



City Utilities Plant List

2024

CITY UTILITIES
WATER THAT WORKS

CATCHING RAIN

Introduction

The list is intended as a guide for general planting purposes and planning considerations. Knowledgeable landscape designers and nursery suppliers may provide additional information for considering specific conditions for successful plant establishment and accounting for the variable nature of stormwater hydrology. Because individual plants often have unique growing requirements difficult to convey in a general listing, it will be necessary to research specific information on the plant species proposed in order to ensure successful plant establishment.

Organization

The plant list is separated into woody species (trees and shrubs) and herbaceous species (species without woody stems). Each list is ordered alphabetically by scientific name.

This list of recommended species is restricted to only those species listed as native to Allen County on the USDA Plants database (**https://plants.usda.gov/home**). The herbaceous species list includes some species with an asterisk (*) after the scientific name - these species are approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for riparian mitigation and restoration in the northern part of Indiana (Information Bulletin #17, Sixth Amendment. DIN: 20211020-IR-312210435NRA). Typically, those species will be best suited to streambank stabilization and the varying hydrologic regimes present along the edge of a stream. The asterisk **does not** indicate that they are "better" or more highly recommended than the other herbaceous species listed. All the woody plants listed are approved by the DNR for planting in mitigation and restoration areas.

Listed Information

- Indicator Status – see the section below
- Water – Indicates the amount of water that will allow the plant to thrive. The scale goes from wet (periodically inundated) to wet mesic (high water table, somewhat frequent saturated/muddy area), to mesic (middle, average wetness), to dry mesic (not often wet), to dry (very infrequently wet, usually higher on a hillslope)
- Sun – Indicates the amount of sun that a plant will thrive in. Goes from shade (indirect sunlight) to part sun (direct sunlight for 3-4 hours a day) to full sun (direct sunlight >4 hours a day)
- Growth Form – Indicates the form a plant will take as it grows. Small trees and large shrubs can be indistinguishable, especially in variable growing conditions. Herbaceous plants are divided into sedges, rushes, grasses, and wildflowers.
- Height – indicates the approximate mature height of the species. This can also be affected by growing conditions.
- Bloom Time – indicates the approximate time of year there will be flowers present on the species, if present
- Bloom Color – indicates the color of the flower petals, if present
- Flower Description (Woody Species only) – indicates whether flowers are showy (bright, easily visible) or insignificant (small, not a bright color, not easily visible)
- Fruit (Woody Species only) – indicates if the fruit is showy (bright, easily visible) and/or edible for humans

Indicator Status

Indicator status is a measure of how often certain plants are found in wetlands, but it can also be used as a tool to estimate the amount of water a plant will need. Plants with an obligate wetland (OBL) status are almost exclusively found in wetlands and are great for planting in areas that are often wet or inundated for short periods of time. Facultative wetland (FACW) plants prefer soil that is between mesic and wet. These plants are also good for wet areas, but typically will not survive inundation quite as well as OBL plants. Facultative (FAC) plants thrive in mesic soil and are good generalists. Facultative upland (FACU) plants are typically found in mesic-dry soil and are usually good for planting on slopes or where the water table is lower. Upland (UPL) plants survive best in areas with dry soil that are well drained, and are good for planting higher on slopes. This metric is often used by the DNR to determine species to plant in a restoration or mitigation project.

Benefits of Native Species

Native plants are suggested for plantings over exotics as they are adapted for the local environment and require less maintenance than exotic species. They are adapted for the local environment and typically require less irrigation than turf grass or nonnative species if they are planted in the correct areas, leading to a lower overall cost through their lifetime. They also require little to no fertilizer or pesticides, reducing both the monetary cost over time and total application of harmful inorganic compounds to the soils. In addition to requiring less overall care, native species often have deep roots that help stabilize the soil and allow water to move underground more quickly, reducing the amount of flooding in a yard compared to an area just planted with turf grass. Native species also support local wildlife by providing food and shelter sites for birds and small mammals. They also can help increase the population of pollinators in the area, which is helpful for other native plants as well as for agricultural crops.

Undesirable Species

There are some species that, when present, will out-compete desired species and prevent their growth. The most common undesirable species and their habitats are listed below, after the herbaceous species, with photos. While some of these species may be considered native, they discourage diversity, decrease visual appeal, decrease the value of the habitat to animal species, and can decrease the environmental function of the area.

Preparing a Planting Area

The project area will need to be cleared of existing vegetation before it is seeded with new herbaceous vegetation. First, undesirable species (weeds and anything else that was present before) should be removed and killed in the seedbed. This can take the form of smothering or herbicide application. Smothering can be done with either organic materials (newspaper, cardboard) or inorganic materials (black or clear plastic). The area should be smothered for at least a full growing season to prevent the growth of undesirable species. Herbicide treatment should take the form of a general emergent herbicide, usually a glyphosate herbicide such as Roundup, applied to the entire site. If the area was previously weed-free lawn, sod cutting can be done to remove the layer of grass and the area can be lightly tilled and seeded with native species immediately. Seeds should be sown either before July 1 or after September 1 to provide the best opportunity for establishment. Further information on prairie seeding is available from PrairieNursery.com.

Maintenance

While requiring less care than exotic species, maintenance is still required in native plantings to ensure the establishment and continued success of desired species. Typically mowing is required approximately twice per year in herbaceous plantings and irrigation may be required during establishment. For tree/shrub plantings, mowing of herbaceous species and/or emergent herbicide application may be required to allow the desired woody species to establish. Irrigation is also required for establishment. Undesirable species should be removed through mowing/herbicide application. In tree plantings, either the area around the base of the tree can be mown to promote establishment of the trees over herbaceous vegetation or a pre-emergent herbicide can be sprayed around the base of each tree. This treatment will have to be continued until the trees are fully established and tall enough not to be shaded out by taller emergent vegetation.

Herbaceous Seed Mixes

Example herbaceous seed mixes are provided after the comprehensive plant list. These mixes are combinations of plants curated for different hydrologic regimes and habitats. Not all species listed in an example mix need to be planted, but a mixture of non-flowering and flowering species is suggested to provide the greatest function, wildlife value, and health of the vegetation.

Cover Crop and Soil Stabilization

Cover crops are recommended with native plantings to help stabilize the soil, retain soil moisture, and compete with undesirable species until the desired vegetation until the seed mix is established. Cover crops are made up of quick germinating, nonpersistent species so that they will establish quickly but will eventually be replaced by the other seeded vegetation. Cover crop species are commonly nonnative species such as annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), red top (*Agrostis gigantea*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), or oats (*Avena sativa*), but native species such as Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*) and Canada wild rye (*Elymus canadensis*) can be used as well. These species can be used in conjunction with or instead of other soil stabilization methods such as mulch or erosion control blankets.

Permitting

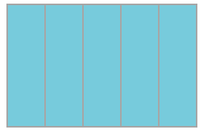
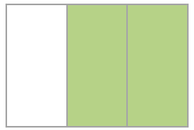
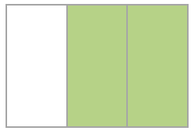
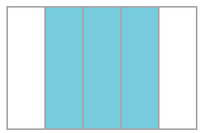
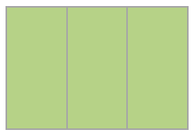
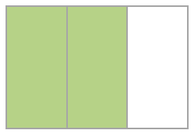
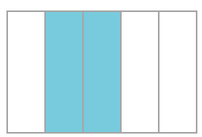
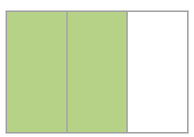
Be sure to check if permits are required for planting in your project area. Projects located both within city limits and in the right-of-way may require a permit from the City of Fort Wayne. Projects located within a floodway may require a permit from the Indiana DNR. Projects located within wetlands may require a permit from either the Indiana Department of Environmental Management or from the American Corps of Engineers depending on the jurisdiction of the wetland.

Be Patient!!!

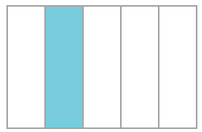
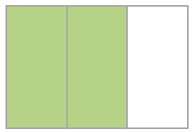
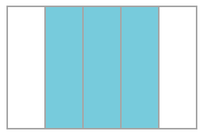
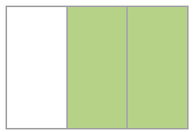
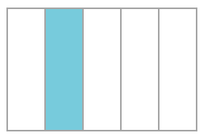
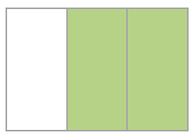
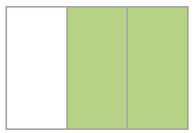
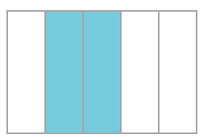
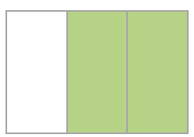
Native perennial plantings often take more than a year to establish. The first year, you will primarily see cover crop and other annual species if they were included in your seed mixture. The perennial species may not show up for 3 to 4 years, so be patient and keep undesirable species under control.

Table of Contents

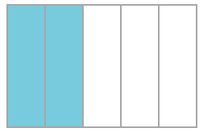
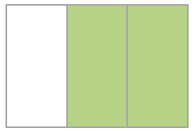
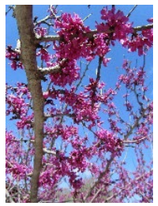
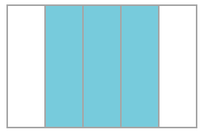
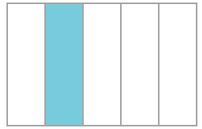
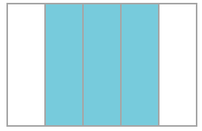
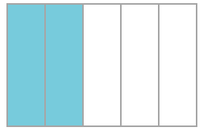
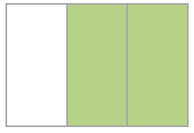
Woody Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
 	Red Maple *Acer rubrum*	FAC			Tree	40-95	Early-Mid Spring	Red, Yellow	Showy	—
 	Ohio Buckeye *Aesculus glabra*	FAC			Tree	20-70	Mid-Late Spring	Greenish-Yellow	Showy, Fragrant	—
 	Black Chokeberry *Aronia melanocarpa*	FACW			Shrub	2-8	Late Spring	White	Showy	Showy, Edible
	Purple Chokeberry *Aronia prunifolia*	FACW			Shrub	5-12	Late Spring	White	Showy	Showy, Edible
 	Common Pawpaw *Asimina triloba*	FAC			Tree	6-40	Mid-Late Spring	Purple	Fragrant, Insignificant	Showy, Edible

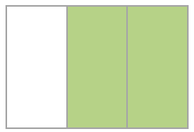
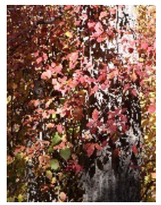
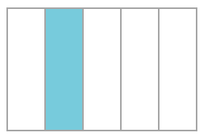
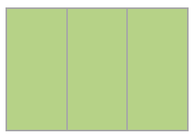
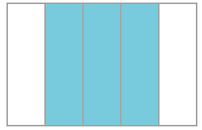
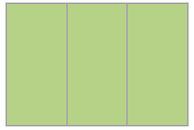
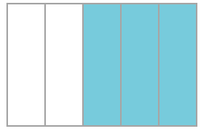
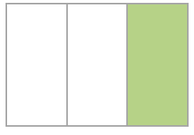
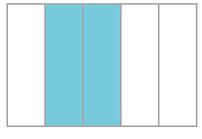
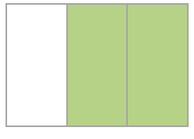
Woody Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
 	American Hornbeam *Carpinus caroliniana*	FAC			Tree	20-35	Mid-Late Spring	White or Green	Insignificant	—
 	Bitter-Nut Hickory *Carya cordiformis*	FACU			Tree	50-100	Mid-Late Spring	Green	Insignificant	Showy
	Shell-Bark Hickory *Carya laciniosa*	FACW			Tree	60-100	Mid-Late Spring	Greenish-Yellow	Showy	Showy, Edible
 	Shag-Bark Hickory *Carya ovata*	FACU			Tree	60-90	Mid-Late Spring	Greenish-Yellow	Insignificant	Showy, Edible
	Common Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis*	FAC			Tree	40-80	Mid-Late Spring	Green	Insignificant	Edible

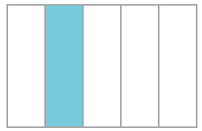
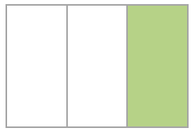
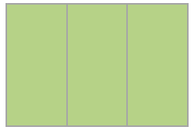
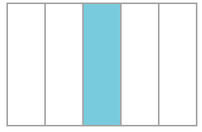
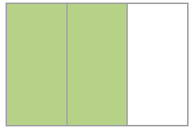
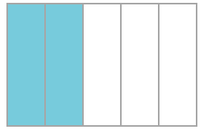
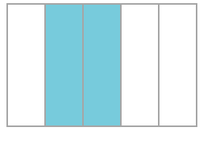
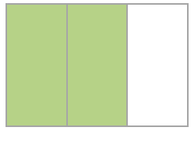
Woody Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
 	Common Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*	OBL			Shrub	3-15	Summer	White	Showy, Fragrant	Showy
 	Redbud *Cercis canadensis*	FACU			Tree	12-30	Spring	Pink	Showy	—
 	Alternate-Leaf Dogwood *Cornus alternifolia*	FAC			Tree	15-25	Late Spring-Summer	Yellowish-White	Showy, Fragrant	Showy
	Rough-Leaf Dogwood *Cornus drummondii*	FAC			Shrub	6-20	Late Spring-Summer	Yellowish-White	—	—
	Pale Dogwood *Cornus obliqua*	FACW			Shrub	6-12	Late Spring-Summer	Yellowish-White	Showy	Showy

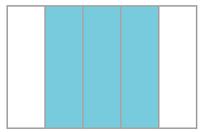
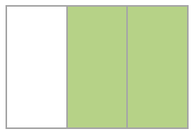
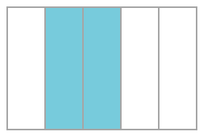
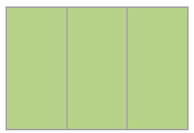
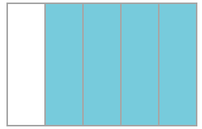
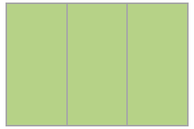
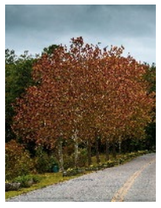
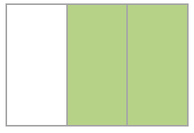
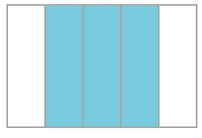
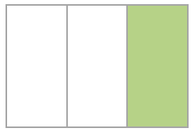
Woody Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
 	Gray Dogwood *Cornus racemosa*	FAC			Shrub	6-15	Late Spring-Summer	White	Showy	—
 	Red Osier *Cornus sericea (Cornus alba)*	FACW			Shrub	3-9	Late Spring-Summer	White	Showy	Showy
 	American Hazelnut *Corylus americana*	FACU			Shrub	4-16	Spring	Brown or Red	Showy	Edible
 	Cock-Spur Hawthorn *Crataegus crus-galli*	FAC			Tree	20-35	Late Spring-Summer	White	Showy, Fragrant	Showy, Edible
	Downy Hawthorn *Crataegus mollis*	FAC			Tree	20-40	Late Spring	—	—	—

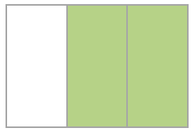
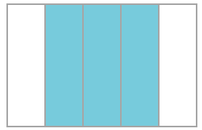
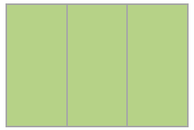
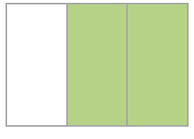
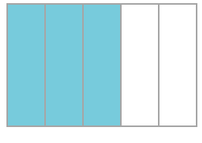
Woody Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
	Dotted Hawthorn *Crataegus punctata*	UPL			Tree	20-30	Late Spring	White	Showy, Fragrant	Showy, Edible
	American Beech *Fagus grandifolia*	FACU			Tree	60-100	Spring	Yellowish-Green	Insignificant	Showy, Edible
	American Witch-Hazel *Hamamelis virginiana*	FACU			Shrub	15-20	Mid-Late Fall	Yellow	Showy, Fragrant	—
	Common Winterberry *Ilex verticillata*	FACW			Shrub	5-20	Late Spring-Summer	Greenish-White	Insignificant	Showy
	Northern Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*	FACW			Shrub	5-15	Mid Spring	Greenish-Yellow	Showy, Fragrant	Showy

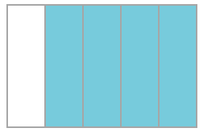
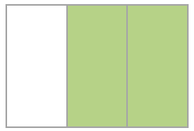
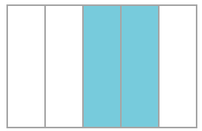
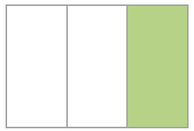
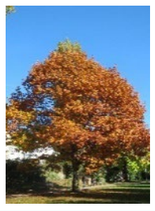
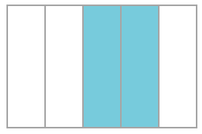
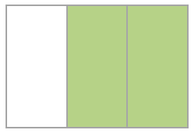
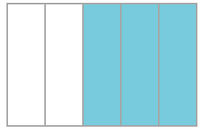
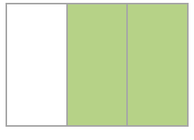
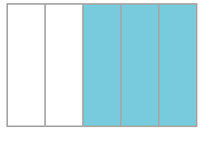
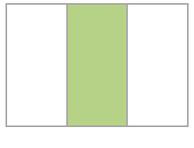
Woody Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
	Sweet Crab Apple *Malus coronaria*	UPL			Tree	15-30	Mid-Late Spring	Pink	—	—
 	Black Tupelo *Nyssa sylvatica*	FAC			Tree	30-95	Late Spring	Greenish-White	Insignificant	—
	Eastern Hop-Hornbeam *Ostrya virginiana*	FACU			Tree	25-50	Mid-Late Spring	Red-Brown or light green	Insignificant	—
 	American Sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*	FACW			Tree	60-140	Spring	Yellow and Red	Insignificant	Showy
	Quaking Aspen *Populus tremuloides*	FAC			Tree	20-65	Mid Spring	—	Insignificant	—

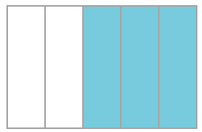
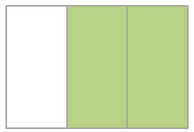
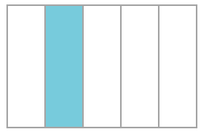
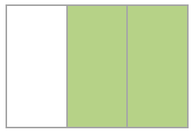
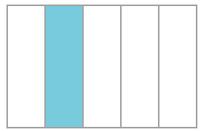
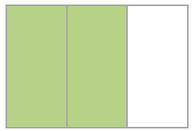
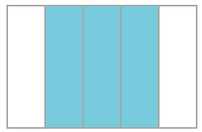
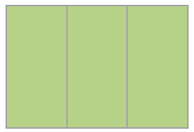
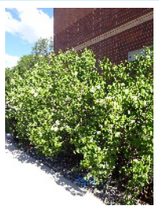
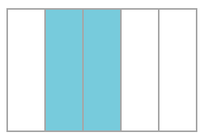
Woody Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
	American Plum *Prunus americana*	UPL			Tree	15-25	Mid-Late Spring	White	Showy, Fragrant	Showy, Edible
 	Black Cherry *Prunus serotina*	FACU			Tree	50-80	Late Spring-Summer	White	Showy, Fragrant	Showy
	Common Hoptree *Ptelea trifoliata*	FACU			Shrub	15-25	Late Spring	Greenish-White	Fragrant, Insignificant	Showy
	Northern White Oak *Quercus alba*	FACU			Tree	50-100	Mid-Late Spring	Yellowish-Green	Insignificant	Showy
	Swamp White Oak *Quercus bicolor*	FACW			Tree	50-100	Mid-Late Spring	Yellowish-Green	Insignificant	—

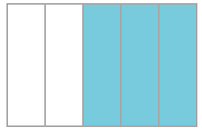
Woody Species

		Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
		Shingle Oak *Quercus imbricaria*	FACU			Tree	40-80	Mid-Late Spring	Yellowish-Green	Insignificant	Showy
		Chinkapin Oak *Quercus muehlenbergii*	FACU			Tree	40-90	Mid-Late Spring	Yellowish-Green	Insignificant	Showy
		Northern Red Oak *Quercus rubra*	FACU			Tree	50-100	Mid-Late Spring	Yellowish-Green	Insignificant	—
		Staghorn Sumac *Rhus typhina*	UPL			Shrub	15-30	Early-Mid Summer	Greenish-Yellow	Showy	Showy
		Eastern Prickly Gooseberry *Ribes cynosbati*	FAC			Shrub	2-4	Late Spring-Summer	Greenish-Yellow	—	—

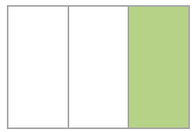
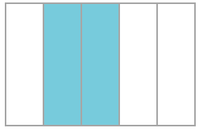
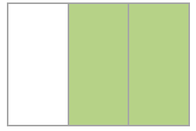
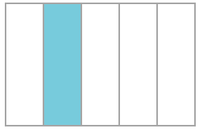
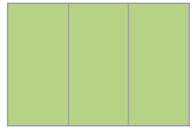
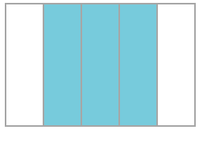
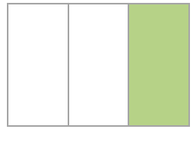
Woody Species

		Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
		Carolina Rose *Rosa carolina*	FACU			Shrub	3-6	Late Spring-Summer	Pink	Showy, Fragrant	Showy
		American Black Elder *Sambucus nigra canadensis*	FAC			Shrub	4-20	Late Spring-Summer	White	Showy, Fragrant	Showy, Edible
		American Bladdernut *Staphylea trifolia*	FAC			Shrub	6-15	Mid-Late Spring	White	Showy	Showy
		American Basswood *Tilia americana*	FACU			Tree	50-100	Early Summer	Pale Yellow	Showy, Fragrant	Showy
		Nanny-Berry *Viburnum lentago*	FAC			Shrub	14-28	Late Spring	White	Showy	Showy, Edible

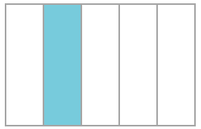
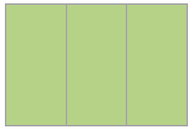
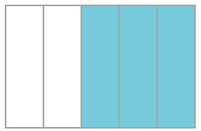
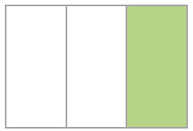
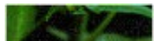
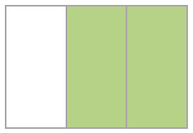
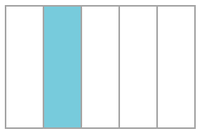
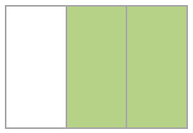
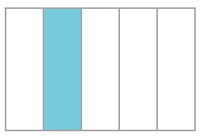
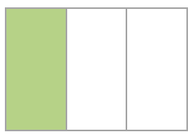
Woody Species

		Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color	Flower Description	Fruit
		Smooth Blackhaw *Viburnum prunifolium*	FACU			Shrub	12-15	Mid-Late Spring	White	Showy	Showy, Edible

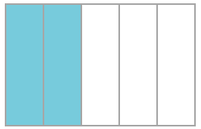
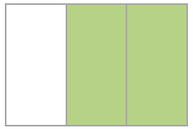
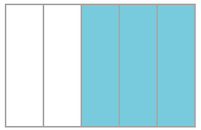
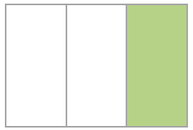
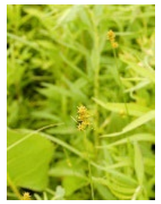
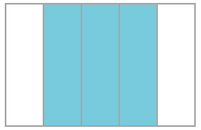
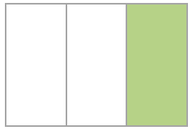
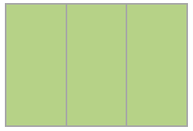
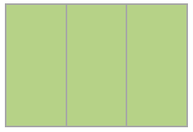
Herbaceous Species

		Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
		White Snakeroot *Ageratina altissima**	FACU			Wildflower	1.5-3	Late Summer-Fall	White
		American Water-Plantain *Alisma subcordatum*	OBL			Wildflower	<1	Summer	White
		Nodding Pink Onion *Allium cernuum*	FACU			Wildflower	1-2	Mid Summer	Lavender
		American Hog-Peanut *Amphicarpaea bracteata**	FAC			Herbaceous Vine	2-8	—	—
		Big Bluestem *Andropogon gerardii*	FAC			Grass	3-8	—	—

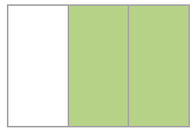
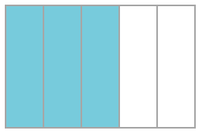
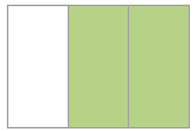
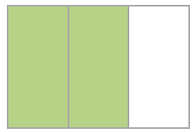
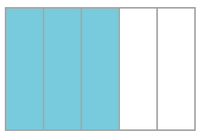
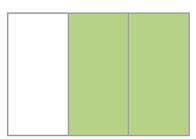
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Groundnut *Apios americana**	FACW			Herbaceous Vine	1-10	—	—
 	Butterfly Weed *Asclepias tuberosa*	UPL			Wildflower	1-2.5	Early-Mid Summer	Orange
 	Nodding Burr-Marigold *Bidens cernua*	OBL			Wildflower	0.5-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
	Devil's Pitchfork *Bidens frondosa*	FACW			Wildflower	1-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
	Small-Spike False Nettle *Boehmeria cylindrica**	OBL			Wildflower	2-4	Mid Summer-Early Fall	Green to White

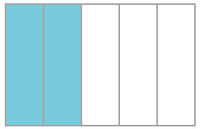
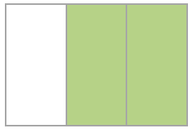
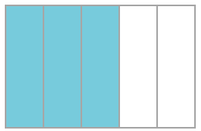
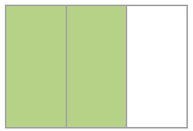
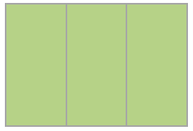
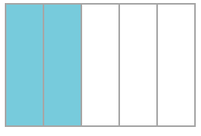
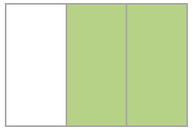
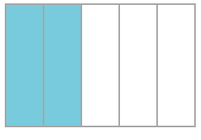
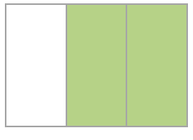
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Bluejoint *Calamagrostis canadensis**	OBL			Grass	2-5	—	—
	Bicknell's Sedge *Carex bicknellii*	FACU			Sedge	1.5-2.5	—	—
 	Plains Oval Sedge *Carex brevior*	FAC			Sedge	1.5-2.5	—	—
	Bearded Sedge *Carex comosa*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
	Crested Sedge *Carex cristatella*	FACW			Sedge	2-3	—	—

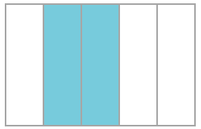
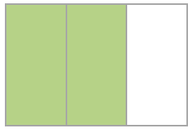
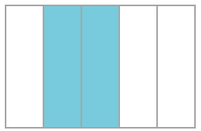
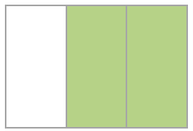
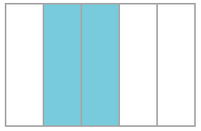
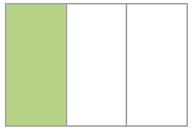
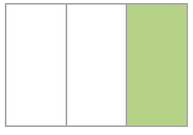
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Emory's Sedge *Carex emoryi**	OBL			Sedge	2-4	—	—
	Limestone-Meadow Sedge *Carex granularis*	FACW			Sedge	2-3	—	—
	Gray's Sedge *Carex grayi*	FACW			Sedge	2-2.5	—	—
	Shoreline Sedge *Carex hyalinolepis**	OBL			Sedge	2-4	—	—
	Greater Straw Sedge *Carex normalis**	FACW			Sedge	2-5	—	—

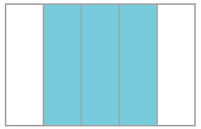
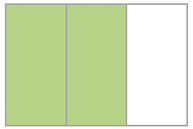
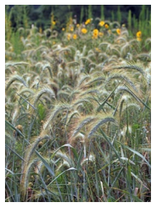
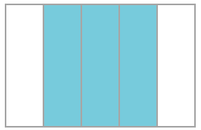
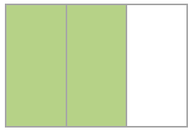
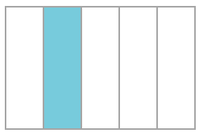
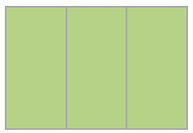
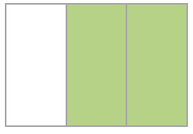
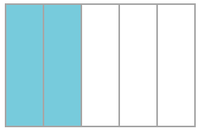
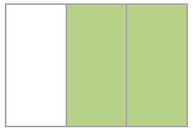
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
 	Woolly Sedge *Carex pellita*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
	Eastern Star Sedge *Carex radiata*	FAC			Sedge	1.5-2	—	—
	Stalk-Grain Sedge *Carex stipata*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
	Hairy-Fruit Sedge *Carex trichocarpa**	OBL			Sedge	2.5-4	—	—
	Common Fox Sedge *Carex vulpinoidea**	FACW			Sedge	1.5-3.5	—	—

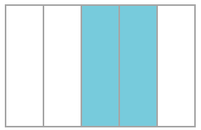
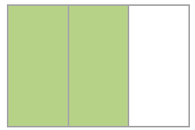
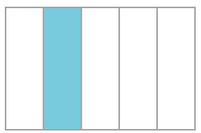
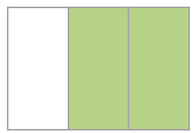
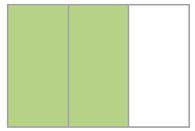
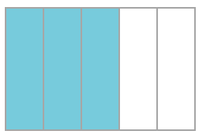
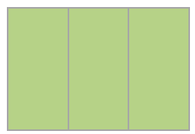
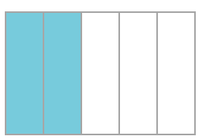
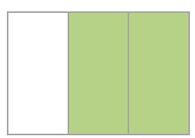
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Sweet Wood-Reed *Cinna arundinacea**	FACW			Grass	2-5	—	—
 	Tall Tickseed *Coreopsis tripteris*	FAC			Wildflower	3-8	Mid Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
 	Canadian Honewort *Cryptotaenia canadensis**	FAC			Wildflower	1-3	Mid Summer-Early Fall	White
	Wild Cucumber *Echinocystis lobata**	FACW			Herbaceous Vine	7	—	—
	Blunt Spike-Rush *Eleocharis obtusa*	OBL			Rush	<1	—	—

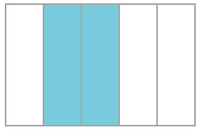
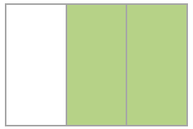
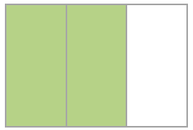
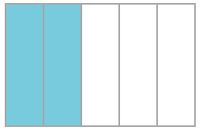
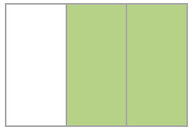
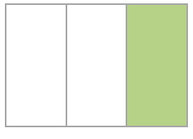
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Eastern Bottle-Brush Grass *Elymus hystrix**	FACU			Grass	2-5	—	—
 	Silky Wild Rye *Elymus villosus*	FACU			Grass	2.5-3.5	—	—
 	Virginia Wild Rye *Elymus virginicus**	FACW			Grass	2.5-4	—	—
	Common Boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum**	OBL			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	White
 	Spotted Trumpetweed *Eutrochium maculatum**	OBL			Wildflower	3-6	Mid-Late Summer	Pink

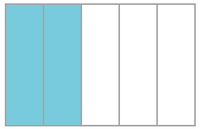
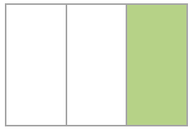
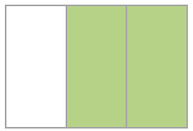
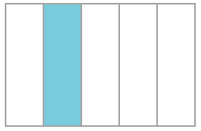
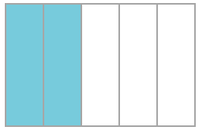
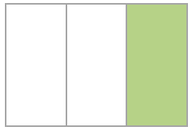
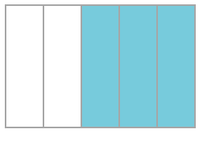
Herbaceous Species

		Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
		Purple Joe Pye Weed *Eutrochium purpureum*	FAC			Wildflower	3-7	Mid Summer-Early Fall	Purple
		Fringe-Top Bottle Gentian *Gentiana andrewsii*	FACW			Wildflower	1-2	Late Summer-Early Fall	Purple
		White Avens *Geum canadense**	FAC			Wildflower	1.5-4	Summer	White
		Fowl Manna Grass *Glyceria striata**	OBL			Grass	2-4	—	—
		Fall Sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale*	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Fall	Yellow

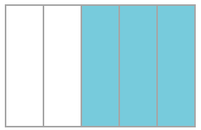
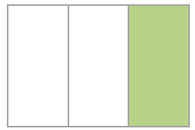
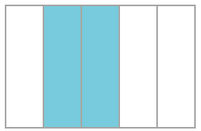
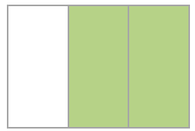
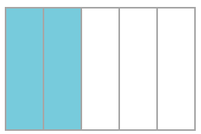
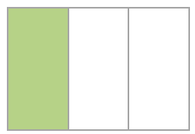
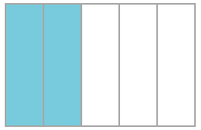
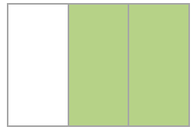
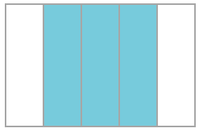
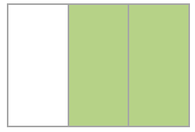
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Smooth Oxeye *Heliopsis helianthoides**	FACU			Wildflower	3-6	Summer	Yellow
	Spotted Touch-Me-Not *Impatiens capensis**	FACW			Wildflower	2-5	Summer-Early Fall	Orange
 	Pale Touch-Me-Not *Impatiens pallida**	FACW			Wildflower	3-8	Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
 	Virginia Iris *Iris virginica*	OBL			Wildflower	2-3	Summer	Violet
	Lamp Rush *Juncus effusus**	OBL			Rush	2-4	—	—

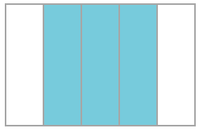
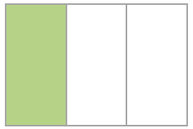
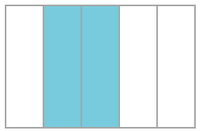
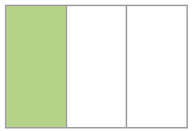
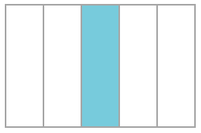
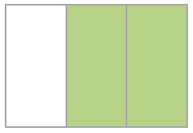
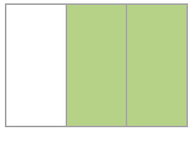
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Torrey's Rush *Juncus torreyi*	FACW			Rush	2-3	—	—
	June Grass *Koeleria macrantha*	UPL			Grass	0.5-1.5	—	—
	Canadian Wood-Nettle *Laportea canadensis**	FACW			Wildflower	2-4	Mid-Late Summer	White
	Rice Cut Grass *Leersia oryzoides**	OBL			Grass	2-3.5	—	—
	Round-Head Bushclover *Lespedeza capitata*	FACU			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	White

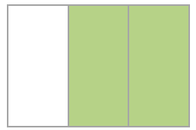
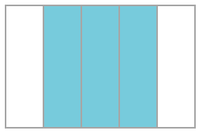
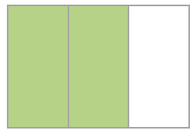
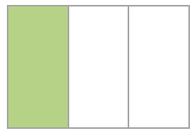
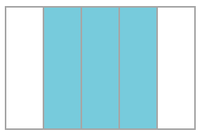
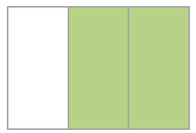
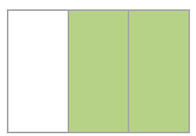
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
 	Rough Blazing Star *Liatris aspera*	UPL			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Purple
	Savanna Blazing Star *Liatris scariosa nieuwandii*	UPL			Wildflower	2.5-5	Late summer-Mid Fall	Purple
	Great Blue Lobelia *Lobelia siphilitica**	OBL			Wildflower	1-4	July to September	Blue
	Cut-Leaf Water-Horehound *Lycopus americanus**	OBL			Wildflower	1-3	Summer-Fall	White
	Oswego-Tea *Monarda fistulosa*	FACU			Wildflower	2.5-4	Mid Summer	Purple

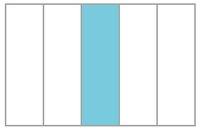
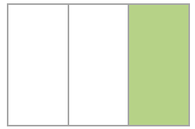
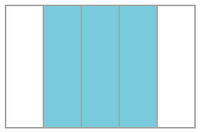
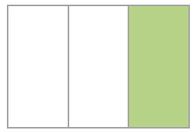
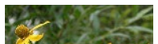
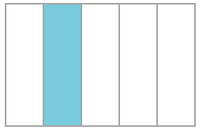
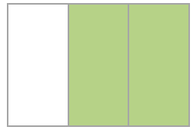
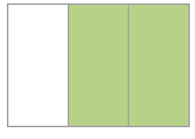
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
 	Hairy Sweet-Cicely *Osmorhiza claytonii**	FACU			Wildflower	3-4	Late Spring-Early Summer	White
	Wand Panic Grass *Panicum virgatum**	FAC			Grass	3-6	—	—
	Foxglove Beardtongue *Penstemon digitalis*	FAC			Wildflower	0.5-3	Late Spring-Early Summer	White
 	Hairy Beardtongue *Penstemon hirsutus*	UPL			Wildflower	1.5-3	Early-Mid Summer	Purple
	Ditch-Stonecrop *Penthorum sedoides*	OBL			Wildflower	2-3	Summer	Green to White

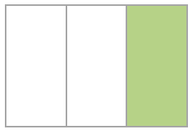
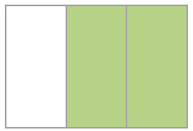
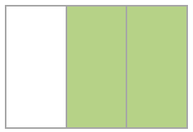
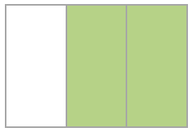
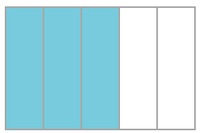
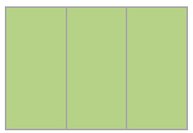
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Water Smartweed *Persicaria amphibia*	OBL			Wildflower	1-3	Mid-summer into autumn	Pink
 	Wild Blue Phlox *Phlox divaricata**	FACU			Wildflower	0.75-3	Spring	Blue
	Canadian Clearweed *Pilea pumila**	FACW			Wildflower	0.5-2	Summer	Yellow
	Hairy Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum verticillatum*	FAC			Wildflower	1-3	Mid Summer-Early Fall	White
	Common Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum virginianum*	FACW			Wildflower	0.5-3	Mid Summer	White

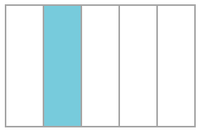
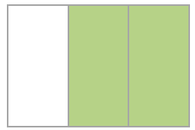
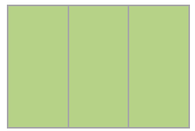
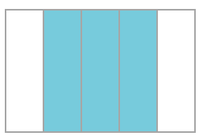
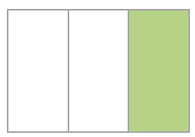
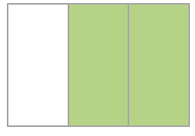
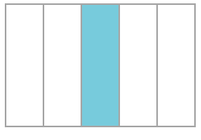
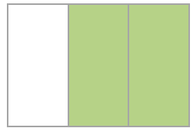
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Pinnate Prairie Coneflower *Ratibida pinnata*	UPL			Wildflower	3-4	Summer	Yellow
	Black-Eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta*	FACU			Wildflower	1-2.5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
 	Green-Head Coneflower *Rudbeckia laciniata**	FACW			Wildflower	2-9	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
	Brown-Eyed-Susan *Rudbeckia triloba**	FACU			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
 	Duck-Potato *Sagittaria latifolia*	OBL			Wildflower	1-4	Summer	White

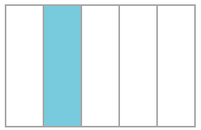
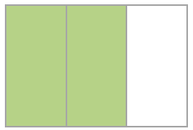
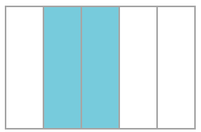
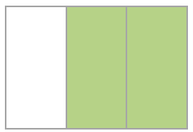
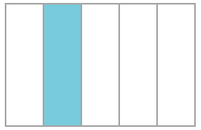
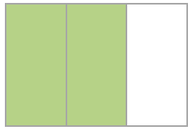
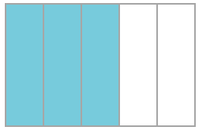
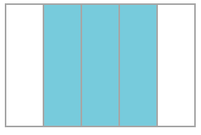
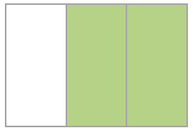
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	River Bulrush *Schoenoplectus fluviatilis**	OBL			Bulrush	5-7	—	—
 	River Club-Rush *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*	OBL			Bulrush	5-7	—	—
	Dark-Green Bulrush *Scirpus atrovirens**	OBL			Bulrush	2.5-6	—	—
	Cottongrass Bulrush *Scirpus cyperinus**	OBL			Bulrush	3-5	—	—
	Rufous Bulrush *Scirpus pendulus**	OBL			Bulrush	2-4	—	—

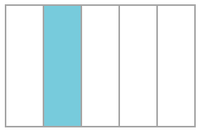
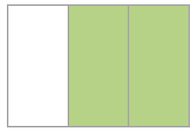
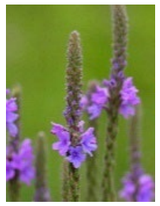
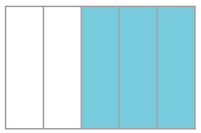
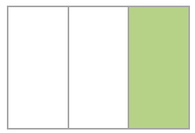
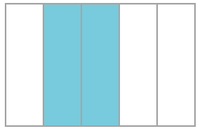
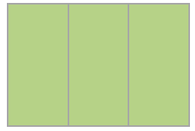
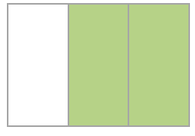
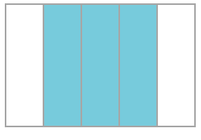
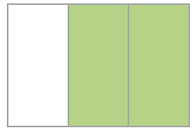
Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Cup-Plant *Silphium perfoliatum**	FACW			Wildflower	4-10	July to September	Yellow
 	Late Goldenrod *Solidago gigantea**	FACW			Wildflower	3-8	August to October	Yellow
 	Hard-Leaf Flat-Top-Goldenrod *Solidago rigida*	FACU			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
 	Broad-Fruit Burr-Reed *Sparganium eurycarpum*	OBL			Wildflower	3-5	Summer	White
	Smooth Blue Aster *Symphyotrichum laeve*	FACU			Wildflower	1.5-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Blue

Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Farewell-Summer *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum**	FACW			Wildflower	1-3	Fall	White
	New England American-Aster *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Purple
	American Germander *Teucrium canadense**	FACW			Wildflower	1.5-3	June to September	Purplish-Pink
	Purple Meadow Rue *Thalictrum dasycarpum*	FACW			Wildflower	3-7	Early-Mid Summer	White
 	Bluejacket *Tradescantia ohiensis*	FACU			Wildflower	2-4	Late Spring-Mid Summer	Blue

Herbaceous Species

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
	Simpler's-Joy *Verbena hastata**	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Summer	Blue
 	Hoary Vervain *Verbena stricta*	UPL			Wildflower	0.5-3.5	Mid-Late Summer	Purple
	Wingstem *Verbesina alternifolia**	FACW			Wildflower	3-8	Fall	Yellow
	Culver's Root *Veronicastrum virginicum*	FAC			Wildflower	4-5	Early-Mid Summer	White
	Golden Alexander *Zizia aurea*	FAC			Wildflower	0.5-2.5	Late Spring-Early Summer	Yellow

Undesirable Species

This is a list of common undesirable species that may show up in your project. If found, these species should be removed before they can spread and overtake native species. Small-medium woody species and be dug or pulled by hand, and older woody species should be removed by cutting the stems and applying glyphosate (Roundup) or triclopyr (Garlon) in early spring. Be sure to consult the labels and follow application instructions on chemical herbicides. This list is not exhaustive; a more complete list of Indiana undesirable species is available from the Indiana DNR. There are currently 44 species of terrestrial plants that are listed as invasive pests, 3 species that are restricted under other rules, and 13 species of noxious weeds in Indiana. Some species are part of more than one list. These lists can be found at **https://www.in.gov/dnr/rules-and-regulations/invasive-species/terrestrial-invasive-species-plants/**.

This list is not intended to be all inclusive. These are only a few of the more common invasive and undesirable species that are present in Indiana. For a complete updated list, check the Indiana DNR's website at the link above.

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Growth Form	Look-alikes:	Often found in:	Notes
	Canada thistle *Cirsium arvense*	FACU	Wildflower	Spotted Knapweed, European Marsh Thistle, Bull Thistle, Swamp Thistle (Native)	Fields	Prickly, purple flowers that become white and fluffy after pollination.
	Autumn Olive *Elaeagnus umbellata*	UPL	Shrub	Silverberry (Native), Russian Olive	Fencerows, edges of fields, shrubby areas	Leaves are alternate and typically grayish-green with silvery undersides, looks shimmery. Stems are often speckled. Typically grows with a round, dense crown.
	Morrow's Honesuckle *Lonicera morrowii*	FACU	Shrub	Native and invasive *Lonicera* species	Forests	Leaves are opposite. Stems are typically deeply ridge. Typically has leaves earlier in the spring than other woody forest species and holds them later. Flowers usually white-yellow
	Tatarian Honeysuckle *Lonicera tatarica*	FACU	Shrub	Native and invasive *Lonicera* species	Forests	Leaves are opposite. Stems are typically deeply ridge. Typically has leaves earlier in the spring than other woody forest species and holds them later. Flowers usually pink.

	Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Growth Form	Look-alikes:	Often found in:	Notes
	Reed Canary Grass *Phalaris arundinacea*	FACW	Grass	Orchard Grass, Bluejoint (Native)	Emergent wetlands, pond edges	Often identified by its characteristic bluish-green color. Stems hairless. Leaves flat and rough.
	Sandbar Willow *Salix interior*	FACW	Shrub	Native *Salix* species	Wetlands/ wet shrubby areas, pond edges	Leaves thinner than other willow species. Typically has multiple stems. Forms large. dense stands.

Example Herbaceous Seed Mixes

Seed Mixes

Listed below are example seed mixes containing herbaceous species that may thrive in the described areas. Not all plants on a seed mix need to be included in the planting, and a cover crop should be added. Other species can be added or subtracted as desired, but it is recommended to include a few species of non-flowering plants with the more conspicuous wildflowers to increase ecological function of the planted area and make it more suitable as a home and food source for wildlife as well as increase its ability to filter water and provide other ecological services.

Cover crops are recommended with native plantings to help stabilize the soil and retain soil moisture until the desired vegetation in the seed mix is established. Cover crops are made up of quick germinating, nonpersistent species so that they will establish quickly but will eventually be replaced by the other seeded vegetation. Cover crop species are commonly nonnative species such as annual ryegrass, red top, timothy, or oats. These species can be used in conjunction with or instead of other soil stabilization methods such as mulch or erosion control blankets.

Soil Preparation

Any previous vegetation should be removed before seeding an area with herbaceous species. Lawn grass can be removed by smothering it, cutting up the sod, or using a non-specific herbicide that will not persist in the soil. If the smothering method is used, the lawn should be smothered with a compostable material (cardboard, newspaper) or with black plastic until the grass is dead.

Maintenance of Native Plantings

Native plantings are low maintenance, but not maintenance free. Typical management for herbaceous planting involves mowing once in the spring and once in the early fall. Mowing or emergent herbicide application is suggested around trees until they are established. Irrigation can also be required for establishment based on the precipitation levels. To get more particular maintenance suggestions, please contact a local native restoration professional.

Transitioning from Lawn to a Native Garden

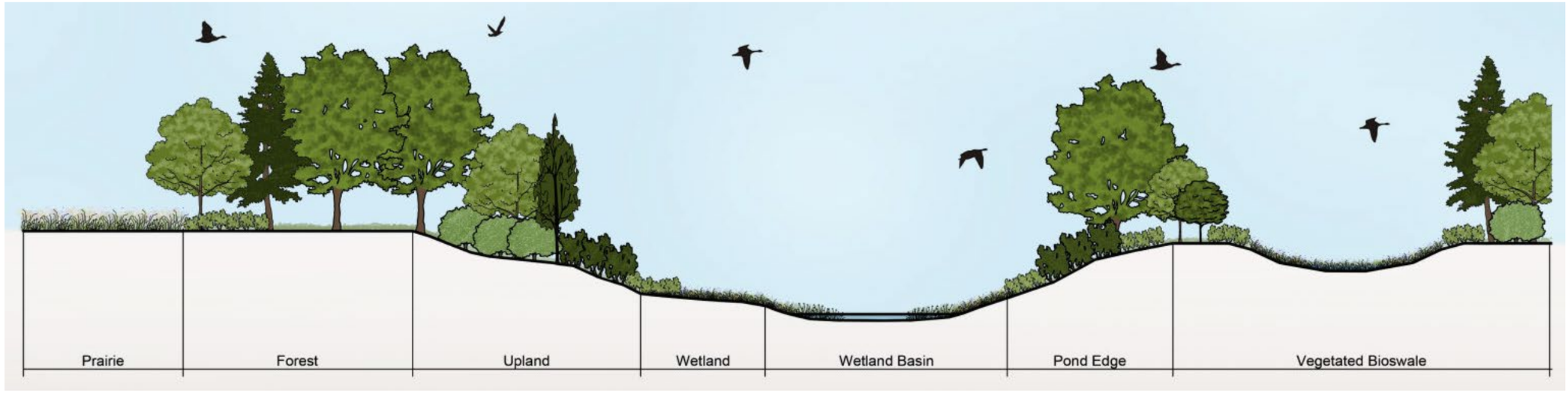
The species presented in this list can be used in a normal mulch bed in place of typically exotic ornamental species. They can also be used in creating a native prairie or forest area as well. If you wish to create a new native restoration area, please contact a native restoration professional. Transitioning from a lawn to a native prairie or forest can seem like a sudden break if done with just mowing. The edge of a planned native area can be mulched to create a boundary about 2-4 feet wide, with only the turf side edged while the other side eases into a native area. The mulched area can then be planted with a few chosen native species, while the area behind the mulch can be a native prairie or forest without encroaching on the lawn. A border could also be constructed with medium-sized rocks or other techniques typically used to separate mulched flowerbeds and gardens from lawn.

“Zones”

The areas listed below are examples. Some projects will span multiple of these zones and some may not match any of these definitions exactly. Zones listed below are approximate, and different seed mixes can be constructed based on site conditions. If you would like assistance preparing a seed mix, please contact a local nursery or native restoration professional.

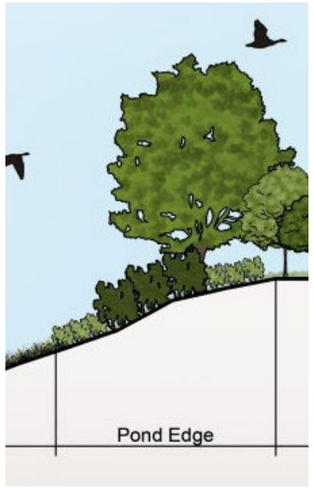
Topsoil

Any topsoil added should be in concordance with the topsoil planting specifications provided by the City of Fort Wayne.



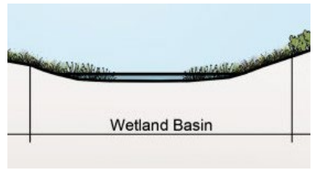
Shore Stabilization Mix (Pond Edge)

This mix is designed to be planted along a shoreline and is comprised mainly of species that can withstand inundation. Woody species are typically planted in addition to the herbaceous species listed due to their larger and deeper root structures. These species would be planted to help reduce erosion along a streambank and to promote natural cover. This vegetation can be used in addition to other manufactured erosion control methods such as erosion control fabric or planted logs. Consult an engineer or landscape architect to determine what sort of shore stabilization would be the most effective in each case.



Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
American Water-Plantain *Alisma subcordatum*	OBL			Wildflower	<1	Summer	White
Common Fox Sedge *Carex vulpinoidea**	FACW			Sedge	1.5-3.5	—	—
Blunt Spike-Rush *Eleocharis obtusa*	OBL			Rush	<1	—	—
Virginia Wild Rye *Elymus virginicus**	FACW			Grass	2.5-4	—	—
Fowl Manna Grass *Glyceria striata**	OBL			Grass	2-4	—	—
Fall Sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale*	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Fall	Yellow
Rice Cut Grass *Leersia oryzoides**	OBL			Grass	2-3.5	—	—
Wand Panic Grass *Panicum virgatum**	FAC			Grass	3-6	—	—
Late Goldenrod *Solidago gigantea**	FACW			Wildflower	3-8	August to October	Yellow
Simpler's-Joy *Verbena hastata**	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Summer	Blue

Stormwater Detention Basins (Wetland Basin)

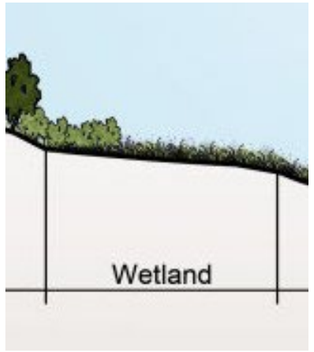


This mix is designed to be planted along the shoreline of a water detention basin and is comprised of species that can survive longer duration inundation. This area is just below the normal expected water level and will be inundated for part to most of the year. The area is either saturated or inundated with a few inches of water seasonally, and relatively few plant species are adapted for this environment. Having vegetation in an area that is frequently inundated reduces the runoff by allowing the water to seep into the soil more deeply and more quickly. It also provides wildlife habitat and food sources for wetland species such as frogs, birds, and water voles. Consult a landscape architect or native restoration professional if you would like more information on suggested wetland species and where to plant them.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet / Dry	Sun Shade / Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
American Water-Plantain *Alisma subcordatum*	OBL			Wildflower	<1	Summer	White
Virginia Iris *Iris virginica*	OBL			Wildflower	2-3	Summer	Violet
Lamp Rush *Juncus effusus**	OBL			Rush	2-4	—	—
Rice Cut Grass *Leersia oryzoides**	OBL			Grass	2-3.5	—	—
Ditch-Stonecrop *Penthorum sedoides*	OBL			Wildflower	2-3	Summer	Green to White
Water Smartweed *Persicaria amphibia*	OBL			Wildflower	1-3	Mid-summer into autumn	Pink
Duck-Potato *Sagittaria latifolia*	OBL			Wildflower	1-4	Summer	White
River Club-Rush *Schoenoplectus fluviatilis**	OBL			Bulrush	5-7	—	—
River Club-Rush *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*	OBL			Bulrush	5-7	—	—
Cottongrass Bulrush *Scirpus cyperinus**	OBL			Bulrush	3-5	—	—
Broad-Fruit Burr-Reed *Sparganium eurycarpum*	OBL			Wildflower	3-5	Summer	White

Basic Wetland

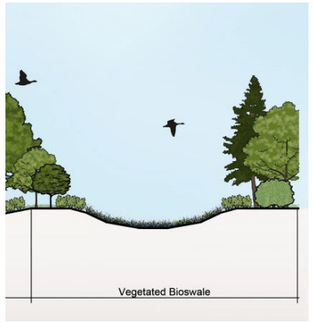
This mix is designed to be planted in wetlands and storm water detention basins and is comprised of species that can survive seasonal saturation with short periods of inundation. These species also provide food and cover to wetland species, such as frogs and small mammals, in addition to pollinator species such as butterflies and hummingbirds. Consult a landscape architect or native restoration professional if you would like more information on suggested wetland species and where to plant them.



Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet / Dry	Sun Shade / Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
American Water-Plantain *Alisma subcordatum*	OBL			Wildflower	<1	Summer	White
Nodding Burr-Marigold *Bidens cernua*	OBL			Wildflower	0.5-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Devil's Pitchfork *Bidens frondosa*	FACW			Wildflower	1-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Bluejoint *Calamagrostis canadensis**	OBL			Grass	2-5	—	—
Bearded Sedge *Carex comosa*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Crested Sedge *Carex comosa*	FACW			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Limestone-Meadow Sedge *Carex granularis*	FACW			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Woolly Sedge *Carex pellita*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Stalk-Grain Sedge *Carex stipata*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Common Fox Sedge *Carex vulpinoidea**	FACW			Sedge	1.5-3.5	—	—
Blunt Spike-Rush *Eleocharis obtusa*	OBL			Rush	<1	—	—
Virginia Wild Rye *Elymus virginicus**	FACW			Grass	2.5-4	—	—
Common Boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum**	OBL			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	White
Spotted Trumpetweed *Eutrochium maculatum**	OBL			Wildflower	3-6	Mid-Late Summer	Pink

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
Fowl Manna Grass *Glyceria striata**	OBL			Grass	2-4	—	—
Fall Sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale*	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Fall	Yellow
Lamp Rush *Juncus effusus**	OBL			Rush	2-4	—	—
Torrey's Rush *Juncus torreyi*	FACW			Rush	2-3	—	—
Rice Cut Grass *Leersia oryzoides**	OBL			Grass	2-3.5	—	—
Common Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum virginianum*	FACW			Wildflower	0.5-3	Mid Summer	White
Late Goldenrod *Solidago gigantea**	FACW			Wildflower	3-8	August to October	Yellow
New England American-Aster *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Purple
Simpler's-Joy *Verbena hastata**	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Summer	Blue

Vegetated Swale Mix



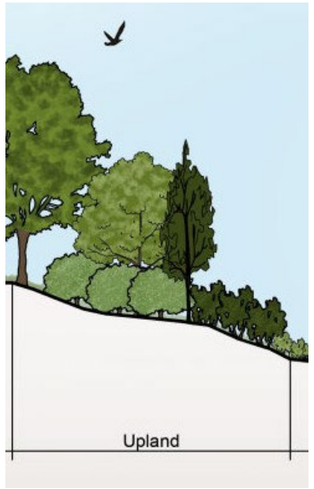
This mix is designed to be planted in vegetated wet swales. This area is usually a long, shallowly concave surface to convey stormwater and usually has slopes of 3:1 or less. This type of swale is effectively a linear wetland and functions similarly to a stormwater wetland in terms of water retention and flood management. Wet swales are typically used in areas that already have a high seasonal water table. Consult a landscape architect or native restoration professional if you would like more information on suggested wetland species and where to plant them.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
American Water-Plantain *Alisma subcordatum*	OBL			Wildflower	<1	Summer	White
Nodding Burr-Marigold *Bidens cernua*	OBL			Wildflower	0.5-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Devil's Pitchfork *Bidens frondosa*	FACW			Wildflower	1-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Bluejoint *Calamagrostis canadensis**	OBL			Grass	2-5	—	—
Crested Sedge *Carex cristatella*	FACW			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Woolly Sedge *Carex pellita*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Stalk-Grain Sedge *Carex stipata*	OBL			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Common Fox Sedge *Carex vulpinoidea**	FACW			Sedge	1.5-3.5	—	—
Blunt Spike-Rush *Eleocharis obtusa*	OBL			Rush	<1	—	—
Virginia Wild Rye *Elymus virginicus**	FACW			Grass	2.5-4	—	—
Common Boneset *Eupatorium perfoliatum**	OBL			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	White
Spotted Trumpetweed *Eutrochium maculatum**	OBL			Wildflower	3-6	Mid-Late Summer	Pink
Fowl Manna Grass *Glyceria striata**	OBL			Grass	2-4	—	—
Fall Sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale*	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Fall	Yellow

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
Virginia Iris *Iris virginica*	OBL			Wildflower	2-3	Summer	Violet
Lamp Rush *Juncus effusus**	OBL			Rush	2-4	—	—
Torrey's Rush *Juncus torreyi*	FACW			Rush	2-3	—	—
Rice Cut Grass *Leersia oryzoides**	OBL			Grass	2-3.5	—	—
Wand Panic Grass *Panicum virgatum**	FAC			Grass	3-6	—	—
Common Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum virginianum*	FACW			Wildflower	0.5-3	Mid Summer	White
River Club-Rush *Schoenoplectus fluviatilis**	OBL			Bulrush	5-7	—	—
Late Goldenrod *Solidago gigantea**	FACW			Wildflower	3-8	August to October	Yellow
Simpler's-Joy *Verbena hastata**	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Summer	Blue

Upland - Side Slope, Buffers, and Streambanks above normal water level

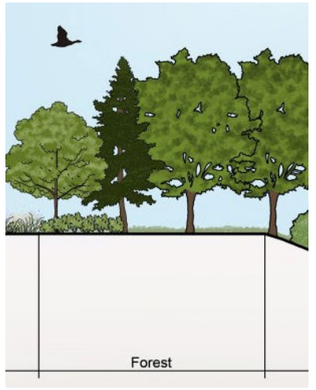
This mix is a combination of upland species and wetland species and can help stabilize the side-slopes of ponds and riverbanks through their root structure. These species should be used above the normal water level, and can be planted either on hillslopes or flat ground. The variety of wetland and upland species in this mix will promote growth throughout the varying hydric regimes on a slope. Consult a landscape architect or native restoration professional if you would like more information on suggested species and where to plant them.



Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
Big Bluestem *Andropogon gerardii*	FAC			Grass	3-8	—	—
Devil's Pitchfork *Bidens frondosa*	FACW			Wildflower	1-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Tall Tickseed *Coreopsis tripteris*	FAC			Wildflower	3-8	Mid Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Virginia Wild Rye *Elymus virginicus**	FACW			Grass	2.5-4	—	—
Oswego-Tea *Monarda fistulosa*	FACU			Wildflower	2.5-4	Mid Summer	Purple
Wand Panic Grass *Panicum virgatum**	FAC			Grass	3-6	—	—
Common Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum virginianum*	FACW			Wildflower	0.5-3	Mid Summer	White
Pinnate Prairie Coneflower *Ratibida pinnata*	UPL			Wildflower	3-4	Summer	Yellow
Black-Eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta*	FACU			Wildflower	1-2.5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Hard-Leaf Flat-Top-Goldenrod *Solidago rigida*	FACU			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Smooth Blue Aster *Symphyotrichum laeve*	FACU			Wildflower	1.5-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Blue
New England American-Aster *Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*	FACW			Wildflower	3-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Purple
Bluejacket *Tradescantia ohiensis*	FACU			Wildflower	2-4	Late Spring-Mid Summer	Blue

Forested Understory

This mix is intended for use in conjunction with tree plantings or beneath existing canopy cover. These species survive best in partial to dappled sunlight and medium moisture conditions. Species should be altered for a forested wetland or similar area. Consult a landscape architect or native restoration professional if you would like more information on suggested species and where to plant them.

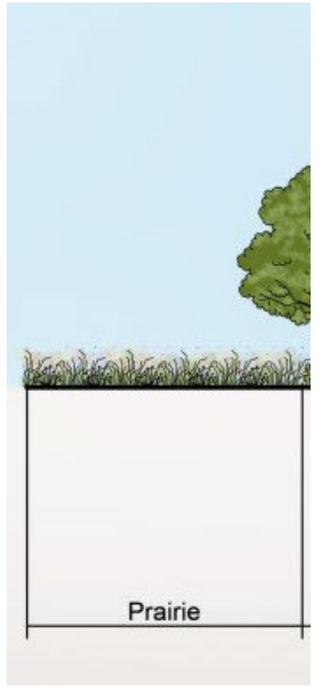


Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
White Snakeroot *Ageratina altissima **	FACU			Wildflower	1.5-3	Late Summer-Fall	White
Plains Oval Sedge *Carex brevior*	FAC			Sedge	1.5-2.5	—	—
Limestone-Meadow Sedge *Carex granularis*	FACW			Sedge	2-3	—	—
Gray's Sedge *Carex grayi*	FACW			Sedge	2-2.5	—	—
Eastern Star Sedge *Carex radiata*	FAC			Sedge	1.5-2	—	—
Eastern Bottle-Brush Grass *Elymus hystrix**	FACU			Grass	2-5	—	—
Silky Wild Rye *Elymus villosus*	FACU			Grass	2.5-3.5	—	—
Virginia Wild Rye *Elymus virginicus**	FACW			Grass	2.5-4	—	—
Purple Joe Pye Weed *Eutrochium purpureum*	FAC			Wildflower	3-7	Mid Summer-Early Fall	Purple
Smooth Oxeye *Heliopsis helianthoides**	FACU			Wildflower	3-6	Summer	Yellow
Hairy Beardtongue *Penstemon hirsutus*	UPL			Wildflower	1.5-3	Early-Mid Summer	Purple
Green-Head Coneflower *Rudbeckia laciniata**	FACW			Wildflower	2-9	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Brown-Eyed-Susan *Rudbeckia triloba**	FACU			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Cup-Plant *Silphium perfoliatum**	FACW			Wildflower	4-10	Summer-Early Fall	Yellow
Smooth Blue Aster *Symphyotrichum laeve*	FACU			Wildflower	1.5-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Blue

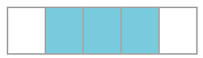
Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
Purple Meadow Rue *Thalictrum dasycarpum*	FACW			Wildflower	3-7	Early-Mid Summer	White
Wingstem *Verbesina alternifolia**	FACW			Wildflower	3-8	Fall	Yellow
Culver's Root *Veronicastrum virginicum*	FAC			Wildflower	4-5	Early-Mid Summer	White
Golden Alexander *Zizia aurea*	FAC			Wildflower	0.5-2.5	Late Spring-Early Summer	Yellow

Short Stature Prairie

This mix is comprised of species that thrive in full sunlight and mesic-dry soil that typically do not grow over 3-4 feet tall. This mix should be planted above areas where water pools and where there are not trees planted. This is a good mix of species to plant in an area where you want to be able to see over the top of the vegetation or below a utility line. Consult a landscape architect or native restoration professional if you would like more information on suggested wetland species and where to plant them.



Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
White Snakeroot *Allium cernuum*	FACU			Wildflower	1.5-3	Late Summer-Fall	White
Butterfly Weed *Asclepias tuberosa*	UPL			Wildflower	1-2.5	Early-Mid Summer	Orange
Bicknell's Sedge *Carex bicknellii*	FACU			Sedge	1.5-2.5	-	-
Virginia Wild Rye *Elymus virginicus**	FACW			Grass	2.5-4	-	-
Fringe-Top Bottle Gentian *Gentiana andrewsii*	FACW			Wildflower	1-2	Late Summer-Early Fall	Purple
June Grass *Koeleria macrantha*	UPL			Grass	0.5-1.5	-	-
Round-Head Bushclover *Lespedeza capitata*	FACU			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	White
Rough Blazing Star *Liatris aspera*	UPL			Wildflower	2-5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Purple
Savanna Blazing Star *Liatris scariosa nieuwandii*	UPL			Wildflower	2.5-5	Late summer-Mid Fall	Purple
Foxglove Beardtongue *Penstemon digitalis*	FAC			Wildflower	0.5-3	Late Spring-Early Summer	White
Hairy Beardtongue *Penstemon hirsutus*	UPL			Wildflower	1.5-3	Early-Mid Summer	Purple
Hairy Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum verticillatum*	FAC			Wildflower	1-3	Mid Summer-Early Fall	White
Common Mountain Mint *Pycnanthemum virginianum*	FACW			Wildflower	0.5-3	Mid Summer	White
Black-Eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta*	FACU			Wildflower	1-2.5	Late Summer-Early Fall	Yellow

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Indicator Status	Water Wet | Dry	Sun Shade | Sun	Growth Form	Height (Feet)	Bloom Time	Bloom Color
Smooth Blue Aster *Symphyotrichum laeve*	FACU			Wildflower	1.5-3	Late Summer-Early Fall	Blue
Bluejacket *Tradescantia ohiensis*	FACU			Wildflower	2-4	Late Spring-Mid Summer	Blue
Hoary Vervain *Verbena stricta*	UPL			Wildflower	0.5-3.5	Mid-Late Summer	Purple
Golden Alexander *Zizia aurea*	FAC			Wildflower	0.5-2.5	Late Spring-Early Summer	Yellow

Local Native Nurseries

Below is a brief list of nurseries that carry native plants and local companies that do native restoration work. Please consult with a professional before conducting any restoration activities. A more complete list of businesses selling Indiana native plants is available on the Indiana DNR's website at https://www.in.gov/dnr/fish-and-wildlife/files/fw-Seed_Suppliers.pdf

This list is not intended to be all inclusive. Inclusion on this list does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement by the City of Fort Wayne.

Company	Website	Phone	Email	Sells:
Alpha Nurseries	https://www.alphanurseries.com/	(269) 857-7804	sales@alphanurseries.com	Bare-root trees and shrubs, $150 order minimum
Fort Wayne Trees	https://fortwaynetrees.com/	(260) 625-8080	Not listed, can contact through website	Mature trees
Heartland Restoration Services	https://www.earthsourceinc.net/	(260) 489-8511	office@earthsourceinc.net	Wholesale herbaceous plant seed/plugs, native herbaceous seed mixes
Indiana State Tree Nursery	https://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/tree-seedling-nurseries/	Vallonia (812) 358-3621 Jasper (219) 843-4827	ValloniaNursery@dnr.IN.gov JasperNursery@dnr.IN.gov	Tree and shrub seedlings
Mongo Seed	-	(260) 705-9025	philbieberich@gmail.com	Herbaceous seeds/plugs
Riverview Nurseries	https://www.riverviewnativenursery.com/	(260) 704-5092	Martha@RiverviewNativeNursery.com	Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plugs, some herbaceous plants sold in larger containers
Spence Restoration Nursery	https://www.spencenursery.com/Index/home.php	(765) 286-7154	sales@spencenursery.com	Herbaceous plant seed/plugs, native herbaceous seed mixes
Stantec	https://www.stantec.com/en	1(866) 782-6832	media@stantec.com	Wholesale herbaceous plant seed/plugs, native herbaceous seed mixes
Woody Warehouse	https://www.woodywarehouse.com/	(866) 766-8367 or (317) 994-5487	Not listed, can contact through website	Trees and shrubs

References

Listed below are a few reference documents and databases with information on the species presented above. These references are good resources to find further information about the species listed, among other species. Information can include more specific water or sun preferences, pollinators they attract, and their native growing conditions.

Hilty, J. (2012). *Illinois wildflowers*. http://www.illinoiswildflowers. info/prairie/plant_index.htm (accessed July 20, 2023). John Hilty.

Jacquart, E., Jean, R., Appold, M., Gorden, D., Reynolds, H., & Marinova, N. 2017. Recommended Indiana-native plants for attracting pollinators. *Purdue Extension POL-6-W.*

Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder. **http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/plantfinder/plantfindersearch.aspx**, accessed July 20, 2023.

Native Plants Finder. Prepared by Indiana Wildlife Federation and Indiana Native Plant Society. **https://indianawildlife.org/education/native-plants-finder/**

Native Plant Guide for Streams and Stormwater Facilities in Northeastern Illinois. 1997. Prepared by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Chicago Metro Urban and Community Assistance Office in cooperation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region5; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago Field Office; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District.

Natural Resources Commission: Information Bulletin #17 (Sixth Amendment). 2021. Habitat Mitigation Guidelines. DIN: 20211020-IR-312210435NRA.

USDA, NRCS. 2023. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, 7/20/2023).

The following are useful links for people planting/managing a native area:

Honeysuckle management: **https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0145/8808/4272/files/A3924-03.pdf**

Site Preparation and Seeding Methods: **https://www.prairienursery.com/media/pdf/site-preparation-and-prairie-seeding-methods.pdf**

Indiana Invasive Species: **https://www.in.gov/dnr/rules-and-regulations/invasive-species/terrestrial-invasive-species-plants/**