

Perennial #48: Big Bluestem



Scientific name: *Andropogon gerardii*

Plant type: Perennial Grass

Description: Big Bluestem is a native grass that can grow 6-8 feet tall. Its seed head normally forms 3 sprockets, looking like a turkey foot. It grows best in well-drained soils and can be used for erosion control, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat throughout winter. Our only use would be for wildlife habitat, so this grass should not be cut down in the winter. It is often planted during mine reclamation and logging road restoration.

Reference: <https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=ANGE>

Location: GeoPark Beds 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 22

Perennial #49: Zebra Grass



Scientific name: *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Zebrinus'

Plant type: Perennial Grass

Description: Zebra Grass is a non-native grass from Asia that can grow up to 12 feet tall in ideal conditions. It has banded foliage, which means it is variegated but variegates across instead of down the length of grass blades. Zebra grass is a cultivar of Chinese Silver Grass, which can spread aggressively due to its seed-spreading. Additionally, blades of zebra grass tend to flop over and may need support.

Reference: <https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/chinese-silver-grass>

Location: GeoPark Bed 17

NPP Grass #2: Canada Wild Rye



Scientific name: *Elymus canadensis*

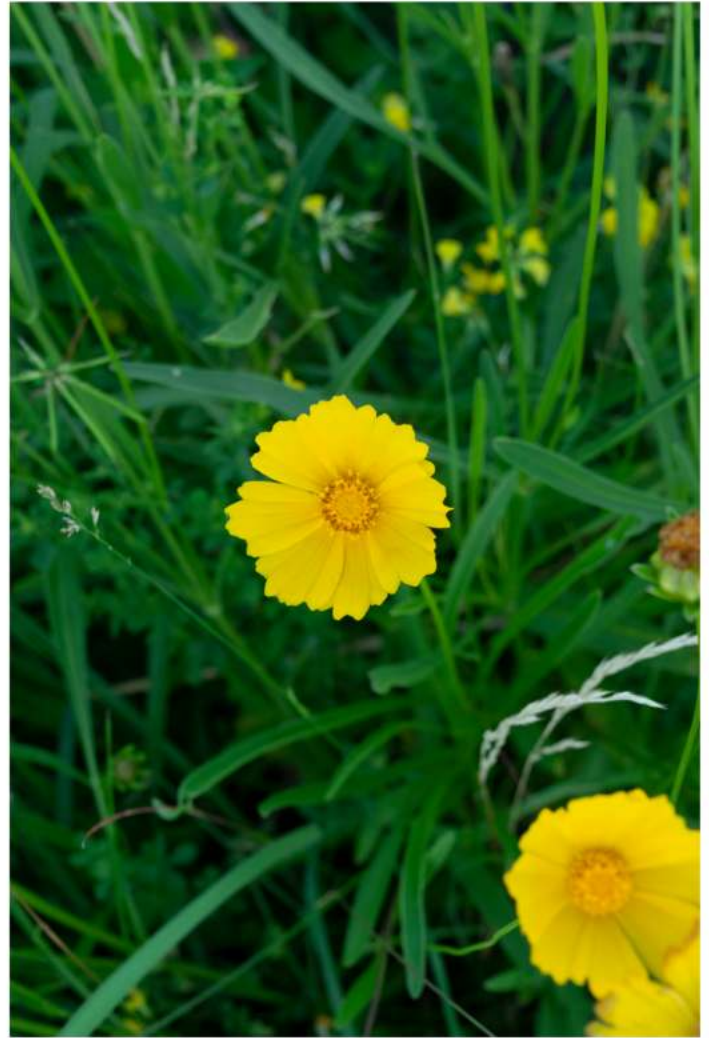
Plant type: Perennial Grass

Description: Canada Wild Rye is a perennial grass native to most of North America. It is often used as an ornamental grass, as it is clump-forming and can grow to several feet tall. It “flowers” in later summer with an arching clump of spikes that looks like a tail. Leaves and stems are green-blue to green and turn tan in the winter season. Like many grasses, it can adapt to a variety of conditions but grows best in full sun and fairly well-drained soil.

Reference: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k200#AllImages>

Location: Native Plant Park

NPP Perennial #1: Tickseed



Scientific name: *Coreopsis* sp.

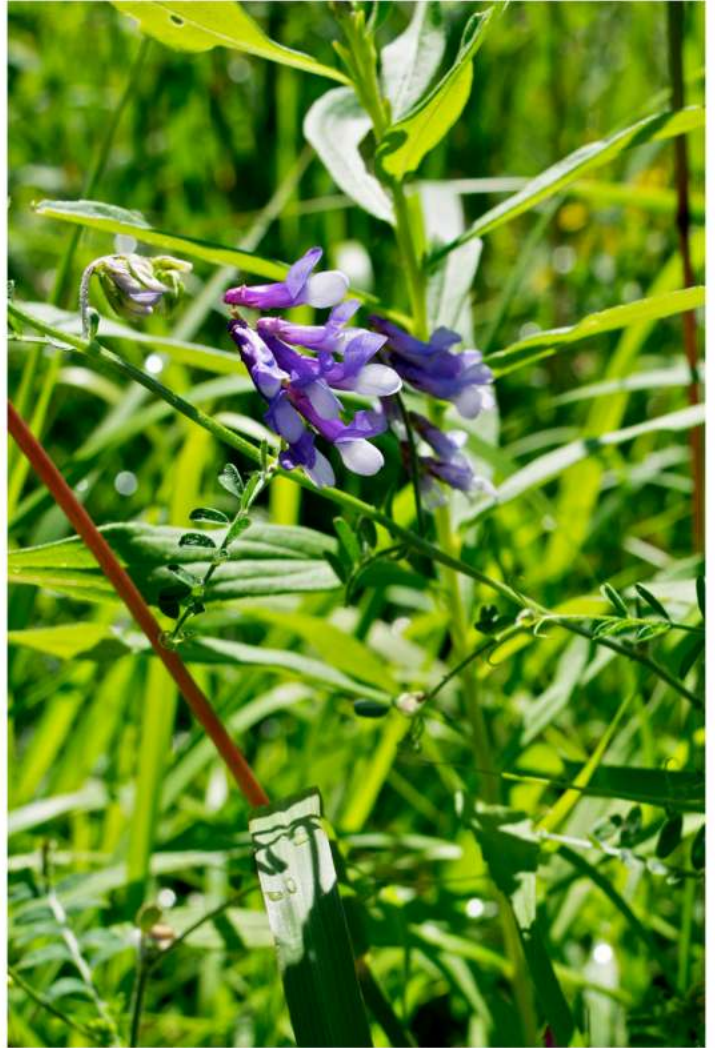
Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: A native Michigan wildflower, Tickseed's common name is supposedly for the seeds' resemblance to ticks. Their daisy-like flowers range in colors from bright yellow and orange to pink and red, but we have only seen yellow flowers in the Native Plant Park.

Reference: <https://www.thespruce.com/growing-and-using-coreopsis-in-the-flower-garden-1402839>

Location: Native Plant Park

NPP Perennial 2 : Hairy Vetch



Scientific name: *Vicia villosa*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: *Vicia villosa*, known as the hairy vetch, fodder vetch or winter vetch, is a plant native to some of Europe and western Asia. It is a legume, grown as a forage crop, fodder crop, cover crop, and green manure. Hairy vetch is a legume used primarily for soil improvement along roadsides and for bank stabilization. Well-nodulated hairy vetch can enrich the soil with 60 to 120 lb/acre of nitrogen through nitrogen fixation.

Reference: https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_vivi.pdf

Location: Native Plant Park

NPP Perennial #3: Wild Bergamot/Beebalm



Anishinaabe name: ozhaawashkowashkwinek

(ozhaawazhko- blue/green w connecting sound -ashk grass win way of -ek as it is)

Anishinaabe use: Dried plant boiled, the mide oil used as a vapor as Lac du Flambeau for colds and congestion. (H. Huron Smith, 1932, 372)

Scientific name: *Monarda fistulosa*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: *Monarda fistulosa*, commonly called wild bergamot, is a common Michigan native perennial which occurs statewide in dryish soils on prairies, dry rocky woods and glade margins, unplanted fields and along roads and railroads. A clump-forming, mint family member that grows typically to 2-4' tall.

Reference: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=mofi

Location: Native Plant Park

NPP Perennial #4: Goldenrod



Scientific name: Solidago sp.

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Goldenrod is a member of the Asteraceae, the Sunflower family. Goldenrods have two different types of flowers, ray flowers and disk flowers and in turn, these can have male and female parts, or either one or the other. The ray flowers look like petals, but each is actually an individual flower. The disk flowers are at the center of the head, inside the ring of ray flowers.

Reference: https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/solidago_altissima.shtml

Location: Native Plant Park

NPP Perennial #5: Common Mullein



Scientific name: *Verbascum thapsus*

Plant type: herbaceous perennial

Description: Mullein is an herbaceous perennial not native to North America. It can become weedy and invasive; however, some may decide to keep one or two in the garden as it can grow very tall within one season (8 feet in 2020). Its leaves can be used as herbs in teas and for other reasons.

Reference: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287011>

Location: Native Plant Park

NPP Perennial #6: Queen Anne's Lace



Scientific name: *Daucus Carota*

Plant type: herbaceous flowering perennial

Description: Queen Anne's Lace, also known as wild carrot, is a perennial wildflower that has a cluster of small white flowers, often with a dark purple spot in the center. It looks very similar to the poisonous water hemlock, but can be distinguished because its flowers are much tighter together, and its taproot smells like carrots while water hemlock's taproot has a very aversive smell. Wild Carrot's root can be used in salads, etc. and the leaves/flowers can be used in teas.

Reference: <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/flowers/queen-annes-lace/queen-annes-lace-plant.htm>

Location: Native Plant Park