and fields, along brushy roadsides, on steep roadbanks, and rarely at the edges of open deciduous woods.	




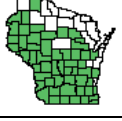
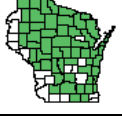
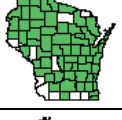
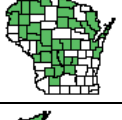

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Missouri goldenrod	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i> Nutt.				•	•	X			Yellow	1-3'	July-Sept.	2	UPL	Dry to mesic prairies on gentle sunny slopes, river terraces, along roadsides and railroad rights-of-way, sometimes in sandy prairies, on or adjacent to blowout dunes, and on steep hillsides	
Dyer's-weed goldenrod; gray goldenrod; old-field goldenrod	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> Aiton				•	•	X	X		Yellow	4-40" / 300,000	June -Oct.	1-2	UPL	Dry sites--woods, prairies, bracken grassland, cliffs, sand barrens, savanna, southern upland forests, and fields; in rocky, sandy soil; <i>nemoralis</i> : growing in groves or woods.	
Ohio goldenrod	<i>Solidago ohioensis</i> Riddell	•	•	•			X			Yellow	to 3' / 110,000	July -Sept.	2	OBL	A rare indicator of wet alkaline meadows, wet prairies, especially those underlain by calcareous substrate, and fens in southeastern WI; also in moist to dry depressions between old beach ridges in Door County.	
Rough-leaved goldenrod; round-leaved goldenrod; swamp goldenrod	<i>Solidago patula</i> Muhl. ex Willd. var. <i>patula</i>	•	•	•			X			Yellow	1-7' / 71,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	OBL	Woods, sedge meadows, shores, swamps, and shrub carrs; in limy soil; <i>patula</i> : somewhat spreading.	
Prairie goldenrod; upland white goldenrod	<i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i> (Nees) B. Boivin				•	•	X			White	3-24"	July-Sept.	2	UPL	Sandy, gravelly or rocky, often calcareous dry prairies, especially "goat" or gravel hill prairies, occasionally in rich, dense, moist prairies and interdunal swales near Lake Michigan; <i>ptarmicoides</i> : causes sneezing.	
Riddell's goldenrod	<i>Solidago riddellii</i> Frank ex Riddell	•	•	•			X			Yellow	1.5-3.5' / 93,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	OBL	In SE WI sedge meadows, fens, wert prairies, edges of marshes, and rarely in moist roadside ditches; <i>riddellii</i> : for John Leonard Riddell (1807-1865).	
Stiff goldenrod; rigid goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida</i> L.		•	•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	1-5 ft. / 41,000	July-Sept.	1.5	FACU-	Dry to mesic or wet-mesic prairies, sometimes a common weed in overgrazed pastures, on sandy soils along roadsides, railroad rights-of-way and occasionally on sandy lakeshores; <i>rigida</i> : from a stiffly erect habit.	
Cliff goldenrod; Driftless Area goldenrod; shadowy goldenrod	<i>Solidago sciaphila</i> E.S. Steele					•	X	X		Yellow	to 2' / 80,000	July-Oct.	2	UPL	Cliffs, inland sands; in sandy, rocky, limy soil; <i>sciaphila</i> : scia for "umbrella" or "shade" and phelein for "to love".	









Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Showy goldenrod	<i>Solidago speciosa</i> Nutt.			•	•	•	X	X		Yellow	8-60" / 95,000	July-Oct.	2	UPL	Sandy soils along roadsides, river terraces, in bur oak and black oak openings and in open jack pine stands; <i>speciosa</i> : showy.	
Northern bog goldenrod	<i>Solidago uliginosa</i> Nutt.	•	•	•			X	X		Yellow	1-5 ft.	July-Sept.	1.5	OBL	Bogs, sedge meadows, northern lowland forests, and shrub carr; <i>uliginosa</i> : in marshes.	
Elm-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i> Muhl. ex Willd. var. <i>ulmifolia</i>			•	•			X	X	Yellow	1-4' / 130,000	July-Oct.	2	UPL	Deciduous southern dry-mesic forests, most common at the edges of sugar maple-basswood woods, oak woods, and sometimes birch-aspen woods, frequently along bushy roadsides, wooded gravelly hills and sandy outcroppings, and occasionally on steep, dripping wet sandstone cliffs and brushy rock outcrops in the Driftless Area.	
American bur-reed	<i>Sparganium americanum</i> Nutt.	•					X			White	Emergent aquatic / 1-3.5' / 975	June-Aug.	3	OBL	Perennial emergent aquatic along shores, shallows; in muddy soil; <i>Sparganium</i> : ancient name, probably sparganon for "a band," referring to ribbon-like leaves; <i>americanum</i> : for America.	
Broad-fruit bur-reed; common bur-reed; giant bur-reed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> Engelm.	•					X			White	Emergent aquatic / 1-3.5' / 500	May-Aug.	3	OBL	Shallow water at the edges of rivers and marshes, in sedge meadows, shrub carr, ditches, bogs; it grows where water depth seldom exceeds 0.5 m and spreads by both seed and rhizomes; <i>eurycarpum</i> : broad-fruited.	
Floating-leaved bur-reed	<i>Sparganium fluctuans</i> (Engelm. ex Morong) B.L. Rob.	•					X			White	Emergent aquatic / to 5'	July-Aug.	3	OBL	Quiet water; in muddy soil with fluctuating shorelines; <i>fluctuans</i> : fluctuating.	
Hedge-nettle; marsh hedge-nettle; woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i> L.	•	•	•			X	X		Pink	8-40"	July-Aug.	2	OBL	Boreal forest, prairie, meadows, shores, woods, and southern lowland forests; <i>Stachys</i> : from the Greek stachus for "ear of grain" or "a spike," in reference to the spike-like form of the flowers; <i>palustris</i> : "of marshes".	
Narrow-leaved hedge-nettle; smooth hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i> Willd. var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	•	•	•			X	X		Pink	1-2'	June-Aug.	2	FACW+	Sedge meadow, shrub carr, southern lowland forests and other moist sites; <i>tenuifolia</i> : with finely-divided, slender leaves.	


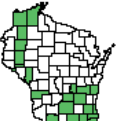

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Sago pondweed; comb pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> (L.) Börner Syn.: <i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	•					X			Green	Submersed / emergent aquatic / 2-3.5'	Jul-Sep	3	OBL	Perennial aquatic, flower stalk slender either above or below surface; calcareous water; marshes, lakes, streams; water 3-7' deep or more; can be in very turbid water; <i>pectinata</i> : Latin for "comb-like".	
Skunk-cabbage	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> (L.) Salisb. ex W.P.C. Barton		•	•			X			Red	to 3'	March-May	3	OBL	In woods and shrub swamps (beech, northern lowland, southern lowland and upland forests and pine barrens) with rich organic soils that are often flooded in spring and saturated to the surface most of the year; <i>foetidus</i> : evil-smelling.	
Yellow-pimpernel	<i>Taenidia integerrima</i> (L.) Drude			•	•		X	X	X	Yellow	16-32" / 6,000	May-July	2	UPL	Sandy, gravelly or rocky oak openings, open oak woodlands, and southern dry forest of oak-hickory or red oak, and northward, sporadically in jack pine, aspen and maple-basswood, less often in streambank thickets or swampy deciduous woods, only rarely in prairies, and also as a weed along fencerows, roadsides and railroads.	
Goat's-rue; rabbit-pea; Virginia tephrosia	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i> (L.) Pers.					•	X	X		Pink & yellow	8-28" / 2,500	June-Aug.	2	UPL	On sandy, less so on prairies soils, sunny oak barrens, scrub oak-jack pine woodlands, sand prairies, old fields, roadsides, railroad cuts, slopes, banks and sandstone outcrops, occasionally in bur oak openings or clearings in dry woods of oak-white pine or red oak-white oak; rarely on dry lakeshores.	
American germander; Canadian germander; wood sage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X		Pink	12-40" / 20,000	July-Aug.	2	FACW-	Prairie and southern lowland forests; <i>Teucrium</i> : from Teucer, "a Trojan king"; <i>canadense</i> : of or referring to Canada.	
Purple meadow-rue; tall meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i> Fisch. & Avé-Lall.		•	•			X	X		Cream	3-5 ft. / 11,000	June-July	3	FACW-	Moist to wet marshes (<i>Typha-Carex-Iris-Sparganium</i>), sedge meadows, wet to mesic prairies, fens, thickets and openings on shores and along streams, swales, sloughs, and ditches, mesic forest edges, low deciduous or coniferous woods and tamarack bogs.	
Early meadow-rue; quicksilver-weed	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> L.		•	•	•		X	X		Greenish-yellow	8-28" / 7,300	April-May	2	FACU+	Prefers humus rich, slightly acid soil; beech, boreal, northern and southern lowland and upland forests, cliffs, savanna; <i>Thalictrum</i> : from thaliktron, a name used to describe a plant with divided leaves; <i>dioicum</i> : Greek for "two houses," dioecious.	
Skunk meadow-rue; wax-leaf meadow-rue; waxy meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i> DC.			•	•			X	X	White	3-7'	June-July	2	FAC	Rare in deciduous forests and mesic prairies in eastern and northern WI; foul-smelling; <i>revolutum</i> : with rolled back edges.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Rue-anemone; wind-flower	<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i> (L.) A.J. Eames & B. Boivin			•	•	•	X	X		White	4-8"	April-June	1.5	UPL	Boreal, northern upland, southern upland and lowland forests and cliffs; <i>thalictroides</i> : like Greek plant name, Thalictrum.	
Purple meadow-parsnip; smooth meadow-parsnip	<i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i> (L.) A. Gray var. <i>flavum</i> S.F. Blake			•	•		X	X	X	Yellow	12-32" / 9,000	Aug.-Sept.	2	UPL	Moist to mesic prairies, marshy ground near rivers, and rocky oak or oak-hickory woods and thickets, rarely along fencerows, roadsides and railroads.	
False miterwort; foam-flower; heart-leaf foam-flower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> L.			•	•			X	X	White	4-14"	April-May	1.5	FAC-	Boreal forest; woods, forests; in loamy soil: <i>Tiarella</i> : diminutive of tiara for "a tiara" or "turban," referring to the pistil, like <i>Mitella</i> , to which name Miterwort probably belongs; also diminutive of Greek tiara (a small crown) referring to the fruit; <i>cordifolia</i> : in Latin means with "heart-shaped leaves".	
Bracted spiderwort; long-bracted spiderwort; sticky spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia bracteata</i> Small				•	•	X			Purple	to 12" / 10,000	May-Aug.	1.5	FACU-	Dry, open, often sandy places such as disturbed prairies, barrens, open oak and jack pine woodlands, cedar glades, old fields, roadsides and railroad ballast, as well as on hillsides, embankments, bluffs and dunes, occasionally in moist prairies, fencerows and borders of fields.	
Blue-jacket; common spiderwort; smooth spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> Raf.		•	•	•	•	X	X		Blue	16-30" / 8,000	April-July	2	FACU+	Dry, open, often sandy places such as disturbed prairies, barrens, open oak and jack pine woodlands, cedar glades, old fields, roadsides and railroad ballast, as well as on hillsides, embankments, bluffs and dunes, occasionally in moist prairies, fencerows and borders of fields.	
Virginia marsh St. John's-wort	<i>Triadenum virginicum</i> (L.) Raf. Syn.: <i>Hypericum virginicum</i>	•	•				X			Pinkish	12-18"	July-Aug.	2	OBL	Bogs, shallows, and other wet places; <i>Triadenum</i> : Greek for "three glands". <i>virginicum</i> : of Virginia.	
Arrow-grass; common bog arrow-grass; seaside arrow-grass	<i>Triglochin maritima</i> L.	•	•				X			White & pink	8-32"	May-Aug.	1.5	OBL	Bogs, northern lowland forests, fens; <i>Triglochin</i> : from the Greek tri, "three," and glochis, "a point," referring to the fruit of some species; <i>maritima</i> : of the seashore.	
Big white trillium; great white trillium; large-flowered trillium; snow trillium; white trillium; white wake-robin	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (Michx.) Salisb.		•	•				X	X	White	to 12"	May-June	1.5	UPL	Beech, boreal northern and southern upland and lowland forests, savanna; in rich, loamy, sandy soil; <i>Trillium</i> : Latin tres for three and liliium for lily; <i>grandiflorum</i> : large-flowered.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Bloody butcher; bloody noses; prairie trillium; red trillium; reflexed trillium; toadshade	<i>Trillium recurvatum</i> Beck		•	•			X	X		Red	8-16"	April-May	1.5	FACU-	Southern upland and lowland forests, woods, prairies; in rich, loamy, sandy soil; <i>Trillium</i> : Latin tres for three and lilium for lily; <i>recurvatum</i> : recurved.	
Clasping Venus'-looking-glass; round-leaved triodanis	<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> (L.) Nieuwl.					•	X	X		Violet	4-40" / 3,000,000	May-Aug.	1.5	FAC	Sand barren annual, extends north in WI to Jackson and Waushara counties in sandy barrens, open oak or pine woodlands, and fields and roadsides; <i>Triodanis</i> : "Three teeth," referring to the seed; <i>perfoliata</i> : Latin for "through the leaf".	
Early horse-gentian; orange-fruit horse-gentian	<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i> E.P. Bicknell			•	•			X	X	Purplish to red	2-4'	May-June	2	UPL	Woods, thickets; in rich soil; <i>Triosteum</i> : Greek for "three bones" referring to the three hard seeds found in each fruit; <i>aurantiacum</i> : orange-colored.	
Feverwort; late horse-gentian; tinker's-weed; wild-coffee	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i> L.			•	•			X	X	Purplish to greenish	2-4' / 450	May-July	2	UPL	Dry (oak-hickory), open or pastured woods, southern dry-mesic forests, oak savanna and open oak woodlands, thickets and brushy fields, and gravelly or rocky ridges, less often in rich woods or in open fields, along railroads and fencerows.	
Broad-leaved cat-tail; common cat-tail	<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	•					X			Brown	Emergent aquatic 3-9 ft	June-July	2	OBL	Semi-aquatic; can be aggressive; northern and southern lowland forests, shrub carr, and sedge meadow; ditches, marshes, shallows; in muddy soil; <i>Typha</i> : the Greek name for this plant thought to mean "bog"; <i>latifolia</i> : Latin for "wide to broad leaves".	
Common bladderwort; great bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> L.	•					X			Yellow	Floating aquatic	June-Aug.	1.5	OBL	Perennial, free-floating aquatic; carnivorous; in shallow still water of ponds, lakes, ditches, marshes, bogs; <i>Utricularia</i> : from Latin utriculus, "a small bag or bladder," the common name of which is bladderwort; <i>vulgaris</i> : Latin for "common"; young greenish bladders transparent, older - dark brown to black.	
Large-flowered bellwort	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> Sm.				•			X	X	Yellow	8-20"	April-May	1-2	FAC	Beech, boreal, northern and southern upland and lowland forests, cliffs, savanna; <i>Uvularia</i> : Latin for small conical body in the center of the human palate (little tongue), referring to the way the flower hangs from its stalk; <i>grandiflora</i> : large-flowered.	
Sessile bellwort; sessile-leaved bellwort; straw-lily; wild-oats	<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i> L.				•	•		X	X	Pale yellow	4-12"	April-May	1-2	FAC-	Boreal forest, northern upland forest, and southern upland and lowland forests, clearings, pine barrens; <i>sessilifolia</i> : Latin meaning "with unstalked or sessile leaves".	
American eelgrass; water-celery	<i>Vallisneria americana</i> Michx.	•					X			White	Submerged aquatic	July	1.5	OBL	Water 1-7' deep; from creeping rhizomes; <i>Vallisneria</i> : for Antonia Vallisneri, early Italian botanist; <i>americana</i> : for America; premier source of food for waterfowl, muskrats, etc.; grows in firm substrate; tolerates turbidity.	

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		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Blue vervain; simpler's-joy; swamp verbena	<i>Verbena hastata</i> L.	•	•	•			X	X		Blue	16-40" / 93,000	July- Oct.	1-2	FACW+	Moist, sunny habitats such as marshes, northern sedge meadows, stream edges, lakeshores, shrub-carrs, low prairies, and rarely in moist forests; tolerates habitat disturbance in grazed pastures, roadsides, railroad rights-of-way and occasionally abandoned sandy fields; biennial/perennial.	
Hoary verbena; hoary vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i> Vent.				•	•	X	X		Dark blue	8-36" / 28,000	July- Sept.	2	UPL	Xeric and sandy dry prairies, limy or "goat prairies," abundant in heavily grazed, sandy or gravelly pastures and abandoned fields, less frequently in open oak or oak-jack pine woods, roadsides and railroad right-of-way; annual / perennial.	
Common ironweed; prairie ironweed; smooth ironweed	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i> Michx. subsp. <i>fasciculata</i>		•	•			X	X		Magenta	2-6 ft. / 24,000	July- Sept.	2-3	FACW	Wet-mesic prairies, tall forb communities along railroads, open lakeshores and riverbanks, open river-bottom forests, swamps and marshes, and often a prominent weed in low overgrazed pastures; tolerates seasonal flooding; <i>fasciculata</i> : meaning "of bundles".	
Culver's-physic; Culver's-root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> (L.) Farw.		•	•	•		X	X		White	3-6 ft. / 800,000	June -Aug.	2	FAC	Wet-mesic to mesic prairies, fens, oak openings, edges of moist to dry woods, occasionally on lakeshores and ditches; prefers deep loamy soil (black, clayey or sandy), often growing in partial shade.	
Blue marsh violet; hooded violet; marsh blue violet	<i>Viola cucullata</i> Aiton	•	•	•	•		X	X		Dark blue	3-8"	April- June	1.5	OBL	Beech, boreal, northern and southern upland and lowland forests, cliffs, savanna, prairies, sedge meadow, bogs, and shrub carr; <i>Viola</i> : a classical Latin name for violets; <i>cucullata</i> : hood-like.	
Alpine violet; dog violet	<i>Viola labradorica</i> Schrank			•	•	•	X	X		Light blue - purple	½"-8"	April- July	1.5	FAC*	Boreal forest, northern upland forest, savanna, southern lowland forest; in sandy, loamy soil; <i>labradorica</i> : from Labrador.	
Bog white violet; lance-leaved violet; strap-leaved violet	<i>Viola lanceolata</i> L. var. <i>lanceolata</i>		•	•	•		X			White	to 6" / 156,000	April- June	1.5	OBL	Wet sites; bogs, meadows, streambanks; in sandy soil; <i>Viola</i> : a classical Latin name for violets; <i>lanceolata</i> : lance-shaped.	
Small white violet; wild white violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> F.E. Lloyd subsp. <i>pallens</i> (Banks ex Ging.) M.S. Baker	•	•	•	•			X	X	White	2-5"	April- June	1.5	OBL	Boreal, northern upland and lowland, southern lowland forests, pine barrens, sedge meadows, bogs, streambanks; <i>macloskeyi</i> : after George Macloskie (1834-1920), naturalist, educator, author, who was born in Castledawson, County Londonderry, Ireland; Chair of Biology at Princeton University in 1874.	

Common name(s)	Scientific name	Soil moisture					Sun exposure			Flower color	Height / Seeds per oz.	Bloom time	Spacing (in feet)	Wetland code	Biology notes	Specimen location map
		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Bird's-foot violet	<i>Viola pedata</i> L.					•	X	X		Violet	2-4" / 25,000	April-June	1.5	UPL	Dry, sandy, gravelly or rocky prairies, on sandstone cliffs and ridges, limestone bluffs and quartzite or granite outcrops; also in well-drained open oak and/or pine woodlands, black oak savannas, jack pine barrens, cedar glades, open oak-hickory woods and pine plantations; <i>pedata</i> : footlike.	
Prairie violet	<i>Viola pedatifida</i> G. Don			•	•		X	X		Violet	to 6" / 28,000	April-June	1.5	FACU-	Steep rocky dry prairies with sandstone or limestone cliffs, through xeric sand, high lime and gravel-hill prairies to rich deep black-soil mesic prairies, often in oak savannas, open sandy hillsides, fields, banks and borders of woods, sometimes in grazed oak woods and red cedar stands; <i>pedatifida</i> : Latin for generally "divided from a central point with divisions also deeply clefted".	
Yellow forest violet; yellow violet	<i>Viola pubescens</i> Aiton			•	•			X	X	Yellow	to 6"	April-July	1.5	FACU-	Beech, boreal, northern upland, southern upland and lowland forests, cliff, and savanna; in rich soil; <i>pubescens</i> : with soft, downy hair.	
Door-yard violet; common blue violet; hairy wood violet	<i>Viola sororia</i> Willd. Syn.: <i>Viola papilionacea</i>			•	•	•	X	X	X	Violet	2-4"	April-June	1.5	FACU	Annual/perennial; boreal forest, woods, meadows, southern upland forests; <i>sororia</i> : of a sister.	
Creamy violet; striped white violet	<i>Viola striata</i> Aiton			•	•	•	X	X		White to cream	2.5-12"	April-June	1.5	FACW	Woods, meadows, streambanks, ditches; <i>striata</i> : striped.	
Frost grape; river bank grape	<i>Vitis riparia</i> Michx.			•	•	•	X	X		Greenish-white	Vine	March-July	3	FACW-	Woody vine; cliffs, northern and southern upland and lowland forests, prairie, sand dunes, savanna, shrub carr; <i>Vitis</i> : the Latin name for the grape; <i>riparia</i> : Latin generally meaning "growing near river banks or lakes".	
Barren-strawberry	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i> (Michx.) Tratt. subsp. <i>fragarioides</i>				•	•		X	X	Yellow	4-6"	April-May	2	UPL	Boreal forest, bracken grassland, northern upland and lowland forests, sand barrens, clearings; <i>Waldsteinia</i> : for German botanist, Francis Adams, Count of Waldstein-Wartenburg; <i>fragarioides</i> : resembling strawberry or <i>Fragaria</i> .	
Common water-meal	<i>Wolffia columbiana</i> H. Karst.	•					X	X		Green	Floating aquatic		Lots	OBL	Floating perennial aquatic; no stems or roots; in quiet waters of lakes, streams, ponds, etc.; <i>Wolffia</i> : after Johann Friedric Wolff (1778-1806), German botanist and physician; <i>columbiana</i> : from Columbia.	

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		Wet	Wet mesic	Mesic	Dry mesic	Dry	Full	Part sun	Shade							
Death camas; mountain death camas; white camas	<i>Zigadenus elegans</i> Pursh subsp. <i>glaucus</i> (Nutt.) Hultén			•	•	•	X	X		White	to 3' / 42,000	July-Aug.	1.5	FACW	Beaches, grasslands, prairies, savanna, bogs in coniferous forests; in limy, sandy soil; parts of plant toxic; <i>Zigadenus</i> : derived from Greek zugon, "yoke," and aden, "gland"; <i>elegans</i> : Latin for "elegant".	
Heart-leaved golden alexanders; heart-leaved meadow-parsnip	<i>Zizia aptera</i> (A. Gray) Fernald			•	•		X	X		Yellow	1-3 ft. / 12,000	May-June	1-2	FACU	Moist to mesic prairies, drained or burned marshland, prairie relics on roadsides or railroads, and bur oak groves, but rarely in dry limy prairies and sandy pine barrens; <i>Zizia</i> : for Johann Baptist Ziz, German botanist of late 18th and early 19th century; <i>aptera</i> : without wings.	
Common golden alexanders; golden alexanders; golden zizia	<i>Zizia aurea</i> (L.) W.D.J. Koch		•	•	•		X	X		Yellow	1-3 ft. / 11,000	May-July	1-2	FAC+	Open, mesic to wet habitats, especially abundant in mesic to wet prairies, fens, grassy meadows, old fields, roadsides, openings and thickets on streambanks, rights-of-way and fencerows, less often in dry prairies and in deciduous woods.	

Wetland Indicator: For North Central Region (3)

The wetland indicator represents the estimated probability (likelihood) of a species occurring in wetlands versus non-wetlands in the region. The probability percentages applied to each indicator category were provided to enhance an understanding of this methodology. The regional indicator assignments are not based on the results of a statistical analysis of the occurrence of these species in wetlands. The indicator assignments are the best approximation of wetland affinity for these species based upon a synthesis of submitted review comments, published botanical manuals and literature, and field experience. If a Regional Panel was not able to reach a unanimous decision on a species, NA (no agreement) was recorded. An NI (no indicator) was recorded for those species for which insufficient information was available to determine an indicator status or that was not considered by the Regional Panel. An asterisk (*) following a regional indicator identifies tentative assignments based on limited information or conflicting review. A positive (+) or negative (-) sign was used with the Facultative indicator categories to more specifically define the regional frequency of occurrence in wetlands. The positive sign indicates a frequency toward the higher end of the category (more frequently found in wetlands). A negative sign indicates a frequency toward the lower end of the category (less frequently found in wetlands). For more information see the US Fish and Wildlife Service web site at: < <http://www.fws.gov/nwi/bha/> >.

INDICATOR CATEGORIES

Obligate Wetland (OBL). = Occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.

Facultative Wetland (FACW). = Usually occur in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in non-wetlands.

Facultative (FAC). = Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34%-66%).

Facultative Upland (FACU). = Usually occur in non-wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in wetlands (estimated probability 1%-33%).

Obligate Upland (UPL). = Occur in wetlands in another region, but occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in non-wetlands in the region specified.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS-CATALOG SOURCES

The following native plant and seed catalogs from assorted Midwest area companies were used to prepare this document. Every species provided in this list was commercially available as seed and/or plant material as of 17 March 2007.

<p>AGRECOL CORPORATION 2918 Agriculture Drive Madison, WI / 53718 (608)-226-2544 < http://www.agrecol.com/ ></p>	<p>BOREAL NATIVES / PRAIRIE RESTORATIONS, INC. PO Box 327 / 3943 Munger Shaw Road Cloquet, MN / 55720 (218)-729-7001 < http://www.prairieresto.com/Boreal/boreal_natives.htm ></p>	<p>DRAGONFLY GARDENS P.O. Box 192 / 491 State Highway 46 Amery, WI / 54001 (715)-268-7660 < http://www.dragonflygardens.net/ ></p>
<p>HANSON'S GARDEN VILLAGE 2660 Highway G Rhineland, WI / 54501 (715)-365-2929 < http://www.hansonsgardenvillage.com/ ></p>	<p>JFNew NATIVE PLANT NURSERY 708 Roosevelt Road Walkerton, IN / 46574 (574)-586-2412 < http://www.jfnew.com/nativeplant-nursery.asp ></p>	<p>J & J TRANZPLANT AQUATIC NURSERY P.O. Box 227 Wild Rose, WI / 54984-0227 (715)-256-0059 < http://www.tranzplant.com ></p>
<p>MARSHLAND TRANSPLANT AQUATIC NURSERY PO Box 1 Berlin, WI / 54923 (920)-361-4200</p>	<p>OAK PRAIRIE FARM LLC W4642 Highway 33 Pardeeville, Wisconsin / 53954 (800)-894-3884 < http://www.oakprairiefarm.com/ ></p>	<p>PRAIRIE MOON NURSERY 31837 Bur Oak Lane Winona, MN / 55987-4219 (507)-452-1362 < http://www.prairiemoon.com/ ></p>
<p>PRAIRIE NURSERY PO Box 306 Westfield, WI / 53964 (800)-476-9453 < http://www.prairienursery.com ></p>	<p>TAYLOR CREEK RESTORATION NURSERIES 17921 Smith Road Brodhead, WI / 53520 (608)-897-8641 < http://www.appliedeco.com/tcrn/ ></p>	

For a listing of these and other native seed / plant suppliers see:

Wisconsin	< http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/pdf/add.native.pdf > < http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/nativeplants/wi-resor.pdf >
Southern Minnesota	< http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/assistance/backyard/gardens/native_plant/suppliers_south.pdf >
Illinois	< http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/nativeplants/il-resor.pdf >
Michigan	< http://www.nativeplant.com/MNPPA_source_guide_2005.pdf > < http://www.a2gov.org/nap/Local_Nurseries.pdf >
Midwest	< http://www.il.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/plants/npg/apndx_b.html >