

Purple passionflower  
does best in full sun  
and damp soils;  
however, it is adaptable  
to a wide range of  
conditions.  
Give it a fence or trellis  
to climb or allow it to  
scamper along as a  
groundcover.



Tropical looking  
flowers!

## Quick Care

Partial to Full  
Sunlight

Moderate; Keep  
Soil Evenly Moist,  
But Not Soggy

Pet Friendly



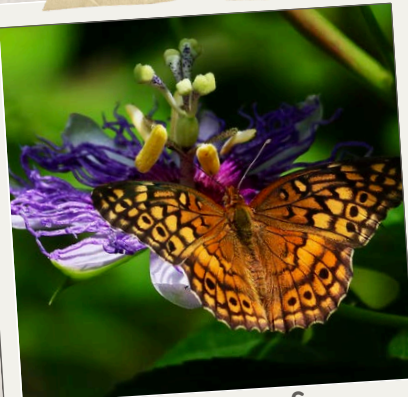
Climbing vine with  
large purple flowers

# Purple Passionflower

*Passiflora incarnata*



Grows 25 feet long



Host plant for  
butterflies



Large, edible fruits



Anise hyssop grows to 3 feet tall with sturdy spikes of pale lavender/blue flowers that last for many weeks in mid summer. Fragrant leaves deter deer. Beloved by many insect species. Grows as a clump, getting larger each year.



Tall, upright spikes of flowers



Grows 3 feet tall in full to part sun



Spreads by seed or divide the clump



Fragrant foliage in the mint family



Great landscape plant!

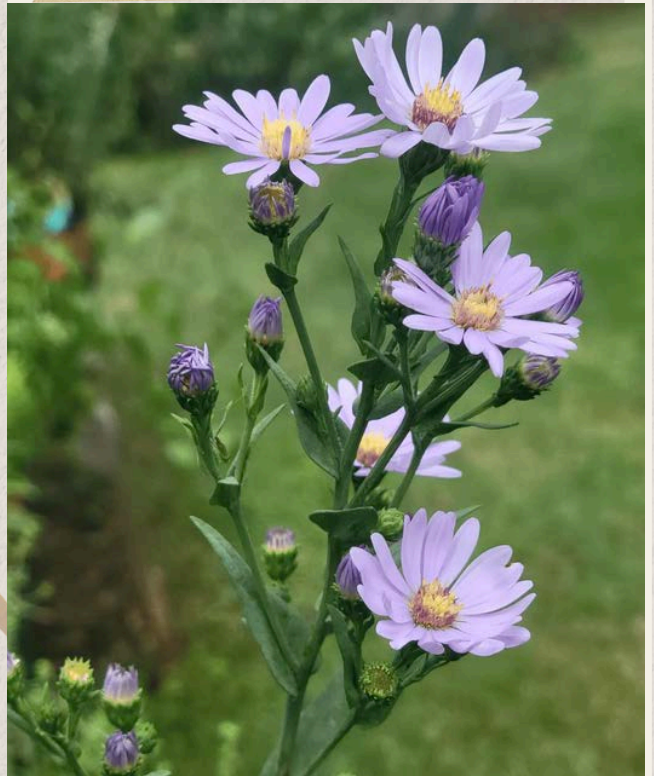
# Anise hyssop

Agastache foeniculum



Charming, pale blue, daisy-like flowers adorn smooth aster in early to mid autumn.

Smooth aster is a very polite plant, so do not allow it to get crowded out by other, more aggressive fall species.



Grows 3-4 feet tall  
in full to part sun



Great landscape  
plant

## Smooth aster

*Symphyotrichum laeve*



Host plant for pearl  
crescent butterfly



Salt & drought  
tolerant!



Important nectar plant  
for fall migrants



Wild petunia is a low-growing perennial perfect for groundcover, borders of gardens, or along walkways. Can be slightly aggressive, but pulls easily. It is native to much of the eastern U.S. Pretty, pale violet, bell-shaped flowers in the summer months provide nectar to many insect species.



Grows 2 feet tall in drier soils in full sun

## Wild Petunia

*Ruellia humilis*



Low-maintenance landscape plant



Dark purple nectar guides & white centers



Salt & drought tolerant!



Host plant for common buckeye butterfly





Hoary mountain mint is arguably one of the best choices for native plant gardens for its hardiness & adaptability.

The silver-green foliage pairs beautifully with orange butterfly weed, bee balm, & purple coneflower.



Grows 3 feet tall in full to part sun



Adaptable to many sun & soil conditions

## Hoary mountain mint

*Pycnanthemum incanum*



Attracts MANY insect species!



Deer resistant!



Bloom time lasts all summer!



Seedbox is a late summer bloomer with sunshine yellow, 4-petaled flowers. Grows 2-4 feet tall & is almost shrub-like in its appearance & growth form. Widespread distribution from Canada to Florida, west to Colorado in damp soils.



Deep crimson stems contrast beautifully with the yellow flowers



Adorable, cube-shaped seed capsules

## Seedbox

*Ludwigia alternifolia*



Best in full sun, but tolerates some shade



Pond edges, rain gardens, streamsides, & swamps are preferred habitat



Seedbox is in the evening primrose family



Royal catchfly is a stunning, bright red flower blooming during the summer. Typically grows 2-3 feet tall in medium to dry soils. Fuzzy, sticky stems deter browsing by deer & rabbits. Spreads by seeds.



Hummingbirds love royal catchfly!



Adds a GREAT pop of color in prairies & native gardens!

# Royal catchfly

## *Silene regia*



Beautiful!



Deer resistant!



Great container plant!



Sharp-winged monkeyflower is a native perennial that grows 3 to 5 feet tall in medium to damp soils that are rich & slightly acidic. It prefers part shade but tolerates full sun in Ohio. Monkeyflower is a great addition to a rain garden.



Pretty lavender blooms with yellow & white centers



Adds a gentle touch of color in late summer-early fall

## Sharp-winged Monkeyflower

*Mimulus alatus*



Tolerates occasional flooding



Host plant for Buckeye butterflies

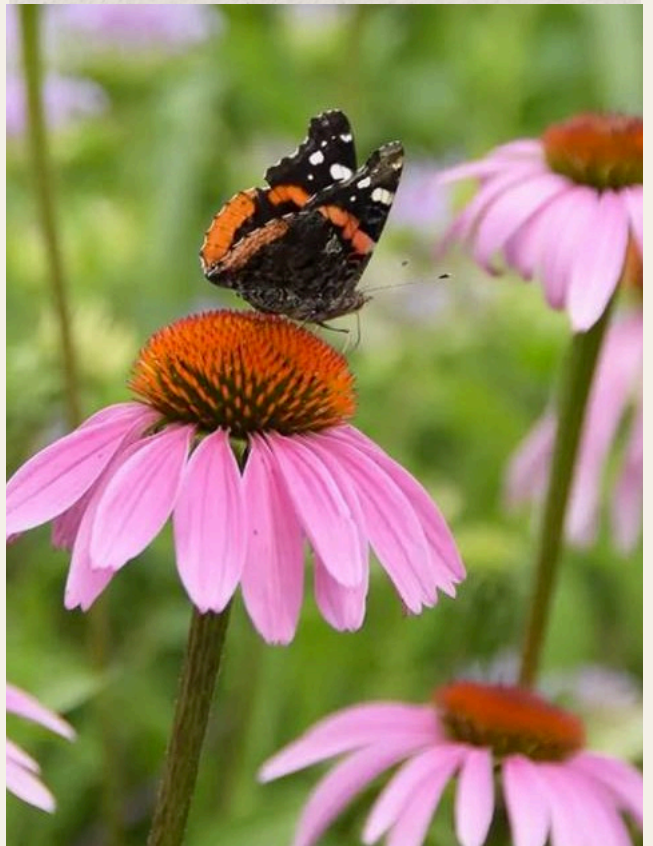


Great plant for wet areas



Purple coneflower is a "gateway" plant, often one of the first native species people plant as they transition toward a more native -type landscape. Coneflower blooms during the summer. Typically grows 2-3 feet tall in medium to dry soils.

Fuzzy, sticky stems deter browsing by deer & rabbits. Spreads by seeds.



Reliable, hardy perennial that benefits wildlife species such as birds & butterflies



Adds a GREAT pop of color in prairies & native gardens!

## Purple coneflower

*Echinacea purpurea*



Beautiful & drought tolerant!



Fuzzy, deer-resistant stems!



Great container plant!



Ohio spiderwort is a stunning, deep blue/purple wildflower that does well in a flower bed or out in a prairie setting. Grows ~3 feet tall in full to part sun. Spiderwort grows as a clump that easily divides so you can share this lovely native with friends & neighbors. It also spreads by seeds. Pulls easily if it pops up where you don't want it growing.



Reliable, hardy perennial that benefits wildlife species such as birds & butterflies



Grows as a clump in variable soils from sand to clay. Found throughout the eastern US, except northern New England states.

## Ohio Spiderwort

*Tradescantia ohiensis*



Each flower only lasts a day, but the bloom season is long - often 2 months. Will also re-bloom later in the season.



Adds a GREAT pop of color in prairies & native gardens!



Long, strap-like leaves add textural interest



Stiff goldenrod is a late blooming perennial growing to 4-5 feet tall. The dense, yellow flowers are packed with nutritious nectar & pollen, essential for migrating insects & those preparing to wait out the winter here. The stems & leaves turn bright red, adding a gorgeous pop of color to the late season garden. Spreads by rhizomes & seed.



Stiff goldenrod is named for its stiff, straight stems & rough-textured leaves



Stiff goldenrod has a wide range. It is found throughout much the US, except New England states & far western states.

## Stiff Goldenrod

*Oligoneuron rigida*



Stiff goldenrod can grow in a flower bed or in a meadow setting



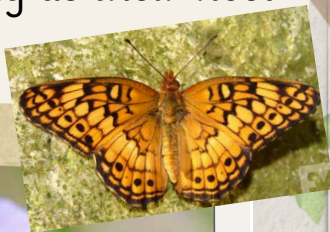
Seedheads persist, providing an important food source in winter for songbirds



Stiff goldenrod will bring in the butterflies...and bees, & beetles, & wasps, & more



Common blue violets are a charming addition to a woodland or grassy lawn. Only growing a few inches tall, they also make a great border or ground cover in flower beds. They spread by seed & rhizomes. Sweat bees (genus Halictidae) and mason bees (Osmia spp.) are the key pollinators of the flowers & fritillary species (like the variegated fritillary in Ohio, below) use violets exclusively as their host plant.



The glossy, heart-shaped leaves of violets are attractive and fill patchy areas of excess moisture or shade where grass has trouble growing. They're also drought tolerant!

## Common Blue Violets

*Viola sororia*



Violets bloom early, providing much-needed nutrition to emerging bees waking up from winter slumber.



Violets are hardy & adaptable, growing in a variety of light & soil conditions



The edible flowers & leaves are high in vitamins C and A, as well as antioxidants.



Violets can naturally be variable in color, ranging from white to deep blue. Cultivars like this speckled variety are now available, too.