



# Welcome to Landscape Alternatives!

Landscape Alternatives, Inc. offers a wide selection of high quality, nursery grown native wildflowers, grasses and other low maintenance perennials. Our St. Croix Valley nursery is easy to reach from several major highways. A detail map is on the back page of this catalog. Please call ahead to check on current business hours.

We strive to provide you the best in ...

**SELECTION,  
QUALITY,  
SERVICE,  
AND VALUE!**

**SELECTION** - We offer about 200 different native plant selections to fit almost any landscape situation. "Native" means different things to different people. For our native plants it means originally collected within a 100-mile radius of the St. Paul area. Occasionally we have to supplement our stock and try to use regionally adapted species wherever we can. They naturally thrive under our winters and other local seasonal conditions. By using local-source wildflowers and grasses our customers are helping also to reintroduce to our land the plants that actually used to grow here.

**QUALITY** - We are licensed and inspected by the Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture (lic. #20013973), certifying that our plants are healthy and properly grown. We sell only top quality, nursery propagated, actively growing container-produced stock.

You know right away that our actively growing plants are healthy and vigorous. We assure high quality by providing the best growing environment each species needs. Container grown stock is economical, convenient, easily established with minimal transplant shock - and ready when you are! Because the entire root system remains intact, you can plant any time during the growing season.

**SERVICE** - We specialize in working with our customers personally; right at our nursery. You can depend on our many years of experience to help you determine the best species and sizes for your project. We strive to keep a complete selection available all season long. Give us a call or stop by, we are always ready to assist you in planning your project.

**VALUE** - Many people expect direct field seeding to be the most cost-effective way to establish wildflowers. However, the best designs, even for the very largest plantings, recommend using as many transplants as possible. This is because many of the important native wildflowers are very difficult to germinate under field conditions.

We grow each individual species to the best size for transplant ability, maturity, and value. The containers are chosen to give the best root volume for the size and age of each plant. Using our expertly grown and matured wildflowers and grass plants in your project assures greater diversity and fast establishment. When correctly established, most of the species in your prairie will bloom within one year!

## HOW TO CONTACT US

Telephone: (651) 257-4460

Fax: (651) 257-4499

Web site: [www.landscapealternatives.com](http://www.landscapealternatives.com)

## BUSINESS HOURS

Our season runs typically from mid April through October, depending upon the weather. We are closed on major holidays.

### Spring/Summer April-June

Mon-Thursday 9-6:00

Friday 9-8:00

Saturday 9-6:00

Sunday 12-5:00

### Late Summer/Fall July-October

Mon-Saturday 9-5:00

Sundays 12-5:00

### Winter November-March

By appointment only.



**Harebells**

*Campanula rotundifolia*

## Design Ideas

Traditional landscaping relies on a small number of turf and ornamental plants. This results in bland, "cookie-cutter" landscapes that require relatively high levels of care. Too often, the plants are stressed and unhealthy. A major reason for this is the use of poorly adapted plants.

Landscapes naturalized with native plants match the unique qualities of each plant to the specific requirements of the site. They are distinctive, regionally appropriate, generally require less routine maintenance, increase biological diversity, attract wildlife, and provide new habitat for relatively rare plants. Increasingly, landscape designers are looking for ways to include locally adapted native plants in their plans.

Designers consider many things when planning a landscape. Landscapes must fit the needs of people. A good design will reflect both the human and the natural aspects of the site. Successful landscapes harmonize with their environment. They use resources wisely and cause little disturbance to their surroundings. It is easy to see, for example, that adjacent waterways should remain undisturbed by landscaping activities. Good designers also consider the impact their plans may have on neighbors and their landscapes. Successful designs reflect the culture of the surrounding neighborhood. Like it or not, neighbors are part of our environment too. Common sense and sensitivity to the concerns of neighbors ensure a more harmonious design.

No single solution is ever appropriate in all situations. Naturalized areas are usually combined with more traditional landscape elements. Native plants are rarely used exclusively. Many non-native "introduced" plants are better suited to certain conditions. For many people, turfgrass lawns convey a sense of care and neatness. They certainly are better adapted to continued trampling by children at play.

Native plants, of course, excel in many situations too! They are used to reduce large lawns to more manageable size and replace turf on steeply sloped or difficult to maintain areas. They provide an appropriate transition from traditional landscaped areas to adjacent woods and wetlands. They also make beautiful additions to perennial gardens!

A native plant community creates a vigorous, self-sustaining ground cover. A typical landscape planting should contain at least 20 to 30 species. Each species in the community has some function. Some are natural fertilizer producers; others re-seed readily to fill in bare spots. Grasses form dense root systems that bind the soil. Many attract wildlife. A diversity of species also ensures that something is blooming; spring through fall.

The original prairies were very complex communities. They included many animals and microorganisms as well as plants. In naturalized landscaping, it is more practical to model the most visible esthetic and functional characteristics of the prairie.

## Planting Steps

1. Plant quantities are based on a density of approximately one plant per square foot of garden area plus one per linear foot of front or other important edge. Short grass plantings may need slightly more due to the smaller mature size of the plants.
2. It is most important to kill all existing perennial vegetation at the very beginning of preparation. The mixed nature of a prairie plant community makes controlling these weeds later much more difficult. Cultivation by disking or rototilling will only provide short-term control of a perennial grass like quackgrass. It will grow back later from buried stem sections called rhizomes.  

A non-selective herbicide such as Roundup® (see side bar) simplifies preparation. Make the first application to undisturbed, existing vegetation about two weeks before planting. Reapply, if necessary, 1 week before planting. Thick, tall vegetation may need mowing and raking once dead. Unless seed is also being used, there is usually no need to cultivate before planting. The dead leaves and stems will act as a mulch to hold the soil and slow weed growth.
3. Plant the grasses first, in a random manner, over the entire area. This will assure an even ground cover. Flowers planted right on the edge tend to lose support and fall over onto adjacent areas. Use shorter grasses like little bluestem up front and along mowed turf borders for support.
4. Interplant the forbs, placing the very shortest closer to the edges. Group the shorter flowers such as pasque flower to provide an effective mass.
5. Plant directly into dead vegetation. A favorite planting tool of ours is a large wrecking bar made of 1 inch steel bar stock. This "dibble" or punch is used to stamp approximately 2 inch deep holes into the ground. It makes just the right sized planting hole for a seedling plug. Press the plant plugs into the holes. Soil augers, bulb planters, trowels and spades can be used as well.

6. Water well after planting. Supplement rainfall during very dry or hot periods. Do not be alarmed at some signs of transplant shock. It is tempting and all too easy to over-water. Watering is not necessary if the soil just under the surface is moist.
7. Your prairie garden will not be static as it establishes. It will naturally evolve to your unique site. Certain species may end up being better suited than others. In some years the prairie will be showier than others. In a very hot and dry year, some plants may grow very little; only to return with vigor the next year. This is the natural way with wildflowers. Competition from the prairie plants does much to inhibit re-infestation by weeds. However, many perennial weeds are very well established in the environment. They may begin to reenter the prairie garden, requiring periodic control.

### Why Use Herbicides?

Life is full of compromises. When the task is to create a native plant community in an area covered with highly aggressive introduced vegetation, strong measures are required. It is possible to "use up" the reserve weed base of a soil through continual cultivation or with heavy mulching. But this will happen only after a year or more of such treatment. Many of these aggressive plants are weeds simply because they are resistant to cultivation and mulches. The ecological costs for the time, materials, equipment and fuel must be balanced against the relatively small amount of herbicide used with typical preparation or maintenance work. Most professionals working in this field recommend careful use of herbicides in such cases.

Roundup® is the registered trademark for the herbicide glyphosate made by Monsanto Company. It is often used for general vegetation control because it is non-selective. That is, it will kill both grassy and broad-leaved plants. However, it kills only the plants it is applied to directly. It can be used selectively by spot treating the weeds. Of course, you must read and follow all instructions on the product's label.

## General Care Recommendations

Some extra care is necessary while the new plants become established. Aside from water during unusually dry weather, some form of weed control is often necessary. This is due to the opportunistic nature of many non-native weedy plant species. They are annuals; growing for only one year. Because of this, they germinate readily on open ground and grow very quickly. Once well established, by the second or third year, the dense growth of the prairie plants will choke out most these weeds.

It may also be necessary to control certain very aggressive non-native perennial weeds that may try to grow in the prairie garden. Some of these are thistle, quackgrass, turfgrasses, and reed canarygrass. Usually, these are brought under control during initial preparation.

**FERTILIZER:** Usually not required.

**WATERING:** Where watering is feasible, do so right after planting and after that, only during the driest periods the first year. Limiting the water helps to minimize weed seed germination.

**WEED CONTROL:** Most weed control is necessary during the first one or two years after planting. Important problem weeds are the annual grasses such as foxtail and crabgrass. Before then there is a choice of weed control methods. The weeds can either be removed by hand or they can be cut to minimize seed production.

The garden will be more pleasing if you can weed as much as possible. Try doing the most conspicuous areas such as near walks and edges first. It is relatively easy to distinguish the weedy grasses from the prairie plants when the weeds are small. The prairie grass plugs will usually contain several to many relatively fine textured stems in a bunch whereas the weedy grasses will tend to consist mainly of one to few very coarse stems. If in doubt, carefully scrape alongside one of the grass plants. If you find some potting soil (containing peat and small white chunks of perlite) it is a prairie grass plug. We suggest removing only the weedy grasses until you are more familiar with the characteristics of the wildflowers.

Mowing is necessary in situations where there is no possibility for hand weeding. This should be the method of last choice, however, as it will temporarily remove or stunt the flowering of the wildflowers. While this is not detrimental to the prairie plants in the long run, it does decrease the esthetics of the new garden. Removing the flowers may actually enhance the root growth of the establishing plant!

If mowing is your choice, the goal will be primarily to keep the weeds from crowding and shading the desired plants. Mowing will remove at least some of the

### Low maintenance isn't *no-* *maintenance!*

Prairies naturally evolve into forests if sufficient rainfall occurs. Before Europeans settled Minnesota, wildfire controlled tree growth. There was a continual change from prairie to forest and back to prairie. Prairie landscapes are sometimes managed with fire today. More commonly, periodic mowing, hand pulling and herbicides control weed and tree growth. Managing this pattern of change is part of the challenge of naturalized landscaping.

Naturalized landscapes do require less care than more traditional landscapes. Native plants adapted to your site help to keep maintenance low because they require less mowing, water and fertilizer. They can choke out most weeds. Serious disease or insect problems are rare. Like a good investment, your prairie landscape, properly established and cared for, will continue to improve with age. Its beauty will be your natural reward!

weed flowers and thus cuts their seed production. Timing the mowing for when the major weeds are almost at their peak of flowering (many still in bud) is the most efficient. Regardless, the weeds should not be allowed to grow more than 8 to 10 inches before mowing. Most of the early establishment growth of the native perennials is below ground so they tend to be shorter than many weeds for the first year or two. The mowing height should be low enough to cut as much of the weed and high enough to cut as little of the prairie plants as is possible. This ranges from 4 to 8 inches. A string trimmer or sickle is better at this height than a regular lawn mower. On large sites, a tractor mounted mower can be used. Variation in site and weather conditions make a general rule on mowing frequency impractical. You can probably expect having to mow two to three times during the first year.

Perennial weeds (mainly the grasses as well as dandelions, thistle and tree seedlings) can be pulled if possible. Also, there is an early spring period when many of these weeds are green and active while most of the prairie is brown and dormant. At this time, herbicide can be carefully applied to the weeds with the least chance of accidentally hitting an actively growing prairie plant. Be very careful with this procedure so as not to damage the several wildflowers and native grasses that are active in early spring!

Late fall or early spring mowing is suggested to clean up the garden once plant stems become lodged-over and unsightly. This will also help to remove the vegetation buildup which natural prairie fires controlled. Many of the prairie wildflowers will be choked-out if this is not done at least every three years.

**Prescribed Burning:** If you would like to try a prescribed burn, keep in mind there are several levels of permits required as well as a good (understanding) relationship with neighbors and local fire officials. Managing a prairie with fire is a complex task. Careful planning of site and weather conditions is a must. This is why the fire is called a prescribed burn. We strongly recommend that you seek the advice of competent professionals.

Relax and enjoy watching your prairie grow. Remember, the original prairies did not develop overnight and yours won't either. While we can make good estimates about what has the best chance of working; the real test is time. The planting will evolve over a period of years until a prairie community unique to your site develops. This is nature taking its course and is the *essence* of naturalized landscaping. Best wishes!

The information in this section will help you use the plant list and selection guide.

The keys to your success are patience and attention to the basic environment of your garden. Our plant list is arranged by the main growing conditions required by each plant. There are two primary conditions to consider - **light** and **water**. Try to answer these two questions as you plan your garden or landscape.

**1. How much sun does your site get?**

Prairie plants tend to be sun loving, requiring 8 or more hours of direct sun each day. These are marked with a ○. However, quite a few have some shade tolerance and are marked with a ◐ in the guide. This means they can get along with about 5 to 8 hours of direct sunlight. There are some woodland wildflowers that do better with some sun or light shade such as might be found near a forest road or small clearing. These are also noted in the list with a ◑. Plants needing full shade are marked with a ●.

○:	8 or more hours of sun.
◐:	5 to 8 hours of sun.
◑:	less than 5 hours of sun.

**2. Does the soil tend to stay fairly moist, is it droughty – or is it somewhere in between?**

Three terms describe most soil moisture conditions. A bold, capital letter code is used in the plant list:

<b>(D)</b> ry:	Sandy, droughty soils, or steeply sloped, heavier soils in full sun.
<b>(M)</b> esic:	This word means well drained, loamy soil conditions that are typical to good gardens.
<b>(W)</b> et:	Poorly drained, low spots that tend to collect water or dry slowly.

Think of D-M-W as parts of a spectrum. Few plants offered in this catalog require dry or wet extremes. Most will do just fine in mesic conditions. Most landscape conditions will be mesic.

Obviously, there may be portions of a landscape that are drier or wetter than other parts. When tailoring a plant list for your site, use “mesic” as your starting point. Then, note whether a particular plant will also grow in drier or more moist conditions. “DM” means that a plant may also be used on somewhat drier sites. “MW” means that the site can also be more moist.

The plant list also includes important information regarding flowering time and color, plant height, etc. Each light/moisture group is arranged as a **seasonal calendar** indicating when each selection is most showy. This is the “bar graph” section. A goal to choosing the plants is to include species that overlap their bloom times so that your garden always has something flowering.

**We recognize our responsibility to minimize solid waste . . . .**

All of our individual pots and trays are made from 75% minimum recycled plastic. We also will accept for reuse our trays, pots and containers that are returned to us. They **must** be:

- Our trays, pots, containers and sizes – none from other nurseries.
- In good, reusable condition – no cracks or breaks.
- Pots and containers only - packs cannot be reused.
- Brought only during business hours.

**Container Sizes Available:** Most of the plants that we offer come in a number of sizes. Essentially, the smaller sizes are a great value for planting bigger areas while the larger containers provide more mature-sized specimens. We carefully balance value with the good health of our plants when we choose a certain size container for our plants. Plants in our containers meet or exceed the quality typical for larger containers.

**6-Packs** This is the smallest size available for the flowers and grasses and is a great value for larger projects. Plants of this size routinely flower right in the nursery! The individual plugs measure 2.20” deep, 1.550” wide x 2.350” in length. Cell/plug volume is 3.58 fl oz/ 106 ml\*. One flat contains 8 6-packs or 48 plants.

**3 1/2 Square Pots**

Flowers only. These are older, larger plants, which make them a great value for small gardens or for specimen plantings. This is the smallest size available for vegetatively propagated stock or those species that grow very slowly. Individual pots measure 3.75” deep and 3.5” in diameter. Pot volume is 16.0 fl oz/ 475 ml\*. Sold individually or in flats of 18 pots.

**#1 Square Pots**

These deep, square pots provide excellent root growing conditions. These are sold individually or 6 pots per flat. Individual pots measure 6.5” deep and 6” in diameter. Pot volume is 92.9 fl oz/ 2.75 l\*. The square shape is more space efficient than round containers of the same size. This means lower costs for us and better value for you! Many of our grasses and flowers are available in this size.

\*Measurements based upon pot manufacturer’s specifications.

Prairie Wildflowers				Showiest Period							Comments		
Cat#	Common Name	Genus species	Color	Habit	Ht.	Light	Ma	Ju	Jly	Au		Se	Oct
#10402	Pasque Flower	<i>Pulsatilla nuttalliana</i>	White/Viol	D	to 1'	○		✓					Bell shaped flowers are 1st to bloom in spring.
#14400	Wild Lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Blue	D	2'	○	✓	✓					Beautiful, bright flowers. Nitrogen fixer.
#14702	Showy Penstemon	<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>	Pink	D	2-3'	○		✓	✓				Tubular flowers. One of the finest penstemons.
#12000	Prairie Larkspur	<i>Delphinium virescens</i>	White	D	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Snow white flower spikes.
#14802	Silky Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea villosum</i>	Purple	D	1-2'	○			✓	✓			Native legume, prefers dry, sandy areas.
#14003	Cylindric Blazingstar	<i>Liatris cylindrica</i>	Lavender	D	1-2'	○			✓	✓		✓	Great for rock gardens
#14004	Dotted Blazingstar	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	Lavender	D	2-3'	○			✓	✓		✓	Last blazingstar to bloom.
#10700	Prairie Sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Green	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Attractive silvery white foliage.
#17001	Bird's Foot Violet	<i>Viola pedata</i>	Blue	DM	to 1'	○	✓	✓	✓				Short, compact blossoms. Blooms in spring and fall.
#16000	Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	Blue/Wt	DM	to 1'	○	✓	✓	✓				Delicate, late spring bloomer; very pretty.
#13100	Prairie Smoke	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Pink	DM	1'	○	✓	✓	✓				Feathery seedheads, good ground cover.
#13400	Alumroot	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Green	DM	1-2'	○	✓	✓	✓				Brilliant red foliage in fall.
#14703	Hairy Penstemon	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	White	DM	1-2'	○	✓	✓	✓				Stems covered with downy hairs.
#15800	Prairie Groundsel	<i>Senecio plattensis</i>	Yellow	DM	1-2'	○	✓	✓	✓				Short, compact. Leaves have a nice reddish fall color.
#17100	Heart-leaved Golden Alexander	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Yellow	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓				Basal leaves heart-shaped; flower similar to #17101
#10500	Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	White	DM	3-6"	○	✓	✓	✓				Ex. Low-growing ground cover. Flowers like furry cat's paws.
#11600	Golden Aster	<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Yellow	DM	1-2'	○			✓	✓			Explosion of yellow flowers in late summer.
#10804	Whorled Milkweed	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Small white flowers within clusters of narrow leaves.
#13500	Longleaf Bluet	<i>Hedyotis longifolia</i>	White/Viol	DM	to 1'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Great for rock gardens, borders and edgings.
#11200	Harebells	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Blue	DM	1-2'	○			✓	✓			Delicate, bell shaped flowers nod from their stems.
#16701	Hoary Vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Purple	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Continues to reset deep blue spikes all season.
#14701	Slender Penstemon	<i>Penstemon gracilis</i>	Pink	DM	to 1'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Shortest of all the penstemons; may bloom twice a year.
#10200	Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Pink	DM	1-2'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Beautiful pink blossoms in late spring, sim. to prairie onion.
#10201	Prairie Onion	<i>Allium stellatum</i>	Pink	DM	1-2'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Delicate, nodding flowers. Looks best in groups.
#10401	Thimble Flower	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	White	DM	1-2'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Cottony seed heads good for dry arrangements.
#10300	Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Purple	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Nitrogen-fixing shrub with silvery foliage.
#11000	Canada Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Important native prairie legume.
#11102	Cream Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i>	Yellow	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Beautiful, cream colored flowers.
#11150	Downy Wood Mint	<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	Purple	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Deep purple flower spike. Aromatic leaves.
#11151	Hairy Wood Mint	<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	White	MD	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Aromatic flowers and leaves.
#11400	New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Aromatic flowers; shrub-like form.
#14700	Smooth Penstemon	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Tubular flowers resemble foxglove. Intro to MN.
#11100	Blue Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Blue	DM	3-5'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Intro. to MN. Deep-blue spikes. Seed pods rattle in breeze.
#11101	White Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia alba</i>	White	DM	3-6'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓			Attractive blue-green foliage.
#16600	Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Blue	DM	1-2'	○				✓	✓		Deep blue flowers all summer.
#10803	Butterfly Flower	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Orange	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Brilliant flowers attract butterflies.
#11800	Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Yellow	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Dazzling summer display.
#14800	White Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea candidum</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Native legume. One of the few white summer flowers.
#14801	Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea purpureum</i>	Purple	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Deep purple flowers, orange stamens and delicate foliage.
#12700	Flowering Spurge	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			When massed resemble snow drifts.
#15100	Prairie Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Creamy yellow flowers, used as a ground cover
#12400	Pale Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Purple	DM	2-4'	○			✓	✓			Large purple flowers with drooping petals.
#10801	Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Pink	DM	3-4'	○			✓	✓			Flowers are sweetly fragrant. Important butterfly plant.
#10806	Showy Milkweed	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Pink	DM	3-4'	○			✓	✓			A great plant for butterflies.
#16500	Tall Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	White	DM	3-4'	○			✓	✓			Airy sprays of flowers.
#15901	Compass Plant	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Yellow	MD	4-7'	○			✓	✓			Leaves point north and south.
#11300	Partridge Pea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Yellow	DM	1-2'	○			✓	✓		✓	Foliage like sensitive plant; freely re-seeding annual.
#15600	Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Yellow	DM	1-2'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Favorite native daisy-like flower; showy.
#15700	Wild Petunia	<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	Violet	MD	1-2'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Blooms for long period
#13325	Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Yellow	DM	2'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Long lasting yellow flowers.
	Sweet Everlasting	<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Sweet, aromatic foliage. Self seeding annual.
#14601	Dotted Mint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Lavender	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Lilac colored bracts.
#15400	Upright Coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Yellow	DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓			Elongated gray-brown central disk flower.
#12401	Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple	DM	3-4'	○			✓	✓			Large, daisy-like flowers attract butterflies. Intro. to MN.
#13300	Oxeye	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Yellow	DM	3-4'	○			✓	✓			Brilliant, showy flowers. Long blooming!
#13601	Great St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum pyramidatum</i>	Yellow	DM	3-4'	○			✓	✓			Bushy form, large showy flowers.
#10100	Fragrant Hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Purple	DM	3-5'	○			✓	✓			Flowers and leaves have the fragrance of anise.
#15401	Gray-Headed Coneflower	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Yellow	MD	4-6'	○			✓	✓			Cone shaped gray-brown central disk; showy.
#15902	Cup Plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Yellow	MD	4-6'	○			✓	✓			Cup-like clasping leaves.
#16201	Gray Goldenrod	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Yellow	DM	1-2'	○			✓	✓		✓	Shortest of the goldenrods.

Prairie Wildflowers			Showiest Period										
Cat#	Common Name	Genus species	Color	Habit	Ht.	Light	Ma	Ju	Jly	Au	Se	Oct	Comments
#14303	Pale-Spiked Lobelia	<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	Blue	DM	1-2'	○					✓	✓	A delicate plant ideal for the rock garden.
#10905	White Upland Aster	<i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i>	White	DM	1-2'	○					✓	✓	First aster to bloom, late summer white accent.
#16204	Showy Goldenrod	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Yellow	MD	2-3'	○					✓	✓	Showiest of the goldenrods.
#13200	Showy Sunflower	<i>Helianthus laetiflorus</i>	Yellow	DM	3-4'	○					✓	✓	Dark purple disk, with bright yellow petals.
#14000	Rough Blazingstar	<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Lavender	DM	3-4'	○					✓	✓	Great for Monarch butterflies! Likes drier than Meadow Blaz.
#13900	Roundheaded Bushclover	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	White	DM	3-5'	○					✓	✓	Brown-bronze seedheads remain through winter.
#13201	Maximilian Sunflower	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Yellow	MD	4-5'	○					✓	✓	Vigorous grower and bloomer.
#10904	Aromatic Aster	<i>Aster oblongifolius</i>	Violet/ Blue	DM	1-2'	○						✓	Low -growing, bushy. Attractive foliage.
#10906	Silky Aster	<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Purple	DM	1-2'	○						✓	Drifts of purple flowers with orange centers.
#10901	Heath Aster	<i>Aster ericoides</i>	White	DM	2-3'	○						✓	Profusion of tiny white flowers.
#10908	Smooth Aster	<i>Aster laevis</i>	Blue	DM	3-4'	○						✓	Deep blue flowers.
#10900	Azure (Sky Blue) Aster	<i>Aster oolentangiensis</i>	Blue	DM	3-4'	○						✓	Bright blue flowers with yellow centers.
#16203	Rigid Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida</i>	Yellow	DM	4-5'	○						✓	Flat-topped flowers.
#14900	Prairie Phlox	<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	Pink	DMW	2-3'	○		✓	✓				One of the showiest spring bloomers.
#14600	Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Lavender	DMW	2-3'	○						✓	Showy, native bee-balm. Very broad range of soil types.
#12500	Rattlesnake Master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	White	DMW	3-4'	○						✓	Yucca-like leaves; globe shaped flowers
#13050	Slender Gerardia	<i>Gerardia tenuifolia</i>	Pink	DMW	1-2'	○						✓	Great for rock gardens, reseeds easily.
#11002	Ground Plum	<i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i>	Pink	M	1'	○						✓	Native legume, unusual seed pods.
#12200	Showy Tick-Trefoil	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Pink	M	4-5'	○						✓	Gorgeous pink pea-like flowers, native legume.
#11700	Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	White	M	Vine	○						✓	Climbing vine, good groundcover.
#10909	Crooked-stemmed Aster	<i>Aster prenanthoides</i>	Lavender	M	3'-4'	○						✓	Great for moist areas
#12900	Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	White	MW	to 6"	○	✓	✓					A native ground cover.
#12300	Shooting-Star	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	White/ Pink	MW	to 1'	○	✓	✓					Flowers have swept-back petals suggesting a falling star.
#16100	Starry False Solomon Seal	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	White	MW	1-2'	○	✓	✓					Red berries turn to black in the fall.
#10400	Canada May Flower	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	White	MW	1-2'	○	✓	✓					Excellent low-growing groundcover for moist, sunny areas.
#17101	Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Yellow	MW	2-3'	○	✓	✓					Great spring color! May re-bloom later in summer.
#10000	Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Yellow	MW	1-3'	○	✓	✓					Leaves aromatic, a great plant for shorelines.
#13800	Blueflag Iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue	MW	3'	○	✓	✓					Large blue sepals marked with yellow.
#14450	Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Blue/ purple	MW	3-4'	○	✓	✓					Profusely blooming blue flowers.
#12950	Northern Bedstraw	<i>Galium boreale</i>	White	MW	to 1'	○	✓	✓					Lacy foliage and flowers.
#10800	Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Pink	MW	3-5'	○	✓	✓					Prolific blossoms are very fragrant.
#14100	Michigan (Turk's Cap) Lily	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	Orange	MW	3-6'	○	✓	✓					Petals spotted with brown, bent back into "turban" shape.
#14950	Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Pink	MW	3-4'	○	✓	✓					Bushy, excellent cut fresh or dried.
#15300	Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	White	MW	3-4'	○	✓	✓					Aromatic leaves, flowers and seeds.
#12603	Sweet Joe-Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Pink/ Prpl	MW	4-5'	○	✓	✓					Shorter, lighter pink than E. maculatum
#14005	Prairie Blazingstar	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Lavender	MW	4-5'	○	✓	✓					Tall feathery flowers; first blazingstar to bloom.
#12450	Fire Weed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Pink	MW	4-6'	○	✓	✓					Often the first wildflower to recolonize a burned-over woodland.
#16900	Culversroot	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	White	MW	4-6'	○	✓	✓					Long, divided white spikes.
#15903	Prairie Dock	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	Yellow	MW	6-8'	○	✓	✓					One of the tallest prairie plants. Intro. to MN.
#16700	Blue Vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue	MW	3-4'	○	✓	✓					Flower spikes are smaller and more branched than V. stricta.
#12800	Queen of the Prairie	<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Pink	MW	5-6'	○	✓	✓					Spectacular, large blossoms. Introduced to Minnesota
#14301	Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Blue	MW	2-3'	○	✓	✓					Very showy blue flowers.
#16202	Riddell's Goldenrod	<i>Solidago riddellii</i>	Yellow	MW	2-3'	○	✓	✓					Fine, upright blossom spikes.
#12600	Joe-pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Pink/ Prpl	MW	3-4'	○	✓	✓					Attractive addition to road ditches, other moist sites.
#12602	Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	White	MW	3-4'	○	✓	✓					Complements Joe-pye Weed, interesting leaf texture and shape.
#13202	Wetern Sunflower	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	Yellow	MW	3-4'	○	✓	✓					Great food for birds.
#14300	Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Red	MW	3-5'	○	✓	✓					Fiery red blossoms attract hummingbirds.
#10910	Flat-topped Aster	<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	White	MW	4-5'	○	✓	✓					Long flowering period.
#14006	Meadow Blazingstar	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	Lavender	MW	4-5'	○	✓	✓					Sim to 14000 but larger, more robust, slightly later blooming.
#16300	Meadowsweet	<i>Spirea alba</i>	White	MW	5-6'	○	✓	✓					Shrub. Leaves have beautiful fall color!
#16301	Steeplebush	<i>Spirea tomentosa</i>	Pink	MW	5-6'	○	✓	✓					Tall pink spire-shaped flower heads.
#16800	Ironweed	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Purple	MW	5-6'	○	✓	✓					Vivid red purple flowers.
#13005	Stiff Gentian	<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i>	Blue	MW	1-2'	○	✓	✓					Blue tubular flowers.
#13001	Bottle Gentian	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Blue	MW	2-3'	○	✓	✓					Dark-blue cylindrical flowers remain in closed bud shape.
#13003	Cream Gentian	<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	White	MW	2-3'	○	✓	✓					White cylindrical flowers remain in closed bud shape.
#10911	Purple-stemmed Aster	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	Lt. Blue	MW	4-5'	○	✓	✓					Compliments 10903. Does very well in poorly drained soil.
#14950	Panicled Aster	<i>Aster simplex</i>	White	MW	4-6'	○	✓	✓					Bright white flowers. Narrow, willow-like leaves.
#10903	New England Aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	Purple	MW	5-6'	○	✓	✓					Lovely, soft purple flowers last through frost.
#15650	Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	White	W	2-3'	○	✓						Named for the pointy shape of its leaves.

Native and Ornamental Grasses and Sedges				Showiest Period											
Cat#	Common Name	Genus species	Color	Habit	Ht.	Light	Ma	Ju	Jly	Au	Se	Oct	Comments		
#20459	Sand Sedge	<i>Carex mühlenbergii</i>		D	1-2'	☉	✓	✓					Found in dry, open woods and fields.		
#20201	Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>		D	to 1'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Compact, aligned flowers. Needs dry soils. Great in rock gardens!		
#21100	Junegrass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>		DM	1-2'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Silvery-green seedhead turns buff. Holds on all summer.		
#20450	Pennsylvania Sedge	<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>		DM	1-2'	☉	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Very good "grass" for fairly shady areas.		
#20900	Blue Fescue 'Glaucua'	<i>Festuca ovina 'glaucua'</i>		DM	1-2'	☉	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Beautiful foliage, good ground cover, drought tolerant.		
#20300	Kalm's Bromegrass	<i>Bromus kalmii</i>		DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Delicate, nodding seedheads.		
#21303	Scribner's Panic Grass	<i>Panicum oligoanthos</i>		DM	to 1'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Two forms of leaves both narrow and broad.		
#20200	Side Oats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>		DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Flowers align on one side of stem.		
#21300	Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		DM	3-5'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Delicate, lacey seedheads.		
#21302	Switchgrass 'Rehbraun'	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		DM	3-5'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Reddish leaves in fall, lacey seedheads.		
#20110	Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>		DM	2-3'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Our favorite for ornamental and naturalized landscapes.		
#20800	Canada Wild Rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>		DM	3-4'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Long Graceful seedheads. Excellent cover crop.		
#21053	Snowy Wood Rush	<i>Luzula nivea</i>		M	2-3'	☉	✓	✓					Good ground cover for moist shady areas.		
#20955	Sweet Grass	<i>Hierchloe odorata</i>		M	2'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cool season grass, fast growing aromatic leaves.		
#21250	Variegated Moorgrass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>		M	2-3'	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Variegated leaves, purple flowers in summer		
#21501	Ribongrass 'Fleecy's'	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		M	2-3'	☉	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Pinkish in spring, variegated wt/ grn lvs in summer.		
#20402	Fall Blooming Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis brachytricha</i>		M	4-5'	☉	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Soft feather purple seedheads turn beige in fall.		
#20700	Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>		M	2-3'	☉	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Forms dark green tufts; Excellent in shade.		
#21000	Blue Oatgrass	<i>Helicotrichon sempervirens</i>		M	2-3'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Dark blue/gray foliage through summer; Sun.		
#20400	Feather Reed Grass 'Karl Forster'	<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i>		M	3-4'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Feathery blooms during summer; sun or shade.		
#20801	Silky Wildrye	<i>Elymus villosus</i>		M	2-3'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Great for partial shade		
#20802	Virginia Wildrye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>		M	3-4'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Great for partial shade		
#21800	Prairie Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>		M	3-4'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Open, delicate looking seedheads.		
#21600	Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>		M	5-6'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Golden seedheads have silky sheen.		
#21251	Moorgrass 'Skyracer'	<i>Molinia caerulea 'variegata'</i>		M	6-8'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Introduced. Tall open graceful seedheads, very sturdy.		
#21203	Flame Grass 'Purpurescens'	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>		M	5-6'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Holds color and seedheads into winter. Very Hardy.		
#20115	Tuber Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>		M	1-2'	☉	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Introd. Attractive all season. Not aggressive, tolerates poor soils.		
#20457	Bebbs Sedge	<i>Carex bebbii</i>		WM	1'	○	✓	✓					Good for moist/ wet areas.		
#20451	Bottlebrush Sedge	<i>Carex cornosa</i>		MW	1-2'	○	✓	✓					Large, bushy seedheads. Good for moist/ wet areas.		
	Oval Sedge	<i>Carex brevior</i>		D	to 1'	○							Cool season, fine texture.		
	Foxtail Sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>		MW	1-2'	○							Good for moist/ wet areas.		
#21060	Bottlebrush Grass	<i>Hystrix patula</i>		WM	2-3'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Prefers to grow along woodland edges.		
#21050	Path Rush	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>		MW	6-12"	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Good "grass" for garden edges.		
#20154	Torrey's Rush	<i>Juncus torreyi</i>		MW	6-18"	○							Cool season, fine texture.		
#20452	Lake Sedge	<i>Carex lacustris</i>		WM	2-3'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Good for moist/ wet areas.		
#20453	Tussock Sedge	<i>Carex stricta</i>		WM	2-3'	☉			✓	✓	✓	✓	Good for moist/ wet areas.		
#20456	Fringed Sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i>		MW	3-5'	○			✓	✓	✓	✓	Good for moist/ wet areas, shorelines.		
#21052	Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>		WM	6"	○			✓				Very short, good for moist areas.		
#20401	Blue-joint Grass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>		WM	2-3'	○				✓	✓		Great for poorly drained areas.		
#21051	Common Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>		MW	3-4'	○				✓	✓		Very good "grass" for wet areas.		
#20950	Reed Manna Grass	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>		MW	5-6'	○				✓	✓		Good for poorly drained soils.		
#21700	Prairie Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>		MW	5-8'	○				✓	✓		Leaves turn reddish-gold after frost. Great in wet soils.		
#21555	Dark Green Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>		WM	4-5'	○				✓	✓		Good for moist/ wet areas.		
#21556	Wool Grass	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>		WM	4-5'	○				✓	✓		Good for moist/ wet areas.		
#20100	Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>		MW	5-6'	☉				✓	✓		Attractive fall and winter. Does well dry to moist soils.		
#21554	River Bulrush	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>		WM	5-6'	○				✓	✓		Good for moist/ wet areas.		
#21205	Giant Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>		MW	8-10'	○				✓	✓		Introduced. Very tall! Holds seedheads into winter		
#20850	Cotton Grass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>		W	2'	○	✓	✓					Prefers moist, acid soil. Flowers resembles "cotton puffs"		
Woodland Wildflowers and Ferns				Showiest Period											
Cat#	Common Name	Genus species	Color	Habit	Ht.	Light	Ma	Ju	Jly	Au	Se	Oct	Comments		
#30100	Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Green	MD	1-2'	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fan-like fronds, fine texture.		
#30800	Ebony Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Green	DMW	to 1'	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Short, fine texture		
#31000	Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Green	DMW	2-3'	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Good background material		
#30200	Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Green	M	2-3'	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Vigorous, useful as a background plant.		
#30400	Ostrich Fern	<i>Matteuccia pennsylvanica</i>	Green	M	3-4'	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tall, arching stems.		
#30500	Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmundo cinnamomea</i>	Green	M	3-4'	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tall, arching fronds		

#30600	Interrupted Fern	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Green	M	3-4'	●●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tall, arching stems.
#30300	Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Green	MW	1-2'	●●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Short, good for moist sites.
#30900	Narrow Leaved Spleenwort	<i>Athyrium pycnocarpon</i>	Green	MW	2-3'	●●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Short, fast growing
#31100	Hay Scented Fern	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Green	MW	2-3'	●●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Good for moist areas.
#30450	Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Green	MW	3'	●●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tall delicate foliage.
#30700	Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Green	MW	3-4'	●●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tall, arching stems. Used as an accent or background material.
#40200	Wild Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Red/Ylw	MD	2-3'	○●●	✓	✓					Attracts hummingbirds.
#41100	Solomon Seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	White	MD	3-4'	●●	✓	✓	✓				Flowers hang from stem at each leaflet.
#41360	Zig-zag Goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Yellow	MD	2-3'	●●				✓	✓	✓	Adds bright color to woodland gardens in fall.
#40500	Heart-leaved Aster	<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	Blue	MD	2-3'	●●					✓	✓	Great plant for woodland edge gardens.
#40100	Rue Anemone	<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	Pink	DMW	to 1'	●	✓						Low growing.
#40800	Sharp Lobed Hepatica	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	White/Viol	DMW	to 1'	●	✓						Beautiful flowers in early spring. leaves "liver shaped".
#40801	Round Lobed Hepatica	<i>Hepatica americana</i>	White/Viol	DMW	to 1'	●	✓						Early spring bloomer
#41500	Showy Trillium	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	White	DMW	1-2'	●	✓	✓					Beautiful white blossoms in spring.
#40400	Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadensis</i>	Red/Brwn	M	6"	●	✓						Excellent groundcover.
#40516	Broadleaved Spring Beauty	<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>	Pink / White	M	to 1'	●	✓						Similar to Spring Beauty, has wider leaves.
#40515	Spring Beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	White/Pink	M	to 1'	●●	✓						Long blooming period.
#41200	Blood Root	<i>Sanquinaria canadensis</i>	White	M	to 1'	●	✓						Earliest woodland wildflowers to bloom.
#41700	Canada Violet	<i>Viola canadensis</i>	White	M	to 1'	●●	✓						Great groundcover for shady areas.
#41701	Smooth Yellow Violet	<i>Viola hastata</i>	Yellow	M	to 1'	●●	✓						Introduced to MN. Good groundcover. Bright flowers.
#41703	Missouri Violet	<i>Viola missouriensis</i>	Blue	M	to 1'	●●	✓						Great groundcover for shady areas.
#41000	Virginia Bluebells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Blue	M	2-3'	●	✓						Numerous blue, bell-shaped flowers.
#40300	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Green	M	2'	●	✓						Interesting, cup-shaped flowers.
#40600	Dutchman's Breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	White	M	1'	●	✓						"Pants" shaped flowers. Goes dormant in summer.
#41050	Blue Phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Blue	M	2-3'	●●	✓	✓					Bright color for late spring.
#40700	Wild Geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Prpl/Pnk	M	2-3'	●●	✓	✓					Excellent tall groundcover.
#41060	May Apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	White	M	2-3'	●●	✓	✓					Medium tall, bushy, large flowers with unusual fruit.
#41300	False Solomon's Seal	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	White	M	2-3'	●●	✓	✓					The creamy white flowers turn into red berries in fall.
#40910	Wild Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	White	M	6"	●●	✓	✓					Native species, great ground cover.
	Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Blue	M	2-3'	●●		✓	✓				Leaflets like rungs of a ladder. Showy blue flower.
#12601	White Snakeroot	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White	M	2-3'	●			✓	✓			Flat clusters of white flowers.
#15850	Royal Catchfly	<i>Silene regia</i>	Red	M	2-3'	●			✓	✓			One of the few true red flowers.
#15602	Sweet Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	Yellow	M	2-5'	○●				✓	✓		more flowers, branched
#15601	Thinleaved coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Yellow	M	3-4'	○●				✓	✓		Longer-lived than hirta
#40505	Black Cohosh	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	White	M	3-4'	●●					✓	✓	Tall, airy/ arching flower stems.
#40501	Large Leaved Aster	<i>Aster macrophyllum</i>	Blue	M	2-3'	●●					✓	✓	Native ground cover. Flowers if it receives enough sunlight.
#13420	Virginia Waterleaf	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Violet / Whit	MW	1-2'	●●	✓						Fast growing groundcover.
#41600	Large Flowered Bellwort	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	Yellow	MW	2'	●	✓						Medium hgt, bright yellow flowers dangle from frond-like lvs.
#40900	Dwarf Crested Iris	<i>Iris cristata</i>	Blue	MW	to 1'	●	✓	✓					Short, fast growing.
#41400	Golden Poppy	<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i>	Yellow	MW	2'	●●	✓	✓					Introduced to MN. Bright orange/ yellow blossoms in late spring.
#40050	White Baneberry	<i>Actea pachypoda</i>	White	MW	2-3'	●	✓	✓					White flowers turn to white berries in fall. Lvs resemble maple's.
#11500	White Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	White	MW	3-4'	○●		✓	✓	✓			Shape of the numerous flowers suggest that of a turtle's head.
#40750	Woodland Sunflower	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	Yellow	MW	3-4'	●			✓	✓			Tall, bushy, fast growing.
#15603	Greenheaded Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Yellow	MW	4-6'	○●			✓	✓			Cone part of flower tinged with green in full bloom.



Genus species	Common Name	Cat#	Type	Page #	Genus species	Common Name	Cat#	Type	Page #
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweet Flag	#10000	Forb	6	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	#12401	Forb	5
<i>Actea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry	#40050	Woodland	8	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Spike Rush	#21052	Grass	7
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	#30100	Woodland	7	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada Wild Rye	#20800	Grass	7
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Fragrant Hyssop	#10100	Forb	5	<i>Elymus villosus</i>	Silky Wildrye	#20801	Grass	7
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion	#10200	Forb	5	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia Wildrye	#20802	Grass	7
<i>Allium stellatum</i>	Prairie Onion	#10201	Forb	5	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fire Weed	#12450	Forb	6
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant	#10300	Forb	5	<i>Erythronium angustifolium</i>	Cotton Grass	#20850	Grass	7
<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>	Big Bluestem	#20100	Grass	7	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master	#12500	Forb	6
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada May Flower	#10400	Forb	6	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe-pye Weed	#12600	Forb	6
<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	Thimble Flower	#10401	Forb	5	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset	#12602	Forb	6
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	Rue Anemone	#40100	Woodland	8	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Sweet Joe-Pye Weed	#12603	Forb	6
<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	Pussytoes	#10500	Forb	5	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	White Snakeroot	#12601	Woodland	8
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine	#40200	Woodland	8	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Flowering Spurge	#12700	Forb	5
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	#40300	Woodland	8	<i>Festuca ovina 'glauca'</i>	Blue Fescue 'Glaucua'	#20900	Grass	7
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Tuber Oat Grass	#20115	Grass	7	<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Queen of the Prairie	#12800	Forb	6
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Prairie Sage	#10700	Forb	5	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	#12900	Forb	6
<i>Asarum canadensis</i>	Wild Ginger	#40400	Woodland	8	<i>Galium boreale</i>	Northern Bedstraw	#12950	Forb	6
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	#10800	Forb	6	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Bottle Gentian	#13001	Forb	6
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	#10801	Forb	5	<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	Cream Gentian	#13003	Forb	6
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Flower	#10803	Forb	5	<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i>	Stiff Gentian	#13005	Forb	6
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkweed	#10804	Forb	5	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium	#40700	Woodland	8
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Ebony Spleenwort	#30800	Woodland	7	<i>Gerardia tenuifolia</i>	Slender Gerardia	#13050	Forb	6
<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	Heart-leaved Aster	#40500	Woodland	8	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie Smoke	#13100	Forb	5
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Heath Aster	#10901	Forb	6	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	Reed Manna Grass	#20950	Grass	7
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Aster	#10908	Forb	6	<i>Hedyotis longifolia</i>	Longleaf Bluet	#13500	Forb	5
<i>Aster macrophyllum</i>	Large Leaved Aster	#40501	Woodland	8	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed	#13325	Forb	5
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	#10903	Forb	6	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	Woodland Sunflower	#40750	Woodland	8
<i>Aster oblongifolius</i>	Aromatic Aster	#10904	Forb	6	<i>Helianthus laetiflorus</i>	Showy Sunflower	#13200	Forb	6
<i>Aster oolentangiensis</i>	Azure (Sky Blue) Aster	#10900	Forb	6	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Maximilian Sunflower	#13201	Forb	6
<i>Aster prenanthoides</i>	Crooked-stemmed Aster	#10909	Forb	6	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	Western Sunflower	#13202	Forb	6
<i>Aster puniceus</i>	Purple-stemmed Aster	#10911	Forb	6	<i>Helicotrichon sempervirens</i>	Blue Oatgrass	#21000	Grass	7
<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Silky Aster	#10906	Forb	6	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Oxeye	#13300	Forb	5
<i>Aster simplex</i>	Panicled Aster	#14950	Forb	6	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	Sharp Lobed Hepatica	#40800	Woodland	8
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	Flat-topped Aster	#10910	Forb	6	<i>Hepatica americana</i>	Round Lobed Hepatica	#40801	Woodland	8
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canada Milkvech	#11000	Forb	5	<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Golden Aster	#11600	Forb	5
<i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i>	Ground Plum	#11002	Forb	6	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Alumroot	#13400	Forb	5
<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	#30200	Woodland	7	<i>Hierchloe odorata</i>	Sweet Grass	#20955	Grass	7
<i>Athyrium pycnocarpon</i>	Narrow Leaved Spleenwort	#30900	Woodland	8	<i>virginianum</i>	Virginia Waterleaf	#13420	Woodland	8
<i>Baptisia alba</i>	White Wild Indigo	#11101	Forb	5	<i>Hypericum pyramidatum</i>	Great St. Johnswort	#13601	Forb	5
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Blue Wild Indigo	#11100	Forb	5	<i>Hystrix patula</i>	Bottlebrush Grass	#21060	Grass	7
<i>Baptisia bracteata</i>	Cream Wild Indigo	#11102	Forb	5	<i>Iris cristata</i>	Dwarf Crested Iris	#40900	Woodland	8
<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	Downy Wood Mint	#11150	Forb	5	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blueflag Iris	#13800	Forb	6
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Wood Mint	#11151	Forb	5	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Common Rush	#21051	Grass	7
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side Oats Grama	#20200	Grass	7	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush	#21050	Grass	7
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue Grama	#20201	Grass	7	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Junegrass	#21100	Grass	7
<i>Bromus kalmii</i>	Kalm's Bromegrass	#20300	Grass	7	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Roundheaded Bushclover	#13900	Forb	6
<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i>	Feather Reed Grass 'Karl Forster'	#20400	Grass	7	<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Rough Blazingstar	#14000	Forb	6
<i>Calamagrostis brachytricha</i>	Fall Blooming Reed Grass	#20402	Grass	7	<i>Liatris cylindrica</i>	Cylindric Blazingstar	#14003	Forb	5
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Blue-joint Grass	#20401	Grass	7	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	Meadow Blazingstar	#14006	Forb	6
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebells	#11200	Forb	5	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	Dotted Blazingstar	#14004	Forb	5
<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebbs Sedge	#20457	Grass	7	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Prairie Blazingstar	#14005	Forb	6
<i>Carex cornosa</i>	Bottlebrush Sedge	#20451	Grass	7	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	Michigan (Turk's Cap) Lily	#14100	Forb	6
<i>Carex crinita</i>	Fringed Sedge	#20456	Grass	7	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	#14300	Forb	6
<i>Carex lacustris</i>	Lake Sedge	#20452	Grass	7	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	#14301	Forb	6
<i>Carex muhlenbergii</i>	Sand Sedge	#20459	Grass	7	<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	Pale-Spiked Lobelia	#14303	Forb	6
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	#20450	Grass	7	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild Lupine	#14400	Forb	5
<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock Sedge	#20453	Grass	7	<i>Luzula nivea</i>	Snowy Wood Rush	#21053	Grass	7
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	#11400	Forb	5	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Wild Lily-of-the-Valley	#40910	Woodland	8
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge Pea	#11300	Forb	5	<i>Matteuccia pennsylvanica</i>	Ostrich Fern	#30400	Woodland	8
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	White Turtlehead	#11500	Woodland	8	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia Bluebells	#41000	Woodland	8
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Black Cohosh	#40505	Woodland	8	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkey Flower	#14450	Forb	6
<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>	Broadleaved Spring Beauty	#40516	Woodland	8	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Flame Grass 'Purpurescens'	#21203	Grass	7
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Spring Beauty	#40515	Woodland	8	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Giant Miscanthus	#21205	Grass	7
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's Bower	#11700	Forb	6	<i>Molinia caerulea 'variegata'</i>	Variegated Moorgrass	#21250	Grass	7
<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Coreopsis	#11800	Forb	5	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Moorgrass 'Skyracer'	#21251	Grass	7
<i>Dalea candidum</i>	White Prairie Clover	#14800	Forb	5	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	#14600	Forb	6
<i>Dalea purpureum</i>	Purple Prairie Clover	#14801	Forb	5	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Dotted Mint	#14601	Forb	5
<i>Dalea villosum</i>	Silky Prairie Clover	#14802	Forb	5	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	#30450	Woodland	8
<i>Delphinium virescens</i>	Prairie Larkspur	#12000	Forb	5	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	#30600	Woodland	8
<i>Dennstasdia punctilobula</i>	Hay Scented Fern	#31100	Woodland	8	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	#30700	Woodland	8
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair Grass	#20700	Grass	7	<i>Osmundo cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern	#30500	Woodland	7
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Showy Tick-Trefoil	#12200	Forb	6	<i>Panicum oligoanthos</i>	Scribner's Panic Grass	#21303	Grass	7
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's Breeches	#40600	Woodland	8	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	#21300	Grass	7
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	Shooting-Star	#12300	Forb	6	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass 'Rehbraun'	#21302	Grass	7
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Wood Fern	#30300	Woodland	8	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass 'Rotstrahlbusch'	#21301	Grass	7
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower	#12400	Forb	5	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Smooth Penstemon	#14700	Forb	5

Genus species	Common Name	Cat#	Type	Page #
<i>Penstemon gracilis</i>	Slender Penstemon	#14701	Forb	5
<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>	Showy Penstemon	#14702	Forb	5
<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Hairy Penstemon	#14703	Forb	5
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Ribbongrass 'Fleecy's'	#21501	Grass	7
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Blue Phlox	#41050	Woodland	8
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	Prairie Phlox	#14900	Forb	6
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	#14950	Forb	6
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May Apple	#41060	Woodland	8
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Jacob's-Ladder		Woodland	8
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon Seal	#41100	Woodland	8
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	#31000	Woodland	7
<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	Prairie Cinquefoil	#15100	Forb	5
<i>Pulsatilla nuttalliana</i>	Pasque Flower	#10402	Forb	5
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Mountain Mint	#15300	Forb	6
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Upright Coneflower	#15400	Forb	5
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Gray-Headed Coneflower	#15401	Forb	5
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	#15600	Forb	5
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Greenheaded Coneflower	#15603	Woodland	8
<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	Sweet Coneflower	#15602	Woodland	8
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Thinleaved coneflower	#15601	Woodland	8
<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	Wild Petunia	#15700	Forb	5
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Arrowhead	#15650	Forb	6
<i>Sanquinaria canadensis</i>	Blood Root	#41200	Woodland	8
<i>Schizachyrium scoparius</i>	Little Bluestem	#20110	Grass	7
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Dark Green Bulrush	#21555	Grass	7
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wool Grass	#21556	Grass	7
<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	River Bulrush	#21554	Grass	7
<i>Senecio plattensis</i>	Prairie Groundsel	#15800	Forb	5
<i>Silene regia</i>	Royal Catchfly	#15850	Woodland	8
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass Plant	#15901	Forb	5
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant	#15902	Forb	5
<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	Prairie Dock	#15903	Forb	6
<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	#16000	Forb	5
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	False Solomon's Seal	#41300	Woodland	8
<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	Starry False Solomon Seal	#16100	Forb	6
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zig-zag Goldenrod	#41360	Woodland	8
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod	#16201	Forb	5
<i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i>	White Upland Aster	#10905	Forb	6
<i>Solidago riddellii</i>	Riddell's Goldenrod	#16202	Forb	6
<i>Solidago rigida</i>	Rigid Goldenrod	#16203	Forb	6
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Showy Goldenrod	#16204	Forb	6
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass	#21600	Grass	7
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	Prairie Cordgrass	#21700	Grass	7
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Meadowsweet	#16300	Forb	6
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Steeplebush	#16301	Forb	6
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Prairie Dropseed	#21800	Grass	7
<i>Stylophorum diphylulum</i>	Golden Poppy	#41400	Woodland	8
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Tall Meadow Rue	#16500	Forb	5
<i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i>	Spiderwort	#16600	Forb	5
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	Showy Trillium	#41500	Woodland	8
<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	Large Flowered Bellwort	#41600	Woodland	8
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	#16700	Forb	6
<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Hoary Vervain	#16701	Forb	5
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Ironweed	#16800	Forb	6
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culversroot	#16900	Forb	6
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada Violet	#41700	Woodland	8
<i>Viola hastata</i>	Smooth Yellow Violet	#41701	Woodland	8
<i>Viola missouriensis</i>	Missouri Violet	#41703	Woodland	8
<i>Viola pedata</i>	Bird's Foot Violet	#17001	Forb	5
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	Yellow Violet	#41702	Woodland	8
<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Heart-leaved Golden Alexander	#17100	Forb	5
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	#17101	Forb	6

**Landscape Alternatives is a proud member and supporter of these organizations:**

Minnesota Erosion Control Association  
[www.mnerosion.org/](http://www.mnerosion.org/)

Minnesota Nursery and Landscape Association  
[www.mnlandscape.org/](http://www.mnlandscape.org/)

Minnesota State Horticultural Society  
[www.northerngardener.org/](http://www.northerngardener.org/)

Minnesota Native Wildflower and Grass Producers Association  
[www.mnnwgpa.org/](http://www.mnnwgpa.org/)

Minnesota Crop Improvement Association  
(We are a Certified Native Wildflower/Grass Producer)  
[www.mncia.org/program\\_nativegrass.html](http://www.mncia.org/program_nativegrass.html)

Minnesota Native Plant Society  
[www.mnps.org/](http://www.mnps.org/)

The Wild Ones  
[www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities/](http://www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities/)

The Minnesota Grown Program  
[www.mda.state.mn.us/mngrown](http://www.mda.state.mn.us/mngrown)

## Landscape Alternatives Offers...

- Low maintenance Minnesota hardy perennial plants.
- Prairie wildflowers- everything from the basic Purple Coneflowers and Black-eyed Susans to the more unusual Prairie Smoke, Pussytoes, Great Blue Lobelia, Butterfly Flower, Wild Petunia, and many more.
- Native and ornamental grasses, rushes and sedges for interest in the landscape year round.
- Woodland wildflowers, spring ephemerals, ferns and groundcovers for shade.
- Cultivated perennials, well adapted and suited for the Minnesota landscape.
- Tall and Short plants, some are 6" or less, up to plants that can reach 10 feet tall.
- Plants for full sun to full shade and everything in between.
- Plants for dry soils that are drought tolerant - Plants for average mesic garden soils - Plants for wet soils and rainwater gardens.
- Plants for city, suburban, and country gardens.
- Plants that attract wildlife- butterflies, birds and more!
- Plants for erosion control, slopes, boulevard gardens, wooded areas, and up at the lake.
- Over 200 species available, most of which are native (original collections made locally) to the Twin Cities metro area, all nursery grown, not dug from the wild.
- Plants that are available in a wide range of pot sizes:
  - Prairie wildflowers (forbs) come in 6-packs 3 1/2 square pots and #1 containers.
  - Grasses come in 6-packs and #1 containers.
  - Woodland come in 6-packs, 3 1/2 square and 5 1/4 square pots.

## Naturalized Landscaping can be as easy as 1 –2 –3. (Well almost!)

- 1 – Our knowledgeable staff is available to help you pick the mix of species that's just right for you and your site. For most species you only need to know how wet the soil tends to stay and how sunny the site is.
- 2 – Our top quality plants establish quickly and with minimal site preparation. No complicated seedbed preparation is needed. For most sites, the existing turfgrass or other vegetation needs only to be killed.
- 3 – While all landscapes require some care, weed control, especially in the first year is the most important maintenance required. Fertilizing is not needed and water is only required at planting and then only if the weather stays dry. In following years mowing is all that is needed to remove dead stems. Burning is not required.

Call us at (651) 257-4460

Web site: [www.landscapealternatives.com](http://www.landscapealternatives.com)