A HOMEOWNERS GUIDE TO NATIVE SHORELINE GARDENS

Lake Comus 2003

Williams Bay 2004
A Homeowners Guide to Native Shoreline Gardens

Owning lakefront property can be one of the most rewarding experiences in a person’s life. It can also be one of the most frustrating experiences. There are many issues related to owning lakefront property that even experienced homeowners do not know how to deal with. Some of these problems; erosion of the shoreline, loss of leisure time because of lawn maintenance, or having 25 Canada Geese take up residence on your shoreline making it unusable, are all common complaints. There is, however, a very easy and fairly inexpensive answer that will help solve all of problems mentioned above. A shoreline garden, filled with native grasses, wildflowers, trees and shrubs will help protect your shoreline from erosion, take less time and money for maintenance, protect the lake from contamination and deter Canada Geese! Since most lakeshore landowners are extremely interested in protecting the water quality of their lake and their property value, a shoreline garden can be a small investment with a big payoff. As you begin planning your native shoreline garden, you may wish to consider enhancing the benefits of your shoreline garden by extending it out into the shallow water area. Native near-shore aquatic plants, will help protect your shoreline by dissipating wave energy, stabilize sediments and create important wildlife habitat.

Many people ask why we always suggest native plants for a shoreline garden. There are actually several reasons. Native plants evolved in Wisconsin and therefore are more likely to survive the extreme weather conditions in Wisconsin. The extensive root system of native plants will strengthen and stabilize your soil, which will help protect it from erosion. Native plants also provide important food and habitat for birds, amphibians and insects.

Please be aware that any work below the ordinary high water mark, such as erosion control measures and planting native aquatics, require a permit from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. In addition, every county in Wisconsin has adopted and enforces shoreland zoning ordinances for the protection of our waterbodies. These ordinances include (but are not limited to) controls on any vegetation trimming, killing or removal, land disturbance, standards that regulate setbacks for structures from waterways, and wetland protection. Before starting any project, please contact your county zoning department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to find out if you will need a permit. For more information about the WI DNR regulations please call 262-574-2136 or see their website at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/. For additional information about Walworth County Shoreland Zoning regulations, Land Disturbance and Erosion Control please contact the Walworth County Land Use and Resource Management Department at 262-741-4972 or see our website at http://www.co.walworth.wi.us/.
# Planning A Native Shoreline Garden

## Creating A Plan

1. To create a plan for a native shoreline garden start with a base plan of the property. You can either draw your own or you can use a copy of the plot plan that you received when you purchased your home.

2. Items you will need to create your base site plan:
   - A Completed plot plan OR a sheet of graph paper
   - B. Engineer’s Scale  
   - c. Pencil with HB lead  
   - D. Eraser  
   - F. 100 foot tape measure

### IF YOU START WITH A PLOT PLAN
Plot plans are usually small drawings drawn to scale. You should find this scale on the drawing [1”=20’] means that 1 inch on the paper is actually 20 feet in real life.

To use this for your base plan you will need to enlarge it while retaining a known scale. Here is what you need to do.

1. Take the original to a photocopy store.
2. Make a photocopy of the original.
3. On the copy (to not mark on the original), draw a dark 1 inch long line in the center using an engineer’s scale. If the original scale was 1 in. = 20ft., label your line 20ft.
4. Ask the store to make you an enlarged copy that will fit on a 24in x 36in sheet of paper. Make sure they know that it must be to scale. A scale of 1 in. = 10ft is usually the best.
5. Check the scale of the enlarged drawing by measuring the line that you drew in the middle of the smaller copy. Even though the 1in line you drew on the smaller copy will be longer on the enlarged copy, the proportions should still be the same. Using the side of the engineer’s scale that matches the scale you requested, measure the line. If the original (smaller) drawing had a scale of 1 in = 20ft, the 1in. line you drew represented 20ft. If you asked for the enlargement to be at a 1 in = 10ft scale, the line you drew should now measure 2 inches.
6. Go to step 3 on IF YOU START FROM SCRATCH

### IF YOU START FROM SCRATCH
Use a large sheet of graph paper – ¼ in grid works nicely and will allow you to draw with one of several scales (1in = 4 ft, 1in = 8 ft, 1in = 16 ft etc). You will need to measure the size of the site you will be drawing in order to determine which scale will work the best for the size paper you have.

1. Once you have the outside dimensions of your site, draw them to scale on your graph paper.
2. Measuring at right angles from property lines, measure all structures on site. Draw these structures on the graph paper.
3. Measuring at right angles from the corner of a structure, measure landscape features (trees, shrubs). Draw these features on the graph paper.
4. Your Base Plan is now complete. Make 2-3 copies so that you can plan your buffer without marking on the original.
5. Draw in the rough outline of your buffer area on the copy. Note approximate size.
6. Make notes of different soil, moisture and light areas – give approximate sizes – this information will be used later to determine the number of plants you need to obtain.

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Note: See Vegetation Removal Conservation Checklist, which can be found on the Walworth County Website, to learn what must be included on a conservation plan when a Walworth County permit is required. For additional questions please contact your Walworth County Zoning Officer at (262) 741-4972.
Before you can select the plants for your native shoreline garden, you need to take a close look at site conditions such as soil, sun exposure, and soil moisture. You may also need to take into consideration any areas with wind and wave extremes. It is very possible that you will find several different types of conditions within your planting area, these are called microclimates. While there are some native plants that will grow well under a wide range of conditions, many plants have more specific requirements.

### Soil Texture

Soil texture refers to the size of the soil particles. It is very rare to find a soil composed of a single soil texture. The four basic classifications are sands, silts, clays and loams, although there is a wide range of each type with varying proportions of each component. The soil texture will affect the movement of water and air, root penetration, and workability of the soil. Different plants, native and nonnative will grow best in the soil texture they are adapted to so it is important to know what soil texture you will be planting in.

**Sandy Soils:** Sandy soils have the largest particle sizes. Generally, they drain readily, are low in nutrients, more acidic than loams and clays and easy to work. Sandy soils will feel gritty and will fall apart when formed into a ball.

**Clay Soils:** Clay consists of very small, tightly packed soil particles, which feel sticky and plastic-like when wet. Slow to drain, clay soils have a high water holding capacity, however when they do dry, clay soils can be extremely hard. They are rich in nutrients and can be very productive. Clay soils can be formed into a ribbon if wet, the longer the ribbon the more clay content.

**Silt Soils:** Silt soil particles are intermediate in size between clay and sand and feels silky when wet. It has average nutrients and drainage ability. Silty soils will not form a ribbon when wet and have a floury appearance when dry.

**Loamy Soils:** Loams are considered the best soils because they are composed of a mix of sand, silt and clay. They combine to give the best of fertility and moisture-holding capacity with good drainage. Easier to work than clay and better consolidated than sands, loamy soils make an excellent growing medium. Loam will feel somewhat gritty. It will hold it’s shape if formed into a ball when wet but breaks apart easily.

If you have doubts about your soil type you may wish to have the soil tested. *Soil testing is highly recommended to assess the soil pH, fertility, organic material as well as soil type.* For assistance with obtaining a soil test contact your County Extension office [http://www.uwex.edu/](http://www.uwex.edu/), County Conservation office, [http://www.co.walworth.wi.us/](http://www.co.walworth.wi.us/) or the state lab, [http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/](http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/).

### Soil Moisture

Once you have determined your soil type, you should have an idea of the moisture conditions on your planting site. However, you will also need to consider if you have areas that pool water during the year or areas that tend to be very dry. When choosing plants from the native plant lists you will need to match your conditions with plant moisture preferences.

**Wet-Wet-Mesic** – these soils have a generous amount of water in the subsoil throughout the growing season. They may have periods of standing water in the spring or fall.

**Mesic soils** include well-drained loams and clays. These soils may have standing water for short periods after a hard rain.

**Dry-Mesic**-Dry soils include sandy and gravelly soils that drain readily and never have standing water, even after a heavy rain.

### Light Exposure

**Full Sun** = at least 8 hours of sun per day  
**Part sun** = at least 4 hours of sun per day  
**Full Shade** = no direct sun

*Note:* Afternoon sun is more intense than morning sun so if a plant prefers shade, it may do well with some morning sun but afternoon sun will probably kill it.
Once you have determined site conditions of your planting area you can begin choosing native plants. If there are undeveloped sites around your lake, you may also wish to identify the natives that are growing there. Try to find areas that have similar conditions to those on your shoreline. As you are observing what native plants are growing, take note of whether they are growing in large groupings or more spaced out? This information will help you space the same type of plants in your own buffer.

When looking at the list of native plants in this publication, start by considering plants that are listed for moisture preferences and light exposure that match your site conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Type</th>
<th>Genus and species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Moisture Regime</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
<th>Mature Plant Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex comosa</td>
<td>Bottlebrush sedge</td>
<td>WM,W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Echinacea pallida * R</td>
<td>Purple coneflower</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Panicum virgatum</td>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td>D,DM,M,WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Summer - early fall</td>
<td>4-6 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once you have found plants on the native plant list that match the site conditions of your site, look in a plant identification guide, nursery catalog, or the Wisconsin State Herbarium website at http://www.botany.wisc.edu/herbarium/ to find out what each plant looks like. You will want to consider the mature height, when it blooms, and if it has any poisonous parts (important for children and animals). Please note that some native plants can be quite aggressive and should be planted with other aggressive plants so that they do not become a nuisance and take over the entire area.

**Plants vs. Seeds**

Seeding is not recommended for areas less than 15 feet from the water due to erosion associated with open soil. Seeds are certainly more economical, especially for very large sites. Plant plugs will have a higher initial cost than seeds, however, using plant plugs will allow you to see results the first season. If you plant seeds you should expect to wait at least 3-4 seasons before your planting will start looking good. In addition, when you seed an area, the mulch layer must be light enough so you can see the soil, otherwise the seeds will not germinate. The light layer of mulch does not give adequate protection against weeds or drying or the soil, so expect to spend a lot more time watering and weeding. When you use plants for your native garden, a 2-3 inch layer of mulch will provide good moisture and weed protection from the start.

Certainly, seeding can be successful, it is the method used by farmers when they retire a field and plant a prairie restoration. Just be advised that a seeded buffer will take a good deal more time and effort. If the area is very large, and therefore the cost of plants quite high, consider breaking the buffer into sections. You can plant a section each year and spread the cost over several years.

If you decide to use seed, be sure that you purchase only Pure Live Seed (PLS) from a reputable dealer. Do not purchase any of the boxed wildflower mixes sold at many retail stores. These “mixes” can be full of non-native invasive species. Whether you buy seeds or plants, ALWAYS use the scientific name, not the common name. You will find that common plant names can be the same for entirely different plants so in order to be sure that you get the native plant you want always use the scientific name.

**Where to buy**

There are several native plant sources which are listed in the Wisconsin Native Plant Sources by Gretchen Messer, University of Wisconsin-Extension [http://clean-water.uwex.edu/](http://clean-water.uwex.edu/).

Many of the sources in this publication are close enough for a visit. You can also call and request a catalog from many of the companies listed. In order to obtain species that are truly native to the area it is best to always order by the scientific name and to purchase plants from nurseries within a 200 mile range of your site.

**How Many Plants Do I Need?**

In order to determine how many plants you will need to purchase, use the following plant density worksheet, which was taken from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service shoreland restoration standards. The woodland has a nearly complete canopy of trees while the barrens/prairie and wetland are more open. Plant numbers are to be calculated based on the area in square feet to be reestablished and the appropriate density. The area to be reestablished should be calculated for each layer.

**Conservation Plan Assistance Plant Calculation Example**
Worksheets for Calculating Plant and Seed Needs
In the Wisconsin Biology Technical Note: Shoreland Habitat, you will find two pages used for calculating plant and seed requirements. Make copies of those pages and using this example, fill out those sheets. Submit those calculations with the conservation plan. NOTE: Keep copies for your reference.

Worksheet 1: Area Calculations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Shoreland Habitat Planting Densities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If clumped, maintain min. 2 foot spacing

| Herbaceous Cover     | 80 ft x 35 ft = 2800 sq ft | - 24 ft x 8 ft = 192 sq ft | - 27 ft x 80 = 2160 sq ft | = 448 Sq Ft |

| Plant Plugs          | 25-75 plants per 100 sq. ft | 50-100 plants per 100 sq. ft |

Worksheet 1: Area Calculations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Area of Shoreland Habitat (Square Ft)</th>
<th>Total Area of Viewing/Access Corridor</th>
<th>Total Area of Existing Layer to Preserve as is and/or Natural Recovery Zone</th>
<th>Total Area to be Planted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree Layer 80 ft x 35 ft = 2800 sq ft</td>
<td>24 ft x 8 ft = 192 sq ft</td>
<td>27 ft x 80 = 2160 sq ft</td>
<td>= 448 Sq Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrub Layer 80 ft x 35 ft = 2800 sq ft</td>
<td>24 ft x 8 ft = 192 sq ft</td>
<td>27 ft x 80 = 2160 sq ft</td>
<td>= 448 Sq Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbaceous Layer - Plants 80 ft x 35 ft = 2800 sq ft</td>
<td>24 ft x 8 ft = 192 sq ft</td>
<td>27 ft x 80 = 2160 sq ft</td>
<td>= 448 Sq Ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Worksheet 2: Plant Densities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Area To Be Planted From worksheet 1</th>
<th>Density Factor From Table 1, (page 4)</th>
<th>Plant Densities from Table 1 (page 4)</th>
<th>Total Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree Layer 448 Sq Ft</td>
<td>+ 100</td>
<td>0 - 0.2</td>
<td>= 0 - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrub Layer 448 Sq Ft</td>
<td>+ 100</td>
<td>0.2 - 0.5</td>
<td>= 1 - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbaceous Layer - Plants 448 Sq Ft</td>
<td>+ 100</td>
<td>50 - 100 plants per 100 sq. ft.</td>
<td>= 224 - 448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation Schedule for Walworth County

The following planting dates are provided by U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. They are approximate dates, which can be affected year to year by weather and soil conditions.

**Approximate Planting Dates**

**Plant plugs:** May 1 – Oct 1
Planting will be most successful earlier in year. Later plantings may require more frequent watering because of increased temperatures and decreased rainfall. Very late plantings may succumb to early frost or freeze/thaw problems

**Bare-root Trees and Shrubs:** Any time soil is not frozen and before leaf-out, or after leaves fall. Evergreens are not inclined toward problems associated with late planting. However, deciduous trees and shrubs establish best if planted in spring

**Potted Trees and Shrubs:** Spring thaw – October 1

**Seeded Herbaceous Covers:** Spring May 1 – June 30

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 Preparation Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Preparation (eliminate existing vegetation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gather Supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Plant Plugs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Spring seeding tends to favor native warm-season grasses over forbs unless forb seed has already been stratified (stratification is the process of placing seeds in moist sand at 32 – 41 for one to four months. Seeding is not recommended for areas less than 15ft up from the lake shore due to erosion associated with open soil. Fall seeding is not recommended for lakeshore buffers due to the erosion associated with open soil.
Site Preparation

Before you begin this phase of the project, make sure that you will be able to obtain the plants you desire in a timely manner (refer to the Preparation Schedule) and that you have received any required permits (State and/or County).

Site preparation is one of the most important steps in establishing a successful shoreline buffer. If you do not eliminate all the existing lawn grasses and weeds before you plant your native plants, you will spend unending hours trying to pull them later. Some invasive weeds are very difficult to eradicate. Reed Canary grass, Purple Loosestrife, Crown vetch and Common Buckthorn may take an entire season to eliminate. For a copy of the Wisconsin Manual of Control Recommendations for Ecologically Invasive Plants go to http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/manual_toc.htm, or contact your County Conservation Office.

Luckily, eliminating lawn grasses and common weeds is not as difficult or time consuming. There are several methods to choose from, each with its own positive and negative aspects.

Herbicides
Using herbicides is without a doubt the fastest and most cost-effective method. When using any herbicide it is very important to read and follow the directions provided by the manufacturer. Roundup, a chemical, herbicide is non-selective. This means that it will kill any actively growing plant that it comes in contact with. You will need to be very careful when you apply Roundup or any other herbicide so that it does not end up in the lake, either by direct spray or by wind drift. If you feel that the herbicide may come in contact with the water, contact the Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Plant Coordinator to discuss the use of Rodeo. Rodeo has the same active ingredient as Roundup, but it is nontoxic to fish. Before using any herbicide that will contact water, you must apply for and receive a permit from the WI-DNR.

Timing of herbicide applications is extremely important. Do not apply when rain is forecast within the next 24 hours. Do not apply on windy days, since vegetation you wish to preserve may be damaged by herbicide drift. Plants must be actively growing for the Roundup and other glyphosate herbicides to be effective. To encourage growth, mow grass and allow it to grow several inches before application.

After applying any of these herbicides, wait 14 days for the grass and weeds to die. If there are any green areas after the 14 days, you should spot spray a second application. The dead plant material should be left in place to prevent erosion. Fourteen days after the last herbicide application, you are ready to install your native plants directly through the dead plant material.

Black Plastic
If the area is not too big, and you are willing and able to take the extra time, smothering weeds and grass with a layer of black plastic is a good alternative to using herbicides. Black plastic spread over vegetation eliminates light and creates heat that kills existing plants and seeds. First, prepare the site by mowing, weed whacking or trimming vegetation to be removed. If the soil is dry, water thoroughly. This will increase the weed killing effectiveness. After the site is prepared, lay down black plastic (3.5mil or thicker). Overlap the plastic at least 6 inches if using more than one piece. Staple in place at one-foot intervals with 4in or longer, 11 gauge or heavier u-shaped metal staples. Place heavy objects (tires, bricks, logs, boards etc) over the plastic. All seams and edges must be firmly anchored to exclude light. Leave the plastic in place for 4-6 weeks during spring and summer. Make sure that there is no sign of living vegetation before removing it. Remove plastic, but leave dead vegetation in place.

Mulches
After the existing lawn grasses and weeds have been killed either with black plastic or herbicides, you will want to put down a fairly thick layer of mulch (2-3 inches). Mulch will help hold in moisture while slowing down weed growth. Make sure that the mulch does not contain any weed seeds. Shredded hardwood or weed free straw are good mulch materials to use. Do not use hay or marsh hay since they will contain weed seed. Recent study has indicated that mulch from trees and shrubs infected with Verticillium Wilt could cause an infection in your existing trees and shrubs. Even mulch that is several seasons old may still carry this disease. For that reason, we are now suggesting that only mulch that has been heat-treated should be used.

Soil Amendments
The addition of fertilizer, black dirt, or peat moss is not needed for a lakeshore buffer planting. In fact, these soil amendments will have several negative affects. Additional, unneeded fertilizer will cause excess weed growth in your buffer and in the lake.
Live Plug Planting Techniques

1. **Before your plants arrive make sure that you have completed your site preparation.**

2. **Be ready to water.** Watering plant plugs is critical to their success. Be ready with a sprinkler before you begin to plant. Water seedlings immediately after they are planted.

3. **Plan to place live plants in ground soon after you receive them.** If you must keep them a few days before planting, keep them in an area with partial sun such as on the east side of a building or under a deciduous tree. Do not leave them in a dark area for long periods; this will weaken plants. Water to keep packs moist once or twice a day depending on the wind and temperature.

4. **Plant in the cool hours of the day.** Your plants will have a greater survival rate if planted on a cool day or during the morning or evening hours.

5. **Plan your planting scheme.** Spacing of 12-18” between plants is recommended. For a more natural look, plant species in groups of 3-5. Lay plants out where you plan to plant but do not remove plugs from containers until ready to actually put in hole.

6. **Dig holes for your plants.** Move mulch aside before digging hole. Make sure the holes for the plants penetrate the dead grass and are deep enough to accommodate the root mass. A bulb planter or “bulb planter auger drill bit” for planting works well.

7. **As you are ready to plant each plug** — carefully remove the plug from the container by turning the plant upside down in your hand and gently squeezing the container until the root mass comes out. Gently tease the root tips away from the root mass to encourage good root growth. Place the plant in the hole. Replace soil, tamp down gently, and replace mulch being careful to keep mulch ½” away from stem of plant.

8. **Water.** Don’t forget this important step to give your plants a good start! Plan to water daily for the first two months. See the Long Term Care and Maintenance section to learn more about weeding.

Terrace Park During Planting
Delavan, WI. 2001
Maintenance of Native Shoreline Gardens

Proper site maintenance during the first two years is one of the most important steps for a successful shoreline buffer! Regular maintenance during the first few years after planting will give native plants a competitive advantage over weeds. After they are established, the large plants will be able to out-compete most weeds. After the buffer is effectively established, less maintenance will be required.

First Season

Watering:
Plantings need supplemental watering the first year of establishment because their root systems are small and unable to reach the moisture and nutrients they require. For the first year, the plantings will need approximately 1 inch of water per week. As the surface soil dries, roots begin to reach deep to find required moisture. A thick layer of mulch will help to hold the moisture in the soil for a longer period.

Do not water frequently in small amounts, as this will cause the roots to stay near the surface. Watering in the early mornings is best. If it does not rain put a sprinkler out for an hour or two to soak the ground well. It may only be necessary to water 1 to 2 times per week. Be sure to water cautiously to avoid erosion on steep slopes.

Weeding:
Diligent weeding throughout the first season is important to give your plantings the best competitive edge. Keep a careful eye on invasive species such as Buckthorn, Honeysuckle, Reed Canary Grass, and Purple Loosestrife. Pull them when they are small because they are extremely difficult to eradicate once they become established. Look for weeds every 2-3 weeks and hand pull any weeds you may find. Mulching between plants also helps to inhibit weed growth. Only pull plants you can identify. Try labeling the plants with plant markers. This will help you distinguish between the desired plants and a weed.

If Buckthorn/Ash/Honeysuckle or any other aggressive tree/shrub species are removed through cutting, you will need to keep a careful eye out for any newly emerging/fast growing shoots. The stumps should be treated with an herbicide at the time of removal. However, these species are extremely difficult to effectively kill upon initial treatment and may need to be marked with a stake or flag (for identification and location purposes), cut back, and then retreated with an appropriate herbicide.

Fertilizing:
Native plantings should not be fertilized. Fertilization actually encourages weeds. Native plants have evolved in our native soils and are generally able to find the nutrients they require without supplemental fertilization. In fact, native plants actually look better without fertilizing. Fertilization can cause the root systems to stay shallow and the tops to become floppy. Additionally, fertilizers can end up washing into the lake and encourage algae/aquatic plant blooms.

Problems with plant Survival:
On very disturbed or eroded sites, the soil may have been altered to such an extent that it is no longer conducive to plant growth. In these cases, fertilization may be necessary. If this is the case, carefully and conservatively apply a No-Phosphorus fertilizer such as Safe-Green. In addition, some of the installed plants may die due to weather related problems. If this occurs, you will need to replace them. When selecting plants for replacement, look to the plants that are doing well in the buffer area and to other native plants that are growing in nearby areas with similar soil, sun and moisture conditions to those conditions on the spot you are to plant.

Second Season:

During the second season, the overall maintenance tasks begin to ease

Watering:
Watering is necessary only during long dry periods. If some plants continually seem to be struggling, reevaluate the plant species chosen for that particular spot. It may be necessary to replant those spots with species that are better accustomed to the specific limiting conditions. Careful initial plant selection should prevent this problem.

Spring Care: Springtime is the best time to tend your shoreline buffer area. Start by cutting back the dried vegetation from the previous year’s growth to within 1-2 inches of the ground. This will bring a neat appearance to the planting, but can be skipped if that is not a concern. You can leave the clippings in place as mulch, remove them or use them for compost. Additional mulch may be added if necessary.
**Weeding:**
Springtime is the best time to do a thorough weeding. Weeds are young and the ground is usually quite soft, making the task much easier. This again will give native plants a competitive edge over invading weeds. Be careful to thoroughly remove the entire root system of invading weeds. Also, be especially aware of new tree/shrub seedlings that you may want to leave in place. Scout for weeds once every 3-4 weeks and again hand pull only the species that you can identify as weeds.

You really must become familiar with both the plants that were planted and the invaders in order to know which plants to pull. Other desirable native species may naturally come into your garden on their own, and some study may be required to become familiar with the new, desirable plants.

**Fall Care:**
Standing dried vegetation should be left in place, rather then cut and raked. This acts as a buffer to protect the lake from blowing leaves. The standing dried vegetation also provides interest in the winter landscape, as colorful grasses and seed heads peek out of the snow, and provide food and cover for many different birds and mammals.

**Long Term Maintenance (3 years and beyond)**
Both upland and lakefront plantings are continually susceptible to invasion by non-native plants. As with any garden, controlling this problem is necessary in order to achieve a beautiful and diverse planting.

**Spring Care:**
Begin each season by cutting dried vegetation and conduct a thorough weeding. Add mulch if needed.

**Weeding:** Walk through your plantings once per month after spring cleanup to scout for and pull weeds and invading species.

**Watering:** Generally, no watering should be necessary after the second season of growth except for times of drought.

**Fall Care:** Leave dried vegetation standing in the fall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Type</th>
<th>Genus and species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Moisture Regime</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
<th>Mature Plant Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fern</td>
<td>Adiantum pedatum</td>
<td>Maidenhair fern</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full shade</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-1/2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Agastache foeniculum</td>
<td>Lavender hyssop</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>June-Sept</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Allium cernuum R</td>
<td>Nodding wild onion</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - Aug</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume/ Shrub/</td>
<td>Amorpha canescens</td>
<td>Leadplant</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>20-40 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Andropogon gerardii</td>
<td>Big bluestem**</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3-8 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Anemone canadensis</td>
<td>Canada anemone</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Anemone patens</td>
<td>Pasque flower</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>&lt; 1 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Angelica atropurpurea</td>
<td>Angelica</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - October</td>
<td>4-7 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>D, DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun-Full shade</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Arisaema triphyllum</td>
<td>Jack-in-the-pulpet</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Part sun-Full shade</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>0.5-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Arnoglossum plantagineum</td>
<td>Sweet Indian Plantain</td>
<td>WM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Artemisia ludoviciana</td>
<td>Prairie Sage</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asarum canadense</td>
<td>Wild ginger</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Part sun-Full shade</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>0.5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asclepias purpurascens</td>
<td>Purple milkweed</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>2-3 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asclepias hirtella</td>
<td>Tall Green Milkweed</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asclepias incarnata</td>
<td>Marsh milkweed</td>
<td>M, WM, M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asclepias sullivantii</td>
<td>Prairie milkweed</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asclepias syriaca</td>
<td>Silk (common) milkweed</td>
<td>D, DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>3-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
<td>Butterfly milkweed</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June - August</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Asclepias verticillata</td>
<td>Whorled milkweed</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster drummondii</td>
<td>Drummond's Aster</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>Sept - Oct</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster ericoides</td>
<td>Heath aster</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - October</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster laevis</td>
<td>Smooth aster</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - October</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster lanceolatus (simplex)</td>
<td>Panicked aster</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>August-October</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb/ Shrub/</td>
<td>Aster linariifolius</td>
<td>Stiff Aster</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>Sept - Oct</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster novae-angliae</td>
<td>New England aster**</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - October</td>
<td>3-7 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster oolentangiensis</td>
<td>Sky-blue aster</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Aug - Oct</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Type</td>
<td>Genus and species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Moisture Regime</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Blooming Period</td>
<td>Mature Plant Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster pilosus</td>
<td>Frost Aster</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Aug - Oct</td>
<td>2-4 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster sericeus</td>
<td>Silky Aster</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun-Part sun</td>
<td>Sept-Oct</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Aster shortii</td>
<td>Short's Aster</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Part sun - Shade</td>
<td>Sept-Oct</td>
<td>2-4ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume</td>
<td>Astragalus canadensis</td>
<td>Canada milk vetch</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-Aug</td>
<td>1-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Baptisia bracteata</td>
<td>Cream False Indigo</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun - Shade</td>
<td>May - June</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Bidens cernuus</td>
<td>Nodding beggartick</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>August - October</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Blephilia ciliata</td>
<td>Downy Woodmint</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</td>
<td>River bulrush</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - September</td>
<td>4-7 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Bouteloua curtipendula</td>
<td>Side-oats grama</td>
<td>D,DM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Bouteloua hirsuta</td>
<td>Hairy grama</td>
<td>D,DM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Midsummer - fall</td>
<td>3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Calamagrostis canadensis</td>
<td>Bluejoint grass</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>May - August</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Campanula americana</td>
<td>Tall Bellflower</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Part Sun - Shade</td>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Caramine concatenata</td>
<td>Cut-leaved Toothwort</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Part Sun- Shade</td>
<td>April - May</td>
<td>1 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex bebbi</td>
<td>Bebb's Sedge</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex comosa</td>
<td>Bristly sedge</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex hystricina</td>
<td>Porcupine sedge</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex Pensylanica</td>
<td>Common Oak Sedge</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex spengeli</td>
<td>Woodland sedge</td>
<td>WM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex stipata</td>
<td>Common Fox Sedge</td>
<td>WM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex stricta</td>
<td>Tussock sedge</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Carex vulpinoidea</td>
<td>Brown Fox sedge</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Cassia hebecarpa</td>
<td>Wild Senna</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Castilleja coccinea</td>
<td>Indian Paintbrush</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>April - Sept</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Chamaecrista fasciculata</td>
<td>Partidge Pea</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>June - Sept</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Chelone glabra</td>
<td>Turtlehead</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>July - Sept</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
<td>Lance-leaf coreopsis</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Coreopsis palmita</td>
<td>Prairie tickseed</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June - August</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Coreopsis tripteris</td>
<td>Tall Coreopsis</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>July - October</td>
<td>3-6 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume</td>
<td>Dalea purpurea</td>
<td>Purple prairie clover</td>
<td>D,DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Type</td>
<td>Genus and species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Moisture Regime</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Blooming Period</td>
<td>Mature Plant Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume</td>
<td>Desmodium canadense</td>
<td>Showy tick-trefoil</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume</td>
<td>Desmodium illinoense</td>
<td>Illinois tick trefoil</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July-Aug</td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Dodecatheon meadia</td>
<td>Shootingstar</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - June</td>
<td>10-24 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Echinacea pallida</td>
<td>Pale Purple coneflower</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Elymus canadensis</td>
<td>Canada wild rye</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Late spring - early fall</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Elymus hystrix</td>
<td>Bottlebrush grass</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Elymus virginicus</td>
<td>Silk Wild Rye</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full - Part sun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Epilobium angustifolium</td>
<td>Fireweed</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Eryngium yuccifolium R</td>
<td>Rattlesnake master</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June - August</td>
<td>1 1/2-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Eupatorium maculatum</td>
<td>Spotted Joe-pye weed</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Aug - Sept</td>
<td>3-10 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Eupatorium perfoliatum</td>
<td>Boneset</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Aug - Sept</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Eupatorium purpureum</td>
<td>Purple Joe-Pyeweed</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Part sun-Shade</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>4-6ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Euthamia graminifolia</td>
<td>Grass-leaved goldenrod</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>1-3 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Gentiana andrewsii</td>
<td>Bottle gentian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Aug - Oct</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Gentiana flavida</td>
<td>Cream Gentian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - September</td>
<td>1-2 Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Gentianella quinquefolia</td>
<td>Stiff gentian</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>2-30 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Geranium maculatum</td>
<td>Wild Geranium</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Part sun - Full shade</td>
<td>April, May, June</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Geum triflorum</td>
<td>Prairie smoke</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>6-16 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Glyceria canadensis</td>
<td>Rattlesnake mangrass</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Glyceria virginica</td>
<td>American manna grass</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Helianthus autumnale</td>
<td>Sneezeweed**</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun-Part sun</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Helianthus divaricatus</td>
<td>Woodland sunflower</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>July - Sept</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Helianthus grosseserratus</td>
<td>Sawtooth Sunflower**</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>4-12 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Helianthus occidentalis</td>
<td>Western sunflower</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Helianthus pauciflorus</td>
<td>Prairie sunflower</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Type</td>
<td>Genus and species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Moisture Regime</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Blooming Period</td>
<td>Mature Plant Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Helianthus strumosus</td>
<td>Pale-leaved Sunflower</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>July-Oct</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Heuchera richardsonii</td>
<td>Prairie alum-root</td>
<td>DM,M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Hierochloe odorata</td>
<td>Sweet Grass</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Hypericum pyramidatum</td>
<td>Great St. John's wort</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>4-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Iris versicolor</td>
<td>Blue Flag Iris *</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Iris virginica shrevei</td>
<td>Wild Iris</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>Juncus torreyi Coville</td>
<td>Torrey's rush</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>18-48 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Koeleria macrantha</td>
<td>June grass</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Midspring - midsummer</td>
<td>2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Kuhnia eupatorioides</td>
<td>False boneset</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full sun-Part sun</td>
<td>August - September</td>
<td>1-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume</td>
<td>Lespedeza capitata</td>
<td>Round-headed bush-clover</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - September</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Liatris aspera</td>
<td>Rough blazing star</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - September</td>
<td>6-30 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Liatris cylindracea</td>
<td>Cylindrical blazing star</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>8-24 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Liatris ligulistylosis</td>
<td>Northern Plains Blazing star</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>2-4 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Liatris pycnostachya</td>
<td>Prairie blazing star</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Aug</td>
<td>1-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Liatris spicata</td>
<td>Marsh Blazing Star</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Lilium michiganense</td>
<td>Turk's cap lily</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Aug</td>
<td>3-7 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Lilium philadelphicum</td>
<td>Orange cup lily</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-july</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
<td>Cardinal flower</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Lobelia siphilitica</td>
<td>Great blue lobelia</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Lupinus perennis</td>
<td>Wild Lupine</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Lycopus americanus</td>
<td>Water Horehound</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>July - Sept</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Maianthemum racemosum</td>
<td>False Solomon's Seal</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>April - June</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Mertensia virginica</td>
<td>Vierginia bluebells</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Part sun - Full shade</td>
<td>April, May</td>
<td>0.8-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Mimulus ringens</td>
<td>Monkey Flower</td>
<td>Wm, W</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>June - Sept</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Mirabilis nyctaginea</td>
<td>Wild Four O'clock</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>June - Sept</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Monarda fistulosa</td>
<td>Bergamot**</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Monarda punctata</td>
<td>Dotted Horsemint</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Type</td>
<td>Genus and species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Moisture Regime</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Blooming Period</td>
<td>Mature Plant Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Napaea dioica</td>
<td>Glade Mallow</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>June August</td>
<td>5-8 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Oenothera biennis</td>
<td>Evening primrose</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - September</td>
<td>1-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fern</td>
<td>Onoclea sensibilis</td>
<td>Sensitive fern</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fern</td>
<td>Osmunda cinnamon</td>
<td>Cinnamon fern</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Part sun - Full shade</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fern</td>
<td>Osmunda claytoniana</td>
<td>Interrupted fern</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Part sun - Full shade</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Panicum virgatum</td>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td>D, DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Summer - early fall</td>
<td>4-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Parthenium integrifolium</td>
<td>Wild quinine</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June - September</td>
<td>1 1/2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Pedicularis canadensis</td>
<td>Wood betony</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>5-14 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Penstemon grandiflorus</td>
<td>Large-flowered beardtongue</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>2 - 4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Physostegia virginiana</td>
<td>Prairie phlox</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Polemonium reptans</td>
<td>Obedient Plant</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun-Part sun</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>2-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Polygonatum biflorum</td>
<td>Solomon's seal</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Part sun - Full shade</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Potentilla arguta</td>
<td>Prairie cinquefoil</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-Sept</td>
<td>5-12 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Prenanthes alba</td>
<td>Lion's foot</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Part Sun - Shade</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Pulsatilla patens</td>
<td>Pasque flower</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>6-16 in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Pycnanthemum virginianum</td>
<td>Mountain mint**</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-Sept</td>
<td>1-2 1/2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Ratibida pinnata</td>
<td>Yellow cone flower</td>
<td>D, DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Rosa blanda</td>
<td>Smooth Rose</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full- Part</td>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Rosa carolina</td>
<td>Carolina Rose</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>June - Aug</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>Black-eyed Susan</td>
<td>D, DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Rudbeckia subtomentosa R</td>
<td>Sweet black-eyed Susan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-Oct</td>
<td>3-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Rudbeckia triloba</td>
<td>Sweet Brown-eyed Susan **</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full-sun-Part sun</td>
<td>July-Oct</td>
<td>4-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Ruellia humilis</td>
<td>Wild Petunia</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>June-Aug</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Schizachyrium scoparium</td>
<td>Little bluestem</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Midsummer - fall</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Schoenoplectus acutus</td>
<td>Hardstem Bulrush</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May-Sept</td>
<td>4-7 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</td>
<td>Soft-stem bulrush</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-7 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Type</td>
<td>Genus and species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Moisture Regime</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Blooming Period</td>
<td>Mature Plant Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>Scirpus atrovirens</td>
<td>Green bullrush</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>Scirpus cyperinus</td>
<td>Woolgrass</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Silene stellata</td>
<td>Starry Campion</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Aug-Sept</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Silphium integrifolium</td>
<td>Rosinweed</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Silphium laciniatum</td>
<td>Compass plant</td>
<td>DM, M, Part sun</td>
<td></td>
<td>June - September</td>
<td>4-10 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Silphium perfoliatum</td>
<td>Cupplant</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>4-8 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Silphium terebinthinaceum</td>
<td>Prairie dock</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>4-10 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</td>
<td>Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>May - June</td>
<td>&lt; 1 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Sisyrinchium campestrum</td>
<td>Prairie Blue-eyed grass</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>less than 1 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Solidago flexicaulis</td>
<td>Zig-zag Goldenrod</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun-Part sun</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Solidago nemoralis</td>
<td>Old-field goldenrod</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>6-36 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Solidago ohioensis</td>
<td>Ohio Goldenrod</td>
<td>DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July-Oct</td>
<td>3-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Solidago riddellii</td>
<td>Riddell's Goldenrod</td>
<td>WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>1-4 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Solidago rigida</td>
<td>Stiff goldenrod</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>August - October</td>
<td>1-5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Solidago speciosa</td>
<td>Showy goldenrod</td>
<td>DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July - October</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Sorostrum nutans</td>
<td>Indian grass</td>
<td>D, DM, M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Midsummer - early fall</td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Spartina pectinata</td>
<td>Prairie cordgrass</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Midsummer - early fall</td>
<td>10 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Sporobolus cryptandrus</td>
<td>Sand dropseed</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>August - October</td>
<td>3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>Sporobolus heterolepis</td>
<td>Prairie dropseed</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>Midsummer - early fall</td>
<td>2 1/2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Tephrosia virginiana</td>
<td>Goat's rue</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Teucrium canadense</td>
<td>Germander</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full - Part</td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Thalictrum dasyacarpum</td>
<td>Purple meadow-rue</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Tradescantia ohiensis</td>
<td>Spiderwort</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May - June</td>
<td>8-36 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Verbena hastata</td>
<td>Blue vervain</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Verbena stricta</td>
<td>Hoary vervain</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-Sept</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Vernonia fasciculata</td>
<td>Ironweed</td>
<td>WM</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Wisconsin Native Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Type</th>
<th>Genus and species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Moisture Regime</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
<th>Mature Plant Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Veronicastrum virginicum</td>
<td>Culver’s root</td>
<td>M, WM, W</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>June-Aug</td>
<td>2-7 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Viola pedata</td>
<td>Bird’s foot violet</td>
<td>D, DM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>4-10 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Viola pedatifida</td>
<td>Prairie Violet</td>
<td>D, DM, M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>4-10 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Zizia aptera</td>
<td>Heart-leaved golden Alexander</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forb</td>
<td>Zizia aurea</td>
<td>Golden Alexander</td>
<td>M, WM</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

- This list is not exhaustive. For additional ideas request a catalog from a Wisconsin Native Plant Nursery.

1. **Moisture Regime:** D = Dry, DM = Dry-Mesic, M = Mesic, WM = Wet-Mesic, W = Wet
   - **Dry - Dry Mesic** soils include sandy and gravely soils that drain readily and never have standing water even after a heavy rain
   - **Mesic** soils include well drained loams and clays. These soils may have standing water for short periods after a hard rain
   - **Wet - Wet Mesic** soils have a generous amount of water in the subsoil throughout the growing season. They may have perions of standing water in spring and fall. These may include clay, clay/loams and peat soils

2. **Exposure** - Full Sun = 8 hours of sun per day, Part Sun = 4 hours of sun per day, Shade = No direct sun

3. **See Wisconsin Native plant Sources** for nurseries that grow nearest you.

4. **For a healthy, diverse and interesting planting** choose a minimum of (3) grass species and a minimum of (5) Forb (wildflower) species.

5. **For best results** carefully follow directions for site preparation and site maintenance.

6. **For best results** include native trees and shrubs on your site.

7. **Most of the plants** listed are native to Walworth County per WI State Herbarium. * = plants native to Wisconsin but not considered native to Walworth County. However, these plants have been used extensively throughout the state for prairie and shoreline restoration

8. **These plants can be aggressive** and should be planted with other aggressive species so that they do not take over your planting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Moisture Preferences</th>
<th>Light Exposure</th>
<th>Mature Height (feet)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balsam fir</td>
<td>Abies balsamea</td>
<td>wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>40 - 75</td>
<td>Frangrant Evergreen</td>
<td>Grouse, deer, moose, porcupine, game birds, mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Maple</td>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>w,wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>Fast growing</td>
<td>Game birds, squirrel, chipmunk, beaver, deer, bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Maple</td>
<td>Acer saccharinum</td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>75 - 100</td>
<td>Fast growing, weak wood, shallow roots</td>
<td>Songbirds, deer, raccoon, waterfowl, squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specled alder</td>
<td>Alnus incana</td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>15 - 30</td>
<td>Soil stablizer, neutral to acid conditions, fixes nitrogen</td>
<td>Rabbit, moose, muskrat, grouse, beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Green alder</td>
<td>Alnus viridis</td>
<td>w,wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>15 - 30</td>
<td>Common on northern lakeshores</td>
<td>Beaver, deer, game birds, songbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
<td>Amelanchier arborea</td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>Whiteflowers - April - May An excellent landscape tree</td>
<td>Game birds, grouse, skunk, fox, raccoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth juneberry</td>
<td>Amelanchier laevis</td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>White flowers - May Orange fall color Excellent landscape plant</td>
<td>Birds, bear, squirrel, chipmunk, deer, moose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadplant</td>
<td>Amorpha canescens</td>
<td>m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Blue flowers, May - August; takes 2-3 yrs for transplants to mature; does very well on dry sandy sites</td>
<td>Butterflies and Bees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigobush; False indigo</td>
<td>Amorpha fruticosa</td>
<td>w,wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
<td>Violet flowers - May - June Best grown in thicket - not very showy</td>
<td>Birds, small mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bog rosemary</td>
<td>Andromeda glaucophylla</td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>1 - 1.5</td>
<td>Pinkish flowers - May - June Broadleaf evergreen, found in Bogs</td>
<td>Birds, voles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black chokeberry</td>
<td>Aronia melanocarpa</td>
<td>w,wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
<td>White flowers - May Red fall color, Colonial, may be aggressive</td>
<td>Grouse, deer, game birds, songbirds, rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow birch</td>
<td>Betula alleghaniensis</td>
<td>w,wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>Useful in large spaces</td>
<td>Game birds, moose, deer, beaver, squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Moisture Preferences</td>
<td>Light Exposure</td>
<td>Mature Height (feet)</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River birch</td>
<td><em>Betula nigra</em></td>
<td>w, wm, m, dm, d</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>50 - 70</td>
<td>Golden-yellow fall color, Bronze exfoliating bark</td>
<td>Songbirds, moose, hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper birch</td>
<td><em>Betula papyrifera</em></td>
<td>wm, m, dm, d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Yellow fall color, Prefers cool soil, shallow roots</td>
<td>Songbirds, moose, hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bog birch</td>
<td><em>Betula pumila</em></td>
<td>w - wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Acid conditions, found in bogs</td>
<td>Songbirds, moose, hare, porcupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American hornbeam</td>
<td><em>Carpinus caroliniana</em></td>
<td>wm, m, dm, d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>Yellow, red, orange fall color Beautiful understory tree</td>
<td>Game birds, deer, rabbit, squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey tea</td>
<td><em>Ceanothus americanus</em></td>
<td>dm - d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>White flowers - July Taprooted, do not try to transplant; fragrant</td>
<td>Butterflies, hummingbird, turkey, rabbit, deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American bittersweet</td>
<td><em>Celastrus scandens</em></td>
<td>wm, m, dm, d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>20 +</td>
<td>Orange red fruits in fall poisonous vine</td>
<td>Songbirds, gamebirds, rabbit, squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td><em>Celtis occidentalis</em></td>
<td>wm, m, dm, d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>60 - 100</td>
<td>Yellow fall color; corky bark Edible fruits; a medium to fast growing, long-lived tree</td>
<td>Game birds, squirrel, racoon, songbirds, deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonbush</td>
<td><em>Cephalanthus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>w, wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
<td>White flowers - August Withstands seasonal inundation</td>
<td>Hummingbirds, deer, duck, birds, beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather-leaf</td>
<td><em>Chamaedaphne calyculata</em></td>
<td>w, wm</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>Yellow-white flowers - June Not showy; use in mass plantings</td>
<td>Grouse, hare, deer, moose, moths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silky dogwood</td>
<td><em>Cornus amomum</em></td>
<td>w, wm, m, dm, d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Songbirds, deer, bear, skunk, squirrel, mice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Moisture Preferences</th>
<th>Light Exposure</th>
<th>Mature Height (feet)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bunchberry</td>
<td>Cornus canadensis</td>
<td>w,wm,m,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>0.2 - 0.6</td>
<td>White flowers - May - July; red berries; acidic soils; attractive low ground cover</td>
<td>Songbirds, gamebirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-osier dogwood</td>
<td>Cornus sericea (stolonifera)</td>
<td>w,wm,m,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>6 - 12</td>
<td><strong>White flowers - May - June; red twigs - winter Can be aggressive</strong></td>
<td>Songbirds, gamebirds, deer, beaver, rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American hazel</td>
<td>Corylus americana</td>
<td>wm,m,d</td>
<td>Part sun - Full shade</td>
<td>8 - 15</td>
<td><em>Yellow fall color; edible nuts Can form dense thickets; soil stabilizer</em></td>
<td>Chipmunk, squirrel, jays, grouse, raccoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus americana</td>
<td>wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>60 - 75</td>
<td>Burgundy - orange fall color</td>
<td>Songbirds, squirrel, turkey, mice, deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus nigra</td>
<td>w,wm,m,d</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>50 - 75</td>
<td>Golden-yellow fall color</td>
<td>Found in swamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</td>
<td>w,wm,m,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>50 - 75</td>
<td>Yellow fall color</td>
<td>Fast growing; weak wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterberry</td>
<td>Ilex verticillata</td>
<td>w,wm,m,d</td>
<td>Part sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>3 - 12</td>
<td>Red berries - fall &amp; winter; Yellow fall color</td>
<td>Acidic soil; male/female shrub; poisonous; persistent fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common juniper</td>
<td>Juniperus communis</td>
<td>dm - d</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>1.5 - 6</td>
<td>Yellow fall color</td>
<td>Neutral to acid conditions; deciduous; needle-leaved tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarack</td>
<td>Larix laricina</td>
<td>w,wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>40 - 80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grouse, deer, porcupine, hare, squirrel, grouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labrador Tea</td>
<td>Ledum groenlandicum</td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>White flowers - May - June; Acidic conditions</td>
<td>Broad leaf evergreen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ironwood</td>
<td><em>Ostrya virginiana</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Part sun</td>
<td>35 - 60</td>
<td>Yellow fall color; dry leaves persist in winter; common understory tree</td>
<td>Grouse, deer, rabbit, game birds, squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common ninebark</td>
<td><em>Physocarpus opulifolius</em></td>
<td>dm - d</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>Upright spreading shrub with stiffly arched branches</td>
<td>Ruffed grouse, songbirds, nesting birds, small mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White spruce</td>
<td><em>Picea glauca</em></td>
<td>wm - m</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>40 - 75</td>
<td>Evergreen; Pyramidal habit</td>
<td>Squirrel, songbirds, deer, chipmunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black spruce</td>
<td><em>Picea mariana</em></td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>30 - 70</td>
<td>Evergreen; grows in sphagnum bogs; acidic soils</td>
<td>Squirrel, porcupine, chipmunk, deer, songbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus resinosa</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Evergreen; fast-growing</td>
<td>Squirrel, porcupine, chipmunk, deer, songbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus strobus</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Evergreen; Fast-growing</td>
<td>Squirrel, gamebirds, chipmunk, deer, songbirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild plum</td>
<td><em>Prunus americana</em></td>
<td>dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>Fragrant spring bloom; forms a tall thicket; excellent wildlife plant</td>
<td>Songbirds, deer, chipmunk, bees, small mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin cherry</td>
<td><em>Prunus pensylvanica</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>10 - 30</td>
<td>White flowers - May; Yellow-red fall color; colonial; beautiful winter silhouette; fruit used in jellies</td>
<td>Deer, rabbit, moose, bear, chipmunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black cherry</td>
<td><em>Prunus serotina</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>White flowers - May; Yellow-red fall color; edible fruits</td>
<td>Raccoon, songbirds, gamebirds, hare, mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chokecherry</td>
<td><em>Prunus virginiana</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>White flowers - May; red fall color; edible fruits; fragrant flowers</td>
<td>Squirrel, songbirds, skunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus alba</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>Purplish-red fall color; prized hardwood</td>
<td>Porcupine, raccoon, gamebirds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp white oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus bicolor</em></td>
<td>w,wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>75 - 100</td>
<td>Poor fall color, easily transplanted</td>
<td>Wood duck, songbirds, squirrel, deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Moisture Preferences</td>
<td>Light Exposure</td>
<td>Mature Height (feet)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern pin oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus ellipsoidalis</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>50 - 75</td>
<td>Holds leaves in winter; excellent for dry sandy sites</td>
<td>Songbirds, fox, bear, rabbit, hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus macrocarpa</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>Corky bark; yellow-brown fall color; this majestic native tree should be planted more often</td>
<td>Chipmunk, moths, mice, beaver, gopher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus rubra</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Red-brown fall color, fast-growing susceptible to oak wilt</td>
<td>Waterfowl, turkey, muskrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black currant</td>
<td><em>Ribes americanum</em></td>
<td>wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yellow or white flowers - April-June; Not prickly; do not plant near white pine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common blackberry</td>
<td><em>Rubus allegheniensis</em></td>
<td>wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>1.5-7</td>
<td>White flowers, May-June; edible fruits; plant in out of the way places</td>
<td>Bear, deer, rabbit, game birds, turtles, songbirds, fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black raspberry (Black-cap)</td>
<td><em>Rubus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>White flowers, May-June; edible fruits; plant in out of the way places</td>
<td>Bear, deer, rabbit, game birds, songbirds, fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pussy willow</td>
<td><em>Salix discolor</em></td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
<td>**Pussy willow branches in spring; Bank soil stabilizer; many different types - Check scientific name!</td>
<td>Deer, rabbit, grouse, moose, beaver, birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbar willow</td>
<td><em>Salix exigua</em></td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>4.5 - 9</td>
<td>**Narrow leaves, deep green; Spreads by rhizomes; easily transplanted - Check scientific name!</td>
<td>Muskrat, porcupine, beaver, deer squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie willow</td>
<td><em>Salix humilis</em></td>
<td>w,wm,m,dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>3 - 9</td>
<td><strong>Dull yellow fall color; Suitable for wide range of habitats; Check Scientific name!</strong></td>
<td>Muskrat, porcupine, beaver, game birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black willow</td>
<td><em>Salix nigra</em></td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>35 - 50</td>
<td>Many different types; Check Scientific name! Yellow fall color; Thrives in wet lakeshore soils.</td>
<td>Game birds, squirrel, birds, rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common elderberry</td>
<td><em>Sambucus canadensis</em></td>
<td>w,wm,m,dm</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>3 - 12</td>
<td>White fragrant flowers - June - July; dark berry clusters, spreads by rhizomes; easy to transplant; edible fruit</td>
<td>Song birds, game birds, deer, mice, insects, chipmunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-berried elder</td>
<td><em>Sambucus pubens</em></td>
<td>wm - m</td>
<td>Part sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>8 - 10</td>
<td>White flowers - May - June; red fruits-summer; flowers and ripe fruit edible; all other parts poisonous</td>
<td>Song birds, game birds, insects, rabbit, squirrel, moose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadowsweet</td>
<td><em>Spiraea alba</em></td>
<td>w,wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>2 - 5</td>
<td>Pink flowers - July; fragrant; use to prevent erosion at waters edge</td>
<td>Deer, song birds, butterflies, moth, insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steeplebush</td>
<td><em>Spiraea tomentosa var. rosea</em></td>
<td>w - wm</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pink flowers; white fruit - Sept; Orange fall color; fragrant; use to prevent erosion at waters edge</td>
<td>Song birds, game birds, waterfowl, small mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowberry</td>
<td><em>Symphoricarpus albus</em></td>
<td>dm - d</td>
<td>Part sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
<td>Evergreen; fibrous exfoliating bark; great screening tree</td>
<td>Deer, moose, rabbit, red squirrel, song birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern white cedar (Eastern arborvita)</td>
<td><em>Thuja occidentalis</em></td>
<td>w,wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basswood</td>
<td><em>Tilia americana</em></td>
<td>wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>60 - 100</td>
<td>Fragrant flowers-June; yellow fall color; rapid growing shade tree</td>
<td>Bees, squirrel, chipmunk, deer, mice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td><em>Tsuga canadensis</em></td>
<td>wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Evergreen, pendent branches; acidic soils; shallow-rooted; requires cool soils</td>
<td>Song birds, deer, squirrel, chipmunk, moose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td><em>Vaccinium augustifolium</em></td>
<td>wm,m, dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>0.5 - 2</td>
<td>Cream flowers-June; Orange-red fall color; edible fruit in late summer; nice landscape shrub</td>
<td>Bear, muskrat, skunk, deer, game birds, song birds, fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Blueberry</td>
<td><em>Vaccinium myrtillus</em></td>
<td>m, dm, d</td>
<td>Full sun-Part sun</td>
<td>0.3 - 3</td>
<td>Prefers acidic soil, begins fruiting in third year</td>
<td>Deer, rabbit, upland game birds, song birds, mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nannyberry</td>
<td><em>Viburnum lentago</em></td>
<td>wm,m</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>15 - 35</td>
<td>Black fruit; purple-red fall color; many attributes; edible fruit</td>
<td>Song birds, game birds, small mammals, beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-bush cranberry</td>
<td><em>Viburnum opulus</em></td>
<td>w, wm, m</td>
<td>Full sun - Part sun</td>
<td>6 - 16</td>
<td>Red fruit holds through winter; fruit can be made into jelly</td>
<td>Birds, mammals, grouse, pheasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy arrowwood</td>
<td><em>Viburnum rafinesquianum</em></td>
<td>wm,m, dm,d</td>
<td>Full sun - Full Shade</td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
<td>Maroon-purple fall color; many attributes</td>
<td>Grouse, songbirds, chipmunk, bear, fox, insects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Moisture Preferences: w = wet, wm = wet-mesic, m = mesic, dm = dry mesic, d = dry
2. Exposure: Full Sun = at least 8 hours per day, Part-Sun = at least 4 hours per day, Shade = no direct sun
3. Always order by scientific name.
4. Caution: American bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) is a great native; *Oriental bittersweet* (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) is an invasive species that has been restricted in Wisconsin (NR40) and therefore is illegal to plant.
Native Aquatic Vegetation

Native lakeshore buffers are quickly becoming an accepted method to control erosion on the shoreline and prevent sediments and contaminates from entering the lake. These native plantings along the shoreline also provide important wildlife habitat, create privacy screening and discourage Canada Geese from your shoreyard.

The addition of near-shore native aquatic plants to create an aquatic buffer zone will also provide many benefits. Naïve aquatic vegetation will not only protect your shoreline from erosion by dissipating waves, they also help stabilize sediments, and provide essential food and habitat for fish, insects and waterfowl.

**Common Arrowhead (Sagittaria latifolia) and Stiff Arrowhead (S. rigid)**

Also known as duck potato. Arrowhead grows in water depths from very shallow to 3ft. and generally reach a mature height of 2-3ft.

Arrowhead provides shoreline erosion protection and food for waterfowl.

**Pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata)**

Grows in water depths from a few inches to 3ft; tolerates a variety of sediments but rich mud sediments are best. Pickeralweed is a source of food for waterfowl, insects and muskrats and is important habitat for fish. Can be aggressive.

**Hardstem bulrush (Schoenoplectus acutus)**

Grows in water up to 7 ft deep; prefers firm substrate with good water movement in the root zone. It is a food source for waterfowl, marsh birds and muskrats and it provides habitat for young fish and invertebrates. Grows 3-10 ft tall

**Softstem bulrush (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani)**

Grows in water up to 6 ft deep; prefers soft substrates; does not withstand heavy wave action. Provides food for waterfowl, marsh birds, upland birds. Provides habitat for fish and invertebrates and nesting material for waterfowl and marsh birds. Mature height up to 10ft.

**Three-square bulrush (Schoenoplectus pungens)**

Grows in water up to 3ft deep. Provides food and cover for waterfowl. Mature height 2-9 ft. River Bulrush (Bolboschoenus fluviatillis) tolerates part shade, grows 2-6 ft.

**Blue Flag Iris (Iris virginica shrevei)**

Can be found on wetlands, lake and stream edges. Provides food for waterfowl and other wildlife. Exhibits showy 2 ½ - 3” lavender - blue flowers from May to July.

**Common Bur-reed (Sparganium eurycarpum)**

Can grow on moist shorelines and in water up to 3ft. deep. Provides food for waterfowl and deer. Provides habitat and nesting sites for waterfowl and shorebirds. This is an aggressive plant and plantings should be monitored.

A permit is required from the WI. DNR before planting any (including native) aquatic plants in any water of the state. WI State Statute 23.24 prohibits introducing any nonnative aquatic plant into waters of the State. Penalties range from $389.50 to $2,643.00. Chapter NR 40 also prohibits or restricts many aquatic invasive species. For more information please see [http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/)
Native Garden Resources

Plant Identification and Photos

http://botany.wisc.edu/herbarium/
Vascular Plants of Wisconsin is produced by the Herbarium, Department of Botany, UW-Madison. This probably is the best and most complete site for Wisconsin plants. Searches can be easily done by scientific name. The results give a detailed description and most have a photo and distribution map. Also available is a link to “Key to the Conifers of WI” and “WI State Herbarium Projects”.

http://www.klines.org/joanne/
Wisconsin Plant of the Week was developed by a WIDNR employee. The site features a different plant each week. The features provide excellent photos of the plant as well as a detail life history. The archive of past featured plants is listed by scientific name.

http://plants.usda.gov
This covers plants found throughout the United States. You are able to search by common or scientific name. The search produces photos, life history and range maps. Another feature lists literature references specific to the plant. This site is sponsored by the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.

http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/treeid/
Identifies the common trees of Wisconsin by common name, or scientific name. Also provides a simple key for easy identification. Search produces photos of the fruit, leaves and bark as well as life information. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources developed the site.

http://www.sustland.umn.edu/
Sustainable urban Landscape Information Series – Shoreland Design. Teaches basic landscape design techniques. Explains how to create a design, choose plants, install & maintain a native shoreland garden.

Wildflowers and Weeds, by Booth Courtenay and James Zimmerman, paperback

Plants of the Chicago Region, by Floyd Wwink and Gerould Wilhelm.

Field Guide to Wildflowers of Northeastern and North-Central North America, by Roger Peterson


Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs, by George A. Petrides. Houghton., paperback

Field Guide to Ferns, by Roger Tory Peterson, Paperback

Wildflower Handbook, 2nd ed. National Wildflower Research Center staff

Wildflower Meadow Book, by Laura C. martin. 2nd ed. East Woods Press
Landscaping with Natives

http://www.nwf.org/backyardwildlifehabitat/
National Wildlife Federation site. Describes how to develop a wildlife friendly backyard. It also describes in depth information on attracting: butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, frogs, and beneficial insects.

http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/
Green Landscaping With Native Plants describes how to turn turf into habitat and offers many tips and reasoning why areas should return to their natural states. There are also photos of restoration successes around the Great Lakes area. This site is provided by the EPA.

Landscaping for Wildlife, by C. Henderson, Minnesota Dept of Natural Resources, 1987

Tallgrass prairie, by John Madson

Wildflowers in your Garden; A Gardener’s Guide, by Viki Ferrerrie 1993

Natural Habitat Garden, by Ken Druse, Clarkson & Potter Inc publisher 1994

Landscaping with Native Trees. By Guy Sternberg

Restoring the Tallgrass Prairie, by Shirley Shirley University of Iowa Press 1994

Prairie Restoration for Beginners, by R. C. Ahrenhoerster, Prairie Seed Source, PO Box 83, North Lake, WI 53064

Sources of Native Plants

http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/shore.htm
Links to several great publications including Wisconsin Native Plant Sources is a .PDF of a publication developed by the UW-Extension. The publication is up-to-date and lists nurseries and the type of native plants they carry.

Threatened and Endanger Plants

http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/factsheets/
Threatened and endangered species of Wisconsin (also known as NHI-National Heritage Inventory) is found on the WIDNR website. A complete list of WI threatened & endangered, vertebrate and invertebrate species can be found by county. There is also a list of special concern, rare, endangered and threatened species and natural communities of Wisconsin available. There is a link to the Fish and Wildlife Service national list of Threatened & Endangered Species.

Poisonous Plants

http://www.vth.colostate.edu/poisonous_plants/report/search.cfm
Guide to Poisonous Plants by Dr. A.P. Knight

Shoreline Stabilization Resources

http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/soil-bio-guide/  To receive a FREE copy of this publication
For Assistance and Permits

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources [http://www.dnr.state.wi.us]
Wisconsin Association of Lakes (WAL) [http://www.wisconsinlakes.org]
USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service (Wisconsin) [http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov/new/default.asp]
US Environmental Protection Agency [http://www.epa.gov]
Walworth County Home page [http://www.co.walworth.wi.us/]
Walworth County Lake Association [http://www.walworthcountylakes.org]

Helpful Resources

How to Manage Small Prairie Fires, by Wayne Pauly. Available at the McHenry County Defenders office, 132 Cass Street, Woodstock.

Prairie Propagation Handbook, by Harold W. Rock, Milwaukee County Dept of Parks, Recreation and Culture


The Living Shore, (A seventeen-minute video about shoreline buffer zones_ To obtain a copy call 1-800-876-8630. Ask for VH7129


Revised 12/26/07
Shoreline Stabilization - Erosion Control

**Bioengineering**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation
262-642-7861

**Bigelow Landscaping**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-882-5038

**Bio Technical Erosion Control, LTD**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
815-648-2253

**Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-248-7513

**Breezy Hill Nursery**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation
262-537-2111

**Bret Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-392-3444

**Briarwood Landscape**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting - Wattles – Design - Installation
262-749-0445

**Creative Edge Landscapes LLC**
262-877-2805

**EMC2 Landscaping**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles - Fascines – Polymers- Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
815-904-2771

**Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles - Fascines – Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-728-8940

**High Prairie Landscape Supply**
Supply Materials – Coconut Fiberlog, Fiber Matting Etc.
262-279-6500

**J.K. Landscaping Inc.**
Installation – Assist with Permits
262-473-7013

**JNT’s Marina, LLC**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Installation
262-473-5960

Krugers Landscape & Maintenance
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-728-3138

**LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp.**
Grant writing assistance
920-294-3116

**Marek Landscaping, LLC**
414-272-0242

**Natural Landscapes, Inc**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Design – Installation
262-488-5347

**Paragon Design Group, LLC**
Design – Assist with Permits
414-449-1555

**PTS Landscaping, Inc**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting - Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-742-2299

**Scott Byron & Company, Inc**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Design – Installation
Assist with Permits
847-689-0266

**Sunrise Gardens, LLC**
Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting - Wattles– Design - Installation
262-949-0811

**W. H. Major & Sons Inc.**
262-363-3115

**Z-Scape LLC**
262-279-7960

Shoreline Stabilization – Erosion Control:
**Rock Riprap/Hard Armoring**
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits

**Austin Pier Service, Inc.**
Design – Installation - Repair - Assist with Permits
262-275-2615

**B & J Tree & Landscape Service**
Installation
262-248-3653
Shoreline Stabilization – Erosion Control con’t:
Rock Riprap/Hard Armoring
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.,
Design – Installation – Repair – Permits
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping
Design – Installation - Repair - Permits
262-882-5038

Bio Technical Erosion Control, LTD
Design – Installation – Repair - Permits
815-648-2253

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes
Design – Installation – Repair - Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery
Design – Installation – Repair - Permits
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services
Design – Installation - Repair - Assist with Permits
262-392-3444

Briarwood Landscape
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-749-0445

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC
262-877-2805

Dependable Pier Service
Installation – Repair – Permits
262-749-8181

EMC2 Landscaping
Design - Installation - Repair – Assist with Permits
815-904-2777

Fine Gardens, Inc.
Design – Installation – Repair – Permits
262-248-2388

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.
Design - Installation - Repair – Assist with Permits
262-728-8940

Ground Effects Landscape Management
Installation – Repair
262-763-7422

Hase Landscape Company
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-542-5006

High Prairie Landscape Supply
Supply Materials – Rock, Matting Etc
262-279-6500

J.K. Landscaping Inc.
Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-473-7013

JNT’s Marina, LLC
Design – Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
262-473-5960

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-728-3138

MJB Services
Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
262-495-2751

Natural Landscapes, Inc
Installation - Assist Landscapers with Installation, Management & Monitoring
262-488-5347

Paragon Design Group, LLC
Design – Assist with Permits
414-449-1555

Preuninger Enterprises
Design – Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
920- 988-8152

PTS Landscaping, Inc
Design – Installation – Repair – Assists with Permits
262-742-2299

Reed’s Construction LLC
Design – Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
262-248-2934

Scheel & Associates
Design – Assist with Permits
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.
Design – Installation – Repair – Assists with Permits
847-689-0266

Sheldon Landscape
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-248-9415

Sunrise Gardens, LLC
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-949-0811

Svanstrom Construction
Installation – Repair
262-903-5545

The Bristol Group, Inc.
Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-857-9191

Ultimate Excavating
Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
920-568-0360
Shoreline Stabilization – Erosion Control con’t:
Rock Riprap/Hard Armoring
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-363-3115

Walters Pier Service
Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-758-1829

Z-Scape LLC
Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-279-7960

General Landscaping
Design – Installation – Permits

B & J Tree & Landscape Service
Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Permits
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.
Design – Installation –Hardscapes – Water gardens – Permits
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping
Design- Installation –Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-882-5038

Botanica Fine Gardens and Landscapes
Design – Installation –Hardscapes – Water gardens - Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery
Design – Installation –Hardscapes – Water gardens - Permits
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services
Design – Installation –Hardscapes – Watergardens - Permits
262-392-3444

Briarwood Landscape
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Permits
262- 749-0445

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water gardens - Permits
262-877-2805

Creative Outdoor
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Permits
262-203-7118

EMC2 Landscaping
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water gardens - Permits
815-904-2777

Fine Gardens, Inc.
Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-248-2368

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.
Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-728-8940

Ground Effects Landscape Management
Design – Installation – Hardscapes
262-763-7422

Hase Landscape Company
Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-542-5006

High Prairie Landscape Supply
Supply Materials – Rock, Hardscapes Etc
262-279-6500

J.K. Landscaping Inc.
Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-473-7013

JNT’s Marina, LLC
Hardscapes
262-473-5960

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance
Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-728-3138

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp
Design – Installation – Water gardens - Permits
920-294-3116

Marek Landscaping, LLC
Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
414-272-0242

MJB Services
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens – Assists with Permits
262-495-2751

Natural Landscapes, Inc
Installation – Watergardens – Assists with Permits
262-488-5347

Paragon Design Group, LLC
Design – Assist with Permits
414-449-1555

Paul Swartz Nursery
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assis
262-889-4301

Preuninger Enterprises
Hardscapes
920-988-8152

PTS Landscaping, Inc
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assis
262-742-2299
General Landscaping
Design – Installation – Permits

Reed’s Construction LLC
Hardscapes – Assist with Permits
262-248-2934

Scheel & Associates
Design - Assist with Permits
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assists with Permits
847-689-0266

Sheldon Landscape
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens - Assists with Permits
262-248-9415

Sunrise Gardens, LLC
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assists with Permits
262-949-0811

Svanstrom Construction
Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assists with Permits
262-903-5545

The Bristol Group, Inc.
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Assists with Permits
262-857-9191

The Green Team
Installation – Hardscapes – Assist with Permits
262-742-2097

Ultimate Excavating
Installation – Hardscapes
920-568-0360

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens – Assists with Permits
262-363-3115

Z-Scape LLC
Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens – Assists with Permits
262-279-7960

Native Shoreline Restoration
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration

B & J Tree & Landscape Service
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.
Design – Install – Maintain - Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-882-5038

Bio Technical Erosion Control, LTD
Design – Installation – Maintain – Native Plants - Native Aquatic Restoration
815-648-2253

Botanica Fine Gardens and Landscapes
Design – Installation – Maintain – Native Plants - Native Aquatic Restoration
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery
Design – Installation – Maintain – Native Plants
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-392-3444

Briarwood Landscape
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-749-0445

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Limited Native Aquatic Restoration
262-877-2805

EMC2 Landscaping
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants - Native Aquatic Restoration
815-904-2777

Fine Gardens, Inc.
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-248-2388

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-728-8940

Hase Landscape Company
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-542-5006

J.K. Landscaping Inc.
Design – Installation – Maintain – Native Plants – Permits
262-473-7013

JNT’s Marina, LLC
Design – Install – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-473-5960

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance
Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-728-3138
Native Shoreline Restoration con’t
Design – Install – Maintain – Supply Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp.
Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
920-294-3116

Marek Landscaping, LLC
Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
414-272-0242

MJB Services
Installation - Maintain – Supply Native Plants
262-495-5347

Natural Landscapes, Inc
Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-488-5347

Paragon Design Group, LLC
Design
414-449-1555

PTS Landscaping, Inc
Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
262-742-2299

Reed’s Construction LLC
Maintenance
262-248-2934

Scheel & Associates
Design
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.
Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
847-689-0266

Sunrise Gardens, LLC
Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-949-0811

The Bristol Group, Inc.
Design – Installation – Maintenance – Supplies Native Plants
262-857-9191

The Green Team
Design - Installation – Maintenance – Supplies Native Plants
262-363-3115

Ultimate Excavating
Installation – Maintenance
920-568-0360

W. H. Major & Sons Inc
Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-363-3115

Tree & Shrub Care
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Certified Arborist on Staff – Assists with Permits

Arbor Images
Planting - Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Certified Arborist on Staff – Assists with Permits
262-763-4645

B & J Tree & Landscape Service
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Tree Injection – Assists with Permits
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Assists with Permits
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Assists with Permits
262-882-5038

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes
Planting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Assists with Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery
Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Permits
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection- Assists with Permits
262-392-3444

Briarwood Landscape
Planting – Trimming - Cutting
262-749-0445

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Assists with Permits
262-877-2805

EMC2 Landscaping
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis–Tree Injection- Assists with Permits
815-904-2777

Fine Gardens, Inc.
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Assists with Permits
262-248-2388

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Assists with Permits
262-728-8940

Ground Effects Landscape Management
Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis
262-763-7422
### Tree & Shrub Care (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hase Landscape Company</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>262-542-5006</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNT’s Marina, LLC</td>
<td>Trimming – Cutting</td>
<td>262-473-5960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kruger Landscape &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Assists with Permits</td>
<td>262-728-3138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp</td>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>920-294-3116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marek Landscaping, LLC</td>
<td>Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Assists with Permits</td>
<td>414-272-0242</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJB Services</td>
<td>Planting – Cutting – Trimming</td>
<td>262-495-2751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Landscapes, Inc</td>
<td>Cutting – Trimming – Assisting with Permits</td>
<td>262-488-5347</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Swartz Nursery</td>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>262-889-4301</td>
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<tr>
<td>PTS Landscaping, Inc</td>
<td>Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Assist with Permits</td>
<td>262-742-2299</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reed’s Construction LLC</td>
<td>Trimming – Cutting – Assist with Permits</td>
<td>262-248-2934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Byron &amp; Company Inc.</td>
<td>Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Assist with Permits</td>
<td>847-689-0266</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheldon Landscape, Inc.</td>
<td>Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Assist with Permits</td>
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<td>Sunrise Gardens, LLC</td>
<td>Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Permits</td>
<td>262-949-0811</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bristol Group, Inc.</td>
<td>Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Permits</td>
<td>262-857-9191</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Green Team</td>
<td>Planting – Trimming – Cutting - Permits</td>
<td>262-742-2097</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z-Scape LLC</td>
<td>Planting – Trimming – Cutting - Permits</td>
<td>262-279-7960</td>
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### Ponds

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Permits – Maintenance</td>
<td>262-642-7861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bigelow Landscaping</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Permits – Maintenance - Permits</td>
<td>262-882-5038</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botanica Fine Gardens &amp; Landscapes</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Maintenance- Permits</td>
<td>262-248-7513</td>
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<td>Breezy Hill Nursery</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Maintenance- Permits</td>
<td>262-537-2111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brett Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Maintenance- Permits</td>
<td>262-392-3444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creative Edge Landscapes LLC</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits</td>
<td>262-877-2805</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMC2 Landscaping</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits</td>
<td>815-904-2777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Tree &amp; Landscape, Inc.</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits</td>
<td>262-728-8940</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hase Landscape Company</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Assists with Permits</td>
<td>262-542-5006</td>
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<tr>
<td>MJB Services</td>
<td>Design – Construction – Maintenance - Assists with Permits</td>
<td>262-495-2751</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Ponds con’t

**Design – Construction – Permits – Maintenance**

- **Natural Landscapes, Inc**
  - Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
  - 262-488-5347

- **Paul Swartz Nursery**
  - Design – Construction – Assist with Permits
  - 262-889-4301

- **PTS Landscaping, Inc**
  - Design – Construction – Maintenance
  - 262-742-2299

- **Sunrise Gardens, LLC**
  - Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
  - 262-949-0811

- **Svanstrom Construction**
  - Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
  - 262-903-5545

- **W. H. Major & Sons Inc.**
  - Design – Construction - Maintenance
  - 262-363-3115

- **Z-Scape LLC**
  - Design – Construction – Maintenance
  - 262-279-7960

### Additional Services

**Arbor Images**
- Landscape Material Supply - Mulch Supply, Paver & Block supply, Topsoil, Decorative Stone – Custom Rustic Furniture – Sawmill
  - 262-763-4645

- **Austin Pier Service, Inc.**
  - Piers – Boatlifts- Construction & Maintenance
  - 262-275-2615

- **B & J Tree & Landscape Service**
  - Lawn Care
  - 262-248-3653

- **Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.**
  - 262-642-7861

- **Bigelow Landscaping**
  - 262-882-5038

- **Bio Technical Erosion Control, LTD**
  - Stormwater Best Management Practice Design & Installation - Raingardens – Bioswales - Stream Corridor Enhancement & Management - Grant Writing
  - 815-648-2253

- **Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes**
  - Noxious Weed Control, Rain Gardens, Lawn Care – Soil Testing - Prescribed Burns & Permits
  - 262-248-7513

- **Breezy Hill Nursery**
  - Lawn Care – Soil Testing – Noxious Weed Control
  - 262-537-2111

- **Bret Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services**
  - Lawn care – Noxious Weed Control
  - 262-392-3444

- **Briarwood Landscape**
  - Lawn Care – Excavating - Prescribed Burns
  - 262-749-0445

- **Creative Edge Landscapes LLC**

- **Creative Outdoor**
  - Fireplaces - Firepits – Patios – Sidewalks
  - 262-203-7118

- **Dependable Pier Service**
  - Pier Service – Spring Install & Fall Removal – New Piers Built
  - 262-749-8181

- **EMC2 Landscaping**
  - 815-904-2777

- **Fine Gardens, Inc.**
  - Creation/Construction of Wildlife Habitats – Bi-monthly Garden Care – Landscape Refinement/Renewal/Renovation
  - 262-248-2388

- **Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.**
  - Lawn Care – Prescribed Burns - Outdoor Kitchens & Fireplaces – Patios - Brick Driveways – Flagstone Walkways
  - 262-728-8940

- **Ground Effects Landscape Management**
  - Lawn Care – Soil Testing – Noxious Weed Control
  - 262-763-7422

- **Hase Landscape Company**
  - Prescribed Burns
  - 262-542-5006

- **J.K. Landscaping Inc.**
  - Lawn Care
  - 262-473-7013

- **J.K. Landscaping Inc.**
  - Lawn Care
  - 262-473-7013

- **Kruger Landscape & Maintenance**
  - 262-728-3138
Walworth County 2010 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Additional Services con’t.

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting
Grant Writing, Grow Native Plants, Coordinate Shoreline Restoration Projects, Coordinate Educational Workshops regarding Natural Shoreline Restoration & Bioengineering, Raingardens – Design, Construction & Maintenance, Educational Speaker
920-294-3116

Marek Landscaping, LLC
Soil Testing – Prescribed Burns – Grant Writing - Hydroseeding – Filtrexx – Walls – Erosion & Sediment Control
414-272-0242

MJB Services
Lawn Care- Soil Testing - Prescribed Burns - Property Management – Event Planning
262-495-2751

Natural Landscapes, Inc
Rain Gardens – Noxious Weed Control – Prescribed Burns - Prairie & Wetland Restoration – Invasive Plant management – Land Management & Consultation
262-488-5347

Paul Swartz Nursery
Lawn Care
262-889-4301

PTS Landscaping, Inc
Garden Center – Concrete – Excavation – Lawn Care – Soil Test
262-742-2299

Reed’s Construction LLC
Pier Construction – Installation & Removal – Boat Lifts
262-248-2934

Schuel & Associates
Outdoor Landscape Lighting
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.
Lawn Care – Noxious Weed Control
847-689-0266

Sunrise Gardens, LLC
Noxious Weed Control – Prescribed Burns - Rainwater Recycling System – Sustainable Landscape Design
262-949-0811

Svanstrom Construction
Full Service Construction Company
262-903-5545

The Bristol Group, Inc.
Lawn Care- Noxious Weed Control
262-857-9191

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.
262-363-3115

Walters Pier Service
Pier Construction
262-758-1829

Z-Scape LLC
Lawn Care - Soil Testing
262-279-7960

Landscaper Contact Information

Arbor Images Tree & Shrub Care
Burlington, WI  www.arborimagesinc.com
Bill Murray, Kevin Remer
arborimagesinc@sbcglobal.net
262-763-4645 Fax 262-763-5090

Austin Pier Service Inc.
Walworth, WI  www.austinpierserviceinc.com
Darrell Frederick, Mike Austin
Aps-inc@verizon.net
262-275-2615 Fax 262-275-3301

B & J Tree & Landscape Service Inc.
Lake Geneva, WI  www.bandjlandscape.com
Dale Castleman  bj.tree@att.net
262-248-3653 Fax 262-248-0340

Benchmark Landscape Management, Inc.
East Troy  www.benchmarkwisconsin.com
Paul Hahlebeck & Lisa Brockman  paul@benchmarkwisconsin.com
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscapes
Darien, WI
Ron Bigelow  bigelowlandscaping@sharontelephone.com
(262) 882-5038 (Fax) 262-882-1179

BioTechnical Erosion Control, LTD
Harvard, IL  www.naturalshorelines.com
Randy Stowe  CPESC750@yahoo.com
815-648-2253

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes
Lake Geneva, WI  www.botanicawisconsin.com
Danniel Ward-Packard  botanicamail@gmail.com
John Packard
262-248-7513 Fax 262-248-0619

Breezy Hill Nursery
Salem, WI  www.breezyhillnursery.com
Jerry Epping or Mike Schierl
contact@breezyhillnursery.com
262-537-2111 Fax 262-537-3434

Bret Achtenhagen’s Seasonal Services LTD.
Mukwonago, WI  www.seasonalservices.com
Bret Achtenhagen  bret@seasonalservices.com
262-392-3444 Fax 262-392-3445

Briarwood Landscape
Elkhorn, WI
Shane Dunham  briarwoodshane@yahoo.com
262-749-0445 Fax 262-742-2914
Landscaper Contact Information con't.

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Twin Lakes, WI  www.creativeedgelandscapes.com
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Creative Outdoor
Lake Geneva, WI
Patrick & Heather Burns burnsh1004@gmail.com
262-203-7118

Dependable Pier Service
Whitewater, WI
Roscoe Merit  rosecoeone@yahoo.com
262-749-8181

EMC² Landscaping
Hebron, IL  http://emc2landscaping.com/
J.P. Robson or Gillian Hanks emc2landscaping@charter.net
815-904-2777 Fax 815-361-0707

Fine Gardens, Inc.
Lake Geneva, WI  http://www.finegardensinc.com/
Jim Weikel  jim@finegardensinc.com
262-248-2388 Fax 262-248-7374

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.
Delavan, WI  www.goldentreelandscaping.com
Tom & Angela Good  golldentrequascap@yahoo.com
262-728-8940 Fax 262-728-8981

Ground Effects Landscape Management
Burlington, WI
Jeff Osmolak  grnd.fx@sbcglobal.net
262-763-7422

Hase Landscape Company
Waukesha, WI  http://www.haselandscapse.com
Robb Nowak  thepros@haselandscapse.com
262-572-5006 Fax 262-542-2115

High Prairie Landscape Supply
Genoa City, WI  http://www.high-prairie.com/
Dennis Habenicht  dhabenicht@high-prairie.com
262-279-6500 Fax 262-279-0249

J.K. Landscaping Inc.
Whitewater, WI
Jenni & Jeff Kimps
262-473-7013 Fax: 262-248-8307

JNT'S Marina, LLC
Whitewater, WI  http://jntsmarinepros.com/
Jeff & Nicole Widner  widsl960@ameritech.net
262-473-5960 Fax: 262-473-5963

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance
Delavan, WI  http://www.krugerlandscapes.com/
Kevin Kruger  Krugerlandscapes@hotmail.com
262-728-3138 fax 262-728-3144

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting
Green Lake, WI  www.ljreas.com
Lisa J. Reas  ljreas@charter.net
920 – 294-3116 (fax) 920-294-3116

Marek Landscaping, LLC
Milwaukee, WI  www.mareklandscaping.com
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262-272-0242 fax 414-272-0243

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Mike Boyd
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Oconomowoc, WI  http://www.naturallandscapesinc.com/
Keir Peckham  keir@naturallandscapesinc.com
262-488-5347 Fax: 262-431-4402

Paragon Design Group, LLC
Milwaukee, WI  http://www.paragonndg.com/
Brian J. Boeding  brianj@paragonndg.com
414-449-1555 Fax: 414-449-2425

Paul Swartz Nursery
Burlington, WI  www.paulswartznursery.com
Mike Olson, Ross Swartz  info@paulswartznursery.com
262-889-4301 (fax) 262-889-8361

Preuninger Enterprises
Fort Atkinson, WI
Richard Preuninger
920-988-8152 Fax: 920-563-0295

PTS Landscaping, Inc
Prairie Tree Landscape Center
Elkhorn, WI  www.prairie-tree.com
Laura Vos  info@prairie-tree.com
262-742-2299 Fax 262-742-3494

Reeds Construction LLC
Lake Geneva, WI  http://www.reedsconstructionllc.com/
Jeff or Jon Reed  info@reedsconstructionllc.com
262-248-2934 Fax 262-248-3537

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Lake Geneva, WI
Steve Scheel  slsla587@huges.net
262-348-1315 Fax 262-348-1316

Scott Byron & Company Inc.
Lake Bluff, IL  www.scottbyron.com
Jim Callahan  jeallahan@scottbyron.com
847-689-0266 Fax 847-689-0277

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Lake Geneva, WI  www.sheldonlandscape.com
Don Sheldon, Hillary, Rick  don@sheldonlandscape.com
262-248-9415
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Adam Sandberg  [adam@sunrisegardensllc.com](mailto:adam@sunrisegardensllc.com)
262-949-0811 Fax: 262-882-1067

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262-903-5545 Fax 262-203-5139

**The Bristol Group, Inc**
Dan Huber  [dan@thebristolgroup.com](mailto:dan@thebristolgroup.com)
262-857-9191 Fax: 262-857-9098

**The Green Team**
Jena Ehlen  [ehlenjena000@yahoo.com](mailto:ehlenjena000@yahoo.com)
262-742-2097 Fax 262-742-2097 (by request)

**Ultimate Excavating**
Fort Atkinson, WI
Marc
920-568-0360

**W. H. Major & Sons Inc.**
Mukwonago, WI
Bill Major  [whm@centurytel.net](mailto:whm@centurytel.net)
262-363-3115 Fax 262-363-4190

**Walters Pier Service**
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Greg Walters  [waltpiersvc@live.com](mailto:waltpiersvc@live.com)
262-758-1829

**Z-Scape LLC**
Genoa City, WI
Steve Zlotnick, Angie Hall  [z-scape@genevaonline.com](mailto:z-scape@genevaonline.com)
262-279-7960 Fax 262-279-7960

Note: These contractors and landscapers have voluntarily attended the 2010 Walworth County Lakeshore Landscapers training, which provides information on Walworth County and State shoreland regulations. This list is provided for informational purposes only. This list does not imply recommendation or endorsement by Walworth County.