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Tough Native Shoreline

Native species per mix 24
Native seeds per square foot 514
Native FQI NE Illinois 19.60
Native FQI Illinois 16.48
Native Mean C Value NE Illinois 4.00
Native Mean C Value Illinois 3.36
Mean W Value NE Illinois (4.26)
Mean W Value Illinois (4.43)

A mix of wetland grasses, sedges, rushes, smartweeds & nurse crop for the harsh environment of detention basin shorelines, with many species tolerant of periodic low water. Actually, many local wetland species are dependent on periodic low water, mudflats & droughts! Dormant seed. No western crap! This mix is intended to supplement a plug planting. If planted as a stand alone, double the seeding rate

Graminoids, or grasses, sedges, rushes, and other grasslike plants.

Table with columns for acronyms, scientific name, common name, family, type, S&W, S&W wet, S&W wet Illinois, IL wet, IL wet, height, color, bloom time (M, A, M, J, J, A, S, O, N), seeds/oz, seeds/lb, lb/ac, seeds/acre, seeds/ftsq, % by weight, % by count. Includes rows for Red Top Grass, Bent Grass, Carex spp., and various Juncus and Cyperus species.

Forbs

Table with columns for acronyms, scientific name, common name, family, type, S&W, S&W wet, S&W wet Illinois, IL wet, IL wet, height, color, bloom time (M, A, M, J, J, A, S, O, N), seeds/oz, seeds/lb, lb/ac, seeds/acre, seeds/ftsq, % by weight, % by count. Includes rows for Common Water Plantain, Swamp Milkweed, Bidens spp., and Blue Vervain.

All items subject to availability. Mix composition may vary seasonally

Key

- main bloom
extended bloom
fall leaf color
fruit color
new scientific name
old scientific name
transitional name
Yellow is uncertain data

OBL = -5, FACW+ = -4, FACW = -3, FACW- = -2, FAC+ = -1, FAC = 0, FAC- = 1, FACU+ = 2, FACU = 3, FACU- = 4, UPL = 5.

Graminoids include Graminae (grasses), Cyperaceae (sedges), Juncaceae (rushes), Sparganaceae (burreeds), and Acoraceae (sweetflag). Forbs are herbs and select shrubs, which typically behave as herbaceous in a fire managed context, both having more or less showy flowers.

New and old scientific names are relative terms. Many 'new' names are actually names that were in use 80 to 100 years ago, but were replaced by the names with which we have become accustomed. New is used in the sense that the names have recently come into use or will be soon in Illinois.