

Perennial #5: Ohio Spiderwort/Bluejacket



Scientific name: *Tradescantia ohiensis*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: This is a herbaceous perennial plant about 2-4' tall and mostly unbranched, except toward the apex. The flowers open up during the morning and close by the afternoon in sunny weather, but remain open longer on cloudy days. There is no floral scent. The leaves and stems are reported to be edible – fresh or cooked.

Reference: <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r820>

Location: GeoPark Beds 22, 17

Perennial #4: Orange Daylily



Scientific name: *Hemerocallis fulva*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: The orange daylily is a cultivated perennial from Asia, rather freely spreading by rhizomes and tuberous roots to roadsides and dumps. Most or all escaped plants are sterile triploids, including a common double-flowered form, and therefore spread only vegetatively.

Reference: https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/or_daylily.htm

Location: GeoPark beds 2 & 4

Perennial #2: Orange Tiger Lily



Scientific name: *Lilium lancifolium*

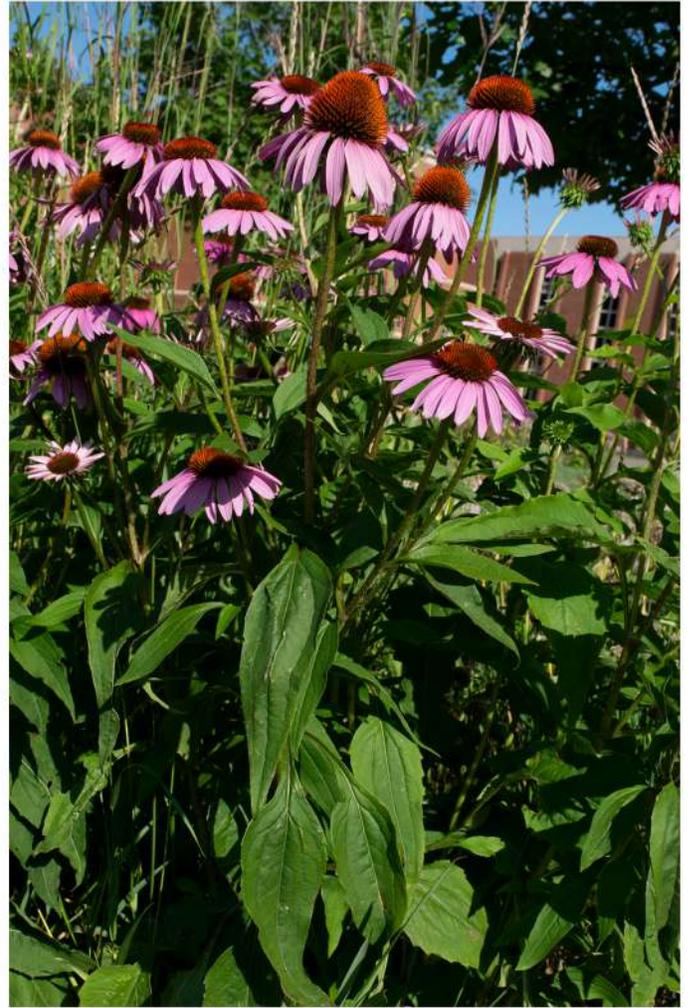
Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Tiger Lily flowers resemble those of the native Michigan Lily (*Lilium michiganense*) but the leaves are distinctly different, and Tiger Lily has the unique bulbets in the leaf axils. An early historical garden introduction, it is not as aggressive as other gardening icons that are making their way into natural habitats, such as Orange Day Lily (*Hemerocallis fulva*), though it is apparently more likely to naturalize in wetter than drier habitats, as it has in the eastern U.S. Persistent or not—time will tell—it is neither an aesthetic nor ecological replacement for native lilies.

Reference: https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/tiger_lily.html

Location: GeoPark bed 6

Perennial #8: Purple Coneflower



Scientific name: *Echinacea angustifolia*

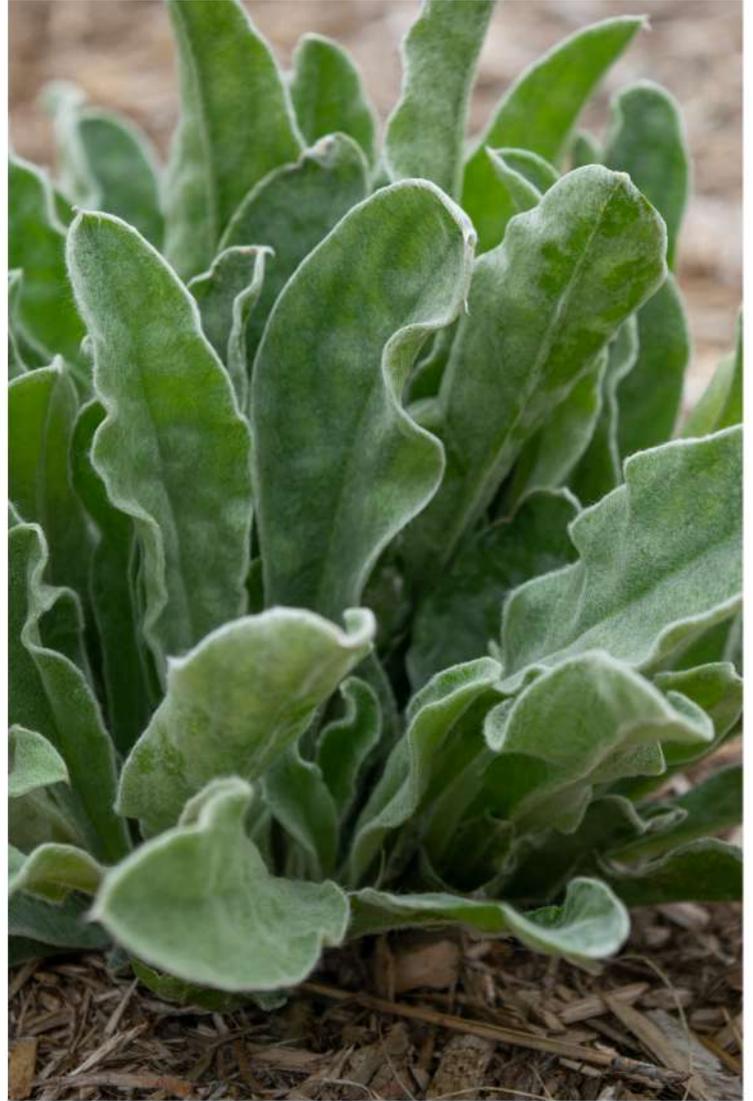
Plant type: Flowering Perennial

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 beds 4, 12, 16, 18, 22

Perennial #12: Rose Champion



Scientific name: *Lychnis coronaria*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Rose champion has clump-forming leaves similar to, but not the same as, lamb's ear. It produces pink flowers which bloom on top of narrow stems that can reach 3 feet tall. This plant prefers full sun and well-draining soil, and is cold-hardy to zone 4.

Reference: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=p840>

Location: GeoPark bed 2

Perennial #14: Russian Sage



Scientific Name: *Perovskia atriplicifolia*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Russian sage is a relatively hardy herbaceous perennial that offers beautiful gray-green leaves and a late season lavender-like bloom. It will grow to 2-3 feet tall within the season, and prefers full sun.

Care: Cut back slightly in the fall to prevent breakage over winter but maintain important habitat for insect species. Cut to the ground in the spring.

Reference: www.mortonarb.org/search/content/Russian%20Sage

Location: Geopark bed 17

Perennial #38: Sea Holly



Scientific name: Eryngium spp.

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Sea holly is an upright perennial with blueish flowers that look similar to globe thistle. The leaves may have different characteristics depending on the variety. Sea holly prefers full sun for the strongest stems, and likes well-draining soil.

Reference: <https://www.thespruce.com/grow-sea-holly-eryngium-4121081>

Location: GeoPark bed 20

*Note: This plant was transplanted in summer 2020 and did not come up for the rest of the season; this photo was outsourced. The plant may or may not come up in following years.

Perennial #21: Shasta Daisy



Scientific name: *Leucanthemum superbum*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: *Leucanthemum superbum* is known for its prominent summer white floral display above lush dark green foliage, with an overall upright to rounded habit, often used as a focal point or in naturalized mass plantings. It performs best in full sun, but only if in a moist, well-draining soil. Remove spent blooms to encourage rebloom.

Reference: https://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/le_erbum.html

Location: GeoPark bed 16

Perennial #52: Smooth Aster



Scientific name: *Symphyotrichum laeve*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Smooth Asters may look like weeds in the spring due to their small and pointed leaves, but they are not. They bloom in early fall with light purple flowers to 2 inches in diameter. It generally grows as a wildflower in open forests and prairies, and along roadsides. It prefers full sun and can tolerate dry soil, and is frequented by butterflies and other pollinators.

Reference: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g420>

Location: GeoPark Bed 16

Perennial #3: Stella De Oro Daylily



Scientific name: Hemerocallis

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Stella de Oro is a fragrant dwarf daylily with showy golden yellow blooms, which come in strong early summer and rebloom later in the season.

Reference: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d160>

Location: GeoPark beds 7, 16

Perennial #42: Swamp Milkweed



Scientific name: *Asclepias incarnata* L.

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: Swamp milkweed is typically taller than any other type of milkweed, reaching heights of over 3 feet. It blooms in the summer with clusters of small, mauve-pink, slightly fragrant flowers. It is an important food source for larval Monarch butterflies. The genus name "Asclepias" honors the Greek god Asklepios, the god of medicine. This plant is native to this region as well as most of the United States and parts of Canada.

Reference: <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g410>

Location: GeoPark Beds 11 & 12

Perennial #13: Threadleaf Coreopsis



Scientific name: *Coreopsis verticillata* zagreb

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: *Coreopsis verticillata* are great cut flowers with its unusual narrow tapered foliage. Free flowering-continuously in bloom from early summer into fall. Spreads readily and can be used on a sunny bank, in a naturalized planting, or in a traditional border.

Reference: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cove5

Location: GeoPark bed 13

Perennial #35: Silver King/White Sage



Scientific name: *Artemisia ludoviciana* 'Silver King'

Plant type: Herbaceous perennial

Description: White sage is native to North America from Canada to Mexico, where it flourishes in dry, well-draining soils and full sunlight. It is rhizomatous and somewhat weedy, as it self-seeds and can spread quickly. It features gray-green foliage, and no significant flower.

Reference: <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=241878>

Location: Geopark bed 20

Perennial #10: Wild Bergamot/Beebalm



Anishinaabe name: ozhaawazhkowashkwinek (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. It is 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: GeoPark beds 11, 12, 22

Perennial #17: Wild Chive



Scientific name: *Allium schoenoprasum*

Plant type: Herbaceous Flowering Perennial

Description: Wild chives grow in dense clumps, both the leaves and flowers are edible. They have historically been grown for both culinary and medicinal use, but in recent years, they are only used for culinary endeavors. Chives should be divided every 2-3 years to prevent overcrowding, and each division should be comprised of at least 5 bulbets.

Reference: <https://wimastergardener.org/article/chives-allium-schoenoprasum/>

Location: GeoPark beds 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18

Perennial #6: Wild Lupine



Scientific name: *Lupinus perennis*

Plant type: Flowering Perennial

Description: *Lupinus perennis* L. is in the bean family (Fabaceae) and is an herbaceous perennial, meaning only part of the plant dies at the end of the growing season. The roots stay alive throughout the rest of the year and the plant grows back every spring. Wild lupine flowers can be blue, pink or white. Wild lupine is the only lupine native to Michigan. Wild lupine, or sundial, is the larval host to the threatened karner blue butterfly. The karner blue's larvae feed solely on wild lupine, so it is vital to increase the density of this plant population. The karner blue butterfly is a federally listed endangered species and is a threatened species in Michigan.

Reference: <https://www.michiganflora.net/species.aspx?id=1327>

Location: GeoPark Beds 4, 10, 12