Perennial #18: Allium

Scientific name: Allium
Plant type: Flowering Perennial (Bulb)
Description: Allium is an ornamental onion, growing about 2 feet tall and sporting a pom-pom shaped, clustered flower. Bulbs should be planted in the fall, at a depth of 2-3 times their diameter and facing up. If removed from the soil, they can be immediately replanted, but may take a gap year between blooms. Alliums are relatively low-maintenance, but may require staking if planted in an area with high wind.
Reference:
https://www.thespruce.com/how-to-grow-alliums-ornamental-onions-1402878
Location: GeoPark beds 15, 20

Perennial #44: Silver Mound Artemisia

Scientific name: Artemisia schmidtiana 'Silver Mound'
Plant type: Herbaceous perennial
Description: Silver Mound is a mound-forming, hardy perennial. It can grow to 12 inches tall and 18 inches in diameter. It is a popular cultivar of the large Artemisia genus that grows well and prefers full sun. The long stems of this plant tend to fall away from the center , so it may be a good idea to cut the stems back early in the summer. Trim back to 5 inches in the late fall or early spring.
Reference: https://www.thespruce.com/silver-mound-artemisia-low-perennial-groundcover-2132049
Location: Geopark bed 4

Perennial #33: Sedum (Assorted)

Scientific name: Hylotelephium
Plant type: Flowering Perennial Succulent
Description: Included in this assortment are Autumn Joy and Creeping Stonecrop, among other unknown varieties. Sedum is a hardy perennial succulent that enjoys full sun. In zones 5 and colder, being planted full sun makes them most likely to overwinter. They generally produce small clustered flowers later in the season.
Reference: https://www.almanac.com/plant/sedum
Location: GeoPark beds 4, 13, 20

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 #1: Black-Eyed Susan

Anishinaabe name: ozaawi- 'yellow/brown' wabigoni 'light-being/flower' (freelang)
Scientific name: Rudbeckia hirta
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: Rudbeckia hirta, commonly called black-eyed Susan, is a North American flowering plant in the sunflower family, native to Eastern and Central North America and naturalized in the Western part of the continent as well as in China. There are two varieties of Black-Eyed Susans in the GeoPark, Goldstrum and Indian Summer (pictured above).
Reference: https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ruhi2.pdf
Location: GeoPark beds 4, 12, 18, 21

Perennial #27: Blazing Star Gayfeather

Scientific name: Liatris spicata
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: Liatris belongs to the aster family, with each flower head having only fluffy disk flowers (resembling "blazing stars") and no ray flowers. The feathery flower heads of liatris give rise to another common name of gayfeather.
Reference: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lisp
Location: GeoPark bed 11

Perennial #28: Blue False Indigo

Scientific name: Baptisia australis
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: This native prairie plant bears spikes of pea-shaped indigo blue flowers, resembling Lupines. They last for 3-4 weeks and attract butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. After the blooms are spent, the plant will develop large seed pods which turn charcoal black once they are ripe.
Reference: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BAAU
Location: GeoPark beds 11, 22

Perennial #41: Butterfly Milkweed

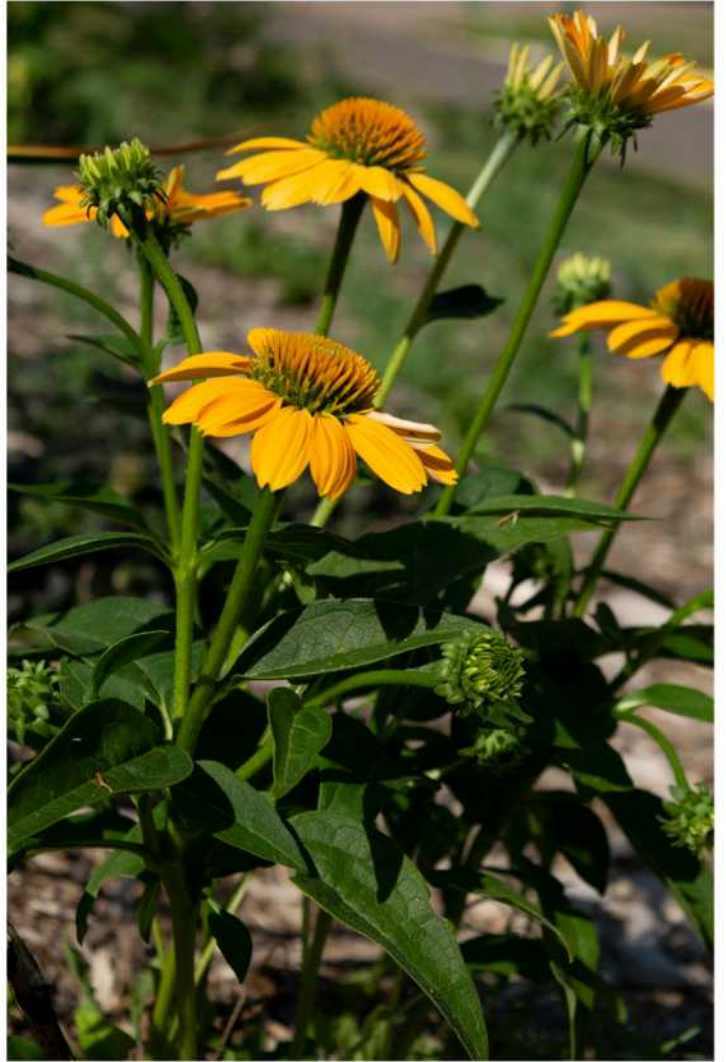**Scientific name:** Asclepias tuberosa L.
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: Butterfly Milkweed is a cousin of the common milkweed. It grows between 1-3 feet tall each season and blooms with clusters of small orange flowers. Its stem is a purpleish color. Butterfly Milkweed is hardy to zone 3 (Marquette is zone 5), so it has no trouble overwintering. Its long taproot makes transplanting close to impossible. This plant attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other pollinators.
Reference: https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/flowers/milkweed/growing-butterfly-weed.htm
Location: GeoPark Beds 18, 22

Perennial #9: Cheyenne Spirit Coneflower

Scientific name: Echinacea 'Cheyenne Spirit'
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: In the early 20th century, Echinacea was established as the remedy of choice for cold and flu and was commonly used as an anti-infective until the advent of modern antibiotics. It is now most commonly used as a remedy for viral infections including influenza and the common cold. Coneflowers prefer full sun, and bloom from mid-summer to early fall.
Reference: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ecan2
Location: GeoPark bed 16

Perennial #45: Comfrey

Scientific name: Symphytum officianale
Plant type: Flowering Herbaceous Perennial
Description: Comfrey is a large, dark green, clumping perennial. Its lower leaves are very large, growing upwards of 8 inches and with very visible veins. The upper leaves are generally much smaller. It flowers in the later spring, with a cluster of bell-shaped flowers that can be pink, white, or purple. Historically, it has been used as a healing herb, but the USDA banned its sale in 2001 because it can contain lethal toxins. The name, comfrey, comes from the Latin word "con firma" for strength because of its historical ability to heal wounds and broken bones.
Reference: http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/ PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b472
Location: GeoPark Bed 4
*Note: These photos are outsourced; the comfrey in bed 4 was transplanted in the late summer of 2020 and did not grow flowers by the end of the season. In fact, its leaves

Perennial #7: Common Milkweed

Anishinaabe name: ininiwanzh (inini- 'man' -w- 'connecting sound' -anzh 'plant')
Anishinaabe uses: "The flowers were cut up and stewed, being eaten like preserves." (Densmore 1928, 320)
Scientific name: Asclepias syriaca
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: The genus name, Asclepias, commemorates Asklepios, the Greek god of medicine. Some of the milkweed species have a history of medicinal use including common milkweed (wart removal and lung diseases). The specific epithet, syriaca, means 'of Syria' in reference to Linnaeus's mistaken belief it was from Syria. In the northeast and midwest, it is among the most important food plants for monarch caterpillars (Danaus plexippus).
Reference: https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/asclepias_syriaca.shtml
Location: GeoPark Bed 12

Perennial #40: Common Mullein

Scientific name: Verbascum thapsus
Plant type: herbaceous perennial
Description: Mullein is 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: GeoPark Bed 10

Perennial #51: Common Soapwort

Scientific name: Saponaria officinalis
Plant type: Herbaceous Perennial
Description: Soapwort has green foliage, and each fairly narrow leaf has 3 characterizing veins. It blooms in the late summer with light pink flowers. This plant prefers full sun and moist to dry soil, and can spread quickly, forming "colonies". The juice of the flowering stems and rhizomes is high in saponins; when added to water, it produces a mild soapy lather that can be used to wash clothes.
Reference: https://illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/soapwort.htm
Location: GeoPark Bed 21

Perennial #50: Common Yarrow

Scientific name: Achillea millefolium L.
Plant type: Herbaceous Perennial
Description: Yarrow is a fast-spreading member of the Aster family. It produces clusters of flowers varying in color including red, pink, light purple, yellow, white, and more which bloom typically in June and last into September. It can grow in poor soil conditions and thus can become invasive in mildly disturbed areas. The leaves are known to be of a medium-green color and are deeply dissected, more so than the fern-leaf yarrow. This plant prefers full sun and can handle dry to moist soil.
Reference: https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b282
Location: GeoPark Beds 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Perennial #22: 'Autumn Leaves' Coral Bells

Scientific name: Heuchera var. autumn leaves
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: 'Autumn Leaves' Coral Bells has large lobed leaves that change color throughout the season, emerging red, changing to taupe, then deepening to a ruby red. Coral bells prefer shade.
Reference: https://www.gardenia.net/plant/heuchera-autumn-leaves-coral-bells
Location: GeoPark bed 16

Perennial #24: Corn Poppy

Scientific name: Papaver rhoeas
Plant type: Flowering Perennial
Description: Corn poppy is an annual wildflower native to Europe, featuring showy vibrant red flowers atop long hairy stems and pinnately lobed, cut or toothed, hairy leaves.
Reference: https://www.gardenia.net/plant/papaver-rhoeas-common-poppy
Location: GeoPark, roaming

Perennial #15: Creeping Thyme

Scientific name: Thymus serpyllum
Plant type: Flowering Perennial Groundcover
Description: They are principally grown for the fine texture of the leaves as they spread out to softly blanket the ground, but they also produce flowers of various colors, depending on type. The flowers usually appear in the late spring and early summer. This groundcover can spread aggressively.
Reference: http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a294
Location: GeoPark beds 11, 13, 17, 18