

Though many wildflowers will come back naturally, the process can be speeded up by seeding plants. They are an excellent choice for restoring land left bare by invasive plant removal.

This brochure contains twelve planting suggestions for Hoosier wildflower lovers.



Pictured above are Bluebells, which provide food for many insects and pollinators, including butterflies. They thrive in well-lighted, undisturbed soil and are generally seen in early spring.

For more information

West Central Indiana Cooperative Weed
Management Area (CWMA)
317-439-0827

Indiana Native Plant and
Wildflower Society
www.inpaws.org

Midwest Invasive Plant Network
www.mipn.org

IDNR Division of Nature Preserves
317-232-4052
www.in.gov/dnr/naturepreserve

Plant Conservation Alliance
www.nps.gov/plants

Natural Resources Conservation Service
www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov

This brochure is made possible through the generosity of the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust and by the cooperation of the West Central Indiana Cooperative Weed Management Area, the Hoosier Heartland RC&D, the Sycamore Trails RC&D, and the Greater Wabash River RC&D.

Restoring Wildflowers to Your Land After Controlling Invasives



Firepink, above, is a beautiful flower that grows up to two feet tall. It does well in open shade.

Wildflowers are a passion for many people and can quickly be restored in areas where invasive plants have been removed. Look inside for more suggestions.

Most wildflowers do not grow well in dense shade, instead preferring light shade. The most important concern in wildflower establishment is to ensure that the soil has high organic matter, which can be achieved by using leaf compost, lawn clipping compost, other compost or rotted manure. A large amount of compost is important if the soil is not already high in organic matter. Moisture is also important, especially when trees are present as they tend to sap moisture from the wildflowers. In that case supplemental watering may be necessary.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

1. **Jack in the Pulpit** – A perennial that grows from an underground corm each year. It grows in dense to open shade when the soil is moist.
2. **Trillium** – White Trillium is one of the many species of this plant. Trilliums grow well in open or shaded areas. This perennial plant spreads in colonies by rhizomes. Red Trillium is also common.
3. **Milkweed** – An important plant in restorations after control. This is the only plant used by the Monarch Butterfly for reproduction of young. Several species are found in Indiana.
4. **Trout Lily** – Needs filtered light in the spring to emerge. It is a perennial that grows from a corm. Works well in deciduous wooded areas.
5. **Dutchman's breeches** – Also called Bleeding Heart. It blooms from March to April. This perennial grows well in open shade.
6. **Purple Coneflower** – This is a 2 to 5 foot tall perennial that prefers sunlight but tolerates some shade. It is native to prairies.
7. **Joe Pye Weed** – This perennial blooms from July to September and reaches up to 6 feet high. The plant does best in full sun but tolerates partial shade.
8. **Mayapple** – The Mayapple plant is a small perennial herb growing to 12 inches tall. It has long underground roots and large umbrella-like stems and leaves. Its white flower develops in May and its fruit ripens in August.
9. **Wild Geranium** – Clump forming woodland perennial that grows up to 24 inches tall. Prefers rich, moist soil but tolerates poorer soils and colonizes in optimum conditions.
10. **Coreopsis** – Grows best in full sun or partial shade. This perennial usually grows 1 to 2 feet tall and is native to prairies.