

\$ Pricing \$

Plants are sold on a first-come, first-serve basis. No early sales. Cash or checks only.

Small pots: \$1.50 each or 3 for \$4
Large pots: \$3 each or 4 for \$10
Shrubs as marked (\$1.50 to \$15 each)

Recycling Pots

Please consider recycling your plastic pots and trays for future plant sales. If you return your pots, tags, and flats to the Bunker Interpretive Center, we'll reuse the good ones, and recycle the old ones. Please place used pots and trays by the butterfly house in the green barrel.



Wetlands & Woodlands Summer Camps

Plant sale proceeds benefit the Wetlands and Woodlands summer camps. These summer camps are for children ages 4 to 13 and provide fun, hands-on experiences that help connect children to the beauty and wonder of God's creation. For more information about the camps visit: www.calvin.edu/academic/eco-preserve/programs/camp.html

What are the benefits of using native plants?



- ◆ Native plants mean less yard work and chemical inputs
- ◆ Native plants provide important sources of genetic diversity for wild populations
- ◆ Native plants help connect us to our home place, West Michigan
- ◆ Native plants attract native pollinators and seed eaters

Ranunculus hispidus (Swamp buttercup)

Why are the plants so small?

Two reasons:

- ◆ It's spring and even two year old native plants are typically small this time of year.
- ◆ Many native plant seedlings start small but they do not stay small. Just give them time to grow!



Ratibida pinnata (Yellow coneflower)

5th Annual Native Plant Sale

Calvin College Ecosystem Preserve

Bunker Interpretive Center

1750 East Beltline Ave SE

Grand Rapids, MI 49546

www.calvin.edu/go/preserve

616-526-7601

Saturday, May 1, 2010

10:00 am - Noon



Thank you for considering native Michigan plants for your garden. The plants at this sale were all grown from seeds collected in West Michigan and germinated in our greenhouses on campus. These native plants will be a blessing to native pollinators and if planted in their preferred conditions, will require minimal care. For a complete list of Kent County butterflies with their preferred nectar and host plants visit: <http://www.calvin.edu/academic/eco-preserve/whattosee/pdfs/ButterflySprdsht.pdf>

- ◆ Green indicates a plant new to this year's sale
- ◆ Numbers correspond to identification tags in pots. Please recycle tags
- ◆ Additional notes are given next to some of the plants indicating that they prefer wet or sunny condition, are good for attracting wildlife etc.

Shrubs

401. *Alnus rugosa* (Red alder) Wet, Part Shade
 402. *Aronia prunifolium* (Black Chokeberry) Sun, Moist
 403. *Betula pumila* (Bog birch) Moist
 404. *Cornus stolonifera* (Red-stemmed dogwood)
 405. *Euonymus obovata* (Running strawberry bush)
 406. *Physocarpus opulifolius* (Ninebark) Sun, Moist
 407. *Rosa palustris* (Swamp rose) Moist, Sun
 408. *Spiraea alba* (Meadowsweet) Sun

Dry Prairie (Dry and Sunny)

118. *Andropogon gerardii* (Big bluestem) Wildlife
 103. *Bouteloua curtipendula* (Side oats grama)
 119. *Carex muhlenbergii* (Sand Bracted Sedge)
 106. *Panicum virgatum* (Switchgrass) Wildlife
 121. *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Little bluestem)
 107. *Sorghastrum nutans* (Indian grass)
 117. *Tridens flavus* (Purple top)
 101. *Asclepias tuberosa* (Butterflyweed) Wildlife
 102. *Aster laevis* (Smooth aster)
 125. *Cassia hebecarpa* (Wild Senna)
 108. *Coreopsis lanceolata* (Lance-leaved coreopsis)
 120. *Coreopsis tripteris* (Tall coreopsis)
 124. *Echinacea purpurea* (Purple coneflower) Wildlife
 109. *Fragaria virginiana* (Wild strawberry) Wildlife
 110. *Liatris aspera* (Rough blazing star)
 112. *Penstemon hirsutus* (Hairy beard-tongue)
 113. *Ratibida pinnata* (Yellow coneflower)
 114. *Rudbeckia hirta* (Black-eyed Susan)
 122. *Senecio plattensis* (Prairie ragwort)
 123. *Silphium integrifolium* (Rosinweed) Wildlife
 115. *Solidago rigida* (Stiff goldenrod)

Shade

204. *Bromus pubescens* (Canada brome)
 206. *Carex sparganioides* (Woodland Sedge)
 209. *Hystrix patula* (Bottlebrush grass)
 200. *Anemone canadensis* (Canada anemone)
 201. *Anemone virginiana* (Thimbleweed) Wildlife
 202. *Aquilegia canadensis* (Wild columbine) Wildlife
 203. *Aster macrophyllus* (Big-leaved aster)
 210. *Heracleum maximum* (Cow parsnip) Moist
 211. *Lobelia siphilitica* (Great blue lobelia) Moist
 212. *Penstemon digitalis* (Foxglove beard-tongue)
 214. *Solidago caesia* (Bluestem goldenrod)
 216. *Solidago flexicaulus* (Zig-zag goldenrod)

Rain Garden (Various Degrees of Wetness & Sunny to Light Shade)

307. *Carex crinita* (Sickle sedge)
 331. *Carex vulpinoidea* (Fox sedge)
 300. *Asclepias incarnata* (Swamp milkweed) Wildlife
 335. *Angelica atropurpurea* (Angelica)
 301. *Aster firmus* (Smooth swamp aster)
 302. *Aster novae-angliae* (New England aster)
 330. *Cirsium muticum* (Marsh thistle)
 310. *Clematis virginiana* (Wild clematis)
 311. *Desmodium canadense* (Showy tick-trefoil)
 312. *Eryngium yuccifolium* (Rattlesnake master) Wildlife
 313. *Eupatorium maculatum* (Joe-pye weed) Wildlife
 318. *Iris virginicus* (Blue Flag Iris)
 319. *Lobelia cardinalis* (Cardinal flower) Wildlife,
 340. *Monarda fistulosa* (Wild bergamont) Wildlife
 332. *Ranunculus hispida* (Swamp buttercup)
 321. *Rudbeckia fulgida* (Black-eyed Susan)
 323. *Silphium perfoliatum* (Cup plant) Wildlife
 324. *Silphium terebinthinaceum* (Prairie dock) Wildlife
 339. *Silphium laciniatum* (Compass plant) Wildlife
 334. *Solidago riddellii* (Riddell's goldenrod)
 327. *Thalictrum dasycarpum* (Tall meadow rue)
 336. *Vernonia missurica* (Missouri ironweed) Wildlife
 329. *Zizia aurea* (Golden Alexanders)



Asclepias incarnata (Swamp milkweed)