



2018 TREE DESCRIPTIONS

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SHRUBS

Almond Russian 'Regal'

(*Prunus tenella* 'Regal') NRCS selection. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Suckers to form small colony. Produces showy pink or white flowers and a hairy inedible fruit. Can tolerate heavy clay and gumbo soils. Doesn't tolerate waterlogged soil. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Aronia 'McKenzie'

(*Aronia melanocarpa*) NRCS Selection. Attractive white flowers, glossy foliage, and black berries. Edible fruit attracts birds. Excellent fall color. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Buffaloberry

(*Shepherdia argentea* Native. Suckers to form colony. High pH and drought tolerant. Attractive silver leaves. Red fruit can be used for jelly. Good for wildlife. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Caragana

(*Caragana arborescens*) Introduced from Siberia and Manchuria. Sometimes called pea shrub. Produces yellow flowers in spring. Non-edible seedpods. Fine-leaved. High pH and drought tolerant. Extremely hardy and long lived. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cherry, Mongolian

(*Prunus fruticosa*) Introduced from Eastern Europe, Asia, Siberia, and Mongolia. Suckers slowly to form a colony. Glossy leaves. Showy white flowers and tart red fruit. Excellent for jelly. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Cherry, Nanking

(*Prunus tomentosa*) Introduced from China and Japan. Showy flowers and sweet red fruit. Good for jelly. Plants may be renewed by cutting to ground. Good for wildlife. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Cherry, Sand

(*Prunus besseyi*) Native. Glossy silver-green leaves. Suckers slightly to produce a low thicket. White flowers in spring and purple fruit in summer. Good for jelly. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Chokecherry

(*Prunus virginiana*) Native. Will form colony. Produces white flowers and tart red to black fruit. Good for jelly or winemaking. Excellent for wildlife. Needs well-drained soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Chokecherry, Schubert

(*Prunus virginiana* 'Schubert') Native. Red leafed selection of common chokecherry. Uses and characteristics are the same as common chokecherry. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Cotoneaster, 'Centennial'

(*Cotoneaster integerrimus* 'Centennial') Selected by NRCS. Introduced from Europe, western Asia, and Siberia. Bluegreen leaves with whitish underside. Attractive small red inedible fruits ripen in August. Food source for wildlife. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cotoneaster, Peking

(*Cotoneaster lucidus*) Introduced from Asia. Lustrous green leaves and dark black berries. Excellent hedge plant. Can be bothered by oyster shell scale and fireblight. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cranberry, Highbush

(*Viburnum opulus*) - Native in the Black Hills, northeast South Dakota and Europe. Attractive white flowers and red fruit. Excellent fall color. Fruit could be used for jelly. Prefers moist soil but adaptable to various soil conditions. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Currant, American Black 'Riverview'

(*Ribes americanum*) Native. NRCS release. Selected from native plants in Codington County, SD. Small shrub which grows in moist shaded flood plains and occasionally in open areas. Not defoliated by leafspot like Golden Currant. Edible fruits used by birds and animals. (Size 5/32", 10-20")

Currant, Golden

(*Ribes odoratum*) Native. Flowers are yellow and very fragrant. Produces tart edible black gooseberry type fruit. Susceptible to leafspot. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Dogwood, Redosier

(*Cornus sericea*) Native. Grows along streams, lakes, etc. Fast growing on cultivated sites. Red stems are attractive in winter. White flowers and fruit. Attracts songbirds. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Dogwood, Rough-leaved

(*Cornus drummondii*) Native in SE South Dakota. A thicket-forming plant which grows 6-10 ft. tall. Similar to Gray Dogwood but much more drought tolerant. White flowers in May-June followed by white berries in late summer and fall. Provides excellent cover for small animals and birds.

Elderberry, Common

(*Sambucus canadensis*) Native in eastern South Dakota. Produces showy white flowers and edible purple fruit which attract birds. Grows best in moist, rich soil along the edge of a woods or stream bank. Plants can be short-lived but will re-sprout from roots. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Forsythia, 'Meadowlark' (POTTED)

(*Forsythia x 'Meadowlark'*) An SDSU-NDSU selection noted for reliable bright yellow flowers that appear before leaves open in very early spring. Flower buds have excellent cold tolerance.

Gooseberry

(*Ribes missouriensis*) Native. Thorny shrub produces cream colored flowers in spring and edible red-purple fruits. Good fall color. Very drought tolerant. Good cover for birds & small mammals. (Size 5/32", 8-20")

Hazelnut, American

(*Corylus americana*) Native. A colony forming shrub. Grows in dry or moist areas. Forms thicket at the edges of woods. Produces edible nuts used in cooking or eaten raw. Excellent squirrel and small mammal food. (Size: 6/32, 12-20")

Honeysuckle

(*Lonicera sp.*) Introduced from Asia and Europe. Propagated by cuttings. May include Arnold's Red, Freedom, Hawkeye or Honeyrose. Fragrant white, pink or red flowers. Inedible red or orange fruit attracts birds. Hardy and adaptable. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Honeysuckle, Arnold Red

(*Lonicera tatarica 'Arnold Red'*) Introduced from Asia and Europe. Upright arching form. Darkest red flowers of any honeysuckle. Flowers are followed by bright inedible red berries. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Resistant to Russian honeysuckle aphid. Height is 6-8' with 4-6' spread.

Honeysuckle, Freedom

(*Lonicera x 'Freedom'*) Introduced. A large dense shrub with blue-green leaves and cream-colored flowers in early summer. Red inedible fruit follows in mid-summer. Grows 6-9 ft. tall. Moderate drought tolerance. Resistant to Russian aphid which causes witches broom. Price includes propagation royalty.

Honeysuckle, Hawkeye

(*Lonicera tatarica 'Hawkeye'*) A Selection from Iowa. Pink flowers in spring followed by small red fruit in the fall. Resistant to Russian aphid. Grows 6-9' tall.

Indigo, False

(*Amorpha fruticosa*) Native. Pinnate leaves. Purple flowers. Fast growing. Prefers moist soil. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Juneberry

(*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Native. White flowers. Edible dry purple fruit similar to blueberries. Fruit relished by birds and humans. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Lilac, Common

(*Syringa vulgaris*) Introduced from southeastern Europe. Fragrant flowers usually purple and sometimes white, blue, or red. Hardy and adaptable. Suckers to form colony. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Lilac, Villosa

(*Syringa villosa*) Introduced from northern China. Non-suckering. Rosy-lilac to white flowers are later than common lilac. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Lilac, White

(*Syringa vulgaris*) Same as common Lilac except has white flowers. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Ninebark, Common

(*Physocarpus opulifolius*) Native. Interesting peeling bark exposes attractive reddish inner bark. White flowers. Grows along stream banks and in moist woods. Adapts to alkaline and dry soils. (Size: 6/32", 10-21")

Plum, American

(*Prunus americana*) Native. Fast growing. Fragrant white flowers in spring. Edible fruit makes good jam. Adaptable. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Plum 'Bounty'

(*Prunus nigra*) Native. Seedlings of the old Canadian variety 'Bounty'. Selected from the western Native range of Canada Plum in Manitoba, Canada. Produces white flowers in spring and yellow to red 1-1.25" Fruit in August-September. Excellent fruit quality. Good for fresh eating, jam, & jelly. Does not sucker.

Plum, 'Prairie Red'

(*Prunus sp.*) NRCS selection. Formerly ND-1134. Originally selected from plants in S.D. Produces large, tasty, red to yellow fruit up to 1.25 inches diameter. Similar growth habit and adaptation as American Plum, but much better fruit quality and size. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Rose, Hansen Hedge

(*Rosa woodsii x Rosa rugosa.*) Hybrid developed at SDSU. Fragrant pink flowers in June. Bright red-orange fruit in fall attracts wildlife. Thorns. Suckering plant. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Silverberry

(*Elaeagnus commutata*) Native. Suckering shrub with silvery leaves and fragrant flowers. Tolerates drought, high pH, and saline soils. Will grow in sandy and gravelly soils. Intolerant of waterlogged soils. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Snowberry (Buckbrush)

(*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) Native. Suckers slowly to form low colony which holds snow in winter. Drought tolerant. Grows on dry hillsides. Used by ducks for nesting cover. Small white or pink flowers in summer. Intolerant of wet soil. (Size: 6/32", 10-21")

Sumac, Skunkbush

(*Rhus trilobata*) Native. Leaves and stems fragrant when crushed. Produces red seed clusters at tips of branches. Grows on hillsides and dry areas. Deer browse. (Size 6/32", 12-21")

Sumac, Smooth

(*Rhus glabra*) Native. Large, loose shrub which suckers to form colony. Excellent red fall color. Dark red seed heads add winter interest. Moderate drought tolerance. Grows on hillsides and in woods and riparian areas. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Viburnum, Arrowwood (POTTED)

(*Viburnum dentatum*) Native. Height 10-12' Width 10-12'. Beautiful shrub which produces flat-topped flowers in early summer followed by blue-black berries. Excellent in the landscape. Also use as a large hedge plant, or on wet sites. Sun or partial shade. Food source for wildlife.

Viburnum, Nannyberry

(*Viburnum lentago*) Native. Shiny leaves, white flowers followed by black fruit containing a single flat seed. Excellent fall color. Can be trained to a single-stemmed small tree. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Willow, Dwarf Blue Arctic (POTTED)

(*Salix purpurea 'Nana'*) – Introduced from Europe and Asia. Finely branched with narrow bluish leaves. Good plant for moist areas. Not drought tolerant. Can be used in landscaping. Grows 6 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide. Stems can be used for basket making.

Willow, Sandbar

(*Salix interior*) Native. Suckers quickly to form thicket on a good site. Needs soil moisture. Not drought tolerant. Does not tolerate sod competition. Excellent riparian plant. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, Sandbar 'Silver Sands'

(*Salix interior 'Silver Sands'*) NRCS selection from a native population in Northern Iowa. Attractive silver leaf color in spring. Otherwise similar to sandbar willow. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, 'Streamco'

(*Salix purpurea 'Streamco'*) NRCS selection. Introduced from Europe, Central Asia, and Japan. Useful for stabilizing banks along waterways. Suckers and layers to form dense, erosion-resistant mats. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Apricot

(*Prunus armeniaca* var. *mandshurica*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Pink flowers subject to frost. May produce edible fruit 2 out of 5 years. Good fall color. Won't tolerate waterlogged soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Cherry, Pin

(*Prunus pennsylvanica*) Native in Black Hills. Small fast-growing tree produces attractive white flowers in spring and showy red fruit in summer. Fruit is good bird food. Bark is attractive purple-brown with prominent lenticels. Intolerant of waterlogged soil. (Size 5/32", 12-20")

Chokecherry, Amur

(*Prunus maackii*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Showy white flowers in spring. Black fruit is relished by songbirds. Attractive copper-colored bark adds winter interest. Very cold hardy. Needs well-drained soil. (Size 5/32", 12-20")

Crabapple, 'Midwest' Manchurian

(*Malus baccata* var. *mandshurica* 'Midwest') NRCS selection. Introduced from Japan and China. Showy white flowers. Small red fruit (1/4 to 1/2") are held on tree until eaten by birds. Excellent wildlife tree. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Crabapple 'Prairifire'

(*Malus* 'Prairifire') Height and spread 15-20'. Upright rounded form. Produces single dark coral-pink blooms in late spring. Dark purple-red persistent 3/8-1/2" fruit are retained on trees until eaten by birds. Emerging leaves are red-tinged. Bark is a glossy dark-red with attractive prominent lenticels. Excellent disease resistance so no summer leaf-drop.

Crabapple, Red Splendor

(*Malus* sp.) Grown from seed of the cultivated ornamental crabapple variety 'Red Splendor'. Flowers are white or pink. Leaves range from green to reddish. Fruit is 1/4" to 1" in diameter. Excellent wildlife tree. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Crabapple, 'Golden Raindrops'

(*Malus* 'Schmidtcutleaf') With a vase-shaped upright form, Golden Raindrops grows to 15-25 tall and wide. Beautiful white flowers in spring mature to tiny 1/4" golden-yellow fruit. Unique, deeply cut leaves are glossy green and show good resistance to most foliar diseases including apple scab.

Crabapple, 'Indian Magic'

(*Malus* 'Indian Magic') A beautiful tree which begins each spring with red flower buds which mature to single deep pink 1.5" flowers. Fruit is an interesting orange-red color and persists on the tree all winter, providing food for birds. Foliage is dark green and the tree has a round, upright form, growing to a height and spread of 15-20 ft.

Crabapple 'Royal Raindrops'

(*Malus* 'Royal Raindrops') Upright spreading form. Bright pinkish-red blooms. Persistent, 1/4" fruit. Purple cut leaf foliage. Excellent disease resistance. Height of 20' with 15' spread.

Crabapple, 'Starlite'

(*Malus* 'Jellite') An excellent crabapple with great resistance to foliar apple scab. Similar in appearance to its parent 'Spring Snow' crabapple but with much cleaner foliage and no summer leaf drop. Produces very small red candy-like fruit which is retained and adds winter interest and a food source for wildlife. Grows to a height of 20' and spread of 15' with an upright form. Red flower buds open to pure white.

Crabapple, Siberian

(*Malus baccata*) Introduced from Northern Asia, Northern China and Siberia. White flowers. Red to yellow fruits are 3/8" to 3/4" diameter. Attracts wildlife. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Hawthorn, 'Homestead'

(*Crataegus arnoldiana* 'Homestead') NRCS selection. Vigorous, dense growth. Rounded form. White flowers. Small non-edible red fruit. Attracts wildlife. Produces thorns. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Hawthorn, Roundleaf

(*Crataegus chrysocarpa*) Native. NRCS germplasm. Originally selected in Butte, Day, Hamlin, Harding, and Marshall County in S.Dak. Extremely drought tolerant and adaptable. White flowers. Small non-edible red fruit. Attracts wildlife. May produce thorns. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Maple, Amur

(*Acer ginnala*) Introduced from Asia. Three lobed leaves. Usually forms several trunks. Excellent fall color. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Intolerant of high soil pH. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Maple, Tatarian

(*Acer tataricum*) Introduced from southeastern Europe and western Asia. Similar to Amur maple but exhibits better alkaline soil tolerance. Leaves not lobed like Amur maple. Fall color is yellow, pink or red. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Mulberry

(*Morus alba var. tatarica*) Medium tree. Introduced from Asia. Fairly fast growing. Fruit is white, pinkish, purple or black. Edible fruit attracts birds. Drought tolerant. May suffer winter dieback. Plant in SE or south-central S.Dak. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Olive, Russian

(*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) Introduced from southern Europe and western and central Asia. Attractive whitish leaves. Fragrant yellow flowers. Fruit attracts birds. Very tough and drought tolerant. Tolerates high pH soil. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Pear, Harbin 'McDermid'

(*Pyrus ussuriensis 'McDermid'*) NRCS selection. Introduced from northeastern Asia. Attractive white flowers. Non-edible round fruit. Excellent fall color. Intolerant of heavy, poorly drained soil. Similar to Harbin Pear. (Size 6/32", 10-20")

Willow, Diamond

(*Salix rigida*) Native. Large, broad shrub with multiple stems to 15 feet tall. New leaves usually reddish. Inhabits stream banks and moist meadows. Good riparian plant. Intolerant of high soil salts and high pH. Harmless 'pine cone' galls often present on branches. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, 'Flame'

(*Salix 'Flame'*) Large shrub or small tree with multiple red-orange stems which add amazing winter color. Attractive yellow fall leaf color. Branch tips curl toward center of plant for interesting compact effect. Cold hardy. Selected in Fertile, MN by Bergeson Nursery. Grows 20 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide.

Willow, Laurel Leaf

(*Salix pentandra*) Introduced from Europe. Beautiful glossy green leaves. Tolerates moist soils. Not drought tolerant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

LARGE TREES**Ash, Green**

(*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) Native, Fast-growing. Yellow fall color. May produce heavy seed crop. High pH and drought tolerant (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Ash, Manchurian

(*Fraxinus mandshurica*) Introduced from northeastern Asia. Tolerant to Emerald Ash Borer. Slower growing than green ash. Yellow fall color. (Size: #400 Potted are 6-14")

Aspen, Quaking

(*Populus tremuloides*) Native in the Black Hills and Northeast SD. Attractive white to light green bark. Leaves flutter in slightest breeze. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Suckers to form loose colony. Excellent clear yellow fall color. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Aspen, Quaking 'Prairie Gold' (POTTED)

(*Populus tremuloides 'Prairie Gold'*) Selected from a native stand of quaking aspen in Nebraska, 'Prairie Gold' shows great adaptability to the heat, drought, and humidity of our prairie conditions. Also displays good disease resistance. Fall color is an outstanding gold. Very fast growing and long lived. 'Prairie Gold' has a narrow, oval, pyramidal form, and grows to a height of 40 feet. Introduced by Nebraska Statewide Arboretum and J. Frank Schmidt.

Birch, River (POTTED)

(*Betula nigra*) Native. Height 45' Width 35'. A beautiful tree with peeling cinnamon-brown bark which adds interest in the winter landscape. Yellow fall color. More tolerant of bronze birch borer than many white-barked birches. Leaves may exhibit chlorosis where soil pH is above 6.5. Prefers moist soil but does well on upland sites.

Boxelder

(*Acer negundo*) Native. Flood plain tree which also grows well in moist upland soil. Grows tall and straight when crowded and short and knotty when grown in open. Intolerant of 2, 4-D spray drift. Excellent riparian plant. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Buckeye, Ohio

(*Aesculus glabra*) Native to Eastern U.S. Mistakenly called Horsechestnut. Attractive greenish-yellow flowers produce inedible shiny red-brown nuts in spiny tan husks. Squirrel food. Grows best on moist well-drained soil. Leaf scorch common on dry sites. (Size: 6/32", 6-12")

Buckeye, Ohio 'Early Glow'

(*Aesculus glabra* 'Early Glow') This small to medium shade tree is named for its brilliant red fall leaf color. Summer foliage is lustrous dark green and is thought to show less leaf blotch and early defoliation than other buckeyes. Yellow-green upright flowers appear in the spring and are followed by small quantities of fruit. Will reach a size of 30' x 20'. Prefers moist, well-drained soil but is adaptable to various soil moisture conditions. Plant in full sun to part shade.

Catalpa, Northern

(*Catalpa speciosa*) Native in Midwest and S.E. United States. Produces huge leaves. Beautiful white flowers with yellow and purple markings are followed by long cigar-shaped seed capsules. Prefers moist, well-drained soil but adapts to dry and alkaline conditions. Wood is rot resistant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cherry, Black

(*Prunus serotina*) Native in forests in Eastern U.S. Fast growing tree produces attractive white flowers and dark fruit. Fruit makes syrup and drinks. Attracts songbirds. Valuable wood. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Cottonwood, Hybrid Male

(*Populus hybrids*) Fast growing. Cotton less. Tested and adapted to our climate. Needs moist well-drained soil for best growth. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Cottonwood, Native

(*Populus deltoides*) Native. Fast growing. Female trees produce cotton. Grows well near lakes, sloughs, rivers. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. Excellent riparian plant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Elm, Japanese

(*Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica*) Introduced from Japan and northeastern Asia. Reported to be highly resistant to Dutch elm disease. Size, form and features midway between American and Siberian elm. Prefers moist well-drained soils. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Elm, New Horizon

(*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus pumila*) Zone 4. 40' tall x 25' wide. A hybrid of Japanese and Siberian elms tested and released by the University of Wisconsin. Upright oval growth habit or maybe slightly arching, dense and compact, dark green large leaves, gray bark. Resistant to Dutch elm disease (DED).

Elm, Princeton

(*Ulmus americana* 'Princeton') Native. Zone 3. 70'tall x 60' wide. A selection of American elm with large, leathery dark green leaves which turn yellow in the fall. Vase-shaped form. PH adaptable and tolerant of compacted, heavy clay soils. Easy to transplant, drought tolerant, and grows quickly. Excellent resistance to DED.

Elm, Siberian

(*Ulmus pumila*) Introduced from Asia. Fast growing. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease and herbicide damage. Incorrectly called 'Chinese' elm. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Elm, Accolade

(*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus wilsoniana*) – Zone 4. 70' tall x 45' wide. A hybrid elm with upright, spreading growth form similar to American elm. Very good resistance to Dutch elm disease and insects. Glossy dark green leaves turn golden yellow in autumn. Released by Morton Arboretum. Lisle, Illinois.

Elm, Triumph

(*Ulmus* 'Morton Glossy') – Zone 4. 50' tall x 40' wide. From a controlled cross made at the Morton Arboretum in Illinois of 'Vanguard' Elm and 'Accolade' Elm. Includes Japanese Elm (*Ulmus japonica*), Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*), and *Ulmus Wilsonian* in its pedigree. Refined oval habit, medium texture, dark green leaves. Branches begin to arch as the tree matures. Resistant to DED.

Hackberry

(*Celtis occidentalis*) Native. Extremely drought tolerant and adaptable. Very long-lived. Excellent shade tree. Produces purplish brown fruit which are eaten by birds. Similar to American elm in appearance. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Hackberry 'Oahe'

(*Celtis occidentalis* 'Oahe') Native. NRCS selection from trees growing on a farm in Gettysburg, SD which were derived from native hackberry growing along the Missouri River. Selected for high survival and upright growth habit. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Hackberry 'Prairie Harvest'

(*Celtis occidentalis* 'Prairie Harvest') Native. NRCS selection from a natural stand of hackberry growing in northwestern MN. May be more winter hardy in the northern parts of ND and MN than 'Oahe' hackberry (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Honeylocust

(*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Tough and adaptable. May produce long brown seed pods. Fine lacey leaves. May produce thorns. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Kentucky Coffee Tree

(*Gymnocladus dioica*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Produces flattened pod containing hard round seeds. Coarse branches add winter interest. Prefers moist well-drained soil but will tolerate drier alkaline sites. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Linden, American

(*Tilia americana*) Native to eastern SD. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Adapts to wide range of soil moisture and pH conditions. Honey derived from flowers is excellent. (Size: 6/32", 10-20")

Linden, American 'Redmond'

(*Tilia americana* 'Redmond') A great tree for street or lawns! Tight, pyramidal, upright form. Enormous, glossy green, heart shaped leaves with bright yellow fall color. Clusters of small, very fragrant flowers in summer produce rounded fruits. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Grows 40-60'tall with 25-30' spread.

Linden, American Sentry

(*Tilia americana* 'American Sentry') A hardy cultivar selected in Wisconsin which is pyramidal and symmetrical in shape. Produces very fragrant cream-colored flowers in early summer. Medium green foliage. Uniform branching habit and narrow upright form makes it perfect along streets and in smaller yards. Silvery gray bark when young. Yellow fall color. 45 Ft tall and 30 ft. spread.

Linden, Littleleaf

(*Tilia cordata*) Introduced from Europe. Pyramidal growth habit. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. PH adaptable. Honey derived from flowers is excellent.(Size 6/32", 12-20")

Linden, Little Leaf 'Greenspire'

(*Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire') An upright oval shaped tree with an extremely straight trunk and central leader. Bark is cinnamon colored, with rich, leathery, dark green foliage which turns yellow in fall. Has small, fragrant, pale yellow flowers in mid-summer. Greenspire is a fast growing, widely used street tree. Does well in difficult conditions. Grows 40-50' with 15-25' spread.

Maple, Autumn Blaze

(*Acer x freemanii*) Autumn Blaze is a fast growing hybrid of silver maple and red maple. Excellent red fall color in autumn. Grows 50-60' tall with a 40' spread with dense oval head. Ascending branch habit. Fairly drought tolerant and will grow in most soil types. Probably the most planted shade tree in our region. Selected in Ohio in the late 1960's. May experience frost crack in our climate.

Maple, Freeman

(*Acer x freemanii*) Native in Eastern U.S. Naturally occurring hybrid of silver and Red Maples. Good fall color. Appearance similar to silver maple. Prefers moist, slightly acidic soil. Fast growing. (Size: 6/32", 10-20)

Maple, Silver

(*Acer saccharinum*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Prefers moist soil. Fast growing. Brittle wood. Can have good yellow fall color. Can produce heavy crops of "helicopter" type seeds in early summer. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Mountain Ash, Korean

(*Sorbus alnifolia*) Introduced from northeastern Asia. White spring flowers, red or orange fruit. Bird food. Leaves simple, not pinnate like other Mountain Ash. Less susceptible to borers than other Mountain Ash. Prefers moist well-drained soil. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Oak, Bur

(*Quercus macrocarpa*) Native. Extremely tough, drought tolerant tree. Long-lived. Acorns provide wildlife food. (Size 6/32", 12-20")

Oak, Swamp White (POTTED)

(*Quercus bicolor*) Native. Broad open form. Leaves are dark green with white underneath. Yellow fall color. Distinct flaky gray-brown bark. Excellent drought resistance, yet thrives in wet areas. Prefers moist acidic soil. May exhibit yellow leaves on highly alkaline sites. Easy variety to transplant. Height is 50-60' with 30-40' spread.

Poplar, White

(*Populus alba*) Introduced from Europe and Asia. Young branches are attractive greenish-gray. Leaves and twigs have white felt-like covering. Prefers moist soil but tolerates drought, high soil pH, and salinity. May sucker to form a thicket. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Walnut, Black

(*Juglans nigra*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Valuable lumber tree. Edible nuts. Attracts wildlife. Grows best in deep, moist soils. (6/32", 12-20")

Willow, Golden

(*Salix alba* 'Vitellina') Introduced from Europe and Asia. Fast growing. Tolerates wet sites. Not drought tolerant. Attractive golden-orange bark adds winter interest. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

Willow, 'Golden Weeping'

(*Salix alba* 'Tristis') A large tree with beautiful golden stems and long drooping branches. Prefers moist soil. Stunning appearance when planted very close to a lake or stream. Fast growing. The most common weeping tree in the Northern Plains. 50-foot height and spread.

Willow, Peachleaf

(*Salix amygdaloides*) Native. Usually multiple trunks. Often seen along streams, rivers, lakes and ponds. Great riparian plant. (Size: 6/32, 12-20")

Willow, 'Prairie Cascade'

(*Salix* 'Prairie Cascade') A gorgeous hybrid of Laurel Willow and 'Golden Weeping' willow. Has pendulous branching habit with super glossy green leaves. Released from Manitoba, Canada so very hardy for our area. Grows best on moist sites. Rounded habit growing 40 feet tall and wide.

Willow, White

(*Salix alba*) Introduced from southern Europe and Asia. Very large fast-growing tree. Prefers moist soil. Excellent riparian plant. Not drought tolerant. (Size: 6/32", 12-20")

CONIFERS**Eastern Red Cedar**

(*Juniperus virginiana*) - Medium tree. Conifer. Native. Very drought tolerant. Has reddish brown to purple winter coloration. Produces inedible blue fruit. Excellent wildlife plant. (Size: 5/32", 2-0 are 10-26" & 16" avg.; #400 are 18-32" & 24" Avg.; Styro #20 are 8-24")

Rocky Mountain Juniper

(*Juniperus scopulorum*) - Medium tree. Conifer. Native. Very drought and alkaline tolerant. Needles may have bluish tint. Produces inedible blue fruit. Excellent wildlife plant. (Size: 5/32", 2-0 are 10-22" & 16" avg.; #400 are 18-28" & 24" Avg.; Styro #20 are 9-18")

Siberian Larch (POTTED)

(*Larix sibirica*) Large tree. Deciduous conifer. Introduced from Siberia, eastern Russia and northern China. Grows best on moist, well-drained soil. Fair tolerance to drought. Low shade tolerance. (Size: Styro #10 are 5-18"; #400 20-36" & 24" Avg)

Austrian Pine

(*Pinus nigra*) - Large tree. Conifer. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Slower growing than other pines. Stiff needles. (Size: 6/32", 3-0 are 6-19" & 14" avg.; #400 are 16-22" & 20" avg.; Styro #20 are 6-15")

Ponderosa Pine

(*Pinus ponderosa*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native. Fast growing once established. Good wildlife plant. Drought tolerant. Intolerant of wet soils. (Size: 6/32", 3-0 are 6-18" & 14" avg.; #400 are 15-25" & 20" avg.; Styro #20 are 8-15")

Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*) - Large tree. Conifer. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Attractive peeling orange bark on older trees. Drought tolerant. Popular Christmas tree. Fast growing. Needles may temporarily turn yellow in winter. (Sizes: 2-0 are 6-10" & 8" avg.; 3-0 are 6-18" & 16" avg.; #400 are 20-36" & 24" avg.; Styro #20 are 18-24")

Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea glauca var. densata*) Large tree. Conifer. Native. A geographical strain of white spruce. State tree of South Dakota. Very ornamental. Dense growth habit. Drought and alkaline tolerant. Cones attract songbirds in winter. (Size: 6/32", 2-2 are 6-20" & 12 avg.; #400 are 14-20" & 17" avg.; Styro #20 are 9-18")

Colorado Spruce

(*Picea pungens*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native in Rocky Mountain States. Needles blue or green. Very ornamental. (Size: 6/32", 2-2 are 6-22 & 14" avg.; #400 are 15-28 & 21" avg.; Styro #20 are 12-18")

Meyer Spruce

(*Picea meyeri*) - Introduced from northern China and Inner Mongolia (a grassland region of P.R. of China). Size and coloration similar to Colorado Spruce. More drought tolerant than Colorado Spruce. Appears to have less insect/disease trouble than Colorado Spruce. Slower grower in early years, but once established, growth rate is similar to Colorado Spruce. (Size:#400 14-24" & 18" Avg; Styro #20 are 16-18" & 17" avg.)

Norway Spruce

(*Picea abies*) - Large tree. Conifer. Native to Europe. Green needles. Large cones. Ascending branches with drooping branchlets. (Size: 6/32", 3-0 are 6-20" & 12" avg.; 4-0 are 6-24" & 16" avg.; #400 are 28-32" & 30" avg)

BERRIES

Strawberry 'All-star'

Extremely vigorous June bearing variety. Yields large, firm fruit that has good flavor and color. Resistant to leaf scorch, powdery mildew and red stele. Late-midseason production. An improved 'Surecrop'.

Raspberry, Caroline

Ever bearing red raspberry which produces berries on new shoots in Sept and Oct. Very large flavorful fruit is easy to find and pick. May yield 3 times as much as regular raspberries. Higher in vitamins and anti-oxidants than others. Cut/mow all canes to ground after killing frost or in spring before growth resumes. No summer crop is produced but a larger and earlier fall crop will result. Ripens late August to early Sept. Will grow 3-4' in height.

Raspberry, Killarney

Summer bearing. Attractive red berries with great aroma and flavor. Excellent for freezing, canning and of course pie. One of the most disease resistant varieties, making it very easy to maintain. Sturdy growth habit. Released in Manitoba in 1961, so very winter hardy. A distinct improvement over 'Latham'. Will grow 3-4' tall.

VINES

Grape, Bluebell

Hardy, disease resistant, early ripening, Concord style seeded table grape. Prefers a more acid soil. Produces medium size cluster of large grapes that are suitable for juice and jelly.

Grape 'Frontenac'

Red wine grape. Very winter hardy, disease resistant grape. Vigorous grower. Produces a full-bodied wine of high quality. A consistent heavy bearer. Produces large clusters of smaller size fruit. Price includes propagation royalty.

Grape, King of the North

Vigorous, highly productive vines produce loads of dark, medium to large juicy grapes. Excellent for juice and jelly. Very Hardy.

Grape, Riverbank

(*Vitis riparia*) Native. Vine up to 30 ft. long. Produces edible purple fruit. Good for juice and jelly. Grows in low woodlands, stream banks, etc., in moist soil. Useful for covering fences, trellises, rock piles, brush piles, etc. (Size: 5/32", 12-20")

Grape, Somerset Seedless

This is a hardy vine that is very clean and easy to grow, however it is not overly vigorous. Clusters are medium sized, loose and handsome. The berries are small and orange/red with a small "vestigial seed" sometimes apparent. Appears to be the best seedless grape yet available for the north.

Grape 'Valiant'

Released by SDSU. A very vigorous plant which is super hardy. Reliably produces blue seeded table grapes which are also good for juice and jelly. Produces small clusters of small tasty berries. A hybrid between 'Fredonia' and a native grape vine.

Virgin's Bower

(*Clematis virginiana*) Creamy white flowers will completely cover this attractive native vine during late summer into early fall. Flowers are followed by interesting seed heads. Can grow 12-20 feet and sports bright green summer foliage. Prefers half to full sun and moist to dry soil. Grow on a trellis or as a groundcover. Useful for shoreline restoration.

Woodbine

(*Parthenocissus vitacea*) Native vine. Can grow 30 ft. Palmately compound leaf. Sprawls over shrubs, bushes, fences and rocks. Red to purple fall color. Blue inedible grape-like fruit. Prefers moist soil. (Size: 6/32, 12-20")

FRUIT TREES**Apple, Cortland**

Produces large red fruit with a sprightly flavor. White flesh maintains its color without browning long after cutting. Excellent for eating and cooking. A very dependable, all around variety released by the New York Experiment Station in 1915. Annual bearer. Ripens late September.

Apple, Honeycrisp

Explosive crisp fruit has made Honeycrisp the most popular apple of the last decade! Excellent eating quality with sweet/tart flavor and cream-colored flesh. Stores up to 7 months when refrigerated. A U of MN introduction. Ripens late September to early October.

Apple, Liberty

Produces delicious bright red apples. Bears early and heavily. Highly resistant to scab, firelight, and cedar-apple rust so doesn't need to be sprayed with fungicides. White flesh is crisp and juicy with a sprightly flavor. Great keeper. Reliable annual bearer. Released in New York, 1979. Ripens mid to late September. Height 4-5 ft.

Apple, Red McIntosh

A red sport of McIntosh. Released in Ontario, Canada in 1870. Excellent flavor with white fragrant flesh. Very hardy and heavy producer. An all-purpose apple which is good for fresh eating and baking. Medium storage life. Ripens in late September.

Apple, Zestar!

Finally, a summer apple that has a zesty flavor, crispy crunch, and is juicy besides! Great for eating fresh and cooking. Fruits have a rosy-red blush over a creamy-yellow background. Keeps in refrigerator up to 2 months. Bears annually. A Univ. of Minn. release. Ripens late Aug/early Sept.

Apricot, Moongold

Light orange fruits are 1-3/4" in diameter and sweet with slight acidity. Very good fruit quality. Medium sized spreading tree grows 10-15' tall. Cold hardy and late blooming. Use Sun gold as a pollinator. Released by Univ. of MN in 1961. Ripens late July.

Apricot, Sungold

Tender golden skin, blushed orange with mild, sweet flavor. Good fresh and for preserves. Rounded, 1-1/2" medium sized fruit. Freestone. Medium sized, upright tree. Use Moon gold as a pollinator. Released by the Univ. of MN in 1960. Ripens early August.

Cherry, Sour ‘Carmine Jewel’

(*Prunus cerasus*) is a dwarf hybrid that will grow to about 6 ½ ft. tall and has a low suckering habit. This variety produces large flowers in the spring that will mature into a dark red skin and fleshed fruit in late July to early August. It has glossy leaves similar to Mongolian cherry.

Cherry, Sour ‘Crimson Passion’

(*Prunus cerasus*) is another dwarf sour cherry that is part of the Romance series, introduced by the University of Saskatchewan. Crimson Passion is a little smaller than Carmine Jewel, however, the fruit is twice as large and ripens about mid-August.

Cherry, Evans Bali

Dark red 1” fruit is excellent for baking and fresh eating. Fruit is much sweeter than other sour cherries. Extremely hardy flower buds. Excellent for pies, sauces and jams. Vigorous growth. Known for its cold hardiness. Self-fertile. Ripens in August.

Honeyberry, Aurora

(*Lonicera caerulea var. edulis ‘Aurora’*) Released from the University of Saskatchewan. Small shrub 3-8’ tall. Tolerates a wide variety of soil types and pH as high as 8. Produces an edible blue berry suitable for u-pick or mechanical harvesting. First fruit to ripen in the spring. This will cross pollinate either **Tundra or Borealis**.

Honeyberry, Borealis

(*Lonicera caerulea var. edulis ‘Borealis’*) Release from University of Saskatchewan. Small shrub 3-8’ tall. Tolerates a wide variety of soil types and pH as high as 8. Produces an edible blue berry with a thinner skin than Tundra, suitable for U-pick operations. First fruit to ripen in the spring. Need **Aurora** as a pollinator.

Honeyberry, Indigo

(*Lonicera caerulea var. edulis ‘Indigo Gem’*) Selected by the University of Saskatchewan due to its fast growth, high yields, and extreme cold hardiness. Pale yellow flowers in spring are followed by great tasting blueberry-like fruit that ripen very early. Sweet, wild blueberry flavor in large, fleshy fruit similar to oversize blueberries. Higher yield than Borealis or Tundra. A preferred variety for fresh eating. Use **Aurora** honeyberry for cross-pollination.

Honeyberry, Tundra

(*Lonicera caerulea var. edulis ‘Tundra’*) Release from University of Saskatchewan. Small shrub 3-8’ tall. Tolerates a wide variety of soil types and pH as high as 8. Produces an edible blue berry that could be mechanically harvested. First fruit to ripen in the spring. Need **Aurora** as a pollinator.

Pear, Parker

Large, yellow fruit with red blush. White, fine grained flesh is tender and juicy. Very productive. Vigorous, upright form. Released by the Univ. of MN 1934. Use Patten as a pollinator. Ripens in mid-September.

Pear, Patten

Large, tender and juicy. Good eating quality. Best picked slightly green and ripened in a cool location. Especially hardy for northern Midwest. Originated in Iowa. Good pollinator for other pear varieties. Use Parker as a pollinator. Ripens in mid to late September.

Plum, Black Ice

A large fruited dessert plum with superior winter hardiness. Bred by Prof. Brian Smith of UW-River Falls, who spent years crossing cherry plums with Japanese dessert plums. The large, round plums are blue-black with very sweet, juicy, yellow flesh. Fruit ripens in early August, about 2-4 weeks earlier than other plums grown in the Midwest. Naturally dwarf trees require a pollinator, we recommend Toka

Plum, Superior

Large red fruit with sweet yellow flesh. Good for fresh eating, jelly and jam. Hardy, heavy producer. Bears at an early age. Good fruit quality. Use Toka for pollination. Univ. of MN release in 1933. Ripens late Aug.

Plum, Toka

Red skin with firm yellow flesh. Rich and spicy flavor. Large, pointed fruit. Heavy producer. Hardy cold climates. Use Superior as a pollinator. Excellent pollinator for other plum varieties. SD Experiment Station release in 1911. Ripens in mid-August.

Alexander, Golden

(*Zizia aurea*) A native perennial that will grow 1' to 3' tall. It prefers full to partial shade and grows on moist soil. It has a long bloom period with the yellow umbrella shaped flowers turning purple as they dry out. It attracts the Black Swallowtail butterfly, whose caterpillar will use the plant for food.

Alumroot, Prairie

(*Heuchera richardsonii*) This native perennial grows in prairies and open woods. Prefers wet to medium-dry soil in full sun to part shade. Drought tolerant. Flowering stalks extend up to 3 feet above the leaves. Blooms in colors of cream and green. Bright orange stamens are seen beyond the flower petals. Heuchera is also known as coral bells, prairie alumroot is the native coral bell. Plant 8-12 inches apart.

Aster, Heath

(*Aster ericoides*) Native perennial grows from stolon and rhizomes and can be 12" to 20" tall and up to 18" across. The many small white flowers bloom in late summer and can cover the entire plant. Up to 20 flowers are on a single bract and several bracts per plant.

Aster, New England

(*Aster novae-angliae*) Stout erect perennial with several branches growing 20" to 40" from a single base. Several flowers form on the terminal end of the stems. Flowers are large blue-violet to reddish purple with yellow centers. Is found on wet prairie meadows, stream banks and boggy areas.

Aster, Smooth Blue

(*Aster laevis*) Native perennial is 1-1/2' to 3' tall. Forms a central stem which remains erect during the early to late fall blooming period. Flowering stems produce numerous lavender or light blue-violet daisy-like flowers with yellow centers. Smooth Blue aster have smooth foliage and stems, unlike other asters.

Bergamot, Wild

(*Monarda fistulosa*) Native. Strong plant with square stems has minty scented foliage. Large pink to lavender flowers are produced mid-summer. Good plant for pollinators and butterflies. Spherical seed heads remain on plant over winter. Mildew may be a problem if not grown with good air circulation. Prefers moderate soil moisture. 2-4 feet tall.

Black-eyed Susan

(*Rudbeckia fulgida*) Native in US, east of SD. Yellow-orange daisy-like flowers with dark centers cover plants late-summer to fall. Similar to Rudbeckia 'Goldstrum' but flowers later. Good cut flower. Seed heads allowed to stand over winter provide bird food. Grows 2 feet tall.

Blazing Star, Button

(*Liatris aspera*) Native. This upland prairie plant produces spikes of rosy purple, clustered flowers. Flowers attract butterflies. Goldfinches find the seed delicious! Makes a great cut flower. Prefers average to dry soils. 2-3 ft. tall.

Blazing Star, Dotted

(*Liatris punctata*) Native. Produces attractive purple flower spike in late summer. Often seen on dry, sandy, or gravelly soil. Grows on hillsides. Has a deep taproot. Grows 1 ft. tall.

Blazing Star, Meadow

(*Liatris ligulistylis*) Native. Monarch Butterfly magnet! Produces tall purple flower stalk in late summer. Grows in moist meadows, prairies, and road ditches. Good garden, rain garden, and landscape plant. Grows 3-4 ft. tall.

Boneset, Common

(*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) Large white flower heads appear in July-September. Well adapted to rain gardens and shoreline stabilization projects. Boneset is a favorite of butterflies, bees, and other pollinators. Birds enjoy the seeds it produces. Once thought to help heal broken bones. Grows to 4 feet tall. Plant 1-2 feet apart. Plant in full sun to part shade. Prefers wet or wet-mesic soil.

Cardinal Flower

(*Lobelia cardinalis*) A lovely native species which is an excellent plant for moist to wet sites. Very tall, upright spikes of true fire red flowers contrast nicely with the green foliage and are useful for adding color late in the season. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Blooms late summer to mid fall. Grows 3' tall. Zone 3 hardiness.

Columbine, American

(*Aquilegia canadensis*) This is an herbaceous perennial that can grow to 24" tall and wide. The flower spikes can reach up to 3' in height at maturity. Is ideal for naturalizing and woodland gardens. This perennial should be cut back in late fall in preparation for winter. This late spring flowering perennial has red to orange bell-shaped flowers with yellow eyes. Deer will usually leave columbine alone in favor of tastier treats.

Compass Plant

(*Silphium laciniatum*) Slow growing, very long lived native. Sends up tall flower stalk with up to 100 bright yellow flowers that open over a month long period. The name compass plant comes from the orientation of its leaves. The large leaves are held vertically with the tips pointing north or south and lower surfaces of the blades facing east or west. Vertical leaves facing east-west have higher water use efficiency than horizontal or north-south facing blades. A classic prairie plant. Grows 4-8' tall, 2-3' wide.

Coneflower, Grayheaded

(*Ratibida pinnata*) Beautiful native plant with abundant yellow flowers in mid to late summer. Yellow petals push downward from a dark cone-like center. Distinct anise aroma when central cone is crushed. Seed head turns gray in fall. Prefers medium to dry soil. Will grow 3-5 ft. tall in full to half sun. Attracts several butterfly species. A prairie classic!

Coneflower, Narrowleaf

(*Echinacea angustifolia*) Native. Attractive flowers with dark brown spiny center and purple, pink, or sometimes white petals. Occurs in fertile prairies, rocky hillsides, and in coarse textured soils. Drought tolerant. Roots sometimes used for medicinal purposes. Also called Black Samson. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Coneflower, Prairie 'Upright Yellow'

(*Ratibida columnifera* 'Yellow') Native. A common prairie plant with drooping yellow petals which surround a vertical central cone. Blooms late summer-early fall. Grows to 4 ft. in gardens but shorter in prairie situations.

Coneflower, Purple

(*Echinacea purpurea*) Native in U.S, east of SD. Produces large quantities of showy pinkish-purple flowers in midsummer. Very popular garden plant. Seed heads provide winter bird food. A favorite of Monarch Butterflies. Grows 2-3 ft. tall.

Coneflower, Yellow

(*Echinacea paradoxa*) Native in US. Large yellow flowers appear in early to mid-summer. Petals droop down from central seed head. Flowers similar to other Echinacea but with yellow petals. Grows 2-4 feet tall.

Culver's root

(*Veronicastrum virginicum*) Culver's root is a beautiful tall plant which has dark green leaves that whorl around the stem. The spires of white flowers are striking! This is an excellent plant for use in a large rain garden! Also an excellent choice for back of the border. Attracts bees and butterflies. Blooms July-August. Grows 4-5' tall and 2' wide.

Cup Plant

(*Silphium perfoliatum*) Robust native with square stems; opposite leaves joined at the base, forming cups that will hold water that is used by birds and insects. Large, yellow, daisy-like flowers. Grow 6-8' tall, 3' wide.

Goldenrod, Showy

(*Solidago speciosa*) This plant lives up to its name each autumn when it displays beautiful yellow flower spikes that are a favorite of native pollinators and butterflies. Grows well on moist to dry sites and reaches a height of up to 4 feet. A great cut flower for fall bouquets. Flowers dry well too. NOT a cause of hay fever.

Goldenrod, Stiff

(*Solidago rigida*) Growing up to 4 feet in height, this goldenrod has larger and flatter flower clusters than others. Yellow blooms appear in Aug-October. Prolific self-seeder, remove seed heads to prevent unwanted seedlings. Does not cause hay fever...the pollen is too large and cannot become airborne. Important plant that helps to provide for the ecosystem when other plant life is shutting down. Plant 24-48 inches apart. Full sun to part shade. Prefers wet-mesic to dry soil.

Hyssop, Anise

(*Agastache foeniculum*) Native. Grows 2-4 ft. with lavender flower spikes at the end of square stalks. A member of the mint family. Leaves and stems are licorice scented, especially when crushed. Can be used to flavor food and beverages. Attracts pollinators, butterflies, and birds. Flowers June-September. Needs half to full sun and average soil moisture. Clip spent flowers to avoid re-seeding.

Ironweed

(*Vernonia fasciculata*) Native. Blooms late-summer to fall, producing many heads of red-violet flowers. Prefers moist soil. Good plant for rain garden. Good cut flower. Grows 4-5 feet tall.

Joe Pye Weed

(*Eupatorium maculatum*) Native perennial that blooms from late summer to late fall. Fuchsia colored flower buds give way to plumes of lightly-scented rose flowers at the ends of the stems. Excellent for cut flowers. Will grow to about 6' tall, with a spread of 4'. It has a medium growth rate. It does best in full sun to partial shade preferring average to wet conditions. Cut back in early spring prior to green-up.

Leadplant

(*Amorpha canescens*) Native. Compound leaves have gray leaflets covered with dense woolly hair. Beautiful purple flower spikes. Legume. Grows in pastures, rocky or sandy hills, & well-drained prairies. Develops semi-woody crown. Is deep rooted and drought tolerant. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Lily, Prairie

(*Lilium philadelphicum*) Native. A true lily with eye-catching bright orange upright-facing flowers on a 12-18 inch plant. Petals have purple dots on a yellow background at the base in the throat of the blossom. Prefers moist soil. Grows from a scaly bulb. Blooms midsummer.

Lobelia, Great Blue

(*Lobelia siphilitica*) A great plant with beautiful blue flower spikes! Grows about 3-4' tall and blooms mid-summer to early fall. Blue Lobelia makes a nice cut flower and is utilized by hummingbirds. Prefers wet to moist, well-drained soil, so is useful for shoreline restoration and in rain gardens. Once considered a cure for syphilis. Consequently this plant has an interesting specie name.

Mexican Hat

(*Ratibida columnifera 'Red'*) Native. Sometimes called "Upright Red" Prairie Coneflower. Produces blood red flowers in late summer and early fall. Drooping petals surround an upright central cone. Very similar to 'Upright Yellow' coneflower. Can grow to 4 ft. with good moisture and little competition.

Milkweed, Butterfly

(*Asclepias tuberosa*) Native. A hassle free, drought tolerant perennial, with three months of tangerine orange blooms. Attracts scores of butterflies. Excellent long-lasting cut flowers. Breaks dormancy late. Grows to 24"

Milkweed, Rose (previously Swamp Milkweed)

(*Asclepias incarnata*) Native. Food for Monarch butterfly caterpillars. Beautiful pink-red flowers. Milky sap. Riparian plant. Use in gardens, rain gardens, moist sites. After flowering, remove developing seed pods in garden and landscape situations to avoid self-sowing. 3-4 feet tall

Ox-eye, Common

(*Heliopsis helanthis*) This native perennial is also called false sunflower. It grows 2-4 feet in height. Is drought tolerant and does well in most soils. In gardens, deadhead to prevent reseeding and promote blooming. Readily self-seeding plant. Excellent for cut flowers. Blooms from June-August. This plant will attract many pollinators and the seeds provide food for the birds. Plant 12-14 inches apart. Full sun to part shade. Prefers mesic to wet loamy soil, but does well with dry, poor soil sites.

Pasque Flower, Native

(*Pulsatilla patens*) Native. South Dakota State Flower. Earliest wildflower to bloom! Delicate cup-shaped lavender flowers appear on hairy stalks as soon as the snow melts. Tolerates dry gravelly soil. Often found growing on grassy hillsides. Grows 6" tall.

Penstemon, Shell Leaf

(*Penstemon grandiflorus*) Native. A bumblebee favorite! Beautiful light pink flowers produced in early summer 2-3 foot stalks from a greenish-white rosette of leaves. Grows best on well-drained sandy or gravelly soil. May not be long-lived in the garden, but worth the effort!

Phlox, Prairie

(*Phlox pilosa*) Often called Downy Phlox this native perennial has a somewhat hairy appearance on the leaves and stems. Flower petals are broad and flat with a narrow tube in the center making this ideal for butterflies to feed. Flower colors range from light pink to dark pink or purple. Flowers bloom in early spring. Grows 1-2 feet tall. Plant 10-12 inches apart in full sun or part shade. Prefers well drained soil, excellent for rock gardens.

Prairie Blue-eyed Grass

(*Sisyrinchium campestre*) Native. Small grass-like plant in the Iris family which produces lavender flowers in spring when few other plants are blooming. Usually grows in fairly moist grasslands. A delight to find in prairie settings! 6-12" tall.

Prairie Clover, Purple 'Bismarck'

(*Dalea purpurea* 'Bismarck') Native. NRCS release from Lyman County, SD. Fine-leaved legume with purple flowers at the ends of terminal spikes. Used by native pollinators and butterflies. Good landscape appeal. Needs good drainage. Grows 1-3 feet tall.

Prairie clover, White 'Antelope'

(*Dalea candida* 'Antelope') Native. Legume. Similar to purple prairie clover but with white flowers and larger leaflets. Attracts native pollinators. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Prairie Smoke

(*Geum triflorum*) Native. Delightful prairie plant with interesting flower stalks produced in May and June. Nodding reddish flowers produce feathery seed heads which look like smoke. Leaves form a basal rosette which is attractive the rest of the summer. 6-12" tall.

Queen of the Prairie

(*Filipendula rubra*) A royal plant which grows up to five feet tall and wears a beautiful pink crown! Grows in full sun and prefers moist soil so good for riparian areas, wetland restoration, and rain gardens. The fragrant, pink flowers are airy and grow atop tall stems. Attractive foliage.

Rattlesnake Master

(*Eryngium yuccifolium*) Rattlesnake Master is an impressive native with bluish-gray, waxy, yucca-like foliage. Clusters of small, white, spherical, "bristly" flowers appear in July and August and have a honey-like scent. Flowers and seed heads make an interesting addition to cut flower arrangements or dried bouquets. Rattlesnake Master is a unique addition to the flower garden or restoration project. Grows 48" tall and 18-24" wide.

Royal Catchfly

(*Silene regia*) This plant is rare due to loss of prairie habitat and is endangered in some states, however is quite easy to grow. It is a slow growing plant but can reach up to 4 feet in height. A stand of catchfly can catch and eye from a great distance. Hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies flock to this plant. Produces red flower blooms from June-August. Rightly named, insects will get stuck to the sticky glands that cover the plants. Some have guessed that the sticky hairs trap hungry insects and keep them from feeding on the plant. Plant 1-2 inches apart. Full sun or part shade. Plant in well-drained soil, but can grow in sand and gravel as well.

Rose, Prairie

(*Rosa arkansana*) Native shrub, typically less than 18" tall. Prickly stems. Flowers are large, 5 petals, mostly pink and very fragrant. The persistent red-orange fruit is called a hip and is used by wildlife. Found in open prairies, bluffs, open woodlands, thickets and roadsides. It is the state flower of North Dakota and Iowa.

Rue, Purple Meadow

(*Thalictrum dasycarpum*) This is a native perennial forb, 2' to 4' tall with a stout crown and fibrous roots. Small flowers ranging in color from purplish to greenish or whitish open on numerous panicles in June and July. It grows in moist prairie and wet meadows in eastern SD and in moist meadows and clearings in the Black Hills.

Sage, White

(*Artemisia ludoviciana*) Native. Also called Man Sage. Fuzzy silvery-white plant grows strongly from rhizomatous roots and has a strong sage odor. Drought tolerant and grows in sandy soil but adaptable to various soil conditions. Used ceremonially and medicinally for various ailments by Native Americans. Can spread rapidly. Use for background in perennial border or landscape. 12-30" tall.

Sneezeweed

(*Helenium autumnale*) Native perennial grows 1' to 4' tall on a branched single stem plant. Yellow flowers appear from July to September in clusters radiating from the main plant in groups of 10 to 20. Sneezeweed contains a glycoside which can cause death in livestock, especially sheep and horses. It can cause dermatitis insensitive people. Helenalin, an ingredient in sneezeweed may possess significant anti-tumor activity.

Sunflower, Maximilian

(*Helianthus maximiliani* 'Medicine Creek') Native. Showy yellow flowers. Prefers moist soil. Grows along streams, sloughs, road ditches, and moist prairies. Large rain garden plant. Leaves folded lengthwise and curve downward. Produces seeds favored by small birds. Grows 3-6 ft. tall.

Thimbleweed

(*Anemone cylindrica*) Not to be confused with Tall Thimbleweed, this plant grows up to 2 feet instead of 4 feet tall. Also this thimbleweed has flowering cones that reach up to 1 1/2 inches long. White blooms appear in June-July. Plant 10-12 inches apart. Full sun to part shade. Prefers mesic to dry conditions.

Vervain, Blue

(*Verbena hastata*) Also called Swamp Verbena, this plant prefers wet, even soggy soil. This will tolerate standing water if it is temporary. A great plant for areas that are known to accumulate more moisture. Grows up to 5 feet in height with fibrous and rhizomatous roots. Flowering spikes bloom from the bottom up mid to late summer. Plant 18-24 inches apart. Full sun to part shade. Prefers wet, wet-mesic or mesic soil.

Vervain, Hoary

(*Verbena stricta*) This native perennial grows up to 3 feet. Drought resistant and non-aggressive. Self-seeds easily but does not compete well with more aggressive plants. The blue-purple spikes last for 4-6 weeks from June-September. The leaves are a host for the Common Buckeye Butterfly while the nectar is a source for butterflies. The seeds feed small birds and mammals. Plant 10-12 inches apart. Full sun to part shade. Prefers dry to medium, well drained loamy soils.

Yucca

(*Yucca glauca*) Native. Spectacular cream-colored flower panicle produced in early summer from clump of lance-shaped leaves. Often grows on dry, sandy, gravelly hillsides, especially in the western half of South Dakota. Grows 2-4 feet tall.

NATIVE GRASSES

Bluestem, Big 'Bonilla'

(*Andropogon gerardii* 'Bonilla') Native. Warm season. Major component of tallgrass prairie. Produces "turkey foot" seed heads. Plants turn red in the fall and remain upright in winter. Excellent cattle food. Grows 3-7 feet tall.

Bluestem, Little 'Badlands'

(*Schizachyrium scoparium* 'Badlands') Native. Warm season, perennial bunchgrass which grows in mixed-grass prairie. Drought tolerant. Often grows on dry hillsides. Attractive seed heads are fluffy when mature. Foliage turns pinkish-red in autumn. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Buffalograss 'Bowie'

(*Buchloe dactyloides* 'Bowie') Native. Warm season, short grass for the prairie garden or for fine-leaved turf. Spreads by stolon to form small colony. Likes clay soil. Shade intolerant. Low water & fertilizer requirements. Turf needs little mowing to look neat. Greens up later in spring and goes dormant earlier in the fall than bluegrass. Grows 3-7" tall.

Cordgrass, Prairie

(*Spartina pectinata*) Native, warm season, tall grass for wet sites. Originally selected from native stands in SD, ND, and MN. Spreads to form a colony by thick rhizomatous roots. Can stabilize soil and filter water in riparian areas. Interesting seed heads. Moderate tolerance to high soil salt conditions. Grows 3-8 ft. tall.

Cordgrass, Prairie 'Red River'

(*Spartina pectinata* 'Red River') Native, warm season, tall grass for wet sites. Originally selected from native stands in SD, ND, and MN. Spreads to form a colony by thick rhizomatous roots. Can stabilize soil and filter water in riparian areas. Interesting seed heads. Moderate tolerance to high soil salt conditions. Grows 3-8 ft. tall.

Dropseed, Prairie

(*Sporobolus heterolepis*) Native. Warm season. Produces nearly circular tufts of fine leaves which are 4-10" in diameter. Grows in wetter mixed grass prairies. Very attractive in bloom and seed. Interesting accent plant. Can be used to line walkways and edge gardens. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Feather Reed Grass 'Karl Forester'

(*Calamagrostis acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster') a cool season bunch grass. Strong erect growth habit remains upright, even in winter. Attractive seed head. 2001 Perennial Plant Association Plant of the Year. Grows 4-5ft.

Gramma, Blue ‘Bad River’

(*Bouteloua gracilis* ‘Bad River’) Native. Warm season. Short, drought tolerant plants produce interesting “eyebrow” seed heads. Use as garden accent, edging plant, or for low maintenance turf.

Gramma, Sideoats ‘Pierre’

(*Bouteloua curtipendula* ‘Pierre’) Native. Warm season, leafy, sod-forming mid-grass. Seeds hang along one side of the flower stalks, adding landscape appeal. Produces bright orange pollen. Interesting garden plant. Grows 8-24” tall.

Indiangrass, ‘Tomahawk’

(*Sorghastrum nutans* ‘Tomahawk’) Native. Warm season. Major component of tall grass prairie. Grows best on moist soil. Produces seeds in large, fluffy terminal panicles. Interesting landscape plant.

Sweetgrass

(*Hierochloa odorata*) Native. Cool-season grass inhabits wet, sandy soil along rivers and lakes. Crushed leaves smell like vanilla or sweet clover due to coumarin content. Native American cultures burn dried sweet grass braids in traditional ceremonies. Spreads vigorously if weeds are controlled and soil is moist. Grows 1-3 ft. tall.

Switchgrass ‘Dacotah’

(*Panicum virgatum* ‘Dacotah’) Native. Tall, warm-season, perennial sod grass. Seed head is an airy panicle. Turns golden yellow in fall/winter. Usually remains upright during winter. Birds make some use of seeds. Grows 3-5 ft. tall.

Wildrye, Canada ‘Mandan’

(*Elymus canadensis* ‘Mandan’) Native. NRCS release from Morton County, ND. A cool-season perennial with whimsical drooping seed heads. Easy to grow in average to moist soil. Seed heads provide winter interest in the garden or landscape. Grows 2-4’ tall.

GARDEN PERENNIALS**Bleeding Heart, Old-Fashioned**

(*Dicentra spectabilis*) Grandma’s favorite! Bleeding Heart is a time tested garden perennial which bursts from the ground in the early spring and presents outstanding arching sprays of large, puffy, heart-shaped flowers. Plant in shade or part sun. May go summer dormant, but will come back with vigor the following spring. 30-36 inches tall.

Catmint, ‘Purrsian Blue’

(*Nepeta faassenii* ‘Purrsian Blue’) Forms a dense, mounded clump of green, aromatic foliage. Highly floriferous with periwinkle blue flowers which are produced for months. Doubles its spread during second summer. Grows 14-18 inches tall.

Coneflower, ‘Cheyenne Spirit’

(*Echinacea* ‘Cheyenne Spirit’) 2013 AAS Winner. The first of its kind offering a color range from tomato red, magenta, near fluorescent orange, yellow-gold, and white. Grows 22-30 inches tall and produces a well-branched bushy plant. Maintenance free and quite drought tolerant.

Daylily ‘Buttered Popcorn’

(*Hemerocallis* ‘Buttered Popcorn’) One of the best re-blooming large flowered daylilies! Produces a buttery-yellow flower with a tiny green center. Yellow stamens. Produces many blooms per stem. Awesome! Grows 32’ tall.

Daylily ‘Chicago Apache’

(*Hemerocallis* ‘Chicago Apache’) Scarlet red petals with a yellow to green throat. Blooms in late July to early August. 5” bloom, 15” flower spike, 12” plant.

Daylily ‘Christmas Ribbon’

(*Hemerocallis* ‘Christmas Ribbon’) It’s easy to spot this beauty from a distance with its gigantic, star-shaped, Christmas red, sunfast blossoms that are 8”-9” across. They are perched atop the healthy green, vigorous foliage early in the season. Officially classified as spider type variant. Grows to 34” tall.

Daylily ‘Exotic Candy’

(*Hemerocallis* ‘Exotic Candy’) Highly fragrant light pink flowers with a dark rose eye and bright green centers. Blooms midsummer and again later in the season. Ruffled rounded petals curve back to reveal center. Displays outstanding vigor; forms a robust clump with loads of buds.

Daylily 'Frans Hals'

(*Hemerocallis 'Frans Hals'*) Bicolor flowers with orange and bright reddish-copper petals with creamy orange midribs. 6-pointed star form. Ruffled petals, green throat. Long-blooming. Flower color is better when grown in partial sun. Grows to 24"

Daylily 'Funny Valentine'

(*Hemerocallis 'Funny Valentine'*) Noted for its large non-fading rose red blossoms and dark blue-green foliage which remains attractive all season long. Flowers have ruffled edges and contrasting green centers. Produces up to 25 blooms per stem. 28" tall.

Daylily 'Hyperion'

(*Hemerocallis 'Hyperion'*) Lemon yellow blossoms with a tiny green throat. Trumpet flower form. When viewed from the side it has the shape of a lily. Sweetly fragrant, like "Easter Lilies." Very tall flower stalks. Cultivated for over 80 years.

Daylily 'Ice Carnival'

(*Hemerocallis 'Ice Carnival'*) Large, fragrant, re blooming daylily that shimmers in the sun. Near-white petals with a pale yellow watermark and lime green throat.

Daylily 'Marque Moon'

(*Hemerocalis 'Marque Moon'*) One of the best! A model for others to follow. This daylily sets the new standard for white daylilies. Extravagantly ruffled, fragrant, fancy sparkling, cream colored blossoms with a radiating yellow throat and matching wavy edge. Heavy bloomer. Grows 24" tall with flowers that are 5" to 5-1/2" wide.

Daylily 'My Melinda'

(*Hemerocallis 'My Melinda'*) Rosy pink petals with pale pink midribs and a small yellow band in the center, petals slightly recurved. 4" Bloom, 12" flower spike, 10" plant.

Daylily 'Pink Abundance'

(*Hemerocallis 'Pink Abundance'*) Named for its exceptional bloom power, 'Pink Abundance' produces several flower stalks per fan and multiplies quickly. It has pure rose pink, glimmering petals edged in flowing ruffles. Sunny yellow watermark radiates out onto the petals. Grows 26" tall.

Daylily 'Pizza Crust'

(*Hemerocallis 'Pizza Crust'*) With an edge like a bubbly stuffed pizza, 'Pizza Crust' flowers are a unique blend of pale peach, rose, and cream with a yellow glow in the center. Petals are thick and crimped with a thin yellow edge. Strong well-budded stems. 30" tall

Daylily 'Raspberry Suede'

(*Hemerocallis "Raspberry Suede"*) 5 inch flowers in a rich raspberry red which are quite sunfast for a dark color. Pie crust edging with diamond dusted petals. The petals are an unusually velvety to the touch, much like suede. This is considered a premium daylily, meaning it has exceptional bloom performance, vibrantly colored flowers, complete winter hardiness in northern zones, and a vigorous habit. Grow to 20 inches in height with a 18-24 inch spread. Plant in full sun to part shade. Poor to average soil and low to average water.

Daylily 'Spellbinder'

(*Hemerocallis 'Spellbinder'*) A real "Show-Stopper." One of the longest blooming daylilies! One of the first to bloom and continues through summer. Large, radiant golden-orange flowers. Pest resistant foliage.

Daylily 'Stella de Oro'

(*Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro'*) America's most popular daylily. Easy to grow. Abundant golden yellow flowers appear in early summer. Reblooms until fall. Grows to 18".

Daylily 'Tawny'

(*Hemerocallis fulva*) Grandma's favorite! This old-time daylily produces huge quantities of orange flowers which bloom for up to 1.5 months in midsummer. Spreads slowly to form a small colony. Tolerates full sun to partial shade. Could be used for bank stabilization. Absolutely hardy!

Daylily 'Yellow'

(*Hemerocallis sp.*) Reliable producer of huge yellow flowers which contrast nicely with dark green foliage. Very fragrant. Largest Bloom.

Flax, 'Appar'

(*Linum perenne 'Appar'*) NRCS selection. Introduced from Eurasia. Produces beautiful sky-blue flowers in early summer. Hardy perennial resists drought and winter cold. Can spread by seed. Grows 1-2 feet tall.

Gaillardia ‘Arizona Sun’

(*Gaillardia aristata* ‘Arizona Sun’) Spreading wildflower with daisy-like flowers provide a continuous display of large, single, mahogany-red flowers with bright yellow petal edges on compact plants. Absolutely outstanding. Height of 8-10” and 10-12” wide.

Gas Plant, Pink

(*Dictamnus albus* ‘Purpureus’) Dictamnus growers have to be very patient, but it is worth the wait. A slow grower and will be resentful if moved. Plants form a bushy, upright clump of lemon scented glossy green leaves. Tall stems with pink flowers arrive in late spring to midsummer. Attracts butterflies. **Claim to fame for this plant is the flower spikes emit a methane gas and on still days a match held below the spike will create a burst of fire!** The sap can be a mild irritant, you may want to wear gloves when handling. Height 24-36 inches with a spread of 18-24 inches. Plant in full sun. Normal or average soil with regular watering.

Hosta ‘Blueberry Muffin’

Blue leaves that turn green later in the season. Lavender flowers in early summer. Considered a “Premium” hosta. To be considered a premium hosta, plants must perform superbly in all four zones (4-7). They must also exhibit exemplary garden presence and performance, have a long season of appeal in the landscape, have leaves of good substance, and demonstrate a greater resistance to common garden pests. 14-inch height with a 36 inch spread. Plant in full shade or part shade. Average water and soil quality.

Hosta ‘Frances Williams’

Giant, blue-green leaves sport wide chartreuse to yellow margins. Slug resistant leaves are thick and corrugated. White flowers. 22” plant height and 28” flower height.

Hosta ‘Golden Tiara’

Small, heart-shaped, medium green leaves have wide, chartreuse margins that turn gold in the sun. A compact grower with an excellent clumping habit. Great edging plant. Leaves form a 12” clump, flower stalks grow to 24”.

Hosta ‘Great Expectations’

Thick, puckered leaves with wide, irregular, blue-green margins. Creamy yellow to white centers with green reaching towards the center. White flowers. Height of 22” and 24’ wide.

Hosta ‘Guacamole’

Huge, apple green leaves develop dark green margins and brighter chartreuse centers in summer on Hosta ‘Guacamole’. Large, fragrant, near-white to lavender flowers emerge from lavender buds. Exhibits good sun tolerance. Foliage grows to 22”, flowers to 36”.

Hosta ‘Humpback Whale’

Forms a massive, dome-shaped mound of blue-green, corrugated, heart-shaped leaves. Blue color is most intense in the spring. Strong flower stalks support nearly white, bell-shaped flowers in early summer. 36” plant height, 48” flower height.

Hosta ‘June’

Wide streaks of blue-green margins and a chartreuse center in the spring. Center turns to a light gold in the summer sun. Leaves are heavy and slug resistant. Pale blue-lavender flowers appear in mid to late summer on 20” scapes. 15 inch height with a 20 inch spread. Plant in full shade or part shade. Average water and soil quality.

Hosta ‘Northern Exposure’

13 inch blue-green leaves with a 2 inch wide yellow-green margin that changes to a lighter cream color in the summer. Slug resistant corrugated leaves. 42 inch scapes produce white flowers in midsummer followed by seed pods. 36 inch height with a 66 inch spread. Plant in full shade or part shade. Average water and soil quality.

Hosta ‘Sum and Substance’

An excellent giant Hosta with leaves which vary in color from light green to chartreuse to gold, depending on sun exposure. Displays good sun tolerance. Slug resistant. Pale lavender flowers. Plant height is 36”. Flower stalks grow to 48” tall.

Iris Siberian ‘Caesar’s Brother’

(*Iris sibirica* ‘Caesar’s Brother’) Old standby variety produces beautiful violet blue flowers which contrast nicely with dark green leaves. Adds a vertical element to yard or garden. Good landscape plant. A “Never Fail” Siberian Iris.

Iris Siberian ‘Dance and Sing’

(*Iris sibirica* ‘Dance and Sing’) Displays yellow buds which open to beautiful 3.5” flowers. Upright petals are creamy yellow and falls are light yellow and widely flaring. A nice early flowering iris! 32” plant height.

Pasque Flower ‘Hybrid’

(*Pulsatilla vulgaris*) Hybrid. Similar to the native pasque flower but produces a larger and deeper purple bloom. The plant seems to show hybrid vigor in a larger sized plant.

Rhubarb, Victoria

“The rhubarb grandma grew!!!” Great for pies, sauce, and jam. Freezes well. Produces long, thick, stalks which are reddish at the base. Very productive.

Sage, Russian

(*Perovskia atriplicifolia*) An herbaceous perennial that will grow up to 3’ tall by 3’ wide. The fine delicate textured foliage emerges silver, gradually turning grayish green later. Spikes of lavender flowers rise above the foliage from early summer to mid fall. It prefers full sun and dry to average moisture on well-drained alkaline soil. Cut back in late winter. Deer resistant and attracts butterflies.

Salvia ‘Sensation Deep Rose Improved’

Forms a robust, compact clump of textured, rugose, green foliage. Flowers heavily with bright pink flower stalks on purple stems. Prefers full sun. Blooms heavily from early to mid-summer. 16” tall.

Salvia ‘May Night’

(*Salvia nemorosa* ‘May Night’) Dense spikes of deep violet-purple flowers. Blooms over a long period which can be extended by deadheading. Gray-green foliage. Attracts native pollinators. Very drought tolerant in Big Sioux Nursery landscape.

Sedum ‘Autumn Joy’

(*Sedum* ‘Herbstfreude’) Spectacular autumn display of large rosy-salmon flowers. Attracts butterflies and pollinators. Easy to grow and drought tolerant. Seed heads add winter interest. Most popular tall sedum. Grows 2 ft. tall.

Sedum ‘Frosted Fire’

Brightly colored rose flower heads from an upright mound of green leaves with yellow serrated margins. Flower heads provide winter interest and food for birds. The thick succulent leaves can store water making sedum very drought tolerant. Plants with too much moisture will become lanky and open. Plant 12-18 inches apart in full sun to part shade. Average to poor soil that is well drained is preferred. Low water needed.

Sedum ‘Neon’

(*Sedum spectabile* ‘Neon’) This bold, upright variety has brilliant rosy-magenta pink flowers and light green leaves. ‘Neon’ is a sport of ‘Brilliant’ with broader flower clusters and more consistent color. Gold fall color. Grows 24” tall.

TREE PACKS

25 trees in a pack, 5 of each species

Fast Pack

- *Ninebark
- *Freeman Maple
- *Hybrid Male Cottonwood
- *Redosier Dogwood
- *Laurel Leaf Willow

Grandma's Jam Pack

- *Nanking Cherry
- *American Plum
- *Chokecherry
- *Mongolian Cherry
- *American Black Currant "Riverview"

Tough-as-Nails Pack

- *Buffaloberry
- *Honeylocust
- *Bur Oak
- *Russian Olive
- *Hansen Hedge Rose

Wildlife Pack

- *Pin Cherry
- *Buffaloberry
- *Bur Oak
- *Hansen Hedge Rose
- *Skunkbush Sumac

TREE PACKS

10 trees in a pack, 2 of each species

Fruit & Nut Pack

- **Mulberry*
- **Golden Currant*
- **Juneberry*
- **Apricot*
- **Black Walnut*

Shade Tree Pack

- **Little Leaf Linden*
- **Hackberry*
- **Silver Maple*
- **Manchurian Ash*
- **Bur Oak*