2025 | Lakeland Audubon Native Plant Sale | Information Sheet

Whorled Milkweed (Asclepias verticillata)

- Full/Part sun, med to dry soil, max height 2 feet, white flower
- Blooms later than most milkweeds, anytime between July and September
- Deer/rabbit resistant
- Rhizomatous, will spread
- Attractive to many insects: long and short - tongued bees, wasps, flies, butterflies etc
- Host plant to the monarch butterfly

New England Aster

- Full sun, wet to med-dry soil, height 5 ft, purple (variable) flowers, blooms Aug to Oct
- Popular with pollinators
- Drought tolerant
- Prune this plant back early in the season to encourage bushy, rather than tall, growth.

Hairy Wood Mint (Blephilia Hirsuta)

- Part sun to shade, medium-wet to med soil, height 3 feet, white flower, blooms June - Sept
- Loved by pollinators
- Mint-scented leaves
- Deer repellant
- Great choice for shady woodlands or woodland edges. It likes partly shaded areas.
- Rhizomatous, will form dense colonies

Sneezeweed (Helenium Autumnale)

- Full to part sun, wet to med-wet soil, height 4ft, yellow flower, blooms Aug - Oct
- Playful daisy-like flowers with a large ball center
- Host plant to the Dainty Sulphur
- Does NOT contribute to allergies

Showy Goldenrod (Solidago speciosa)

- Full to part sun, med to dry soil, height 3-5 ft, spread 2-3 ft, yellow flowers, blooms Sept to Nov
- It is one of the most beautiful goldenrods with feathery plumes of yellow flowers atop an attractive red stem. Is an excellent choice for perennial borders.
- Fibrous root system, NOT rhizomatous, so it will spread slowly to form clumps but will not overwhelm small areas like Stiff Goldenrod can.
- Divide clumps every third year to promote vigorous growth and better flowering.

Prairie Alumroot (Huechera richardsonii)

- Full to part sun, med-wet to dry soil, height 2 ft, tiny pale-green/cream colored bell-shaped flowers, blooms May-June
- It likes well drained soil
- Hummingbirds and butterflies love the tubular flowers. *Colletes aestivalis* is a bee species that specializes in pollinating Alumroot plants

Cardinal flower (Lobelia cardinalis)

- Full to part sun, Wet to med-wet soil, height 4 ft, cardinal red flowers, blooms July - Sept
- Loved by hummingbirds and swallowtail butterflies
- Deters herbivores with the secondary compound, “lobeline”, that it produces
- Is a very showy plant and makes excellent cut flowers

Foxglove beardtongue (Penstemon digitalis)

- Full to part sun, med to med-dry soil, height 4 ft, white to pink tubular flowers, blooms June, July
- Hummingbirds and many species of bees are attracted to the tubular flowers
- It gets its name because the sterile steam has a tuft of small hairs and looks like a hairy tongue

Jacob’s ladder (Polemonium reptans)

- Full sun to shade, med soil, height 12 in, sky-blue flowers, blooms April to June
- A spring blooming native that works well in shade gardens and under shrubs or flowering trees.
- Beneficial to pollinators in the early spring when food sources are scarce

Black-eyed susan (Rudebekia Hirta)

- Full to part sun, med-wet to med-dry soil, height 2 ft, yellow flowers, blooms June to Oct
- It is biennial so it will bloom every other year.
- Drought tolerant
- Cheery flowers that are sure to please

Old field goldenrod (Solidago nemoralis)

- Full to part sun, med-dry to dry soil, height 2 feet, yellow flowers, blooms Aug to Sept
- Great plant for trouble spots. It can handle the worst of soils.
- Birds and pollinators benefit from goldenrods
- Deer resistant

Bebb’s oval sedge (Carex bebbii)

- Full sun, med-wet to med soil, height 3 ft, bloom time June to July
- Is clump forming with a cascading appearance so it adds variety and interest
- Great companion plant to cardinal flower, obedient plant, Iris and prairie blazing star

2025 I Lakeland Audubon Native Plant Sale I ORDER FORM

Customer Name	Phone #	Email

Lakeland Audubon thanks you for your support.

Native Plant		Quantity	Cost per	Your Cost
Whorled Milkweed			$5.00	
Hairy Wood Mint			$5.00	
Sneezeweed			$5.00	
Prairie Alumroot			$5.00	
Cardinal Flower			$5.00	
Foxglove Beardtongue			$5.00	
Jacob's Ladder			$5.00	
Black-eyed susan			$5.00	
Old Field Goldenrod			$5.00	
Showy Goldenrod			$5.00	
New England Aster			$5.00	
Bebb's Oval Sedge			$5.00	
Totals			**Tot Cost**	

Minimum order: 4 plants ($5 each)

Special: If you order 8 or more plants, you earn **2 free plants**!

Make checks payable to: Lakeland Audubon Society

Mail your order (Along with payment) to:

Lakeland Audubon Society
P.O. Box 473
Elkhorn, WI 53121

Questions? Call: (262) 729-9702 Email: lakelandaudubon.com

DEADLINE

Orders & checks must be received by: Wednesday, May 28, 2025

Pick-up:

Tuesday, June 3, 2025
4:00 PM - 7:00 PM
Lions Field House - 270 Elkhorn Road, Williams Bay, WI

2025 Lakeland Audubon Native Plant Sale

"In the past, we have asked one thing of our gardens: that they be pretty.
Now they have to support life, sequester carbon, feed pollinators and manage water."
Doug Tallamy

It's spring and the gardening bug may be nipping at your senses. We have assembled 12 native plants that will enhance your landscape with not only color, but function.

Six basic reasons to restore your property using native plants according to the grassroots call-to-action movement, the Homegrown National Park is striving to regenerate biodiversity and ecosystem function. The Homegrown National Park is co-founded by Doug Tallamy and Michelle Alfandari.

Self-sustaining

When you plant natives matching the soil and sun conditions of your property and the sun and soil needs of the native plants, you will find many perks.

- The plants will self-seed
- The plants will grow deep roots
- The plants will require little to no maintenance

Creates an active food chain

- Plants support pollinators
- Pollinators feed the birds
- Birds eat and disperse the seeds.

Our pollinators and insects did not evolve with plants that are non-native to a specific area. As a result, they usually don't meet the requirements of our pollinators and insects. For example, during migration, our birds need to store energy. They might choose berries from a buckthorn with a high sugar content but a low fat content, insufficient nutrients for a migrating bird. Think low quality white bread vs high quality whole grain bread - both are edible, but one provides greater nutrition. Berries of native plants that ripen in the fall, contain the right balance of sugar/fat essential to provide long-lasting energy. This symbiosis happens because the birds and the native plants evolved together, they meet each other's needs in the right time frame.

Carbon Sequestration Giant

Native plants trap and sequester carbon back into the soil. The deep extensive roots complete this sequestration infinitely better than lawn grass and ornamentals.

Better symbiosis

The healthy extensive root structures from native plants are heavily relied on by microorganisms. In return, the microbes produce and deliver nutrients to the plant. The end result of this symbiotic relationship is better soil for other native plants and certainly your vegetable garden.

Healthy pollinators

Bees will travel up to 2 miles for nectar, bats even farther. By attracting insects and animals to your yard, not only will they pollinate your plants, they will also pollinate your neighbor's plants. Pollinators prey on pests. Say goodbye to those pesky mosquitoes and aphids.

Improved habitat

Making natural habitats can feel like a struggle, but keep in mind the benefits can be immediate. In one season, you will notice new pollinators and active wildlife. In that same season, your native plants will provide more ecological benefits than turf grass could in its lifetime.

Thanks for supporting Lakeland Audubon and planting natives - a smart first step in restoring biodiversity.

"How well a landscape accomplishes these goals depends on how well we, as landscape managers, choose and deploy the plants on our landscapes."
Doug Tallamy