

The Bee Lady * Gladys Hutson

**10
NATIVE
FLOWER
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PLANTS
TO
HELP
HEAL
THE
WORLD**



**A New List of
Plants For
every season**

10 Native Flowering Plants to Help Heal the World



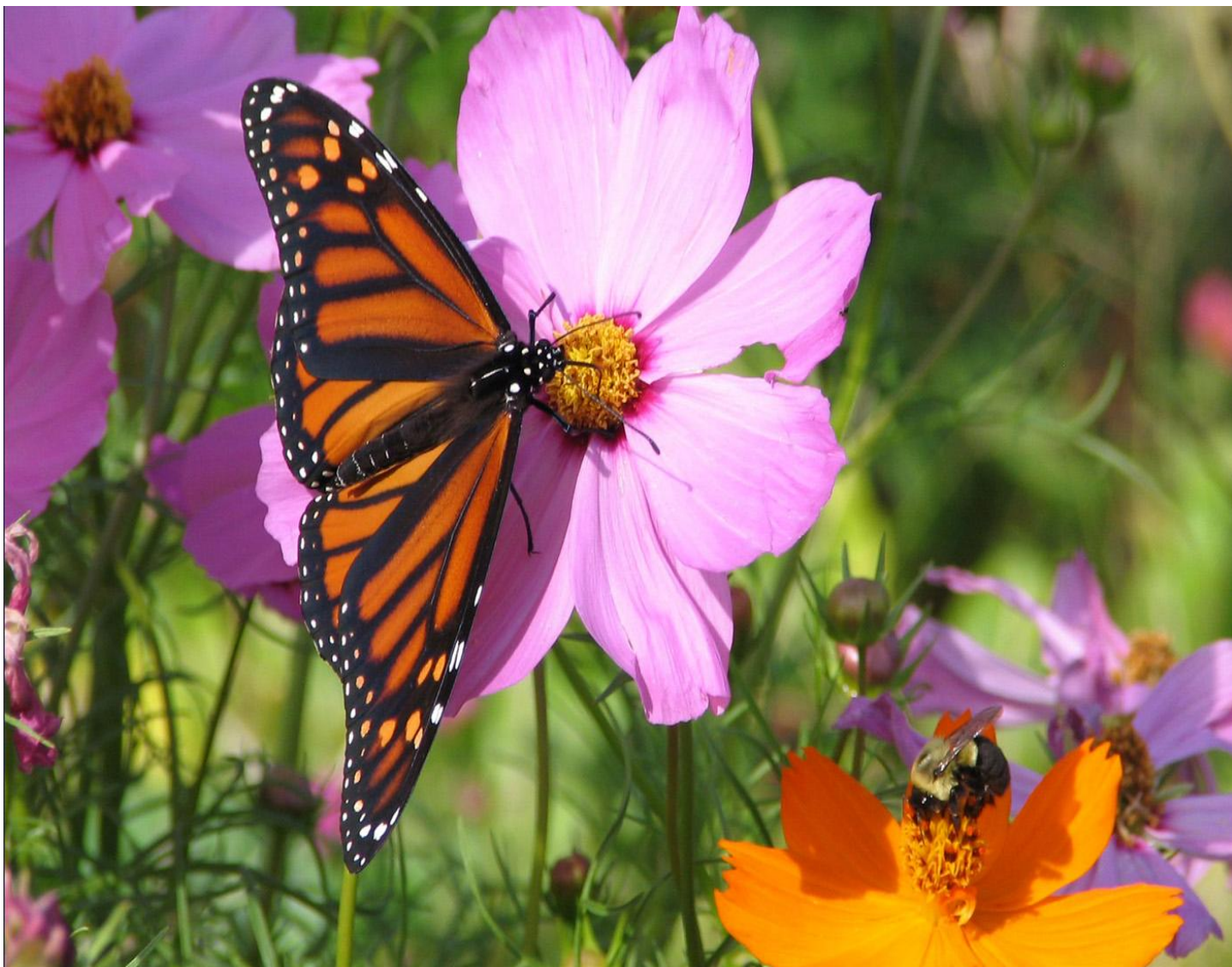
Solidago rugosa Fireworks—Fireworks Goldenrod

Goldenrod is a wonderful fall perennial . It can bloom from August to October, depending on the species. The above plant is called “Fireworks” It is a low growing shrub like plant. In late summer, the bright yellow sprays of tiny flowers look just like an exploding skyrocket on the 4th of July. A tall sturdy grower, it is a great companion for ornamental grasses and other late summer



New England Aster's rich color highlights the late season landscape with magnificent blooms ranging in color from blue-purple to lavender-pink, with yellow-orange centers. Large and showy this aster can grow up to six feet high. Like most asters it blooms late in the season and provides a critical fall nectar source for pollinators, especially Monarchs as they stock up for their fall migration to Mexico.

This deer resistant, native perennial is popular in a tall border, cottage garden or butterfly garden. It is easily grown in a broad range of soil conditions, thriving in full sun or light shade. It does re-seed in favorable conditions. If height becomes an issue, pinching back the stems before mid-July can help eliminate any need for staking.



Cosmos are annuals, grown for their showy flowers. The flower heads may be bowl- or open cup-shaped and grow on long stems. Cosmos are easy to grow from seed and make good border or container plants. They make for good cut flowers in arrangements and also attract birds, bees, and butterflies to your garden.

Cosmos produce 3- to 5-inch daisy like flowers in various colors, including pink, orange, red and yellow, white, and maroon. These beautiful plants can reach 6 feet tall. This stunning annual will also re-seed in your garden or you can collect seeds to share with your gardening friends.



Cardinal flower - Herbaceous Perennial Flower, Wildflower, Also known as Red lobelia

A popular though short-lived perennial that produces a profusion of brilliant scarlet flowers atop 3- to 4-foot-tall plants. Native to wet areas in the eastern U.S., will tolerate full sun if soil is kept moist.

If you have an area that is always wet, this may be the perfect plant. Deer are known to browse on this plant. Once established, it can spread by root division, but generally a well behaved plant



Coreopsis is tolerant of a variety of soil types and environmental conditions, making it a popular choice for home gardeners. Tall varieties (Lance Leaf coreopsis) can reach 4 feet in height and are good for the back of the border and in cutting gardens. Shorter, mounding varieties (Tickseed coreopsis) are more delicate and good for edging. Most coreopsis sport yellow flowers, although pink varieties are also available.

Drought tolerant and long blooming, Coreopsis are work horses in a sunny flower border. Their common name, "tickseed", is supposedly for the seeds resemblance to ticks. That doesn't stop the birds from devouring them, if you leave the seed heads on during the winter. Goldfinches, in particular, enjoy Coreopsis seeds.



Blazing Star—*Liatris pycnostachya*, is a striking prairie flower that blooms in the hot, Indiana summer months. Prairie blazing star, is a perennial plant that belongs to the aster family. There are thirty species of this particular wildflower in North America.

Blazing stars are unique and beautiful wildflowers. They are well-known for their colorful, feathery flower-heads which are densely clustered on stems covered with slender, grass-like leaves. This feather-like look is why the blazing star is commonly known as “gayfeather”.

Blazing Star blooms during the summer months to early fall, between late July and September. Their erect stands of tall pink to dark lavender spikes are hard



Butterflyweed is a prairie plant with bright orange flowers and a long bloom time making it a nice plant to have around the garden. Flowers come in waves from June to early September on older plants. Why this is called a “weed” is puzzling as I believe it to be the most stunning plant in the summer garden and the Monarch butterflies must think so too. Monarch butterflies lay their eggs on these plants, so by growing some you end up increasing the butterfly population. Butterflies also favor the nectar found in the flowers.

Don't overwater, as butterfly weed likes it dry. In hot locations it will start blooming in June and older plants can bloom up to 6 weeks. In spots where this has been growing for several years, new plants replace the older ones and blooms can last several months.



Black Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) is a versatile, heat and drought tolerant specimen that should be included in many landscapes. Black eyed Susan plants grow all summer long, providing perky color and velvety foliage, requiring little black eyed Susan care from the gardener.

Black eyed Susan plants are drought tolerant, self-seeding, perennial wild flowers that grow in a variety of soils. Growing black eyed Susans prefer a neutral soil pH and a full sun to light shade location.

The black eyed Susan flower attracts butterflies, bees and other pollinators to the garden. When planted in the garden, plant the black eyed Susan flower near lavender, rosemary or other repellant plants to keep wildlife at bay.



Russian Sage - (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*) - Is a Bee Magnet!!

If you plant anything for the pollinators, plant Russian Sage. Every pollinator for miles around will come to this plant to feed on its delicious nectar.

Admired for its silvery gray, fragrant foliage as much as its lavender-purple flowers, Russian sage makes a bold statement in the garden. The abundant, spiky clusters of flowers bloom from late spring until autumn, almost completely obscuring the leaves. Use Russian sage as a ground cover for open areas or as a specimen plant. Growing Russian sage is easy,! It prefers dry conditions, making it an ideal plant for hot, dry climates.



Milkweed flower (*Asclepias syriaca*) and its cousin butterfly weed are an integral part of the butterfly garden, a source of nectar for butterflies, bees & hummingbirds. Growing milkweed supplies larvae of the Monarch with food and shelter, providing caterpillars food and a resting place before they leave the caterpillar stage and become butterflies.

If you've been thinking about planting fall milkweed this season, November is the best time for most of us to complete this simple garden task. It's too warm for the ground to be frozen but too cold for seeds to sprout before winter sets in.

Why is fall planting milkweed a good idea? Exposing seeds to cool temperatures before the warmer temps of spring will cause them to break their dormancy coaxing out your new spring seedlings. These seeds need stratification.

Warm weather milkweeds, which are annuals, do not require this cold treatment. These varieties include tropical milkweed, swan milkweed, goose plant, and giant milkweed.

