EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Department of Biological Sciences

600 Lincoln Avenue
Charleston, Illinois 61920-3099

Office: (217) 581-3126
Fax: (217) 581-7141

November 14, 2007

Mr. Bob Szafoni
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
1660 West Polk Avenue
Charleston, IL 61920

RE: Wildlife Preservation Fund Grant #07-006W
Increasing Gardener Familiarity with Illinois-adapted
Native Plants to Use in Landscaping

Dear Mr. Szafoni:

We have enclosed a copy of the published press release (attachment A) and our final report for the Wildlife Preservation Fund Grant #07-006W. The objective of this grant was to increase gardener familiarity with Illinois-adapted native plants that are suitable for use in landscaping. We stated in the proposal that we would increase gardener familiarity in three ways: 1) demonstration gardens, 2) poster designs, and 3) prototype of a logo/label to identify plants as Illinois-adapted natives.

Demonstration Gardens at Eastern Illinois University

We planted additional species in a native prairie plant demonstration garden at Eastern Illinois University, which we started in the summer of 2005. The garden now contains approximately 130 species of native prairie plants. We developed a brochure (attachment B) for the prairie garden that features 40 of the species in the garden. The cover of the brochure features a picture of a portion of this garden. We also planted a native woodland plant garden and began to develop a brochure featuring 40 of the species in that garden. Preliminary work began on a native wetland plant garden.

Demonstration Gardens for Schools

We worked with 5 schools to develop native prairie plant gardens. See attachment C, which lists the school names, locations and contact people (contact information for the EIU gardens also is included). The original proposal stated that we would provide 20 plants of 7-10 species to each school. We actually provided each school with 44 plants representing 20 different species (attachment D). A handout that included cultural

information (attachment E) for the plants was provided, along with a binder of information about using native plants for landscaping. We also developed and supplied each school with one printed and laminated set of garden signs (attachment F) to place by each plant and a CD containing an electronic copy of the signs, so that they could replace the signs as needed. The 4 inch by 6 inch color signs include information such as cultural guidelines, a picture of the plant in flower, bloom time and Illinois distribution information. All of the school representatives were enthusiastic and excited about starting their prairie plant garden. The representatives from Riddle Elementary placed information about their garden on their website (http://www.riddletrees.com/RESCUEArborPrairiePlots.html).

Demonstration Gardens for Master Gardeners

We proposed to work with 7-8 groups of Master Gardeners and provide each group with 20 plants of 7 – 10 species. Master Gardener groups representing 42 counties in Illinois (attachment G) responded to our initial request for groups who were interested in establishing or adding to a native prairie plant garden. We distributed plants and supportive materials to 16 different Master Gardener groups (these 16 groups are highlighted on attachment G) representing 21 counties in Illinois. The counties ranged from Jo Daviess in the far northwestern portion of Illinois to St. Clair in the southwestern portion of Illinois, and from Mercer and Warren on the western edge to Vermilion and Edgar on the eastern border of Illinois. We provided each Master Gardener group with 35 individual plants representing 21 different species (attachment H). Each group also received a cultural information sheet (attachment E), a binder of information about landscaping with native plants, and an electronic copy of the signs for the species of native plants that we had provided.

Additional Demonstration Gardens

We had extra plants remaining after giving plants to the schools and Master Gardener groups, so we gave some to the City of Charleston, IL, for use in a city park where a native plant garden was being established. Other plants went to Paul Switzer of the Biological Sciences Department at Eastern Illinois University, for use in a habitat restoration project at the Jewelwing Nature Preserve located near Charleston, IL at the end of road 2080E in Coles County. This site is open to the public.

Poster Designs

Another objective for this grant was to design four posters that demonstrate the horticultural traits of native plants. The four topics featured on the posters are "wildlife appeal" (attachment I), "various habitats" (attachment J), "growth habits" (attachment K)

and "four season appeal" (attachment L). These are draft copies of the posters. Some images may be substituted and all plant names will be added before the final versions are printed and distributed.

Prototype for a Logo/Label

The final objective was to design 3 – 5 prototypes for a logo/label that could be used to identify Illinois adapted native plants. We asked the Illinois Invasive Plant Species Council to be involved with the selection and endorsement of this logo/label. We discussed the idea at the Council's March 8, 2007 and June 13, 2007 meetings. Initially we had ten logo designs which were narrowed to three designs for final consideration. At the October 16, 2007 meeting of the Council it was decided that we would work with the Green Industry members of the Council to facilitate the implementation of this logo statewide. Copies of the three selected logos/labels are included with this report as attachments M, N and O.

Some of the materials such as the brochures for the EIU native plant gardens, the garden signs for native plants and the posters produced for this grant have been or will be placed on a website (www.eiu.edu/~n_plants) that we developed. The website's focus is using native plants in landscaping.

We enclosed three hard copies and an electronic copy of our report for grant #07-006W. The Payment Request Certification Form will be forwarded separately by our Business Office.

We look forward to working on future projects in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Thank you for support of this project.

Sincerely,

Janice M. Coons & Nancy E. Coutant

Janice M. Coons and Nancy E. Coutant
Professor of Botany and Instructor of Botany
217-581-6243 and 217-581-6609
jcoons@eiu.edu and necoutant@eiu.edu

Enclosures (4)

cc: Bob Chesnut

attachment A

Illinois Department of Natural Resources awards $16,000 in grants to 10 Eastern faculty members

CHARLESTON — The Illinois Department of Natural Resources has awarded grants worth more than $16,000 to 10 Eastern Illinois University biological sciences faculty members for scientific research.

Janice Coons and Nancy Coutant received a pair of $2,000 grants for "Workshops on Using Illinois-adapted Native Plants in Landscaping for Gardeners, Nurseries and Educational Institutions" and "Increasing Gardener Familiarity with Illinois-adapted Native Plants to Use in Landscaping."

According to Coutant, the goal of the "Workshops" project is to increase the use of Illinois-adapted native plants in landscaping.

"To achieve this goal," she said, "we will give workshops to gardening groups, retail nurseries and educational institutions throughout Illinois. The workshops will demonstrate the many horticultural, environmental and educational advantages to using Illinois native plants to landscape commercial and/or private sites."

With funding from their second grant, Coons and Coutant will develop a series of poster designs that will highlight important horticultural traits of Illinois-adapted native plants.

This grant also will allow Coons and Coutant to assist several central Illinois schools in developing native plant gardens.

Robert "Bud" Fischer will use $2,000 of the grant money for his project, "The Effect of Extreme Hydrologic Events on Macroinvertebrate Community Structure."

According to Fischer, little research has focused on the effects of variable flow rates from dams on the invertebrates and the recolonization rates of macroinvertebrates after a significant flow. This study will investigate the effect of dam activity on the macroinvertebrate community on the Sangamon River west of Decatur.

Andrew Methven has earmarked $1,063 of the grant money for his project, "Macrofungi Associated with Tree Windfall in Old Growth Prairie Groves."

This study investigated macrofungi in Champaign County.

"These woods are remnants of a larger, pre-settlement prairie grove, and are now encircled by houses, fragmented forests, prairie and agricultural land,." Methven said.

In his study, he hopes to determine how macrofungi species composition changes on woody substrates of different species, how macrofungi production varies within and between years, how macrofungi species composition and species richness changes within and between years, and how tree windfalls perturb macrofungi species composition and richness patterns.

Stephen Mullin plans to use $2,000 of the grant money for his project, "Colonization of Newly Constructed Wetlands by an Amphibian Community."

According to Mullin, "The Natural Heritage Division of IDNR developed a management plan for Wildcat Hollow State Habitat Area that includes increasing the amount of wetland habitat available for pond-breeding amphibian species. There is now a unique opportunity to study the rates of colonization of these ponds, and the species composition of the amphibian community that uses the ponds."

Data gathered, Mullin said, will also provide further insight to the population status and ecology of amphibian species in need of conservation in Illinois, and test a mechanism to increase amphibian species diversity in Illinois wetlands and similar habitats throughout the Midwest.

Other EIU grant recipients and their projects include:

■ Zhiwei Liu and Gordon Tucker, $2,000 for "Is Antistrophus silphii Endangered? Preliminary Field Survey of a Rare Gall Wasp in Illinois." Antistrophus silphii is a gall wasps species that cause cancerous tissue growth on terminal buds of the cup plant (Silphium perfoliatum). Although the species is thought rare in Illinois, recent field work has found a local population of the species, which appears to fluctuate dramatically from year to year. A statewide survey will be conducted to find out whether the species is actually rare and deserving of an appropriate protection statu

■ Eric Bollinger and Terri Thompson (graduate student), $2,000 for "Compariso of Avian Nest Success Amon Linear Wooded Habitats in a Agriculturally Fragmented Landscape." According to Bollinger, mammals (such a raccoons and skunks) frequently use habitats such as hedgerows as travel lanes while foraging. They are al common predators of bird nests. This study seeks to quantify the intensity of pre dation in hedgerow-nesting birds, and which features of hedgerows (e.g., length, width, adjacent habitats) ar correlated with rates of nest predation.

■ Gordon Tucker, $2,961 fc "Plant Inventory of Prairie Ridge State Natural Area (Marion County Unit)."

attachment B

The John Ebinger Tallgrass Prairie Garden

Introduction

To fully appreciate the tall grass prairie one must visit every two to three weeks, April through October. In late April and early May the prairie violet, star grass, early blooming mints and prairie ragworth start the flower show. A few weeks later the beardstongues, alum root, harebell, false indigos and blue flag iris add their beauty. Early June ushers in the purple and gray-headed coneflowers, blazing stars and lead plant. Midsummer brings the appearance of prairie coreopsis, wild petunias, nodding wild onion, culvers root and the prairie milkweeds. Early fall brings compass plant, prairie dock, big bluestem, Indian grass, obedience plant, little bluestem and panic grass. In September and October the ironweeds, sunflowers, late blooming asters, rough white lettuce add their blooms to this glorious display. The prairie gentians, which start blooming in October, are a spectacular finale to this six month flower show that is the tall grass prairie.

Many of the tall grass prairie plants included in this garden are well suited for use as landscape plants. Individuals, state and federal agencies, businesses and organizations are becoming aware of this fact and using more native plants as they landscape. Due to this increase demand for native plants, the number of plant nurseries that specialize in native plants or that include a portion of native plant with their typical stock. For information on landscaping with native plants and sources of native plant material see our website: www.eiu.edu/~n_plants

We hope that you enjoy your visit and that you will come often. We wish to thank everyone who helped with the establishment of this bit of tall grass prairie.

Nancy Coutant and Janice Coons
Biological Sciences Department

Acknowledgments

Funding: Wildlife Preservation Fund of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Council for Agricultural Research, Biological Sciences Department, Richard Smith Botany Department Incentive Fund

Donations: Plants or Seeds: Larry Shobe, Wes-maybe something that we grew from the seed???

Site preparation, planting, and maintenance:
Jon Collins and the EIU Grounds Department; the following EIU students: Jason Cunningham, Sean Jones, Isaac Klaus, Elizabeth Levenda, April McDonnell, BreAnne Nott, and Matt Zimch, 2006-2007 Botany Club Officers
Help with Catalog: Erin Eberlein and Sarah Westfall

Garden Signs or Stakes: Jason Cunningham, Sean Jones, April McDonnell, and BreAnne Nott

Special Acknowledgment to Jason Cunningham, Sean Jones and April McDonnell

Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund
EASTERN
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Wild Petunia
(Ruellia humilis)- Acanthaceae
This plant grows 6-12 inches. It blooms violet in mid to late summer with an extended bloom period.

Wild Quinine
(Parthenium integrifolium)- Asteraceae
This plant grows 24-36 inches. Its white flowers bloom from June to September. It is used in fresh or dried flower arrangements

Wild Strawberry
(Fragaria virginiana) Rosaceae
This plant grows 3-6 inches. Its white flowers bloom from April to June. It is edible and used for ground cover

Dedications

Dedication

This Tall grass Prairie Garden is dedicated to Dr John Ebinger, and emeritus member of the Botany Department at Eastern Illinois University.

Big Bluestem
(Andropogon gerardii)- Poaceae
This plant grows 48-84 inches. It blooms from August to September and has a bronze red color in the winter. It attracts birds and is used in dried arrangements

Black-Eyed Susan
(Rudbeckia hirta) - Asteraceae
This plant can reach 12-36 inches. The flowers are yellow with a black center and bloom from May to October. Many homeowners used this

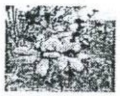
Blue Flag
(Iris shrevei)- Iridaceae
This plant grows 24-36 inches. It blooms blue from May to July. It can cause an allergic reaction if consumed in some people and should not be eaten as it is mildly toxic

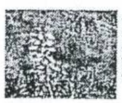
Butterfly Milkweed
(Asclepias tuberosa)- Asclepiadaceae This plant grows 12-36 inches. It has an orange bloom from June to September. It attracts many butterflies

Swamp Milkweed
(Asclepias incarnata)-
Asclepiadaceae
This plant grows 36-60 inches tall. It blooms pink from Jun-Sep. The leaves and stems could possibly be

Switch Grass
(Panicum virgatum)- Poaceae
This plant grows 36-60 inches. It blooms from June to September and has a reddish purple tint to it. Switch-grass provides good forage for cows, horses, and sheep in the spring and early summer

Tall Tickseed
(Coreopsis tripteris)-Asteraceae
This plant grows to be 72 inches. The flowers are yellow with blooms from July to September. Birds are especially attracted to this plant

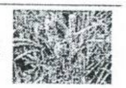




White Wild Indigo
(Baptisia alba)- Fabaceae
This plant grows 36-48 inches. Its white flowers bloom from June to August. It is poisonous to grazing animals and is sometimes used as a dye

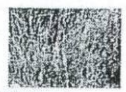
Wild Bergamot
(Monarda fistulosa) – Lamiaceae
This plant grows 24-48 inches. It blooms lavender from July-September. It can be made as a tea and inhaled to sooth bronchial complaints and ease colds

Purple Prairie Clover
(Dalea purpurea)- Fabaceae
This plant grows 12-24 inches tall. It blooms purple in mid-summer. It is a slender plant with fine-cut foliage that is topped with lively purple flower spikes.



Rattlesnake Master
(Eryngium yuccifolium)- Apiaceae
This plant grows 36-48 inches. It blooms green from June to August. It is used in rock gardens and for cut and dried flower arrangements

Side- Oats Grama
(Bouteloua curtipendula)- Poaceae
This plant grows 24-48 inches. It blooms from July to October in dry soil. It spreads at a very slow rate



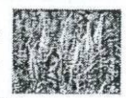
Smooth Aster
(Aster laevis)-Asteraceae
This plant grows to 24-48 inches and blooms from September to October. It is used for fresh flower arrangements and attracts butterflies

Stiff Goldenrod
(Oligoneuron rigidum)- Asteraceae
This plant grows 12-60 inches tall. The flowers are yellow and bloom from July to October. Goldenrod does NOT cause hay fever or allergies. It is pollinated by insects, and not by the wind. Butterflies and other insects are attracted to this plant

Common Ironweed
(Vernonia fasciculata)- Asteraceae
This plant grows 48 –72 inches. It blooms a purple color from July-September. It is used for fresh arrangements and it attracts butterflies

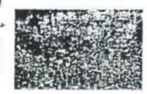
Compass Plant
(Silphium laciniatum)- Asteraceae
This plant grows 12-120 inches. The flowers are yellow and bloom from June to September. It is used in bouquets and it attracts birds and butterflies

Culver's Root
(Veronicastrum virginicum) – Scrophulariaceae
This plant grows 24-72 inches. Its white flowers bloom from July to August. It is used in bouquets and attracts butterflies and bees



Cup Plant
(Silphium perfoliatum) – Asteraceae
This plant grows 48-96 inches. The flowers are yellow and bloom from July to October. The flowers attract butterflies and birds.

Foxglove Beardstongue
(Penstemon digitalis)- Scrophulariaceae
This plant grows 24-36 inches. Its white flowers bloom from June to July. It is used in rock gardens and bouquets, plus it attracts hummingbirds.



Gray-Headed Coneflower
(Ratibida pinnata)- Asteraceae
This plant grows 36-48 inches. It blooms June to July with yellow flowers. Songbirds eat the seeds and its flowers attract butterflies

Harebell or Bellflower
(Campanula rotundifolia)- Campanulaceae
This plant grows to be 12-24 inches and blooms from June to October. The bloom color is blue, and it is great to use for rockery or borders in a garden

Indian Grass
(Sorghastrum nutans)- Poaceae
This grass grows 48-108 inches and blooms from August to September. It is used for grazing animals and for meadows on farms

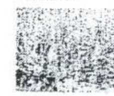
Jerusalem Artichoke
(Helianthus tuberosus)- Asteraceae
This plant grows very vigorously up to 120 inches. The flowers are yellow with blooms from August to October. The tubers can be eaten raw or cooked, and the flavor improves if they are left in the ground until

Large Flowered Beardstongue
(Penstemon grandiflorus)-
Scrophulariaceae
This plant grows to 24-36 inches. The bloom color is purple with blooms from May to June. This plant is great for bouquets, rock

Prairie Cord Grass
(Spartina pectinata)- Poaceae
This grass grows 36-84 inches, and blooms from July to August in wet conditions. It has dark green glossy leaves and is salt tolerant

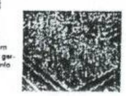
Prairie Dock
(Silphium terebinthinaceum)- Asteraceae
This plant grows 48-96 inches. The flowers are yellow and bloom from August to September. Its seeds are a food source for chickadees, sparrows and finches

Prairie Dropseed
(Sporobolus heterolepis)- Poaceae
This plant grows 24-36 inches and blooms from August to September in dry conditions. Prairie dropseed is unique among grasses in producing a pleasant, aromatic scent from the flowering heads

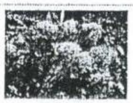


Prairie Ragwort
(Senecio plattensis)- Asteraceae
This plant grows to 12-30 inches. It blooms yellow in early spring. This plant can be toxic to horses and cattle

Prairie Violet
(Viola pedatifida)- Violaceae
This plant grows to 4-8 inches. The bloom color is violet that blooms from April to June. It can be used in rock gardens and the leaves can be mixed into salads for eating



New Jersey Tea
(Ceanothus americanus)- Rhamnaceae
This plant grows 18-36 inches. Its white flowers bloom from June to August. The bark is very high in tannin and was once used to



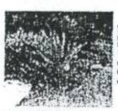
Nodding Wild Onion
(Allium cernuum)-Liliaceae
This plant grows to 12-24 inches and blooms from July to August. The bloom is pink and the flowers are used for fresh arrangements

Nodding Wild Rye
(Elymus canadensis) – Poaceae
This plant grows 36-60 inches. It blooms from June to September in full sun. It is salt tolerant and provides cover for small mammals and birds

Obedience Plant
(Physostegia virginiana)-Lamiaceae
This plant grows 24-60 inches. It blooms pink from August to October. This plant grows in a stiffly erect fashion. It gets its name because when the flowers are bent, it stays obediently in place

Pale Purple Coneflower
(Echinacea pallida)

Lead Plant
(Amorpha canescens) – Fabaceae
This shrub grows 24-36 inches. It blooms purple from June to August. It is cultivated because of its beautiful floral display and gray foliage and stems. It is very palatable to livestock.



Little Bluestem
(Schizachyrium scoparium) –
Poaceae
This grass is burgundy red in the summer and changing to tan/light brown in the winter. It is great for a ground cover and edging

Marsh Blazing Star
(Liatris spicata) –Asteraceae
This plant grows 24-48 inches. It blooms a purple color from July-August. It is used for bouquets and it attracts birds and butterflies

Michigan Lily or Turk's Cap
(Lilium michiganense)-Liliaceae
This plant can grow 72-80 inches. It has orange-red flowers that bloom from July to August

New England Aster
(Aster novae-angliae) –Asteraceae
This plant grows 36-84 inches. It blooms from August-October with flowers having purple rays around a yellow center

attachment C

NATIVE PLANT GARDENS - SCHOOLS

Name of School	Location of School	Contact Person	Email of Contact Person
Charleston High Sch.	Charleston, IL	Jan Easter	*easter@charleston.k12.il.us*
Eastern Illinois Univ.	Charleston, IL	Janice Coons & Nancy Coutant	*jcoons@eiu.edu*; *necoutant@eiu.edu*
Fieldcrest High Sch.	Minonk, IL	Jeremy Hahn	School Phone Number 309-432-2529
Lakeland Com. College	Mattoon, IL	Cindy Horton	*lhorton@lakeland.cc.il.us*
Oakland High Sch.	Oakland, Il	Jeff Coon	*jcoon5@mchsi.com*
Riddle Ele. Sch.	Mattoon, IL	Nancy Brachbill & Ron Ghere	*nbrach@mattoon.k12.il.us*; *righer@mattoon.k12.il.us*

attachment D

Prairie Plants for Schools
May 2007

Scientific Name	Common Name	# Plants
Allium stellatum	Prairie Onion	1
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	3
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp or Red Milkweed	1
Aster laevis	Smooth Aster	2
Baptisia alba	White Wild Indigo	2
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-Oats Grama	4
Echinacea pallida	Pale Purple Coneflower	2
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master	2
Helianthus grosseserratus	Sawtooth Sunflower	1
Helianthus mollis	Downy Sunflower	2
Lobelia siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia	2
Monarda bradburiana	Bradbury's Bee Balm	1
Monarda punctata	Horsemint	2
Oligoneuron rigidum	Stiff Goldenrod	3
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardstongue	4
Ratibida pinnata	Gray-headed Coneflower	2
Ruellia humilis	Wild Petunia	4
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	2
Silphium lacinatum	Compass Plant	2
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass	2
TOTAL:	20 species/ 44 plants	

attachment E

DEMONSTRATION GARDENS
PRAIRIE PLANTS
Spring 2007

All of these plant species were originally found in Illinois prairies. They will perform best in sunny locations. For more information about using plants native to Illinois in gardens, visit www.eiu.edu/~n_plants. (This website is currently being upgraded so be sure to check for major changes around late May).

Cultural Information

These plants were in a greenhouse until brought to you today. Hence, they need to be hardened before planting in your demonstration garden. To harden these plants, set the pots outside in a shaded area, and gradually move to sunny areas over one-two weeks. Keep watered during this time, although take care not to overwater……less is better than more. After hardening, plants should be ready to plant into your demonstration garden. After planting, keep plants watered until established….but do not overwater. After this first year, your plants should be relatively carefree relative to traditional non-native plants in gardens.

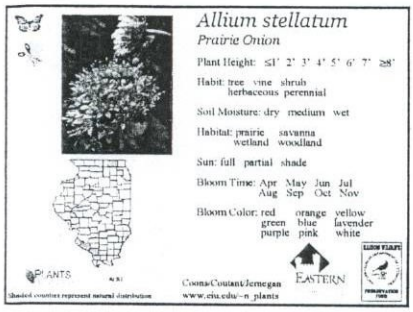
Janice Coons/Nancy Coutant
Biological Sciences Department
Eastern Illinois University

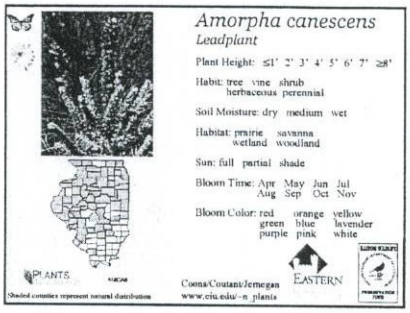
Project Supported by Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources

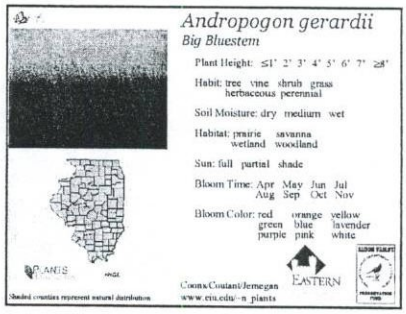
EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

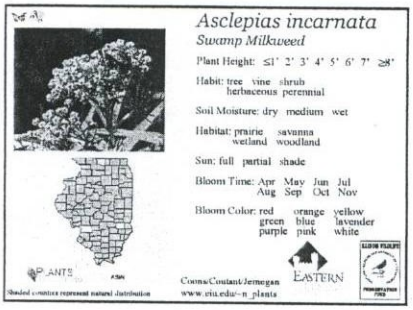
ILLINOIS WILDLIFE PRESERVATION FUND
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CHECK US CUT

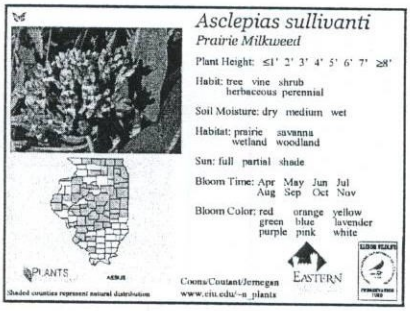
attachment F

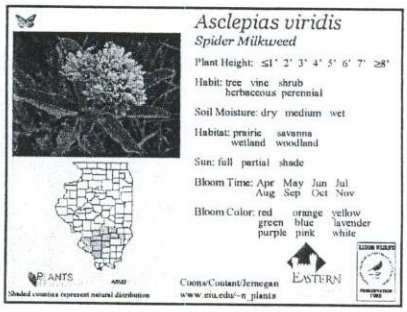


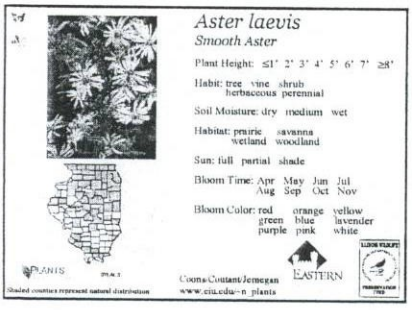


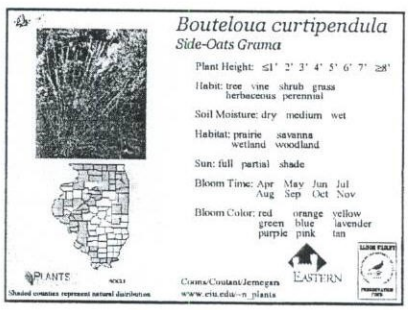


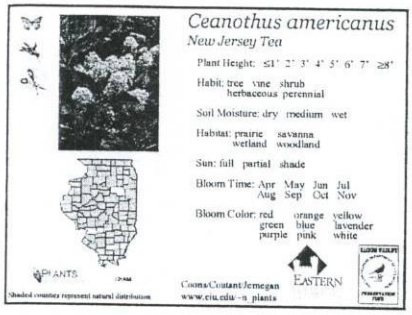


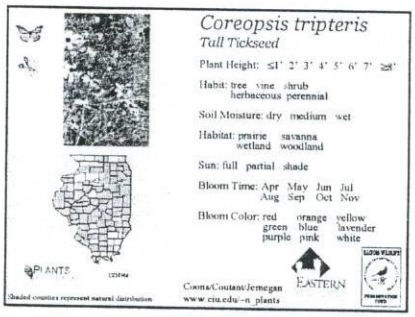









Ceanothus americanus
New Jersey Tea
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
EASTERN
Coons/Coutant/Jemegan
www.eiu.edu/~n_plants


Coreopsis tripteris
Tall Tickseed
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
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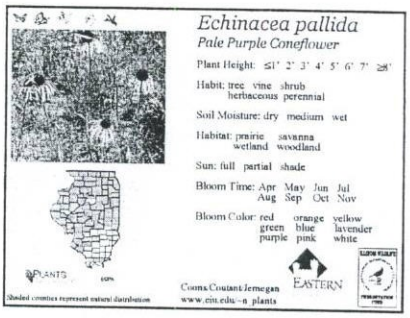
Echinacea pallida
Pale Purple Coneflower
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
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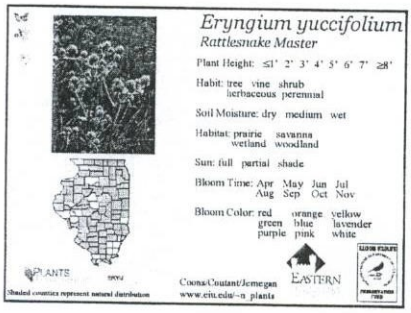
Eryngium yuccifolium
Rattlesnake Master
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
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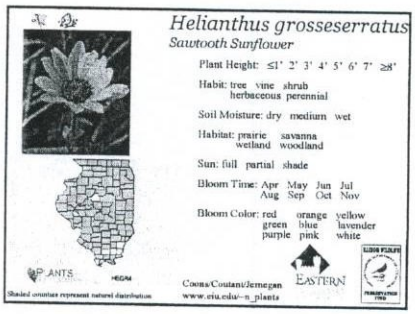
Helianthus grosseserratus
Sawtooth Sunflower
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
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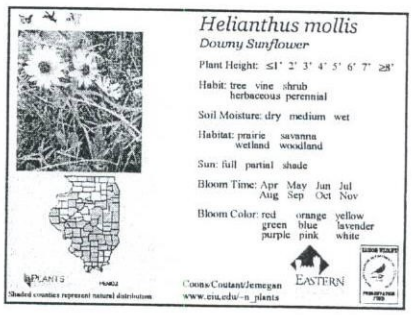
Helianthus mollis
Downy Sunflower
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
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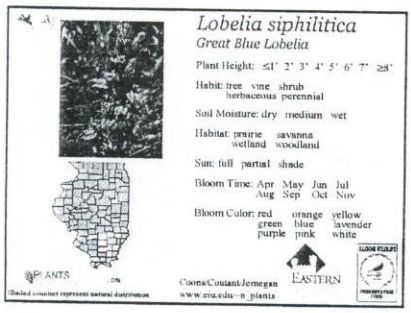
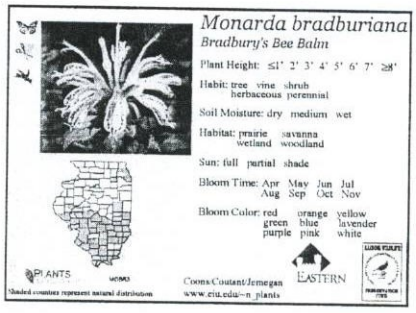

Lobelia siphilitica
Great Blue Lobelia
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
EASTERN
Coons/Coutant/Jemegan
www.eiu.edu/~n_plants


Monarda bradburiana
Bradbury's Bee Balm
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
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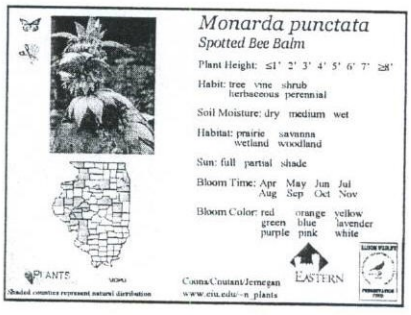
Monarda punctata
Spotted Bee Balm
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
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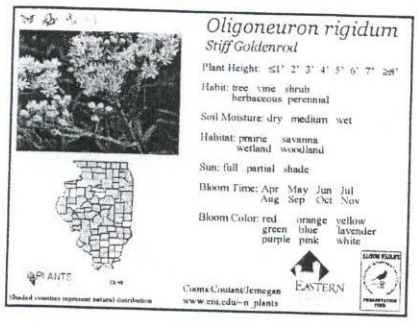
Oligoneuron rigidum
Stiff Goldenrod
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
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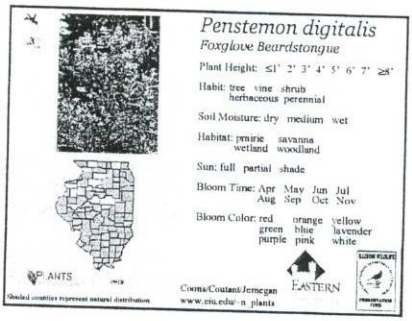
Penstemon digitalis
Foxglove Beardstongue
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
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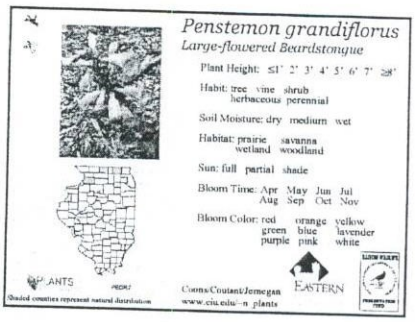
Penstemon grandiflorus
Large-flowered Beardstongue
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
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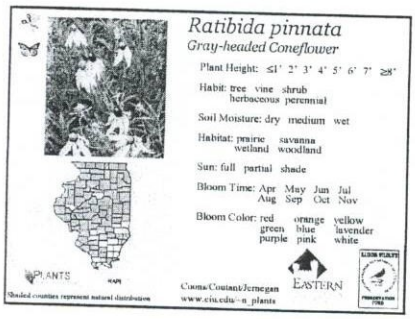
Ratibida pinnata
Gray-headed Coneflower
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
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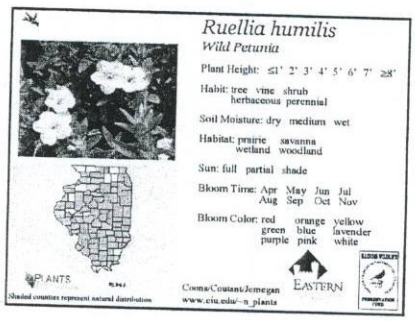
Ruellia humilis
Wild Petunia
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
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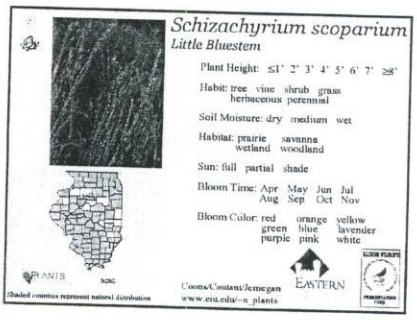
Schizachyrium scoparium
Little Bluestem
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub grass herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
EASTERN
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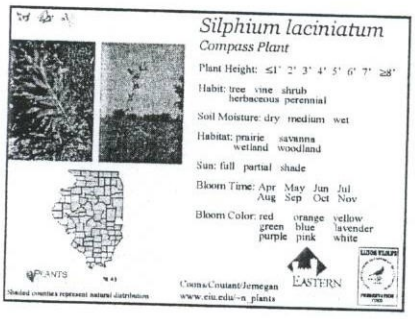
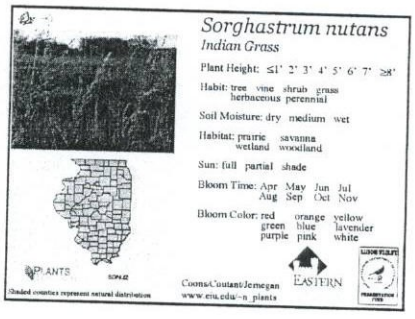
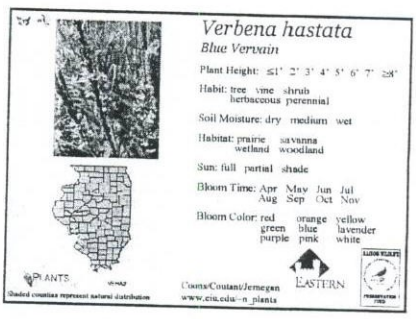

Silphium laciniatum
Compass Plant
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
EASTERN
Coons/Coutant/Jemegan
www.eiu.edu/~n_plants


Sorghastrum nutans
Indian Grass
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub grass herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
EASTERN
Coons/Coutant/Jemegan
www.eiu.edu/~n_plants


Verbena hastata
Blue Vervain
Plant Height: ≤1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' ≥8'
Habit: tree vine shrub herbaceous perennial
Soil Moisture: dry medium wet
Habitat: prairie savanna wetland woodland
Sun: full partial shade
Bloom Time: Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
Bloom Color: red orange yellow green blue lavender purple pink white
EASTERN
Coons/Coutant/Jemegan
www.eiu.edu/~n_plants

attachment G

Master Gardener Demonstration Gardens
All Counties Expressed Interest in Plants
Highlighted Counties Obtained Plants

County	Last Name	First Name	Contact Info
Adams/Brown	Lee	Deborah	deblee@uiuc.edu
Bureau	Despain	Beatrice	busybea@ocslink.com
Coles	Kuhns	Sharon	slkuhns@uiuc.edu
Cook	Wolford	Ronald	rwolford@uiuc.edu
DeKalb	Peabody	Ron	rjpbody@verizon.net
DeWitt	Hodges	Sheryl	shodges@uiuc.edu
Douglas/Moultrie	Fitzjarrald	Maxine	cadwell@consolidated.net
Edgar	Ellis	Lisa	laellis@uiuc.edu
Effingham	Roedl	Brenda	roedl@uiuc.edu
Fayette	Boas	Ginger	gboas@uiuc.edu
Fulton	Pryor	Julia	jpryor@uiuc.edu
Henderson/Mercer/Warren	Kulczewski	Al	kulczews@uiuc.edu
Jackson	Billingsley	Ed	edb@uiuc.edu
Jefferson	Brookman	Treasa	tbrook@hamiltoncom.net
Jo Daviess	Korte	Chris	ckorte@aeroinc.net
Jo Daviess	Laursen	Margaret	mklarson@uiuc.edu
Jo Daviess	Pouzar	Carole	carolepouzar@yahoo.com
LaSalle	Stacy	Vicki	vickis2000@hotmail.com
Macon	Traum	Karyn	traum@uiuc.edu
Macoupin	Robinson	Paula	probinso@uiuc.edu
Madison/St. Clair	Burnet	Janet	jrburnet@uiuc.edu
Marshall/Putnam	Balensiefen	Gwen	balensie@uiuc.edu
Montgomery	Bassett	Kelli	kbassett@uiuc.edu
Ogle	Lindenmier	Bill	lindenb@uiuc.edu
Saline/Gallatin/Pope/Hardin	Stamer	Sheila	stamer@uiuc.edu
Sangamon/Menard	Fishburn	Jennifer	fishburn@uiuc.edu
Shelby	Trainor	Ellen	etrainor@uiuc.edu
Stephenson	Larson	Margaret	mklarson@uiuc.edu
Tazewell	Abts	John	tazewell_mg@extension.uiuc.edu
Will	Domanus	Mary	mdomanuse@aol.com
Will	MacNeil	Kay	Ozor@aol.com
Vermilion	Ksiazkiewicz	Dorothy	dorothyk@cooketech.net

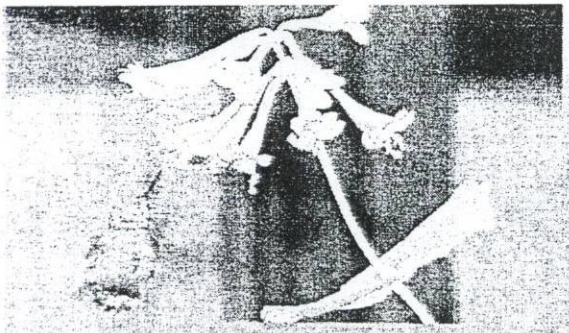
attachment H

Prairie Plants for Master Gardeners
May 2, 2007

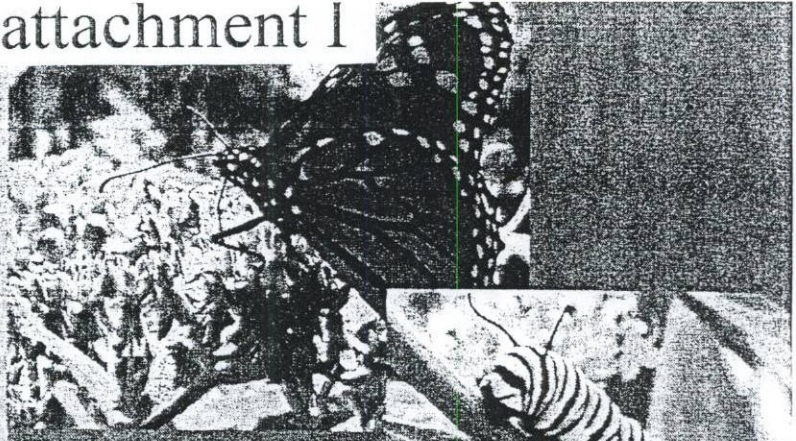
Scientific Name	Common Name	# Plants
Allium stellatum	Prairie Onion	2
Amorpha canescens	Leadplant	2
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	2
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp or Red Milkweed	1
Asclepias sullivantii	Prairie Milkweed	* One or other
Asclepias viridis	Spider Milkweed	* One or other
Aster laevis	Smooth Aster	2
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-Oats Grama	2
Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey Tea	1
Coreopsis tripteris	Tall Tickseed	1
Helianthus grosseserratus	Sawtooth Sunflower	2
Lobelia siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia	2
Monarda bradburiana	Bradbury's Bee Balm	2
Oligoneuron rigidum	Stiff Goldenrod	2
Penstemon grandiflorus	Large-Flowered Beardstongue	1
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardstongue	3
Ruellia humilis	Wild Petunia	3
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	1
Silphium lacinatum	Compass Plant	1
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass	2
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	2

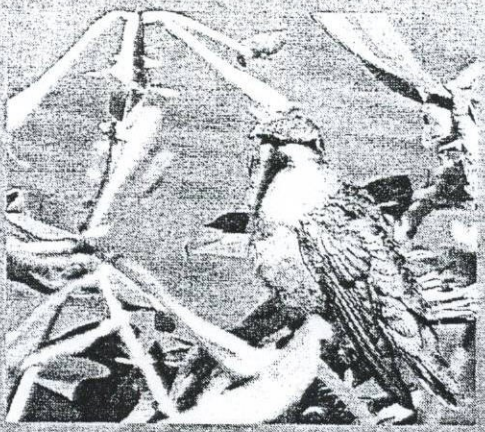
TOTAL: 21 species/ 35 plants

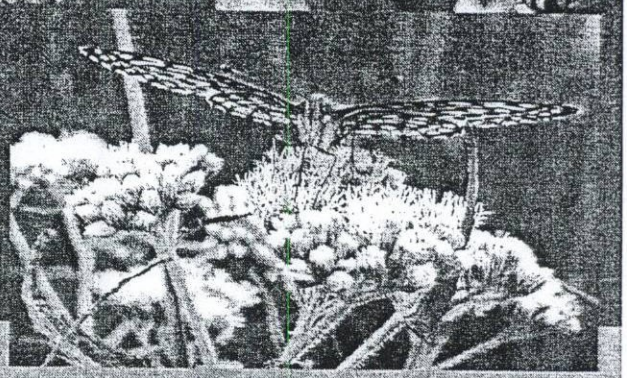
attachment 1



Hummingbirds

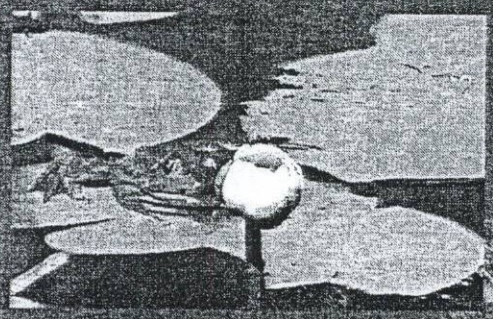




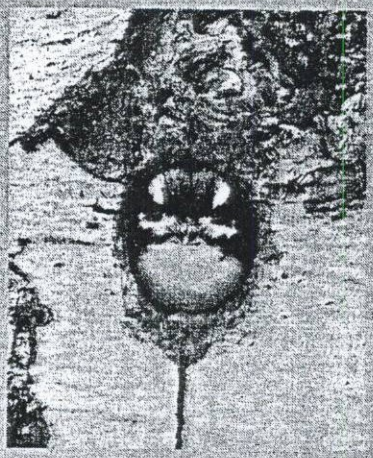


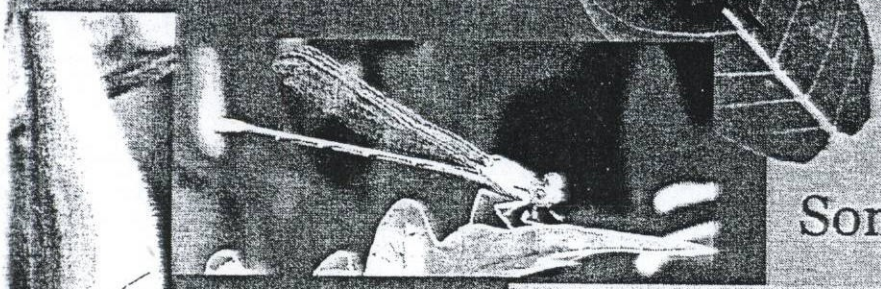
Other Wildlife

Illinois Native Plants Attract Wildlife

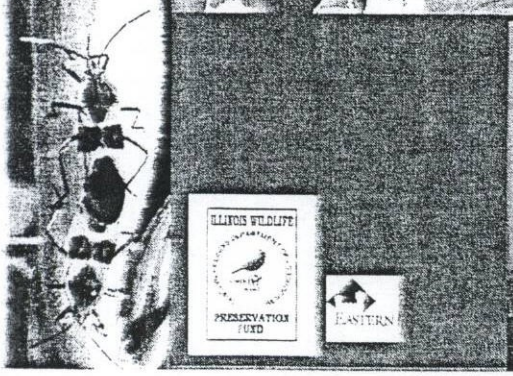


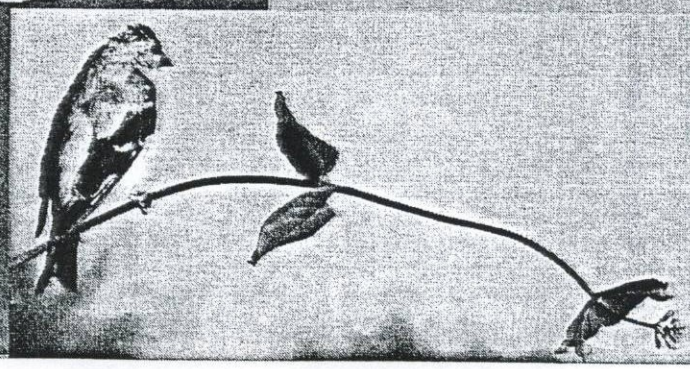
Butterflies



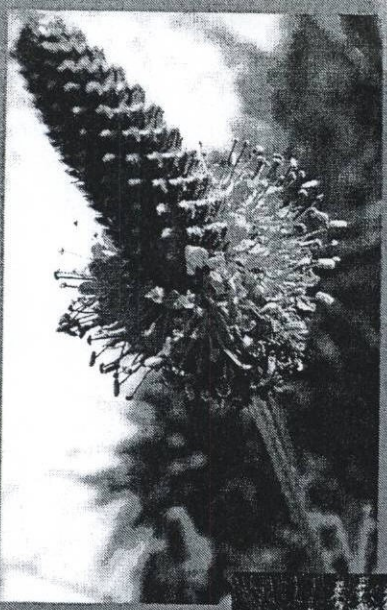


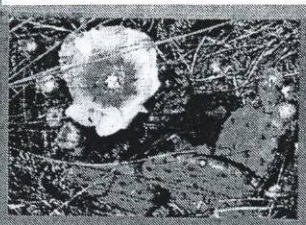
Songbirds



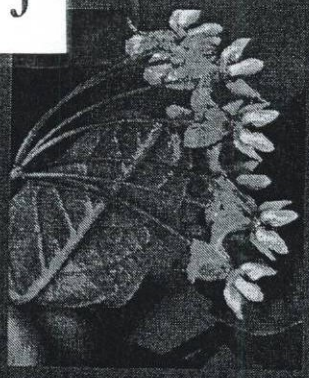


attachment J

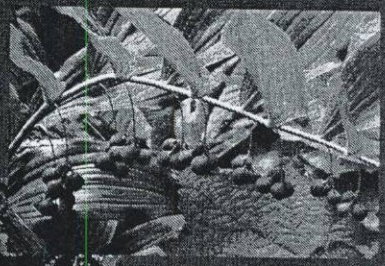




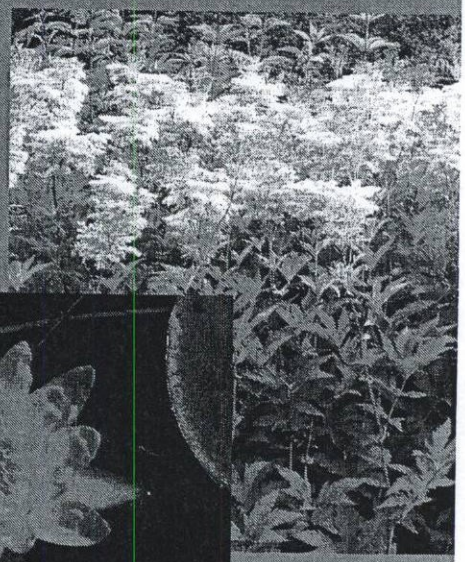
Dry



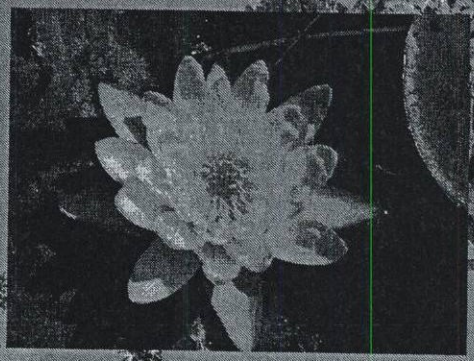
Shade



Illinois Native Plants Are Adapted To Various Habitats



Wet

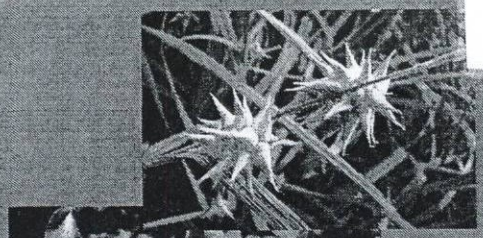


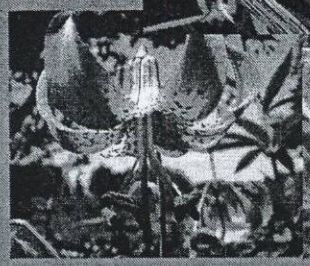
Sun

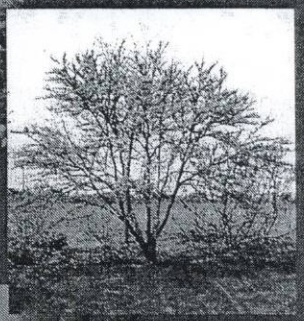
attachment K

Trees

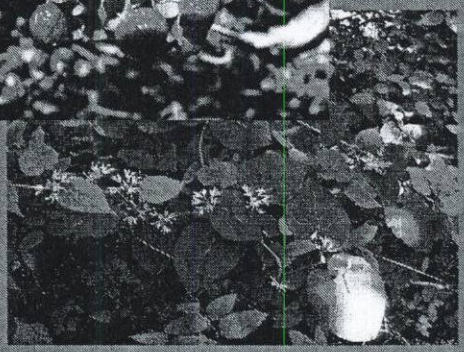
Perennials







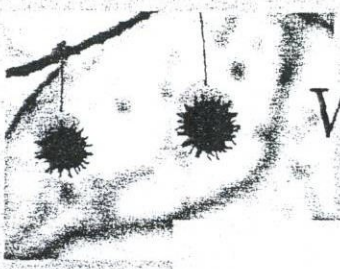
Illinois Native Plants Come In All Habits



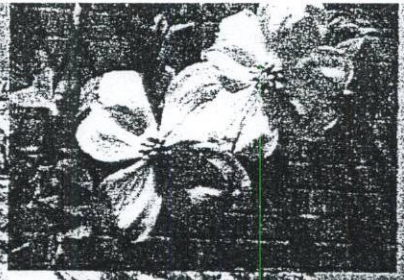
Vines

Shrubs

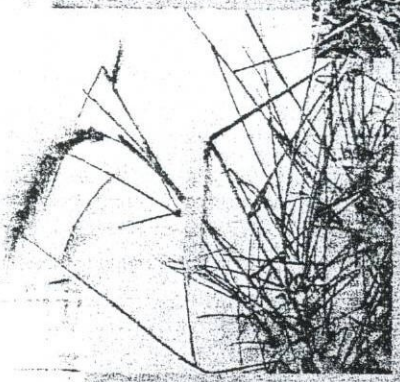
attachment L

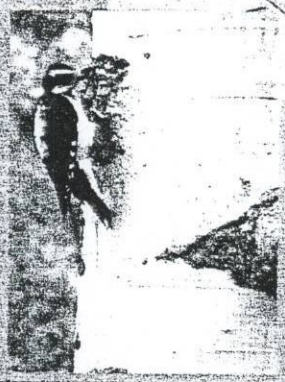


Winter

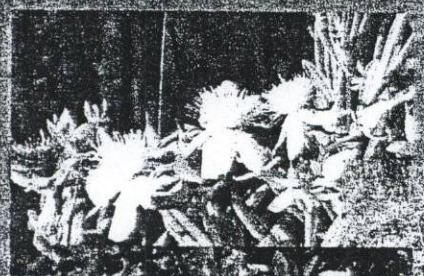


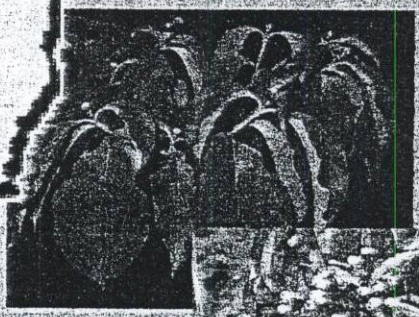
Spring

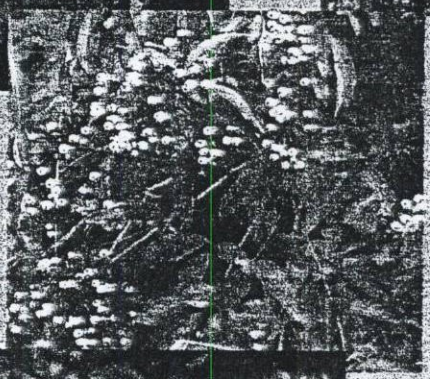




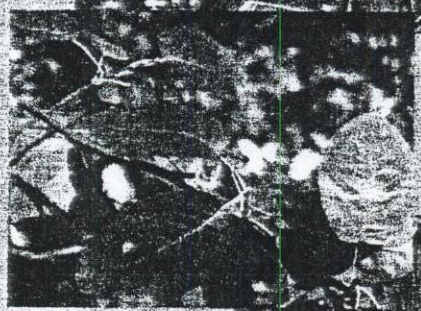
Illinois native plants have four season appeal



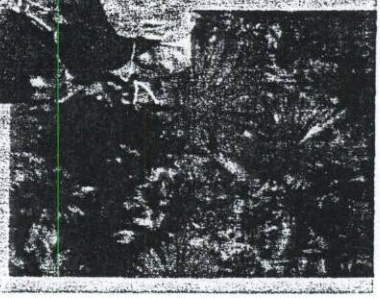




Fall



Summer



ILLINOIS WILDLIFE PRESERVATION FUND

EASTERN

attachment M

Illinois Native Plant logo

attachment N

White oak

Sassafras

Shagbark Hickory

attachment O