

Native Plant Species Recommendations

The use of plants native to Scott County is encouraged to enhance natural wetlands, stormwater management practices and agricultural areas. A list of these species is included below. This list may not be all inclusive. Care should be taken when deciding on species to plant. Not all species will thrive in all conditions. It is recommended that soil conditions, moisture levels, and sun and shade requirements be investigated before deciding on plant species to be installed.

PLANTS OF THE FORMER PINE HILL CEMETERY PRAIRIE, From the Vascular Plants of Scott and Muscatine Counties

By: Ludwig F. Guldner, Davenport Public Museum, Botanical Publication No. 1, 1960

Pinehill Cemetery Forbs

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Kuhnia eupatoriodes	False boneset	Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey tea
Liatris scariosa	Blazing star	Potentilla arguta	Prairie cinquefoil
Aster azureus	Azure aster	Salix humilis	Prairie willow
Aster sericeus	Silky aster	Viola pedatifida	Prairie violet
Aster laevis	Smooth aster	Viola pedata	Bird's foot violet
Aster ericoides	Wreath aster	Lithospermum canescens	Puccoon
Solidago rigida	Stiff goldenrod	Polygala sanguinea	Milkwort
Solidago missouriensis	Missouri Goldenrod	Heuchera Richardsonii	Alumroot
Echinacea pulchellus	Pale purple coneflower	Spriantes gracilis	Lady's tress
Erigeron pulchellus	Robin's plantain	Gentian puberula	Gentian
Coreopsis palmate	Finger coreopsis	Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake master
Parthenium integrifolium	Wild quinine	Comandra Richardsonii	Bastard toadflax
Prenanthes asper	Rattlesnake root	Hypoxis hirsute	Star grass
Hieracacium longipilium	Hawkweed	Sisyrinchium campestre	Blue eyed grass
Erigeron strigosus	Narrow leaf white top	Helianthus occidentale	Sunflower
Erigeron strigosus	Narrow leaf white top	Krigia biflora	Two flowered syntia
Agoseris cuspidate	False dandelion	Dodecatheon Meadii	Shooting star
Amorpha canescens	Lead plant	Desmodium illinoense	Illinois tick clover
Baptisia leucantha	White false indigo	Lespedeza capitata	Round-headed bush clover
Euphobia corallata	Flowering spurge	Siphilium inegrifolium	Rosinweed
		Petalostemon purpureum	Purple prairie clover

Pine Hill Cemetery Grasses

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Andropogon gerardi	Big bluestem
Andropogon scoparius	Little bluestem
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian grass
Stipata spartea	Porcupine grass
Carex Bicknellii	Bicknell's Sedge
Carex Meadii	Mead's Sedge
Koeleria cristata	June grass
Panicum scribnerianum	Scribner's panic grass
Panicum praecocius	Early panic grass
Agrostis scabra	Tickle grass

General Planting and Maintenance Tips

Establishing native plants can take 1- 3 years, depending on timing of planting, plant size, planting location, etc. Re-vegetation with native species and adaptable species that can tolerate varying zones of inundation and soil moisture is encouraged.

After establishing native plants, summertime irrigation is rarely required when using plants adapted to Scott County's climate.

Non-native invasive plant species should be controlled to reduce competition with the native plantings to help assure the success of re-vegetation activities. Manual methods of weed removal should be used on the bottom, edge and side of the practices when these areas are not inundated. Areas with hydroseeding on the banks of a planting or practice should be weeded carefully to avoid removal of the native species.

Weeding should be conducted regularly during the first two years to prevent the growth, flowering, and seed set of non-native weeds and invasive species. After the first two years, weeding frequency is determined based on site conditions such as the type of weeds and seasonal growth cycle of the weed species.

Long-term maintenance tasks on the streambank practices includes continued control of non-native weeds and invasive plants, and controlling erosion. Erosion could include gullies, rills and sheet erosion. Actions to control erosion should include redirecting or dissipating the water source.

Re-contouring and subsequent mulching and/or reseeding with erosion control species may be required in bare areas. In the event of extensive die-off of the native plant species, the bare areas should be replanted. Where it is determined that the event that caused plant mortality was not a natural catastrophic occurrence, the site condition that resulted in the die-off should be investigated and remedial action to correct the problem should be performed prior to replanting.

Food for Thought

- Planting with native aquatic and wetland species can provide a medium for biological uptake of pollutants.
- Rushes and sedges are emergent species that have been noted for absorbing nitrogen and phosphorus. Bacteria present in the anaerobic conditions of saturated soils convert nitrates into a gaseous form that is then released into the atmosphere.
- Phosphorus can combine with various metal ions, including iron, manganese, copper, aluminum, and zinc in removing these pollutants from the water. Aquatic plants that are adapted for growth in permanently inundated conditions where the roots are continuously underwater provide significant water quality improvement capabilities. Herbaceous species and grasses are also useful for water quality improvement.
- The use of trees along the borders and banks of a basin can be beneficial. A diverse association of plant species that provide stratified growth forms should be used to recreate a more natural system, as well as provide aesthetic and wildlife habitat value.