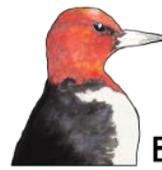


Live Perennials for Woodlands

Information Provided By:



RED HEAD
Ecological Consulting

<http://redheadeco.com>

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	
lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	fern	
Intermediate Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	fern	
Marginal Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	fern	
ostrich fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	fern	
cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	fern	
interrupted fern	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	fern	
Christmas fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	fern	
Doll's Eye's	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	forb	
red baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	forb	
wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	forb	
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	forb	berries should be "smushed" into the ground
wild ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	forb	excellent woodland ground cover, needs shadier spots
heart-leaved aster	<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	forb	
Drummond's aster	<i>Aster drummondii</i>	forb	
side-flowering aster	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	forb	
arrow-leaved aster	<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	forb	
Short's aster	<i>Aster shortii</i>	forb	
tall bellflower	<i>Campanula americana</i>	forb	
turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	forb	moist stream corridors
purple Joe-pye weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	forb	Semi-shade to sun
wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	forb	common, spreads well on its own
woodland sunflower	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	forb	aggressive, only plant in small quantities
sharp-lobed hepatica	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	forb	
wild geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	forb	
woodland phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	forb	
May apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	forb	colony forming
Jacob's ladder	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	forb	plant in moist stream beds
Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	forb	
white lettuce	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	forb	
sweet black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	forb	
early figwort	<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>	forb	
late figwort	<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	forb	prefers sunnier sites than S. lanceolata

Live Perennials for Woodlands cont...

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Note</u>
starry campion	<i>Silene stellata</i>	forb	
fire pink	<i>Silene virginica</i>	forb	needs some sun to thrive
starry false solomon's seal	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	forb	recently re-named <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>
feathery false solomon's seal	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	forb	can be colony forming, recently renamed <i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>
early meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	forb	plant in moist stream beds
early horse gentian	<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	forb	
late horse gentian	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>	forb	
bellwort	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	forb	
Culver's root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	forb	part shade to sun
golden Alexander	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	forb	
fringed brome	<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	grass	
bottlebrush grass	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	grass	
Silky Wild Rye	<i>Elymus villosus</i>	grass	
Virginia Wild Rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	grass	
Pennsylvania sedge	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	sedge	
rosy sedge	<i>Carex rosea</i>	sedge	
woodland sedge	<i>Carex sprengelii</i>	sedge	
field oval sedge	<i>Carex molesta</i>	sedge	spread in moist stream bottoms
normal sedge	<i>Carex normalis</i>	sedge	
toothwort	<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	sp eph	
blue cohosh	<i>Caulophyllum giganteum</i>	sp eph	
spring beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	sp eph	
Dutchman's breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	sp eph	
shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	sp eph	very slow to establish from seed (up to 7 years), spread in sunnier areas
false rue anemone	<i>Enemion biternatum</i>	sp eph	
white trout lily	<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	sp eph	
yellow trout lily	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	sp eph	
sharp-lobed hepatica	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	sp eph	
Virginia bluebells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	sp eph	plant in moist stream bottoms
bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	sp eph	
rue anemone	<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	sp eph	
great white trillium	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	sp eph	

Notes:

“sp eph” stands for spring ephemeral, some of our showiest, but short lived flowers.

Woodland Insterseeding Mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type	Note
yellow giant hyssop	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	forb	
purple giant hyssop	<i>Agastache scrophulariaefolia</i>	forb	
nodding wild onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	forb	
tall anemone	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	forb	
wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	forb	
Drummond's aster	<i>Aster drummondii</i>	forb	
side-flowering aster	<i>Aster laterifolius</i>	forb	
side-flowering aster	<i>Aster laterifolius</i>	forb	
arrow-leaved aster	<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	forb	
Shorts aster	<i>Aster shortii</i>	forb	
hairy wood mint	<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	forb	
downy woodland brome	<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	grass	
woodland brome	<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	grass	
tall bellflower	<i>Campanula americana</i>	forb	
common wood sedge	<i>Carex blanda</i>	sedge	
woodland sedge	<i>Carex sprengeii</i>	sedge	
turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	forb	
American beak grass	<i>Diarrhena americana</i>	grass	
shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	forb	sunnier sites
bottlebrush grass	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	grass	
silky wild rye	<i>Elymus villosus</i>	grass	
Virginia wild rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	grass	moist sites
rattlesnake master	<i>Eryngium yuccafolium</i>	forb	sunnier sites
purple joe pye weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	forb	
nodding fescue	<i>festuca obtusa</i>	grass	
wild geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	forb	
woodland sunflower	<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	forb	
great blue lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	forb	
wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	forb	low volume
foxglove beardtongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	forb	
sweet black-eyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	forb	
brown-eyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	forb	
hairy wild petunia	<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	forb	
early figwort	<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>	forb	
zig-zag goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	forb	
elm-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	forb	
spidwort	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	forb	
culver's root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	forb	
golden alexander	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	forb	

Shrubs & Trees for Planting in Woodlands

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Height (ft)</u>	<u>Width (ft)</u>	<u>Flower Time</u>	<u>Flower Color</u>	<u>Fruit</u>	<u>Fall Color</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	15'-40'	15'	Mid-spring	White	dark blue berries	orange/red	Similar to below. Have showy spring flowers and bright fall colors. The berries ripen in June and taste like blueberries. They are relished by people and birds alike.
Allegheny serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	15'-30'	20'	Mid-spring	White	dark blue berries	orange/red	Similar to above. Have showy spring flowers and bright fall colors. The berries ripen in June and taste like blueberries. They are relished by people and birds alike.
pagoda dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	10 to 20	8 to 15	spring	white	dark blue berries	reddish green	Spring flowers and attractive layered branch structure and leaf shape.
blue-fruited dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	5 to 9	4 to 7	early summer	White	dark blue berries	yellow	Provides fall berries and cover for a variety of songbirds. Butterflies & bees feed on the flowers which can also be used as cut flowers.
American hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	6 to 10	4 to 8	early spring	Green	nuts	yellow to red	Edible nuts and colorful fall foliage make this a wonderful shrub. Tends to be colony forming, so its also excellent for borders and visual barriers, along edge of woods.
dwarf bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	2 to 4	2 to 5	early summer	yellow/red	small berries	burgundy-red	The small size, attractive structure, shade tolerance and durability of this species make it a favorite even though its butterfly-attracting flowers and berries are not showy.
leatherwood	<i>Dirca palustris</i>	3 to 6	4 to 6	early spring	yellow/green	small green drupes	pale yellow	This plant is fairly rare in the wild as well as in the nursery trade but has a very handsome form and should be used more in landscaping.
witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	20	20	late fall	yellow	brown capsules	yellow	After the bright yellow leaves drop the flowers continue to bloom, into December bringing fall cheer to the landscape.
smooth hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	3 to 5	4 to 8	early summer	white	brown capsules	yellow	the floral display is the main attraction to this plant, can form colonies but isn't too aggressive, flowers are on new growth, so consider counting to ground every few years
yellow honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera prolifera</i>	1 to 5	3 to 15	summer	yellow	red berries	yellow-orange	sprawling viney shrub, attractive flowers provide food for hummingbirds
ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	5 to 10	6 to 10	early summer	white	brown capsules	yellow	This hardy plant survives in a variety of conditions and though somewhat sprawling, its white flowers provide nectar for bees and butterflies
wild plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	15 to 20	15 to 20	late spring	White	small plums	yellow	This colony forming shrub has tasty fruits which are quickly consumed by birds. Is food for caterpillars of Red-spotted Purple, Viceroy, Admirals and Coral Hairstreak butterflies.
common choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	8	8	mid-spring	White	dark purple berries	yellow to maroon	Fruit attracts many birds and foliage is food for many butterfly caterpillars. The dried fruits are edible though tart. Excellent for screening on woodland edge.
black current	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	3 to 5	3 to 5	spring	greenish yellow	black berries	yellow	fruits are favored by wildlife and make a good jam, prefers moist woods, but will do well in mesic sites provide sufficient shade and mulch
wild gooseberry	<i>Ribes missouriense</i>	3 to 4	3 to 4	spring	pale yellow	black berries	purplish-green	fruits are favored by wildlife and make a good jam, but aggressive thorns can be hazardous
common elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	6 to 10	4 to 8	early summer	white	black berries	yellow	Fast growing and tough with showy flat-topped flower clusters, later black berries which are favored by birds and tasty boiled and sweetened into jam.
red elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	4 to 6	3 to 6	early summer	white	red berries	yellow	smaller, but generally showier than common elderberry
common snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3 to 4.5	4.5 to 6	spring	white	creamy berries	yellow	Short and adaptable, large berries make good winter food for birds
downy arrowwood viburnum	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	6 to 8	6	late spring	white	blue-black berries	red-yellow	Native to the southern half of Illinois, this species is escaping and invading northern woodlands
nannyberry viburnum	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	8 to 15	6 to 10	late spring	White	dark purple berries	red-maroon	Fall berries, and cover for nesting attract a variety of birds.

American highbush cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus subsp. trilobum</i>	6 to 12	4 to 10	late spring	white	blue black berries	red-purple	This species is extremely similar to European highbush cranberry, which is invasive.
blackhaw viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	8 to 15	6 to 12	late spring	white	dark blue berries	maroon/yellow	An excellent choice to replace buckthorn in woodlands for screening or hedges in IL and extreme SE WI, provides attractive flowers and food for birds.
shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	40 to 70'	30 to 50'	early spring	green	nuts	yellow	Numerous butterflies and moths feed on the foliage. Nuts are excellent food source for wildlife.
white oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	50 to 90'	50 to 90'	early spring	green	acorns	burgundy-red	Most common tree in woodlands, ranging from dry and sandy to rich mesic woodlands. Oaks host over 1,000 species of insects which feed birds and other wildlife. Acorns are critical food source for mammals and other wildlife.
swamp white oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	50 to 90'	50 to 90'	early spring	green	acorns	yellow to mustard	In natural areas, typically found in habitats that flood seasonally. Tolerance of heavy clay soils has made it popular in landscaping in recent years.
bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	50 to 90'	50 to 90'	early spring	green	acorns	yellow to mustard	The dominant tree of savannas, also grows in open woodlands and edges. Oaks host over 1,000 species of insects which feed birds and other wildlife. Acorns are critical food source for mammals and other wildlife.
red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	50 to 80'	40 to 80'	early spring	green	acorns	red-burgundy	Typical of more mesic oak woodlands, most shade tolerant of all local oak species.
black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	40 to 80'	30 to 65'	early spring	green	acorns	red-maroon	prefers dry sites sandy or rocky. Often in dry woods or sandy oak barrens.