

2026 | Lakeland Audubon Native Plant Sale | Information Sheet

Nodding Pink Onion (*Allium cernuum*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Height:** 18 - 24" **Spread:** 8-12"
- **Soil:** Sandy, heavy clay, well- drained, moist
- **Blooms:** June, July, August
- Attracts pollinators such as hairstreak butterflies and hummingbirds.
- **Uses:** cutting garden, rock garden, border front, cottage garden, naturalized area, container garden, naturalized areas and pollinator gardens.



Lead Plant (*Amorpha canescens*)

- **Sun:** Full sun
- **Height:** H: 3' W 3' (deep taproot - drought tolerant)
- **Soil:** Moderate to moderately dry, no standing water, tolerates clay
- **Blooms:** Summer
- Leadplant attracts all manner of animals and pollinators with its flowers and foliage. The flowers attract many types of butterflies, bees, and wasps. A species of bee, *Andrena quintiles*, depends heavily on Leadplant. It's the host plant to Dogface Sulphur caterpillars and several species of Underwing moths. Many grasshoppers, leaf beetles, plant bugs, moth larvae, and leafhoppers feed on Leadplant's foliage. It's also a preferred forage for deer and rabbits because it's flavorful and protein-rich



Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Height:** H: 2' **Spread:** 1'
- **Soil:** Well-drained, drought tolerant, intolerant of excessive moisture, alkaline
- **Blooms:** May/June
- One of the first stops for hummingbirds in the spring, high-quality nectar. Also attracts several other pollinators. Larval host to the Columbine Duskywing skipper.



New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to part shade
- **Height:** H: 2-3' **Spread:** 3-4'
- **Soil:** Well drained, dry soil
- **Blooms:** June, July
- Shrub, slow growth rate and woody deep roots. Useful for shrub borders, foundations or mass plantings. Juglone and road salt tolerant. Hummingbirds love the insects that frequent NJ Teas to feed their chicks. High-nectar plant that can diversify your monarch plantings.



Lance-leaf (Sand) Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)

- **Sun:** Full sun
- **Height:** 1-2' **Spread:** 1-2'
- **Soil:** Dry to mesic, well-drained, full sun
- **Blooms:** May, June, July, August
- If you have a tricky area where little seems to grow, this is the plant for you. Poor gravelly foundation beds come to mind. Self-seeding, quick to naturalize an area. Plenty of wildlife, pollinators and especially goldfinch will commend your choice.



Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Height:** 2-4' **Spread:** 20-24"
- **Soil:** Average-moist, well-drained
- **Blooms:** June, July, August
- Supports many forms of wildlife. Bees, butterflies, moths and hummingbirds. The seeds will be devoured by the finches and chickadees in the fall.



Rough Blazing Star (*Liatris aspera*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Height:** 3-5' **Spread:** 2-3'
- **Soil:** Well-drained, medium dry soil
- **Blooms:** July, Aug, Sept, Oct
- Plant among other tall plants to prevent flopping. Blazing stars are like candy to pollinators and are especially valuable to migrating monarchs.



Prairie Phlox (*Phlox pilosa*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Height:** 12-18" **Spread:** 12-18"
- **Soil:** Fertile, moderately dry to moist soil
- **Blooms:** May, June, July
- Versatile use plant - used in rock, cottage, cut flower and pollinator gardens. Also in meadow and prairie restoration projects. Provides a bright contrast to many other flowering plants.



Ohio (Common) Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Ohioensis*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to full shade
- **Height:** 16-40" **Spread:** 18-30"
- **Soil:** Not picky - tolerates all conditions
- **Blooms:** May, June, July
- Works well in rain gardens, pollinators gardens (bees visit them). Used strictly for pollen (they don't produce nectar). Will spread. Salt intolerant.



Golden Alexanders (*Zizia Aurea*)

- **Sun:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Height:** 1-3' **Spread:** 1-2'
- **Soil:** Average to moist soil
- **Blooms:** May, June
- Flowering and nectar production are best if grown in full sun. May blooms entice pollinators seeking nourishment from winter slumber. Alexanders put the “wild” into your wildflower or cottage gardens.



Purple Love Grass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*)

- **Sun:** Full sun
- **Height:** 1-2' **Spread:** 1-2'
- **Soil:** Dry to moderate moisture, sandy
- **Blooms:** July, August, September
- Clump-forming, spreading, burgundy-purple flower that matures to tan color, bronze color in fall. Is a warm-season grass, consider planting with cool-season or spring-flowering forbs.



Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

- **Sun:** Full to partial sun
- **Height:** 3' tall (spread 2-3')
- **Soil:** Med to dry
- **Blooms:** July, Aug, Sept, Oct
- Warm season grass, commonly used in landscaping and restoration projects.
- Very drought-tolerant but can do well in moist situations too.
- Valued for its blue-green color in the summer and after frost, its shades of brown, copper, and crimson.
- Fluffy white seed heads add seasonal interest.
- Excellent for wildlife
 - host for several skippers, walking sticks, beetles, thrips, spittlebugs etc.
 - Songbirds love the seed heads
 - Provides necessary overwintering habitat and resources for many insects and birds. Queen female bumble bees nest at the base of bunch grasses until they emerge in the spring.



2026 | Lakeland Audubon Native Plant Sale | ORDER FORM



Customer Name	Phone #	Email

Lakeland Audubon thanks you for your support.

Native Plant	Quantity	Cost per	Your Cost	Directions
Nodding Onion		\$5.00		<p>Minimum order: 4 plants (\$5 each)</p> <p>Special: If you order 8 or more plants, you earn 2 free plants!</p> <p>Make checks payable to: Lakeland Audubon Society</p> <p>Mail your order (along with payment) to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Lakeland Audubon Society P.O. Box 473 Elkhorn, WI 53121</p> <p>Questions? Call: (262) 729-9702 Email: lakelandaudubon.com</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">DEADLINE</p> <p>Orders & checks must be received by: Wednesday, May 27, 2026</p> <p>Pick-up:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Tuesday, June 2, 2026 4:00 PM - 7:00 PM Lions Field House - 270 Elkhorn Road, Williams Bay, WI</p>
Lead Plant		\$5.00		
Wild Columbine		\$5.00		
New Jersey Tea		\$5.00		
Lance-leaf Coreopsis		\$5.00		
Purple Coneflower		\$5.00		
Rough Blazing Star		\$5.00		
Prairie Phlox		\$5.00		
Ohio Spiderwort		\$5.00		
Golden Alexanders		\$5.00		
Purple Love Grass		\$5.00		
Little Bluestem		\$5.00		
Totals		Tot Cost		

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*"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