


Wisconsin
Native Plant Sources

Seeds & plants for prairies, woodlands, wetlands & shorelands

This publication provides a list of nurseries that sell the seeds and plants needed to make your natural landscaping plan a reality. The list includes suppliers in Wisconsin and nearby in neighboring states. Often, a nursery near to you will sell a local genotype of a particular plant.

Please note:

Some native plants are collected from the wild, while others are grown on-site. We recommend that you ask nurseries about the source of various plants.

Native species can be used in a variety of landscape settings and have numerous advantages over introduced species:

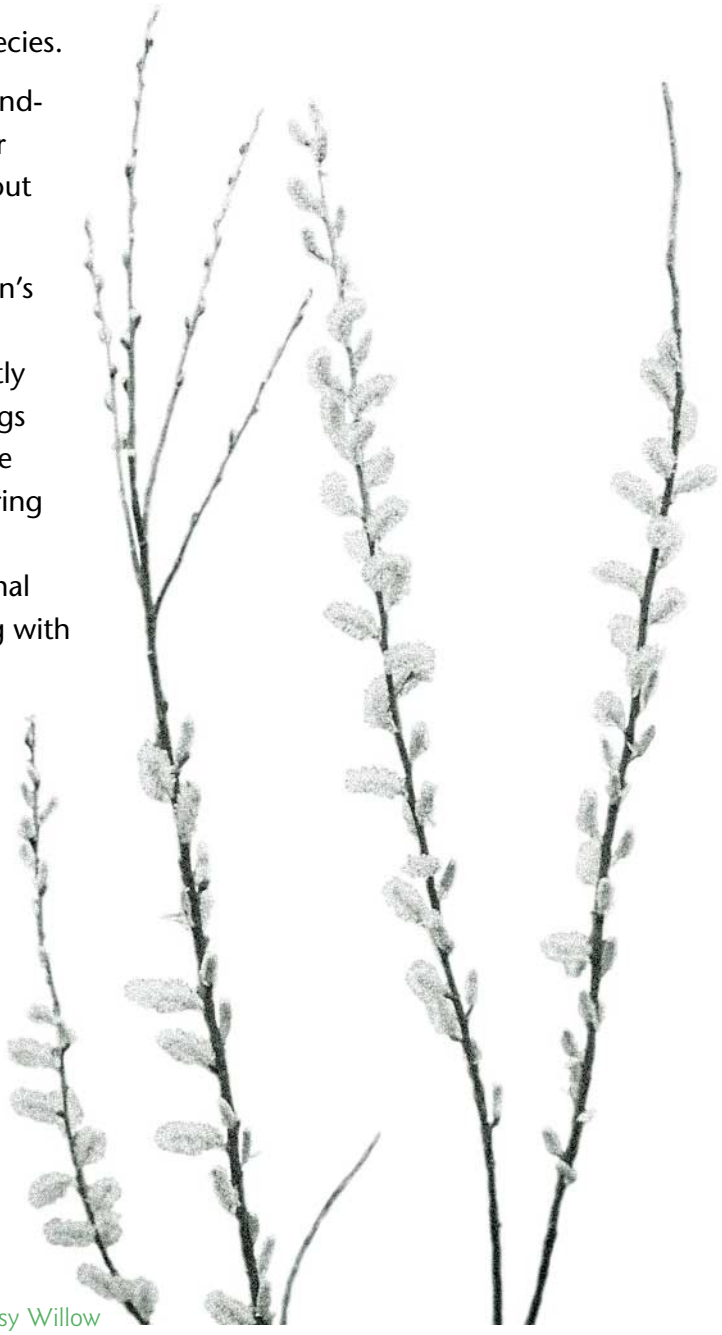
- adapted to the area's unique soil and climate conditions;
- need less maintenance – reducing the need for fertilizer or pesticides;
- often provide better erosion control due to their deeper root systems;
- have greater survival rates;
- provide food and habitat for native wildlife species.

Shorelands are especially appropriate for natural landscaping because buffers of native plants near water can help keep soil, nutrients and other pollutants out of our streams and lakes.

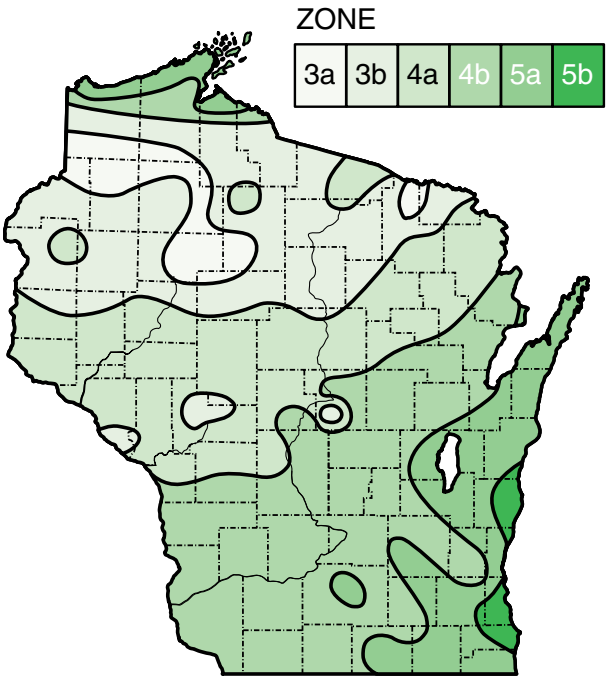
So many people are building homes near Wisconsin's waters that many lakeshores and streambanks are now growing more houses than trees – permanently altering a portion of the natural landscape. Buildings and access drives replace vegetation, increasing the amount of storm water runoff and pollutants entering the lake or stream. Much of this new development brings traditional ideas centered on the conventional yard. Too often that means manicured lawns along with the fertilizer and pesticide applications.

The impacts of development can be minimized through the use of careful site plans and with landscaping plans that place less emphasis on lawns and incorporate a variety of plants adapted to the area's natural habitat.

Access to native plant species for small projects on residential lots as well as for large-scale resource restoration projects associated with major development activities is necessary to encourage the use of vegetation best suited to local climate and soil conditions.



Pussy Willow



In addition to considering the hardiness zones above, always choose plants that are suited to your site's soil conditions and sun exposure, and suited to your expectations.

Landscape Plant Hardiness Zones

When selecting plants, be sure they are identified as hardy for your area. While some plants may survive in a sheltered spot north of their recommended zone, it is usually best to plant reliable hardy species.

The list of nurseries in this publication is not an endorsement of the firms, and is not meant as a way to bypass local growers and suppliers. It simply offers another way to obtain quality seeds and plants. In developing this list, we emphasized suppliers providing plants native to Wisconsin. The list omits nurseries requiring large orders, those dealing on a mail-order only basis, and those in distant locations offering a limited selection.

For a list of native plants appropriate for landscaping, see UW-Extension publications GWQ014, *Shoreline Plants and Landscaping,* and A2865, *A Guide to Selecting landscape Plants for Wisconsin.*

What is a Successful Restoration?

Restoring natural landscapes is challenging. Ecologists use several benchmarks to judge the success of a restoration.

Sustainability: Is the reconstructed community capable of perpetuating itself, or, like a corn field or a golf course, can it be sustained only if continuously managed by people?

Resistance to Invasion: Does the reconstruction yield a community that resists invasions by new species? Intact, natural communities are, in general, less easily invaded than ones that have been damaged or ones that lack one of more of their key species.

Productivity: A restored community should be as productive as the original community.

Nutrient Retention: A reconstructed community should lose lesser amounts of nutrients than the original. In the long run it will prove to be unsustainable because it will be invaded by new species and its productivity will decline.

Biotic Interactions: The reassembly of formerly associated plant populations often leads to reconstruction of the entire community. Because of their mobility and ubiquity, animals and microbes usually colonize spontaneously.

Ecologists who successfully re-create a natural landscape have reason to be proud. But even those who are unsuccessful in meeting some of the benchmarks gain new insight into the plant community.

Adapted from:
John J. Ewel – "Restoration is the ultimate test of ecological theory" in: *Restoration Ecology, A Synthetic Approach to Ecological Research,* 1987

Learn more about these native ecosystems:

PRAIRIES

The prairie is a plant community dominated by grass rather than by trees. Growing with the grasses are many species of non-grassy herbs which are known by the collective name "forbs." Many woody shrubs can be present in the prairie as well, and, under certain circumstances, tree seedlings may also be found.

Source: John T. Curtis, *Vegetation of Wisconsin*

Patches of prairie, called remnants, are scattered throughout the southwest half of Wisconsin. These remnants are interesting to view and study, and serve as seed sources for restoration projects. Prairie remnants can be found in neglected areas such as:

1 Railroad rights-of-way. Many rail lines were built before the land was farmed. Burning on rights-of-way enhanced the growth of prairie species.

2 Pioneer cemeteries – if they have not been tidied up too much.

> "Some people say a prairie is a state of mind. Scientists believe it is close to being the most complex, yet the most balanced ecosystem on earth."
>
> *The Prairie Garden,* J. Robert Smith, 1980

3 Large wetland areas may have wet-to-dry prairies in their centers isolated from access by cattle or machinery.

4 Large areas of irregular topography – areas too steep to plow, or even too steep to graze, especially on the south side of hills.

5 Areas of poor agricultural soils. There are many prairie remnants in the sand counties of Wisconsin.

Source: UW-Extension publication G2736, *Prairie Primer,* UW-Extension

WOODLANDS

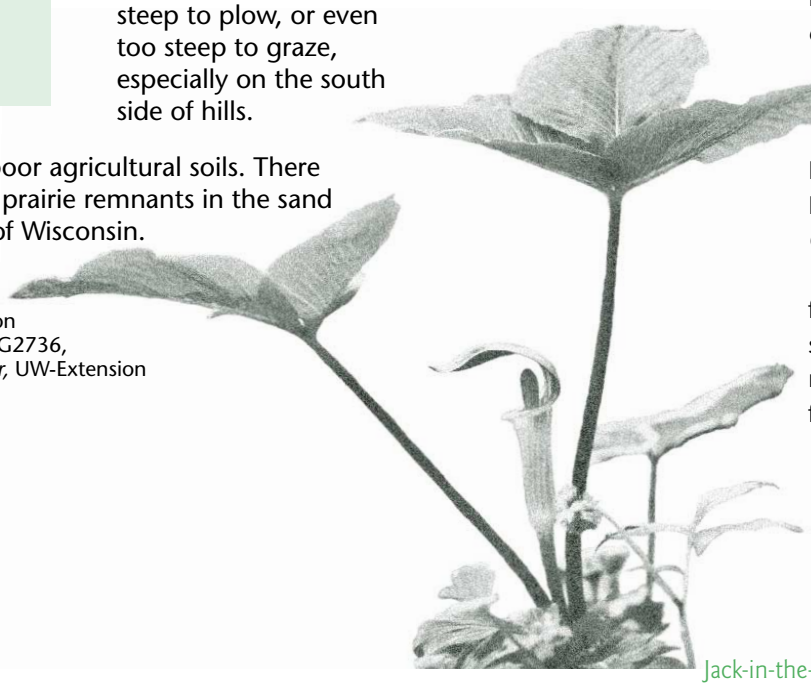
Woodlands once occupied much of Wisconsin, but heavy logging in the 1800s and early 1900s greatly reduced the number of mature forested acres. Since the 1930s, however, the state began to see an increase in forest acreage, and today Wisconsin has 16 million acres of forest, with nearly 70 percent under private ownership. The greatest threat to today's woodlands comes not from logging, but from development.

Properly managed woodlands provide beauty, recreation, wildlife habitat, and help protect water quality in our streams and lakes. Trees and woodlands in urban areas can provide additional benefits:

- Shade cooling air, buildings and streets;
- Block or direct winds;
- Reduce certain air pollutants;
- Sound reduction;
- Glare reduction;
- Minimize wind, water and construction site erosion;
- Assist stormwater management.

Source: Robert W. Miller, *Urban Forestry, Planning and Managing Urban Greenspaces,* 1997

Check Wisconsin's State Nursery Program *(Bureau of Forestry, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, 608/266-7891)* or the USDA Forest Service North Central Forest Experiment Station *(5985 County Hwy. K, Rhinelander, WI 54501, 715/362-7474)* for information about selecting, planting and managing the right trees for your property.



Jack-in-the-Pulpit

WETLANDS

Wetlands often function like natural tubs or sponges, storing water (floodwater, or surface water that collects in isolated depressions) and slowly releasing it. Trees and other wetland vegetation help slow floodwaters. This combined action – storage and slowing – can lower flood heights and reduce the water's erosive potential.

Wetlands help improve water quality, including that of drinking water, by intercepting surface runoff and removing or retaining its nutrients, processing organic wastes, and reducing sediment before it reaches open water.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that up to 43 percent of the threatened and endangered species rely directly or indirectly on wetlands for their survival.

In the 1600s, over 220 million acres of wetlands were thought to have existed in the lower 48 states. Since then, extensive losses have occurred, and over half of our original wetlands have been drained and converted to other uses, The years from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s were a time of major wetland loss, but since then the rate of loss has decreased.

Recent estimates of wetlands trends on non-federal lands indicate a loss rate of between 70,000 to 90,000 acres annually.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Major Causes of Wetland Loss and Degradation:

Human Actions

- Drainage
- Dredging and stream channelization
- Deposition of fill material
- Diking and damming
- Tilling for crop production
- Levees
- Logging
- Mining
- Construction
- Stormwater runoff
- Air and water pollutants
- Changing nutrient levels
- Releasing toxic chemicals
- Introducing non-native species
- Grazing by domestic animals

Natural Threats

- Erosion
- Droughts
- Storms

SHORELANDS

A natural shoreline is a bridge between two worlds. Studies show that there can be as much as 500 percent more diversity of plant and animal species along a natural shoreline compared to upland areas.

Wisconsin laws safeguard waters and the shoreland buffers that shield them. In the 1960s, the state legislature established the Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program. It directed the Department of Natural Resources to adopt guidelines for county shoreland protection ordinances.

The guidelines describe a shoreland buffer as a strip of land extending 35 feet inland from the ordinary high watermark (OHWM), where no more than 30 feet in any 100 feet of shoreline may be clear cut to remove trees and shrubbery.

A significant body of research however suggests that a 35-foot shoreland buffer is inadequate in providing protection to the waterways from various pollutants. Accordingly, many Wisconsin counties have classified their waters based on size, biological indicators and sensitivity to development and have established greater building setbacks and buffer requirements.

For more information, check with the county or DNR, or the Natural Resource Conservation Service (a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture).

Take a Frog Walk

Eleven frog species and one toad live in Wisconsin. Unfortunately, the bullfrog and the leopard frog are declining in numbers, and the cricket frog is now classified as endangered.

The frogs you hear as you take a walk along a stream will change throughout the seasons.

Beginning in April, you may hear wood frogs, chorus frogs and spring peepers. With warmer weather in May, you may hear leopard frogs, pickerel frogs and toads.

From the end of May through to August, you may hear the eastern tree frog, copes tree frog, cricket frog, mink frog, green frog and even bullfrog.

Wisconsin has an annual frog and toad monitoring survey where volunteers assess the number of frogs of each species.

For more information regarding frogs and frog surveys, contact the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

G = grass F = forb P/C = Plug/Container S = Seed WS = Woody Species

LOCATED IN WISCONSIN

Nursery	Wetland					Shoreland					Prairie					Woodland				
	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS
Agrecol – 2918 Agriculture Dr., Madison, WI 53718 (608) 226-2544	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Applied Ecological Services – 17921 Smith Road, Brodhead, WI 53520 (608) 897-8641	●	●	●	●		●	●	●			●	●	●	●				●		●
Aquatic Gardens Unlimited – S76 W17822 Janesville Rd., Muskego, WI 53150 (262) 679-3300			●					●												
Aquatic Resources and Glacial Pond Farms – N 4546 Butternut Lane, Birnamwood, WI 54414 (715) 845-2099	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bayside Garden Center – 400 East Brown Deer Road, Milwaukee, WI 53217 (414) 352-6159											●			●				●		
Bluestem Farm – S5920 Lehman Road Baraboo, WI 53913 (608) 356-0179							●	●			●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Branch River Trout Hatchery – 8150 River Road, Greenleaf, WI 54126 (414) 864-7761			●												●					●
Brehm's Wondercreek Nursery – N6050 Crystal Lake Rd., Beaver Dam, WI 53916 (920) 425-1132													●					●		●
Dragonfly Gardens – P.O. Box 192, Amery, WI 54001 (715) 268-4666	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dutch Designs – N5706 Hwy S, Lake Mills, WI 53551 (920) 648-8234	●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●		
Evergreen Nursery Co. Inc. – 5027 Cty TT, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235 (920) 743-4464																				●
Flower Factory – 4062 Hwy. A, Stoughton, WI 53589 (608) 873-8329			●					●					●					●		
Great Lakes Nursery Co. – 1002 Hamilton Street, Wausau, WI 54403 (715) 845-7752, toll-free 888-733-3564			●		●			●		●			●		●			●	●	●
Hanson's Rhinelander Floral and Garden – 2660 Cty Rd. G, Rhinelander, WI 54501 (715) 365-2929	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●
Hauser's Superior View Farm – Rt. 1, Box 199, Bayfield, WI 54814 (715) 779-5404													●					●		
Haywood Evergreens – P.O. Box 607, Hayward, WI 54843 (715) 634-4511	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hild & Associates – 326 Glover Road River Falls, WI 54022 (715) 426-5131 www.hildnatives.com	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	

G = grass F = forb P/C = Plug/Container S = Seed WS = Woody Species

LOCATED IN WISCONSIN (continued)

Nursery	Wetland					Shoreland					Prairie					Woodland				
	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS
Insti-Trees Nursery – P.O. Box 1370, Rhinelander, WI 54501 (715) 369-2801			●					●		●				●	●			●		●
J&J Transplant Aquatic Nursery – W 4980 Country Rd. West, Wild Rose, WI 54984 (414) 622-3552	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Johnson's Nursery – W180 N6275 Marcy Road, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051 (262) 252-4988												●	●		●		●	●		●
Kester's Wild Game Food – P.O. Box 516, Omro, WI 54963 (800) 558-8815	●			●							●	●	●	●						
Kettle Moraine Natural Landscaping – W996 Birchwood Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010 (414) 533-8939											●	●		●						
Kinnickinnic Natives – 235 State Rd 65 River Falls, WI 54022 (715) 425-7605		●					●	●			●	●	●		●	●	●	●		
Laura's Lane Nursery – P.O. Box 232, Plainfield, WI 54966 (715) 366-2477					●					●										
Lied's Nursery Company Inc. – N63 W22039 Hwy. 74, Sussex, WI 53089 (262) 246-6901					●					●					●					●
Little Valley Farms – 5963 Snead Creek Road, Spring Green, WI 53588 (608) 935-3324	●	●			●						●	●			●	●	●			●
Lodholz North Star Acres, Inc. – 420 Highway A, Tomahawk, WI 54487 (715) 453-2976																		●		●
Marshland Transplant Aquatic and Woodland Nursery – P.O. Box 1, Berlin, WI 54923 (920) 361-4200	●		●	●	●						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mileagers, Inc. – 4838 Douglas Avenue Racine, WI 53402 (414) 639-2371	●	●									●	●					●			
Miller Nurseries – P.O. Box 66, Germantown, WI 53022 (414) 628-9588			●		●												●	●		●
Monches Farm – 5890 Monches Road Colgate, WI 53017 (262) 966-2878							●				●	●					●			
North Meadows Greenhouse – W330 N9150 West Shore Drive Hartland, WI 53029													●							
Oak Prairie Farms – W4642 Highway 33 Pardeeville, WI 53954 (608) 429-3882											●	●	●	●						
Prairie Frontier – W281 53606 Pheasant Run, Waukesha, WI 53188 (414) 544-0159 www.prairiefrontier.com											●	●	●	●						

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	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS
Prairie Futures Seed Co. – P.O. Box 644 Menomonee Falls, WI 53052 (262) 820-0221	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Prairie Nursery – P.O. Box 306, Westfield, WI (608) 296-3679	●					●					●	●	●	●			●	●		
Prairie Plant Farm – 3515 S. County G Janesville, WI 53546-9455											●									
Prairie Ridge Nursery – 9738 Overland Road, Mt. Horeb, WI 53572 (608) 437-5245	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Prairie Seed Source – P.O. Box 83 North Lake, WI 53064-0083 (414) 673-7166											●	●		●						
Reeseville Ridge Nursery – P.O. Box 171, Reeseville, WI 53579 (414) 927-3291					●					●					●					●
Rohde's Nursery – N8098 Duck Creek Ave., Neshkoro, WI 54960 (414) 293-4373					●					●					●					●
Shady Acres Perennial Nursery – 5725 South Martin Rd., New Berlin, WI 53146 (262) 679-1610								●			●	●	●					●		
Strand Nursery Co. – 2894 240th St. Cushing, WI 54006 (715) 488-2627		●					●					●					●			
Taylor Creek Restoration Nursery – 17921 Smith Rd., P.O. Box 256, Broadhead, WI 53520 (608) 897-8641	●	●	●	●		●		●			●	●	●	●			●			
Wali Nursery Inc. – 10681 McClain Road Hayward, WI 54843 (715) 462-3565					●					●					●					●
Wehr Nature Center – 9701 West College Ave., Franklin, WI 53132 (414) 425-8550	●	●		●							●	●		●						
Wildlife Nurseries Inc. – P.O. Box 2724, Oshkosh, WI 54903 (414) 231-3780	●	●		●		●	●		●		●			●						
Windy Oaks Aquatics – W377 S10677 Betts Road, Eagle, WI 53119 (262) 594-3033	●	●	●																	
Wood's Edge Farm – 532 Stanek Road Muscoda, WI 53573 (608) 739-3527																●	●	●		●

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LOCATED IN NEARBY STATES

Nursery	Wetland					Shoreland					Prairie					Woodland				
	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS	G	F	P/C	S	WS
Carlson Prairie Seed Farm – Rt. 1, P.O. Box. 272, New Folden, MN 56738 (218) 523-5072											●	●		●						
Cascade Forest Nursery – 22033 Fillmore Rd., Cascade, IA 52033 (319) 852-3042 cascade@netins.net					●					●					●					●
Cold Stream Farm – 2030 Free Soil Road Free Soil, MI 49411 (231) 464-5809					●					●					●					●
Cook Water Farm – 3478 Brogade St. Askov, MN 55704 (320) 838-3415	●	●	●			●	●	●												
Country Road Greenhouses, Inc. – 19561 E. Twombly, Rochelle, IL 61068 (815) 384-3311	●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●		
Enders Greenhouse – 104 Enders Drive Cherry Valley, IL 61016 (815) 332-5255	●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Feder's Native Plants – 12871 380th Ave. Blue Earth, MN 56013 (507) 526-3049				●										●						
Genesis Nursery – 23200 Hurd Road, Tampico, IL 61283 (815) 438-2220	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ion Exchange – 1878 Old Mission Drive Harper's Ferry, IA 52146 (319) 535-7231	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Itasca Greenhouse, Inc. – P.O. Box 273, Cohasset, MN 55721 (800) 538-8733					●										●					●
J.F. New & Associates, Inc. – 708 Roosevelt Road, Walkertown, IN 46574 (219) 586-3400	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Kaste Inc. – Rt. 2, Box 153, Fertile, MN 56540 (218) 945-6738	●			●							●	●		●						
Kelley and Kelley – 2325 S. Watertown Rd., Long Lake, MN 55356 (952) 473-7337						●	●	●			●	●	●				●	●		
Lafayette Home Nursery, Inc. – Rt. 1, Box 1A, Lafayette, IL 61449 (309) 995-3311	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Landscape Alternatives – 1705 Albans St., Roseville, MN 55113 (612) 526-3049	●	●	●			●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●		
Mark E. Gullickson – Rt. 2, Box 150A, Fertile, MN (800) 689-9373														●						
Minnesota Ground Cover – 7855 Lake Drive, Lino Lakes, MN (651) 786-8611		●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●				●	●		
Morning Sky Greenery – Rt. 1, Box 137, Hancock, MN 56244 (320) 392-5282 www.morningskygreenery.com	●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●		
The Natural Garden, Inc. – 38W443 Highway 64 St. Charles, IL 60175	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
North American Prairies – 111754 Jarvis Ave. NW, Annandale, MN 55056 (320) 274-5316	●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●			●	●	●		

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Orchid Gardens – 2232 139th Avenue, NW Andover, MN 55304		●																●		●
Osenbach Grass Seeds – RR Box 44, Lucas, IA 50151 (800) 582-2788		●		●			●		●			●		●			●		●	
Out Back Nursery, Inc. – 15280 110th St. S., Hastings, MN 55033 (800) 651-3626 www.outbacknursery.com	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●
Prairie Hill Wild Flowers/Wild Rose Greenhouse – 8955 Lemonde Rd., Ellendale, MN 56026 (507) 451-7791	●		●								●	●		●						
Prairie Moon Nursery – Rt. 3 Box 163 Winona, MN 55987 (507) 452-1362 www.prairiemoonnursery.com	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Prairie Restorations Inc. – P.O. Box 327 Princeton, MN 55371 (763) 389-4342	●	●	●	●		●	●				●	●	●	●		●	●			
Rice Creek Gardens – 11506 Hwy. 65 Blaine, MN 55434 (763) 754-8090	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●
Shady Oaks Nursery – 112 10th Ave. SE Waseca, MN 56093 (800) 504-8006 www.shadyoaks.com																●	●	●		
Shooting Star Native Seeds – P.O. Box 648 Spring Grove, MN 55974 (507) 498-3944											●			●						
Wildlife Habitat – 5114 NE 46th Street Owatonna, MN 55060 (507) 451-6771											●				●					
Wood's End – 807 College St. Northfield, MN 54903-2724																	●	●		

Continued use of native plant species in and around our developed landscape can work to create a new aesthetic – one that respects the functions and structure of natural systems.

Curious for more information?

Ladybird Johnson's Wildflower Center	www.wildflower.org
Morton Arboretum	www.mortonarb.org
Native plant and restoration consultants list (Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources)	clean-water.uwex.edu/foxwolf/resources/natives.htm
Natural Resources Conservation Service	www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency green landscaping	www.epa.gov/greenacres
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water	www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands
U.S. Forest Service	www.fs.fed.us
University of Wisconsin-Extension bug identification	www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/milwaukee/urbanag/bugnet.html
University of Wisconsin-Extension garden factsheets	http://www.hort.wisc.edu/faculty/Jull/x-series.htm
University of Wisconsin-Extension shoreland restoration	www.uwex.edu/ces/shoreland
Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	http://datcp.state.wi.us/static/
Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources shoreland program	www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/waterway
Wisconsin County Forest Association	www.wisconsincountyforests.com
Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association	P.O. Box 285, Stevens Point, WI 54481 Phone: 715/346-4798

Glossary of Terms

Conservation Buffer: An area or strip of land maintained in permanent vegetation to help control pollutants and manage other environmental problems. Examples include grassed waterways, contour grass strips, windbreaks and shelterbelts, and riparian (streamside) buffers. (USDA)

Community: A studiable grouping of organisms which grow together in the same general place and have mutual interactions. (1)

Ecological integrity: The long-term health and sustainability of the interactions among the physical, chemical, and biological elements of an ecosystem. (U.S. EPA)

Ecosystem: The organisms of a particular habitat, such as a pond or forest, together with the physical environment in which they live: community of plants and animals generally in equilibrium with inputs of energy and materials in their particular environment.

Environment: Sum of all the physical (non-living) and biological (living) factors that affect an organism.

Erosion: The wearing down or washing away of the soil and land surface by the action of water, wind or ice. (2)

Eutrophication: Nutrient enrichment of waters resulting in rapid growth of aquatic organisms (mostly algae), often causing increased decomposition with its associated depletion of oxygen. (3)

Forb: Herbaceous plant other than grass.

Fresh Water: Water with less than 0.5 part per thousand dissolved salts. (2)

Habitat: The environment in which an organism lives.

Herbicide: Agent used to inhibit or destroy plant growth.

Invasive Species: One that outcompetes weedy and sometimes even conservative species. They can invade and degrade even high-quality natural communities.

Prairie: A fire-maintained natural community dominated by grasses and with few or no trees (4)

Productivity: The amount of organic material produced by a plant: usually expressed as grams of dry organic matter per square meter of land per year.

Remnant: A site with all or part of its pre-settlement nature intact. (4)

Restoration: Repair or re-establishment of a natural community by reinstating as many as possible of the species and processes that evolved together in response to the physical environment and to one another over thousands of years or more. (4)

Riparian Area: Land areas directly influenced by a body of water; usually having visible vegetation or other physical characteristics showing this water influence. Stream banks, lake borders, and marshes are typical riparian areas. (2)

Savanna: A fire-maintained natural community dominated by grasses or sedges but with scattered fire-tolerant species of trees. (4)

Stormwater Runoff: Precipitation that flows overland to surface streams, rivers and lakes.(2)

Synergism: Cooperative action between agents, providing a much greater reaction than the sum of the individual components.

Watershed: The area of land where all water runs to the lowest point – a stream, river or lake.

Wetland: Lands where water saturation is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities. (2)

Woodland: A fire-maintained natural community with a grassy turf dominated by trees, Some woodlands have many shrub species; others may have few.

1 *Vegetation of Wisconsin; An Ordination of Plant Communities* John T. Curtis, 1959

2 Project WET *Curriculum and Activity Guide,* 1995

3 *Life The Science of Biology* William Purves and Gordon Orians, 1983

4 *The Tallgrass Restoration Handbook for Prairies, Savannas, and Woodlands* Society for Ecological Restoration, Ed. Stephen Packard and Cornelia F. Mutel, 1997

Wisconsin
Native Plant Sources

Seeds & plants for prairies, woodlands, wetlands & shorelands

The list of landscape nurseries in this publication is current as of March, 2001.
Mention of nurseries does not constitute an endorsement by University of Wisconsin-Extension.

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