

A HOMEOWNERS GUIDE TO NATIVE SHORELINE GARDENS



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Lake Comus 2003



Williams Bay 2004

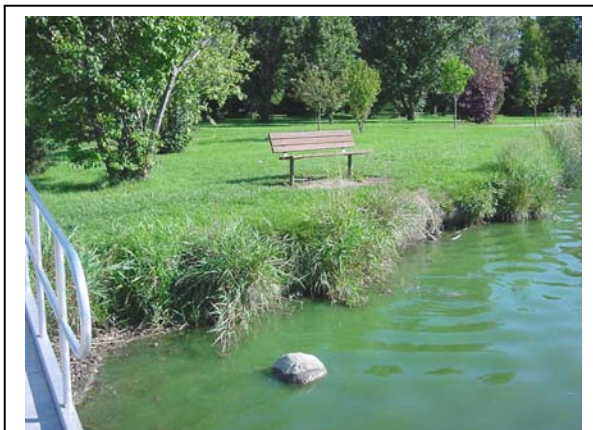


A Homeowners Guide to Native Shoreline Gardens

Owning lakefront property can be one of the most rewarding experiences in a person's life. It can also be one of the most frustrating experiences. There are many issues related to owning lakefront property that even experienced homeowners do not know how to deal with. Some of these problems; erosion of the shoreline, loss of leisure time because of lawn maintenance, or having 25 Canada Geese take up residence on your shoreline making it unusable, are all common complaints. There is, however, a very easy and fairly inexpensive answer that will help solve all of problems mentioned above. A **shoreline garden**, filled with native grasses, wildflowers, trees and shrubs will help protect your shoreline from erosion, take less time and money for maintenance, protect the lake from contamination and deter Canada Geese! Since most lakeshore landowners are extremely interested in protecting the water quality of their lake and their property value, a shoreline garden can be a small investment with a big payoff. As you begin planning your native shoreline garden, you may wish to consider enhancing the benefits of your shoreline garden by extending it out into the shallow water area. Native near-shore aquatic plants, will help protect your shoreline by dissipating wave energy, stabilize sediments and create important wildlife habitat.

Many people ask why we always suggest native plants for a shoreline garden. There are actually several reasons. Native plants evolved in Wisconsin and therefore are more likely to survive the extreme weather conditions in Wisconsin. The extensive root system of native plants will strengthen and stabilize your soil, which will help protect it from erosion. Native plants also provide important food and habitat for birds, amphibians and insects.

Please be aware that any work below the ordinary high water mark, such as erosion control measures and planting native aquatics, require a permit from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. In addition, every county in Wisconsin has adopted and enforces shoreland zoning ordinances for the protection of our waterbodies. These ordinances include (but are not limited to) controls on any vegetation trimming, killing or removal, land disturbance, standards that regulate setbacks for structures from waterways, and wetland protection. Before starting any project, please contact your county zoning department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to find out if you will need a permit. For more information about the WI DNR regulations please call 262-574-2136 or see their website at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/>. For additional information about Walworth County Shoreland Zoning regulations, Land Disturbance and Erosion Control please contact the Walworth County Land Use and Resource Management Department at 262- 741-4972 or see our website at <http://www.co.walworth.wi.us/>.



City of Delavan Arboretum
2001 Before Native Shoreline Garden Planted



City of Delavan Arboretum
2003 After Native Shoreline Garden Installed

Planning A Native Shoreline Garden

Creating A Plan

1. To create a plan for a native shoreline garden start with a base plan of the property. You can either draw your own or you can use a copy of the plot plan that you received when you purchased your home.
2. Items you will need to create your base site plan:
A. Completed plot plan OR a sheet of graph paper
B. Engineer's Scale c. Pencil with HB lead D. Eraser F. 100 foot tape measure

IF YOU START WITH A PLOT PLAN

Plot plans are usually small drawings drawn to scale. You should find this scale on the drawing [1"=20'] means that 1inch on the paper is actually 20 feet in real life.

To use this for your base plan you will need to enlarge it while retaining a known scale. Here is what you need to do.

Take the original to a photocopy store.

1. Make a photocopy of the original.
2. On the copy (to not mark on the original), draw a dark 1 inch long line in the center using an engineer's scale. If the original scale was 1 in. = 20ft., label your line 20ft.
3. Ask the store to make you an enlarged copy that will fit on a 24in x 36in sheet of paper. Make sure they know that it must be to scale. A scale of 1 in. = 10ft is usually the best.
4. Check the scale of the enlarged drawing by measuring the line that you drew in the middle of the smaller copy. Even though the 1in line you drew on the smaller copy will be longer on the enlarged copy, the proportions should still be the same. Using the side of the engineer's scale that matches the scale you requested, measure the line. If the original (smaller) drawing had a scale of 1 in = 20ft, the 1in. line you drew represented 20ft. If you asked for the enlargement to be at a 1 in = 10ft scale, the line you drew should now measure 2 inches.

5. Go to step 3 on IF YOU START FROM SCRATCH

IF YOU START FROM SCRATCH

Use a large sheet of graph paper – ¼ in grid works nicely and will allow you to draw with one of several scales (1in = 4 ft, 1in = 8 ft, 1in = 16 ft etc). You will need to measure the size of the site you will be drawing in order to determine which scale will work the best for the size paper you have.

1. Once you have the outside dimensions of your site, draw them to scale on your graph paper.
2. Measuring at right angles from property lines, measure all structures on site. Draw these structures on the graph paper.
3. Measuring at right angles from the corner of a structure, measure landscape features (trees, shrubs). Draw these features on the graph paper.
4. Your Base Plan is now complete. Make 2-3 copies so that you can plan your buffer without marking on the original.
5. Draw in the rough outline of your buffer area on the copy. Note approximate size.
6. Make notes of different soil, moisture and light areas – give approximate sizes – this information will be used later to determine the number of plants you need to obtain.

Note: See Vegetation Removal Conservation Checklist, which can be found on the Walworth County Website, to learn what must be included on a conservation plan when a Walworth County permit is required. For additional questions please contact your Walworth County Zoning Officer at (262) 741-4972.

Selecting Native Plants for Native Shoreline Garden

Before you can select the plants for your native shoreline garden, you need to take a close look at site conditions such as soil, sun exposure, and soil moisture. You may also need to take into consideration any areas with wind and wave extremes. It is very possible that you will find several different types of conditions within your planting area, these are called microclimates. While there are some native plants that will grow well under a wide range of conditions, many plants have more specific requirements.

Soil Texture

Soil texture refers to the size of the soil particles. It is very rare to find a soil composed of a single soil texture. The four basic classifications are sands, silts, clays and loams, although there is a wide range of each type with varying proportions of each component. The soil texture will affect the movement of water and air, root penetration, and workability of the soil. Different plants, native and nonnative will grow best in the soil texture they are adapted to so it is important to know what soil texture you will be planting in.

Sandy Soils: Sandy soils have the largest particle sizes. Generally, they drain readily, are low in nutrients, more acidic than loams and clays and easy to work. Sandy soils will feel gritty and will fall apart when formed into a ball.

Clay Soils: Clay consists of very small, tightly packed soil particles, which feel sticky and plastic-like when wet. Slow to drain, clay soils have a high water holding capacity, however when they do dry, clay soils can be extremely hard. They are rich in nutrients and can be very productive. Clay soils can be formed into a ribbon if wet, the longer the ribbon the more clay content.

Silt Soils: Silt soil particles are intermediate in size between clay and sand and feels silky when wet. It has average nutrients and drainage ability. Silty soils will not form a ribbon when wet and have a floury appearance when dry.

Loamy Soils: Loams are considered the best soils because they are composed of a mix of sand, silt and clay. They combine to give the best of fertility and moisture-holding capacity with good drainage. Easier to work than clay and better consolidated than sands, loamy soils make an excellent growing medium. Loam will feel somewhat gritty. It will hold its shape if formed into a ball when wet but breaks apart easily.

If you have doubts about your soil type you may wish to have the soil tested. *Soil testing is highly recommended to assess the soil pH, fertility, organic material as well as soil type.* For assistance with obtaining a soil test contact your County Extension office <http://www.uwex.edu/>, County Conservation office, <http://www.co.walworth.wi.us/> or the state lab, <http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/>.

Soil Moisture

Once you have determined your soil type, you should have an idea of the moisture conditions on your planting site. However, you will also need to consider if you have areas that pool water during the year or areas that tend to be very dry. When choosing plants from the native plant lists you will need to match your conditions with plant moisture preferences.

Wet-Wet-Mesic – these soils have a generous amount of water in the subsoil throughout the growing season. They may have periods of standing water in the spring or fall.

Mesic soils include well-drained loams and clays. These soils may have standing water for short periods after a hard rain.

Dry-Mesic-Dry soils include sandy and gravelly soils that drain readily and never have standing water, even after a heavy rain.

Light Exposure

Full Sun = at least 8 hours of sun per day

Part sun = at least 4 hours of sun per day

Full Shade = no direct sun

Note: Afternoon sun is more intense than morning sun so if a plant prefers shade, it may do well with some morning sun but afternoon sun will probably kill it.

Once you have determined site conditions of your planting area you can begin choosing native plants. If there are undeveloped sites around your lake, you may also wish to identify the natives that are growing there. Try to find areas that have similar conditions to those on your shoreline. As you are observing what native plants are growing, take note of whether they are growing in large groupings or more spaced out? This information will help you space the same type of plants in your own buffer.

When looking at the list of native plants in this publication, start by considering plants that are listed for moisture preferences and light exposure that match your site conditions.

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	<i>Moisture Regime</i>	<i>Exposure</i>	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Sedge	Carex comosa	Bottlebrush sedge	WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	May - July	1-2 ft
Forb	Echinacea pallida * R	Purple coneflower *	M	Full sun	June - July	2-3 ft
Grass	Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	D,DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	Summer - early fall	4-6 ft

Once you have found plants on the native plant list that match the site conditions of your site, look in a plant identification guide, nursery catalog, or the Wisconsin State Herbarium website at <http://www.botany.wisc.edu/herbarium/> to find out what each plant looks like. You will want to consider the mature height, when it blooms, and if it has any poisonous parts (important for children and animals). Please note that some native plants can be quite aggressive and should be planted with other aggressive plants so that they do not become a nuisance and take over the entire area.

Plants vs. Seeds

Seeding is not recommended for areas less than 15 feet from the water due to erosion associated with open soil. Seeds are certainly more economical, especially for very large sites. Plant plugs will have a higher initial cost than seeds, however, using plant plugs will allow you to see results the first season. If you plant seeds you should expect to wait at least 3-4 seasons before your planting will start looking good. In addition, when you seed an area, the mulch layer must be light enough so you can see the soil, otherwise the seeds will not germinate. The light layer of mulch does not give adequate protection against weeds or drying of the soil, so expect to spend a lot more time watering and weeding. When you use plants for your native garden, a 2-3 inch layer of mulch will provide good moisture and weed protection from the start. Certainly, seeding can be successful, it is the method used by farmers when they retire a field and plant a prairie restoration. Just be advised that a seeded buffer will take a good deal more time and effort. If the area is very large, and therefore the cost of plants quite high, consider breaking the buffer into sections. You can plant a section each year and spread the cost over several years.

If you decide to use seed, be sure that you purchase only Pure Live Seed (PLS) from a reputable dealer. **Do not** purchase any of the boxed wildflower mixes sold at many retail stores. These “mixes” can be full of non-native invasive species. Whether you buy seeds or plants, **ALWAYS** use the scientific name, not the common name. You will find that common plant names can be the same for entirely different plants so in order to be sure that you get the native plant you want always use the scientific name.

Where to buy

There are several native plant sources which are listed in the Wisconsin Native Plant Sources by Gretchen Messer, University of Wisconsin-Extension <http://clean-water.uwex.edu/>.

Many of the sources in this publication are close enough for a visit. You can also call and request a catalog from many of the companies listed. In order to obtain species that are truly native to the area it is best to always order by the scientific name and to purchase plants from nurseries within a 200 mile range of your site.

How Many Plants Do I Need?

In order to determine how many plants you will need to purchase, use the following plant density worksheet, which was taken from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service shoreland restoration standards. The woodland has a nearly complete canopy of trees while the barrens/prairie and wetland are more open. Plant numbers are to be calculated based on the area in square feet to be reestablished and the appropriate density. The area to be reestablished should be calculated for each layer.

Conservation Plan Assistance Plant Calculation Example

Worksheets for Calculating Plant and Seed Needs

In the Wisconsin Biology Technical Note: Shoreland Habitat, you will find two pages used for calculating plant and seed requirements. Make copies of those pages and using this example, fill out those sheets. Submit those calculations with the conservation plan. NOTE: Keep copies for your reference.

Worksheet 1: Area Calculations

	Woodland		Wetland or Barrens/Dry Prairie/Wet Prairie	
Layer	Minimum Number of Species	Density	Minimum Number of Species	Density
Trees	2	0.5 –5 per 100sq. ft.	0	0-0.2 per 100 sq. ft.
Shrubs	3	1-4 per 100 sq. ft. If clumped, maintain min. 2 foot spacing	2	0.2-0.5 per 100 sq ft. If clumped, maintain min. 2 foot spacing
Herbaceous Cover¹				
Plant Plugs	3	25-75 plants per 100 sq. ft.	5	50-100 plants per 100 sq. ft.

Worksheet 1: Area Calculations

	Total Area of Shoreland Habitat (Square Ft) length x width of shoreyard		Total Area of Viewing/Access Corridor View Corridor can be 30% of shoreline length – max 40 ft Note – The altered area = 8 ft		Total Area of Existing Layer to Preserve as is and/or Natural Recovery Zone In this example – only 8 ft total was being altered – The rest is left “as is” 35 ft – 8 ft = 27 ft		Total Area to be Planted
Tree Layer	80 ft x 35 ft = 2800 sq ft	-	24 ft x 8 ft = 192 sq ft	-	27 ft x 80 = 2160 sq ft	=	448 Sq Ft
Shrub Layer	80 ft x 35 ft = 2800 sq ft	-	24 ft x 8 ft = 192 sq ft	-	27 ft x 80 = 2160 sq	=	448 Sq Ft
Herbaceous Layer- Plants	80 ft x 35 ft = 2800 sq ft	-	24 ft x 8 ft = 192 sq ft	-	27 ft x 80 = 2160 sq	=	448 Sq Ft

Worksheet 2: Plant Densities

	Total Area To Be Planted From worksheet 1		Density Factor From Table 1, (page 4)		Plant Densities from Table 1 (page 4)		Total Plants
Tree Layer	448 Sq Ft	÷	100	x	0 - 0.2	=	0 - 1
Shrub Layer	448 Sq Ft	÷	100	x	0.2 – 0.5	=	1 - 2
Herbaceous Layer- Plants	448 Sq Ft	÷	100	x	50 – 100 plants per 100 sq. ft.	=	224 - 448

Preparation Schedule for Walworth County

The following planting dates are provided by U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. They are approximate dates, which can be affected year to year by weather and soil conditions.

Approximate Planting Dates

Plant plugs: May 1 – Oct 1

Planting will be most successful earlier in year. Later plantings may require more frequent watering because of increased temperatures and decreased rainfall. Very late plantings may succumb to early frost or freeze/thaw problems

Bare-root Trees and Shrubs: Any time soil is not frozen and before leaf-out, or after leaves fall. Evergreens are not inclined toward problems associated with late planting. However, deciduous trees and shrubs establish best if planted in spring

Potted Trees and Shrubs: Spring thaw – October 1

Seeded Herbaceous Covers: Spring May 1 – June 30 ¹

Table 2 Preparation Table		
Site Preparation (eliminate existing vegetation)	Black Plastic	2 - 3 months
	Herbicide	3 weeks
Order Plants	Winter/early spring before planting	
Gather Supplies	2 weeks before planting	
Receive Plant Plugs	Day of planting	

¹ Spring seeding tends to favor native warm-season grasses over forbs unless forb seed has already been stratified (stratification is the process of placing seeds in moist sand at 32 – 41 for one to four months. Seeding is not recommended for areas less than 15ft up from the lake shore due to erosion associated with open soil. Fall seeding is not recommended for lakeshore buffers due to the erosion associated with open soil.

Site Preparation

Before you begin this phase of the project, make sure that you will be able to obtain the plants you desire in a timely manner (refer to the Preparation Schedule) and that you have received any required permits (State and/or County)

Site preparation is one of the most important steps in establishing a successful shoreline buffer. If you do not eliminate all the existing lawn grasses and weeds before you plant your native plants, you will spend unending hours trying to pull them later. Some invasive weeds are very difficult to eradicate. Reed Canary grass, Purple Loosestrife, Crown vetch and Common Buckthorn may take an entire season to eliminate. For a copy of the Wisconsin Manual of Control Recommendations for Ecologically Invasive Plants go to http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/manual_toc.htm, or contact your County Conservation Office.

Luckily, eliminating lawn grasses and common weeds is not as difficult or time consuming. There are several methods to choose from, each with its own positive and negative aspects.

Herbicides

Using herbicides is without a doubt the fastest and most cost-effective method. When using any herbicide it is very important to read and follow the directions provided by the manufacturer. Roundup, a chemical, herbicide is non-selective. This means that it will kill any actively growing plant that it comes in contact with. You will need to be very careful when you apply Roundup or any other herbicide so that it does not end up in the lake, either by direct spray or by wind drift. If you feel that the herbicide may come in contact with the water, contact the Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Plant Coordinator to discuss the use of Rodeo. Rodeo has the same active ingredient as Roundup, but it is nontoxic to fish. ***Before using any herbicide that will contact water, you must apply for and receive a permit from the WI-DNR.***

Timing of herbicide applications is extremely important. Do not apply when rain is forecast within the next 24 hours. Do not apply on windy days, since vegetation you wish to preserve may be damaged by herbicide drift. Plants must be actively growing for the Roundup and other glyphosate herbicides to be effective. To encourage growth, mow grass and allow it to grow several inches before application.

After applying any of these herbicides, wait 14 days for the grass and weeds to die. If there are any green areas after the 14 days, you should spot spray a second application. The dead plant material should be left in place to prevent erosion. Fourteen days after the last herbicide application, you are ready to install your native plants directly through the dead plant material.

Black Plastic

If the area is not too big, and you are willing and able to take the extra time, smothering weeds and grass with a layer of black plastic is a good alternative to using herbicides. Black plastic spread over vegetation eliminates light and creates heat that kills existing plants and seeds. First, prepare the site by mowing, weed whacking or trimming vegetation to be removed. If the soil is dry, water thoroughly. This will increase the weed killing effectiveness. After the site is prepared, lay down black plastic (3.5mil or thicker). Overlap the plastic at least 6 inches if using more than one piece. Staple in place at one-foot intervals with 4in or longer, 11 gauge or heavier u-shaped metal staples. Place heavy objects (tires, bricks, logs, boards etc) over the plastic. All seams and edges must be firmly anchored to exclude light. Leave the plastic in place for 4-6 weeks during spring and summer. Make sure that there is no sign of living vegetation before removing it. Remove plastic, but leave dead vegetation in place.

Mulches

After the existing lawn grasses and weeds have been killed either with black plastic or herbicides, you will want to put down a fairly thick layer of mulch (2-3 inches). Mulch will help hold in moisture while slowing down weed growth. Make sure that the mulch does not contain any weed seeds. Shredded hardwood or weed free straw are good mulch materials to use. ***Do not use*** hay or marsh hay since they will contain weed seed. ***Recent study has indicated that mulch from trees and shrubs infected with Verticillium Wilt could cause an infection in your existing trees and shrubs. Even mulch that is several seasons old may still carry this disease. For that reason, we are now suggesting that only mulch that has been heat-treated should be used.***

Soil Amendments

The addition of fertilizer, black dirt, or peat moss is not needed for a lakeshore buffer planting. In fact, these soil amendments will have several negative affects. Additional, unneeded fertilizer will cause excess weed growth in your buffer and in the lake.

Live Plug Planting Techniques

1. **Before your plants arrive make sure that you have completed your site preparation.**
2. **Be ready to water.** Watering plant plugs is critical to their success. Be ready with a sprinkler before you begin to plant. Water seedlings immediately after they are planted.
3. **Plan to place live plants in ground soon after you receive them.** If you must keep them a few days before planting, keep them in an area with partial sun such as on the east side of a building or under a deciduous tree. Do not leave them in a dark area for long periods; this will weaken plants. Water to keep packs moist once or twice a day depending on the wind and temperature
4. **Plant in the cool hours of the day.** Your plants will have a greater survival rate if planted on a cool day or during the morning or evening hours.
5. **Plan your planting scheme.** Spacing of 12-18” between plants is recommended. For a more natural look, plant species in groups of 3-5. Lay plants out where you plan to plant but do not remove plugs from containers until ready to actually put in hole.
6. **Dig holes for your plants.** Move mulch aside before digging hole. Make sure the holes for the plants penetrate the dead grass and are deep enough to accommodate the root mass. A bulb planter or “bulb planter auger drill bit” for planting works well.
7. **As you are ready to plant each plug** – carefully remove the plug from the container by turning the plant upside down in your hand and gently squeezing the container until the root mass comes out. Gently tease the root tips away from the root mass to encourage good root growth. Place the plant in the hole. Replace soil, tamp down gently, and replace mulch being careful to keep mulch ½” away from stem of plant.
8. **Water.** Don’t forget this important step to give your plants a good start! Plan to water daily for the first two months. See the Long Term Care and Maintenance section to learn more about weeding.



**Terrace Park During Planting
Delavan, WI. 2001**

Maintenance of Native Shoreline Gardens

Proper site maintenance during the first two years is one of the most important steps for a successful shoreline buffer! Regular maintenance during the first few years after planting will give native plants a competitive advantage over weeds. After they are established, the large plants will be able to out-compete most weeds. After the buffer is effectively established, less maintenance will be required.

First Season

Watering:

Plantings need supplemental watering the first year of establishment because their root systems are small and unable to reach the moisture and nutrients they require. For the first year, the plantings will need approximately 1 inch of water per week. As the surface soil dries, roots begin to reach deep to find required moisture. A thick layer of mulch will help to hold the moisture in the soil for a longer period.

Do not water frequently in small amounts, as this will cause the roots to stay near the surface. Watering in the early mornings is best. If it does not rain put a sprinkler out for an hour or two to soak the ground well. It may only be necessary to water 1 to 2 times per week. Be sure to water cautiously to avoid erosion on steep slopes.

Weeding:

Diligent weeding throughout the first season is important to give your plantings the best competitive edge. Keep a careful eye on invasive species such as Buckthorn, Honeysuckle, Reed Canary Grass, and Purple Loosestrife. Pull them when they are small because they are extremely difficult to eradicate once they become established. Look for weeds every 2-3 weeks and hand pull any weeds you may find. Mulching between plants also helps to inhibit weed growth. Only pull plants you can identify. Try labeling the plants with plant markers. This will help you distinguish between the desired plants and a weed.

If Buckthorn/Ash/Honeysuckle or any other aggressive tree/shrub species are removed through cutting, you will need to keep a careful eye out for any newly emerging/fast growing shoots. The stumps should be treated with an herbicide at the time of removal. However, these species are extremely difficult to effectively kill upon initial treatment and may need to be marked with a stake or flag (for identification and location purposes), cut back, and then retreated with an appropriate herbicide.

Fertilizing:

Native plantings should not be fertilized. Fertilization actually encourages weeds. Native plants have evolved in our native soils and are generally able to find the nutrients they require without supplemental fertilization. In fact, native plants actually look better without fertilizing. Fertilization can cause the root systems to stay shallow and the tops to become floppy. Additionally, fertilizers can end up washing into the lake and encourage algae/aquatic plant blooms.

Problems with plant Survival:

On very disturbed or eroded sites, the soil may have been altered to such an extent that it is no longer conducive to plant growth. In these cases, fertilization may be necessary. If this is the case, carefully and conservatively apply a No-Phosphorus fertilizer such as Safe-Green. In addition, some of the installed plants may die due to weather related problems. If this occurs, you will need to replace them. When selecting plants for replacement, look to the plants that are doing well in the buffer area and to other native plants that are growing in nearby areas with similar soil, sun and moisture conditions to those conditions on the spot you are to plant.

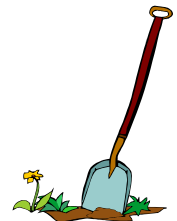
Second Season:

During the second season, the overall maintenance tasks begin to ease

Watering:

Watering is necessary only during long dry periods. If some plants continually seem to be struggling, reevaluate the plant species chosen for that particular spot. It may be necessary to replant those spots with species that are better accustomed to the specific limiting conditions. Careful initial plant selection should prevent this problem.

Spring Care: Springtime is the best time to tend your shoreline buffer area. Start by cutting back the dried vegetation from the previous year's growth to within 1-2 inches of the ground. This will bring a neat appearance to the planting, but can be skipped if that is not a concern. You can leave the clippings in place as mulch, remove them or use them for compost. Additional mulch may be added if necessary.



Weeding:

Springtime is the best time to do a thorough weeding. Weeds are young and the ground is usually quite soft, making the task much easier. This again will give native plants a competitive edge over invading weeds. Be careful to thoroughly remove the entire root system of invading weeds. Also, be especially aware of new tree/shrub seedlings that you may want to leave in place. Scout for weeds once every 3-4 weeks and again hand pull only the species that you can identify as weeds.

You really must become familiar with both the plants that were planted and the invaders in order to know which plants to pull. Other desirable native species may naturally come into your garden on their own, and some study may be required to become familiar with the new, desirable plants.

Fall Care:

Standing dried vegetation should be left in place, rather than cut and raked. This acts as a buffer to protect the lake from blowing leaves. The standing dried vegetation also provides interest in the winter landscape, as colorful grasses and seed heads peek out of the snow, and provide food and cover for many different birds and mammals.

Long Term Maintenance (3 years and beyond)

Both upland and lakefront plantings are continually susceptible to invasion by non-native plants. As with any garden, controlling this problem is necessary in order to achieve a beautiful and diverse planting.

Spring Care:

Begin each season by cutting dried vegetation and conduct a thorough weeding. Add mulch if needed.

Weeding: Walk through your plantings once per month after spring cleanup to scout for and pull weeds and invading species.

Watering: Generally, no watering should be necessary after the second season of growth except for times of drought.

Fall Care: Leave dried vegetation standing in the fall.

Wisconsin Native Plants

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	Moisture Regime	Exposure	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maidenhair fern	M,WM	Full shade	NA	1-1/2 ft
Forb	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Lavender hyssop	M	Full- Part	June-Sept	2-4 Ft
Forb	<i>Allium cernuum R</i>	Nodding wild onion	M	Full sun - Part sun	July - Aug	1-2 ft
Legume/ Shrub	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	June - July	20-40 in
Grass	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big bluestem**	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	Summer	3-8 ft
Forb	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada anemone	M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	May - July	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Anemone patens</i>	Pasque flower	D,DM	Full- Part	April-May	< 1 Ft
Forb	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	Angelica	M,WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	July - October	4-7 ft
Forb	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Columbine	D,DM,M,WM	Full sun-Full shade	May-July	2-3 ft
Forb	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpet	M,WM,W	Part sun-Full shade	April-June	0.5-3 ft
Forb	<i>Arnoglossum plantagineum</i>	Sweet Indian Plantain	WM	Full sun	July-Sept	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Prairie Sage	D,DM,M	Full - Part	Aug-Sept	2-4 Ft
Forb	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild ginger	M,WM	Part sun-Full shade	May-June	0.5 ft
Forb	<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	Purple Milkweed	M	Full	June-July	2-3 Ft
Forb	<i>Asclepias hirtella</i>	Tall Green Milkweed	D,DM	Full	June - Aug	1-3 Ft
Forb	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Marsh milkweed	M,WM,M	Full sun	June - Aug	2-4 ft
Forb	<i>Asclepias sullivantii</i>	Prairie milkweed	M	Full sun	June - Aug	2-6 ft
Forb	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Silk (common) milkweed	D,DM,M,WM	Full - Part	June - Aug	3-4 ft
Forb	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly milkweed	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	June - August	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Whorled milkweed	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	July-Sept	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Aster drummondii</i>	Drummond's Aster	M	Full - Part	Sept - Oct	2-4 Ft
Forb	<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Heath aster	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	August - October	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth aster	DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	August - October	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Aster lanceolatus (simplex)</i>	Panicled aster	M,WM,W	Full sun	August-October	2-4 ft
Forb	<i>Aster linariifolius</i>	Stiff Aster	D,DM	Full - Part	Sept - Oct	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster**	M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	August - October	3-7 ft
Forb	<i>Aster oolentangiensis</i>	Sky-blue aster	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	Aug - Oct	1-2 ft

Wisconsin Native Plants

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	Moisture Regime	Exposure	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Forb	<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Frost Aster	M	Full	Aug - Oct	2-4 Ft
Forb	<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Silky Aster	D,DM,M	Full sun-Part sun	Sept-Oct	2-4 ft
Forb	<i>Aster shortii</i>	Short's Aster	D,DM,M	Part sun - Shade	Sept-Oct	2-4ft
Legume	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canada milk vetch	M	Full sun - Part sun	June-Aug	1-4 ft
Forb	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i>	Cream False Indigo	D,DM,M	Full sun - Shade	May - June	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Bidens cernuus</i>	Nodding beggartick	W	Full sun	August - October	3-5ft
Forb	<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	Downy Woodmint	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	June - July	1-2 ft
Sedge	<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	River bulrush	W	Full sun - Part sun	May - September	4-7 ft
Grass	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats grama	D,DM	Full sun	Summer	3 ft
Grass	<i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i> R	Hairy grama	D,DM	Full sun	Midsummer - fall	3 ft
Grass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Bluejoint grass	WM,W	Full sun	May - August	3-5 ft
Forb	<i>Campanula americana</i> l	Tall Bellflower	M	Part Sun - Shade	July - October	3-6 ft
Forb	<i>Caramine concatenata</i>	Cut-leaved Toothwort	M,WM	Part Sun- Shade	April - May	1 ft
Sedge	<i>Carex bebbi</i>	Bebb's Sedge	WM,W	Full sun		1 ft
Sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>	Bristly sedge	WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	May - July	1-2 ft
Sedge	<i>Carex hystricina</i>	Porcupine sedge	W	Full sun		1-3 ft
Sedge	<i>Carex Pensylvanica</i>	Common Oak Sedge	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun		1-2 ft
Sedge	<i>Carex spengeii</i>	Woodland sedge	WM			
Sedge	<i>Carex stipata</i>	Common Fox Sedge	WM	Full sun		2-3 ft
Sedge	<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock sedge	WM,W	Full sun		2-3 ft
Sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Brown Fox sedge	WM,W	Full sun	May - July	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Cassia hebecarpa</i>	Wild Senna	M	Full - Part	July - August	3-6 ft
Forb	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Indian Paintbrush	M	Full- Part	April - Sept	1-2 Ft
Forb	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partidge Pea	D,DM,M	Full- Part	June - Sept	1-3 Ft
Forb	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Turtlehead	WM,W	Full	July - Sept	1-3 Ft
Forb	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lance-leaf coreopsis	D,DM,M	Full sun	June-July	2 ft
Forb	<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Prairie tickseed	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	June - August	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	Tall Coreopsis	M	Full - Part	July - October	3-6 Ft
Legume	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple prairie clover	D,DM,M	Full sun	July - August	1-2 ft

Wisconsin Native Plants

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	Moisture Regime	Exposure	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Legume	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Showy tick-trefoil	M,WM	Full sun	July - August	3-6 ft
Legume	<i>Desmodium illinoense</i>	Illinois tick trefoil	DM,M	Full sun	July-Aug	3-6 ft
Forb	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	Shootingstar	DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	May - June	10-24 in
Forb	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Pale Purple coneflower	M	Full sun	June - July	2-3 ft
Grass	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye	DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	Late spring - early fall	3-5 ft
Grass	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Bottlebrush grass	M	Full - Part	June - Aug	3-5 ft
Grass	<i>Elymus villosus</i>	Silky Wild Rye	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun		
Grass	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye	WM,W	Full sun	June - October	2-4 ft
Forb	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	D,DM,M	Full - Part	July - August	1-3 Ft
Forb	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium R</i>	Rattlesnake master	DM,M	Full sun	June - August	1 1/2-4 ft
Forb	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe-pye weed	W	Full sun	Aug - Sept	3-10 ft
Forb	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset	W	Full sun	Aug - Sept	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Purple Joe-Pyeweed	M	Part sun-Shade	Aug-Sept	4-6ft
Forb	<i>Euthamia gramminifolia</i>	Grass-leaved goldenrod	D,DM	Full - Part	Aug-Oct	1-3 Ft
Forb	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Bottle gentian	M	Full sun - Part sun	Aug - Oct	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	Cream Gentian	M	Full sun - Part sun	August - September	1-2 Ft
Forb	<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i>	Stiff gentian	DM	Full sun - Part sun	Aug-Oct	2-30 in
Forb	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium	DM,M,WM	Part sun - Full shade	April,May,June	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie smoke	D,DM	Full sun - Part sun	April-June	6-16 in
Grass	<i>Glyceria canadensis</i>	Rattlesnake mana grass	WM,W	Full sun - Part sun		3-4 ft
Grass	<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	American manna grass	W	Full sun		3-5 ft
Forb	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed**	WM,W	Full sun-Part sun	Aug-Oct	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Helianthus divaricuatus</i>	Woodland sunflower	M	Full - Part	July - Sept	3-5 ft
Forb	<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	Sawtooth Sunflower**	M	Full- Part	Aug-Sept	4-12 ft
Forb	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	Western sunflower	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	July-Sept	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Helianthus pauciflorus</i>	Prairie sunflower	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	July - August	2-6 ft

Wisconsin Native Plants

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	Moisture Regime	Exposure	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Forb	<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	Pale-leaved Sunflower	M	Full - Part	July-Oct	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Prairie alum-root	DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	June-July	2-3 ft
Grass	<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	Sweet Grass	WM,W	Full sun - Part sun		1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Hypericum pyramidatum</i>	Great St. John's wort	M,WM	Full - Part	July - August	4-6 ft
Forb	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue Flag Iris *	W	Full sun - Part sun	May - July	2-3 ft
Forb	<i>Iris virginica shrevei</i>	Wild Iris	M,WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	May - July	2-3 ft
Rush	<i>Juncus torreyi Coville</i>	Torrey's rush	WM,W	Full sun		18-48 in
Grass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	June grass	D,DM,M	Full sun	Midspring - midsummer	2 ft
Forb	<i>Kuhnia eupatorioides</i>	False boneset	D,DM	Full sun-Part sun	August - September	1-4 ft
Legume	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Round-headed bush-clover	DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	August - September	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Rough blazing star	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	August - September	6-30 in
Forb	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	Cylindrical blazing star	D,DM	Full sun - Part sun	Aug-Sept	8-24 in
Forb	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	Northern Plains Blazing star	M,WM	Full - Part	Aug-Sept	2-4 ft
Forb	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Prairie blazing star	DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	July-Aug	1-4 ft
Forb	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Marsh Blazing Star	WM,W	Full sun	Aug-Sept	3-6 ft
Forb	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	Turk's cap lily	M	Full sun - Part sun	July-Aug	3-7 ft
Forb	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Orange cup lily	M	Full sun - Part sun	June-july	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower	WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	July - September	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great blue lobelia	W	Full sun - Part sun	July-Sept	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild Lupine	D	Full sun	May-June	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Water Horehound	WM,W	Full	July - Sept	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	False Solomon's Seal	D,DM,M	Full- Part	April - June	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Vierginia bluebells	M,WM	Part sun - Full shade	April, May	0.8-2 ft
Forb	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkey Flower	Wm,W	Full - Part	June - Sept	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	Wild Four O'clock	D,DM	Full	June - Sept	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Bergamot**	DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	July - September	2-3 ft
Forb	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Dotted Horsemint	DM	Full sun - Part sun	July-Sept	1-3 ft

Wisconsin Native Plants

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	Moisture Regime	Exposure	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Forb	<i>Napaea dioica</i>	Glade Mallow	M	Full - Part	June August	5-8 ft
Forb	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening primrose	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	August - September	1-5 ft
Fern	<i>Onoclea senibilis</i>	Sensitive fern	M,WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	NA	1-2 ft
Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon fern	WM,W	Part sun - Full shade	NA	2-4 ft
Fern	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted fern	M,WM,W	Part sun - Full shade	NA	3-4 ft
Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	D,DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	Summer - early fall	4-6 ft
Forb	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	Wild quinine	M	Full sun	June - September	1 1/2-3 ft
Forb	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Wood betony	DM	Full sun - Part sun	April-May	5-14 in
Forb	<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>	Large-flowered beardtongue	D,DM	Full- Part	May-June	2 - 4 ft
Forb	<i>Phlox pilosa</i> 2	Prairie phlox	DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	May-June	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	WM,W	Full sun-Part sun	Aug-Oct	2-3 ft
Forb	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Jacob's ladder	DM,M,WM	Full shade	April,May,J une	1 ft
Forb	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal	DM,M,WM	Part sun - Full shade	May, June	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	Prairie cinquefoil	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	June-Sept	5-12 in
Forb	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	Lion's foot	D,DM,M	Part Sun - Shade	Aug-Oct	2-5 ft
Forb	<i>Pulsatilla patens</i>	Pasque flower	D,DM		April-May	6-16 in
Forb	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Mountain mint**	DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	June-Sept	1-2 1/2 ft
Forb	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Yellow cone flower	D,DM,M,WM	Full sun	July - September	3-5 ft
Shrub	<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Smooth Rose	D,DM,M	Full- Part	June - July	1-3 ft
Shrub	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina Rose	D,DM,M	Full - Part	June - Aug	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	D,DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	July - September	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> R	Sweet black-eyed Susan	M	Full sun - Part sun	June-Oct	3-4 ft
Forb	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Sweet Brown-eyed Susan **	M,WM	Full sun-Part sun	July-Oct	4-6 ft
Forb	<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	Wild Petunia	D,DM,M	Full sun	June-Aug	1-2 ft
Grass	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem	D,DM,M	Full sun	Midsummer - fall	2-4 ft
Sedge	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	Hardstem Bulrush	W	Full sun - Part sun	May-Sept	4-7 ft
Sedge	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Soft-stem bulrush	W	Full sun		4-7 ft

Wisconsin Native Plants

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	Moisture Regime	Exposure	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Rush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Green bullrush	WM,W	Full sun		3-5 ft
Rush	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Woolgrass	WM,W	Full sun		4-6 ft
Forb	<i>Silene stellata</i>	Starry Campion	DM,M,WM	Full sun	Aug-Sept	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i> <i>Michx. 3</i>	Rosinweed	DM,M	Full sun	July - September	2-6 ft
Forb	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass plant	DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	June - September	4-10 ft
Forb	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cupplant	M,WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	July - September	4-8 ft
Forb	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	Prairie dock	M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	July-Sept	4-10 ft
Forb	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass	D,DM,M	Full - Part	May - June	< 1 ft
Forb	<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	Prairie Blue-eyed grass	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	May-June	less than 1 ft
Forb	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zig-zag Goldenrod	DM,M,WM	Full sun-Part sun	Aug-Oct	2-4 ft
Forb	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Old-field goldenrod	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	Aug-Oct	6-36 in
Forb	<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>	Ohio Goldenrod	DM,M,WM	Full sun	July-Sept	3-2 ft
Forb	<i>Solidago riddellii</i>	Riddell's Goldenrod	WM,W	Full sun	Aug-Oct	1-4 ft
Forb	<i>Solidago rigida</i>	Stiff goldenrod	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	August - October	1-5 ft
Forb	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Showy goldenrod	DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	July - October	2- 6 ft
Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian grass	D,DM,M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	Midsummer - early fall	3-6 ft
Grass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	Prairie cordgrass	M,WM,W	Full sun	Midsummer - early fall	10 ft
Grass	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand dropseed	D,DM	Full sun	August - October	3 ft
Grass	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Prairie dropseed	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	Midsummer - early fall	2 1/2 ft
Forb	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	Goat's rue	DM	Full sun - Part sun	June-July	1-2 ft
Forb	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	Germander	M	Full - Part	July - September	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Purple meadow-rue	M,WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	June-July	3-6 ft
Forb	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Spiderwort	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	May - June	8-36 in
Forb	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue vervain	W	Full sun - Part sun	July-Sept	2-6 ft
Forb	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Hoary vervain	D	Full sun - Part sun	June-Sept	2-6 ft
Forb	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Ironweed	WM	Full sun	July-Sept	2-6 ft

Wisconsin Native Plants

Plant Type	Genus and species	Common Name	Moisture Regime	Exposure	Blooming Period	Mature Plant Height
Forb	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root	M,WM,W	Full sun - Part sun	June-Aug	2-7 ft
Forb	<i>Viola pedata</i> 4	Bird's foot violet	D,DM	Full sun - Part sun	April-June	4-10 in
Forb	<i>Viola pedatifida</i> 4	Prairie Violet	D,DM,M	Full sun - Part sun	April-June	4-10 in
Forb	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Heart-leaved golden Alexander	M	Full sun - Part sun	May-June	1-3 ft
Forb	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexander	M,WM	Full sun - Part sun	May-June	1-3 ft

Caution: When ordering please make sure that you are ordering the correct plant, by scientific name and that you receive what you ordered. Some genus have species or variations that are exotic species which may be either prohibited or restricted in Wisconsin (NR 40). Other plants have prohibited or restricted look-a-likes
Examples:

1. *Campanula americana* - Native ----- *Campanula rapunculoides* - Restricted Invasive Species
2. *Phlox pilosa* - Native ----- *Hesperis matronalis* - Restricted Invasive look-a-like species
3. *Silphium integrifolium* Michx.- Native ---- *Silphium integrifolium* Michx. var. integrifolium - Exotic species
4. *Viola pedata* & *Viola pedatifida* - Native ---- *Viola odorata* - Exotic Invasive Species

NOTES:

This list is not exhaustive. For additional ideas request a catalog from a Wisconsin Native Plant Nursery.

1. **Moisture Regime:** D = Dry, DM = Dry-Mesic, M = Mesic, WM = Wet-Mesic, W = Wet

Dry - Dry Mesic soils include sandy and gravelly soils that drain readily and never have standing water even after a heavy rain

Mesic soils include well drained loams and clays. These soils may have standing water for short periods after a hard rain

Wet - Wet Mesic soils have a generous amount of water in the subsoil throughout the growing season.

They may have periods of standing water in spring and fall. These may include clay, clay/loams and peat soils

2. **Exposure** - Full Sun = 8 hours of sun per day, Part Sun = 4 hours of sun per day, Shade = No direct sun

3. **See Wisconsin Native plant Sources** for nurseries that grow nearest you.
<http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/pdf/home.lonative.pdf>

4. **For a healthy, diverse and interesting planting** choose a minimum of (3) grass species and a minimum of (5) Forb (wildflower) species.

5. **For best results** carefully follow directions for site preparation and site maintenance.

7. **For best results** include native trees and shrubs on your site.

8. **Most of the plants** listed are native to Walworth County per WI State Herbarium. * = plants native to Wisconsin but not considered native to Walworth County. However, these plants have been used extensively throughout the state for prairie and shoreland restoration

9. ** = **These plants can be aggressive** and should be planted with other aggressive species so that they do not take over your planting

Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Moisture Preferences	Light Exposure	Mature Height (feet)	Notes	Wildlife
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	w,m,m	Full sun - Full Shade	40 - 75	Fragrant Evergreen	Grouse, deer, moose, porcupine, game birds, mice
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	w,w,m,m	Full sun - Part sun	40 - 60	Fast growing	Game birds, squirrel, chipmunk, beaver, deer, bear
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	w,w,m	Full sun - Part sun	75 - 100	Fast growing, weak wood, shallow roots	Songbirds, deer, racoon, waterfowl, squirrel
Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>	w,w,m	Full sun - Part sun	15 - 30	Soil stabilizer, neutral to acid conditions, fixes nitrogen	Rabbit, moose, muskrat, grouse, beaver
American Green alder	<i>Alnus viridis</i>	w,w,m,m	Full sun - Part sun	15 - 30	Common on northern lakeshores	Beaver, deer, game birds, songbirds
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	w,m,m,d,m,d	Full sun - Full Shade	20 - 30	White flowers - April - May An excellent landscape tree	Game birds, grouse, skunk, fox, racoon
Smooth juneberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	w,m,m,d,m,d	Full sun - Full Shade	20 - 30	White flowers - May Orange fall color Excellent landscape plant	Birds, bear, squirrel, chipmunk, deer, moose
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	m,d,m,d	Full sun	1-3	Blue flowers, May - August; takes 2-3 yrs for transplants to mature; does very well on dry sandy sites	Butterflies and Bees
Indigobush; False indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	w,w,m,m	Full sun - Full Shade	6 - 12	Violet flowers - May - June Best grown in thicket - not very showy	Birds, small mammals
Bog rosemary	<i>Andromeda glaucophylla</i>	w,w,m	Full sun	1 - 1.5	Pinkish flowers - May - June Broadleaf evergreen, found in Bogs	Birds, voles
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	w,w,m,m,d,m,d	Full sun - Full Shade	3 - 6	**White flowers - May Red fall color, Colonial, may be aggressive	Game birds, grouse, deer, bear, songbirds, rabbit
Yellow birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	w,w,m,m	Full sun - Part sun	60 - 80	Useful in large spaces	Game birds, moose, deer, beaver, squirrel

Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Moisture Preferences	Light Exposure	Mature Height (feet)	Notes	Wildlife
River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	w, wm,m,dm,d	Full sun	50 - 70	Golden-yellow fall color, Bronze exfoliating bark	Songbirds,moose, hare
Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	40	Yellow fall color, Prefers cool soil, shallow roots	Songbirds,moose, hare
Bog birch	<i>Betula pumila</i>	w - wm	Full sun - Part sun	6	Acid conditions, found in bogs	Songbirds,moose,hare, porcupine
American hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Full Shade	20 - 30	Yellow, red, orange fall color Beautiful understory tree	Game birds, deer,rabbit,squirrel
New Jersey tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	dm - d	Full sun - Part sun	2-3	White flowers - July Taprooted, do not try to transplant; fragrant	Butterflies,hummingbird,turkey,rabbit,deer
American bittersweet (See Note 4)	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	20 +	Orange red fruits in fall poisonous vine	Songbirds,gamebirds, rabbit,squirrel
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	60 - 100	Yellow fall color; corky bark Edible fruits; a medium to fast growing, long-lived tree	Game birds, squirrel,raccoon, songbirds,deer
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	w,wm	Full sun - Part sun	6 - 12	White flowers - August Withstands seasonal inundation	Hummingbirds,deer, duck,birds,beaver
Leather-leaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	w,wm	Full sun	1 - 4	White flowers - April - June Acidic soil; broadleaf evergreen, pond margins; forms thickets	Grouse,hare,deer, moose,moths
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	w,wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	6 - 12	Yellow-white flowers - June Not showy; use in mass plantings	Songbirds,deer,bear, skunk,squirrel,mice

Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Moisture Preferences	Light Exposure	Mature Height (feet)	Notes	Wildlife
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	w,wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Full Shade	0.2 - 0.6	White flowers - May - July; red berries; acidic soils; attractive low ground cover	Songbirds, gamebirds
Red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea (stolonifera)</i>	w,wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Full Shade	6 - 12	**White flowers - May - June; red twigs - winter Can be aggressive	Songbirds, gamebirds, deer, beaver, rabbit
American hazel	<i>Corylus americana</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Part sun - Full shade	8 - 15	**Yellow fall color; edible nuts Can form dense thickets; soil stabilizer	Chipmunk, squirrel, jays, grouse, racoon
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	wm,m	Full sun	60 - 75	Burgundy-orange fall color	Songbirds, squirrel, turkey, mice, deer
Black ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	w,wm,m,dm	Full sun	50 - 75	Golden-yellow fall color Found in swamps	Wood duck, birds, deer
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	w,wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	50 - 75	Yellow fall color Fast growing; weak wood	Wood duck, birds, deer, mice, beaver
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	w,wm,m,dm,d	Part sun - Full Shade	3 - 12	Red berries - fall & winter, Yellow fall color Acidic soil; male/female shrub; poisonous; persistent fruit	Birds, deer, squirrel, bear, mice, racoon
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	dm - d	Full sun	1.5 - 6	Evergreen; great on hot, dry slopes	Game birds, deer, moose, songbirds
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	w,wm,m	Full sun	40 - 80	Yellow fall color; Neutral to acid conditions; deciduous; needle-leaved tree	Grouse, deer, porcupine, hare, squirrel, grouse
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	w,wm	Full sun - Part sun	1-4	White flowers - May - June; Acidic conditions; broadleaf evergreen	Deer, moose, game birds

Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Moisture Preferences	Light Exposure	Mature Height (feet)	Notes	Wildlife
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Part sun	35 - 60	Yellow fall color;dry leaves persist in winter;common understory tree	Grouse,deer,rabbit, game birds,squirrel
Common ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	dm - d	Full sun	5 - 10	Upright spreading shrub with stiffly arched branches	Ruffed grouse, songbirds, nesting birds, small mammals
White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	wm - m	Full sun	40 - 75	Evergreen;Pyramidal habit	Squirrel,songbirds, deer,chipmunk
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	w,wm	Full sun - Full Shade	30 - 70	Evergreen;grows in sphagnum bogs;acidic soils	Squirrel,porcupine, chipmunk,deer, songbirds
Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	120	Evergreen;fast-growing	Squirrel,porcupine, chipmunk,deer, songbirds
White pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	210	Evergreen;Fast-growing	Squirrel,gamebirds, chipmunk,deer, songbirds
Wild plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	dm,d	Full sun	10 - 15	Fragrant spring bloom; forms a tall thicket;excellent wildlife plant	Songbirds,deer, chipmunk,bees,small mammals
Pin cherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	10 - 30	White flowers-May; Yellow-red fall color;colonial; beautiful winter silhouette;fruit used in jellies	Deer,rabbit,moose, bear,chipmunk
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Full Shade	75	White flowers-May; Yellow-red fall color;edible fruits	Raccoon,songbirds, gamebirds,hare,mice
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Full Shade	30	White flowers - May; red fall color; edible fruits; fragrant flowers	Squirrel,songbirds, skunk
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Full Shade	60 - 80	Purplish-red fall color; prized hardwood	Porcupine,raccoon, gamebirds
Swamp white oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	w,wm,m	Full sun - Part sun	75 - 100	Poor fall color, easily transplanted	Wood duck, songbirds,squirrel, deer

Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Moisture Preferences	Light Exposure	Mature Height (feet)	Notes	Wildlife
Northern pin oak	<i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	50 - 75	Holds leaves in winter; excellent for dry sandy sites	Songbirds,fox,bear, rabbit,hare
Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun	70 - 80	Corky bark; yellow-brown fall color; this majestic native tree should be planted more often	Chipmunk,moths,mice, beaver,gopher
Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	150	Red-brown fall color, fast-growing susceptible to oak wilt	Waterfowl, turkey, muskrat
Black currant	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	wm,m	Full sun	4	Yellow or white flowers- April-June; Not prickly;do not plant near white pine	
Common blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	1.5-7	White flowers, May- June;edible fruits;plant in out of the way places	Bear,deer,rabbit,game birds, turtles,songbirds,fox
Black raspberry (Black-cap)	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	wm,m	Full sun-Part sun	6	White flowers, May- June;edible fruits;plant in out of the way places	Bear,deer,rabbit,game birds,songbirds,fox
Pussy willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	w,wm	Full sun	15 - 20	**Pussy willow branches in spring;Bank soil stabilizer; many different types - Check scientific name!	Deer, rabbit, grouse, moose, beaver, birds
Sandbar willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	w,wm	Full sun	4.5 - 9	**Narrow leaves, deep green;Spreads by rhizomes;easily transplanted - Check scientific name!	Muskrat, porcupine, beaver, deer squirrel

Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Moisture Preferences	Light Exposure	Mature Height (feet)	Notes	Wildlife
Prairie willow	<i>Salix humilis</i>	w,wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	3 - 9	**Dull yellow fall color; Suitable for wide range of habitats; Check Scientific name!	Muskrat, porcupine, beaver, game birds
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	w,wm	Full sun-Part sun	35 - 50	Many different types-Check Scientific name! Yellow fall color; Thrives in wet lakeshore soils.	Game birds, squirrel, birds, rabbit
Common elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	w,wm,m,dm	Full sun - Full Shade	3 - 12	White fragrant flowers-June-July; dark berry clusters, spreads by rhizomes; easy to transplant; edible fruit	Song birds, game birds, deer, mice, insects, chipmunk
Red-berried elder	<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	wm - m	Part sun - Full Shade	8 - 10	White flowers - May - June; red fruits-summer; flowers and ripe fruit edible; all other parts poisonous	Song birds, game birds, insects, rabbit, squirrel, moose
Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	w,wm	Full sun - Part sun	2 - 5	White flowers-July-Sept; Orange fall color; fragrant; use to prevent erosion at waters edge	Deer, song birds, butterflies, moth, insects
Steeplebush	<i>Spiraea tomentosa var. rosea</i>	w - wm	Full sun - Part sun	4	Pink flowers - July; fragrant; use to prevent erosion at waters edge	Song birds, game birds, waterfowl, small mammals
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	dm - d	Part sun - Full Shade	3 - 6	Pink flowers; white fruit-Sept-Nov; forms extensive colonies	Song birds, upland game birds, small/large mammals
Northern white cedar (Eastern arbutus)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	w,wm,m	Full sun - Part sun	40 - 60	Evergreen; fibrous exfoliating bark; great screening tree	Deer, moose, rabbit, red squirrel, song birds

Wisconsin Native Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Moisture Preferences	Light Exposure	Mature Height (feet)	Notes	Wildlife
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	wm,m	Full sun - Part sun	60 - 100	Fragrant flowers-June;yellow fall color;rapid growing shade tree	Bees, squirrel,chipmunk, deer, mice
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	wm,m	Full sun - Full Shade	75	Evergreen,pendulous branches;acidic soils;shallow-rooted;requires cool soils	Song birds, deer, squirrel,chipmunk, moose
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium augustifolium</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Part sun	0.5 - 2	Cream flowers-June;Orange-red fall color;edible fruit in late summer;nice landscape shrub	Bear, muskrat, skunk, deer, game birds, song birds, fox
Canada Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	m,dm,d	Full sun-Part sun	0.3 - 3	Prefers acidic soil, begins fruiting in third year	Deer,rabbit,upland game birds, song birds, mammals
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	wm,m	Full sun - Full Shade	15 - 35	Black fruit;purple-red fall color;many attributes;edible fruit	Song birds, game birds, small mammals, beaver
High-bush cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	w,w,m,m	Full sun - Part sun	6 - 16	red fruit holds through winter;fruit can be made into jelly	Birds, mammals, grouse,pheasant
Downy arrowwood	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	wm,m,dm,d	Full sun - Full Shade	3 - 6	Maroon-purple fall color;many attributes	Grouse, songbirds, chipmunk, bear, fox, insects

Notes:

1. Moisture Preferences: w = wet, wm = wet-mesic, m = mesic, dm = dry mesic, d = dry
2. Exposure: Full Sun = at least 8 hours per day, Part-Sun = at least 4 hours per day, Shade = no direct sun
3. Always order by scientific name.
4. Caution: American bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) is a great native; **Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) is an invasive species that has been restricted in Wisconsin (NR40) and therefore is illegal to plant.**

Native Aquatic Vegetation

Native lakeshore buffers are quickly becoming an accepted method to control erosion on the shoreline and prevent sediments and contaminants from entering the lake. These native plantings along the shoreline also provide important wildlife habitat, create privacy screening and discourage Canada Geese from your shoreyard.

The addition of near-shore native aquatic plants to create an aquatic buffer zone will also provide many benefits. Naïve aquatic vegetation will not only protect your shoreline from erosion by dissipating waves, they also help stabilize sediments, and provide essential food and habitat for fish, insects and waterfowl.



Derek Anderson

Common Arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*) and Stiff Arrowhead (*S. rigide*)

Also known as duck potato. Arrowhead grows in water depths from very shallow to 3ft. and generally reach a mature height of 2-3ft.

Arrowhead provides shoreline erosion protection and food for waterfowl.

Pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*)

Grows in water depths from a few inches to 3ft; tolerates a variety of sediments but rich mud sediments are best. Pickerelweed is a source of food for waterfowl, insects and muskrats and is important habitat for fish. Can be aggressive.



Michael Clayton

Hardstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*)

Grows in water up to 7 ft deep; prefers firm substrate with good water movement in the root zone. It is a food source for waterfowl, marsh birds and muskrats and it provides habitat for young fish and invertebrates. Grows 3-10 ft tall

Softstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*)

Grows in water up to 6 ft deep; prefers soft substrates; does not withstand heavy wave action. Provides food for waterfowl, marsh birds, upland birds. Provides habitat for fish and invertebrates and nesting material for waterfowl and marsh birds. Mature height up to 10ft.



Robert W Freckmann

Three-square bulrush (*Schoenoplectus pungens*)

Grows in water up to 3ft deep. Provides food and cover for waterfowl. Mature height 2-9 ft. **River Bulrush (*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*)** tolerates part shade, grows 2-6 ft.



Kenneth Sytsma

Blue Flag Iris (*Iris virginica shrevei*)

Can be found on wetlands, lake and stream edges. Provides food for waterfowl and other wildlife. Exhibits showy 2 ½ - 3" lavender - blue flowers from May to July.

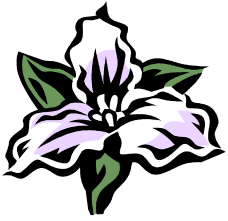


Robert W. Freckmann

Common Bur-reed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*)

Can grow on moist shorelines and in water up to 3ft. deep. Provides food for waterfowl and deer. Provides habitat and nesting sites for waterfowl and shorebirds. This is an aggressive plant and plantings should be monitored.

A permit is required from the WI. DNR before planting any (including native) aquatic plants in any water of the state. WI State Statute 23.24 prohibits introducing any nonnative aquatic plant into waters of the State. Penalties range from \$389.50 to \$2,643.00. Chapter NR 40 also prohibits or restricts many aquatic invasive species. For more information please see <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/>



Native Garden Resources

Plant Identification and Photos

<http://botany.wisc.edu/herbarium/>

Vascular Plants of Wisconsin is produced by the Herbarium, Department of Botany, UW-Madison. This probably is the best and most complete site for Wisconsin plants. Searches can be easily done by scientific name. The results give a detailed description and most have a photo and distribution map. Also available is a link to "Key to the Conifers of WI" and "WI State Herbarium Projects".

<http://www.klines.org/joanne/>

Wisconsin Plant of the Week was developed by a WIDNR employee. The site features a different plant each week. The features provide excellent photos of the plant as well as a detail life history. The archive of past featured plants is listed by scientific name.

<http://plants.usda.gov>

This covers plants found throughout the United States. You are able to search by common or scientific name. The search produces photos, life history and range maps. Another feature lists literature references specific to the plant. This site is sponsored by the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/treeid/>

Identifies the common trees of Wisconsin by common name, or scientific name. Also provides a simple key for easy identification. Search produces photos of the fruit, leaves and bark as well as life information. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources developed the site.

<http://www.sustland.umn.edu/>

Sustainable urban Landscape Information Series – Shoreland Design. Teaches basic landscape design techniques. Explains how to create a design, choose plants, install & maintain a native shoreland garden.

Wildflowers and Weeds, by Booth Courtenay and James Zimmerman, paperback

Plants of the Chicago Region, by Floyd Wwink and Gerould Wilhelm.

Field Guide to Wildflowers of Northeastern and North-Central North America, by Roger Peterson

Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Wildflowers; Eastern Region, by William A. Niering, Alfred A. Knopf, Soft Cover

Newcomb's Wildflower Guide, by Lawrence Newcomb. Little. Paperback

Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs, by George A. Petrides. Houghton., paperback

Field Guide to Ferns, by Roger Tory Peterson, Paperback

Wildflower Handbook, 2nd ed. National Wildflower Research Center staff

Wildflower Meadow Book, by Laura C. martin. 2nd ed. East Woods Press

Landscaping with Natives

<http://www.nwf.org/backyardwildlifehabitat/>

National Wildlife Federation site. Describes how to develop a wildlife friendly backyard. It also describes in depth information on attracting: butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, frogs, and beneficial insects.

<http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/>

Green Landscaping With Native Plants describes how to turn turf into habitat and offers many tips and reasoning why areas should return to their natural states. There are also photos of restoration successes around the Great Lakes area. This site is provided by the EPA.

Landscaping for Wildlife, by C. Henderson, Minnesota Dept of Natural Resources, 1987

Tallgrass prairie, by John Madson

Wildflowers in your Garden; A Gardener's Guide, by Viki Ferrerria 1993

Natural Habitat Garden, by Ken Druse, Clarkson & Potter Inc publisher 1994

Landscaping with Native Trees. By Guy Sternberg

Restoring the Tallgrass Prairie, by Shirley Shirley University of Iowa Press 1994

Prairie Restoration for Beginners, by R. C. Ahrenhoerster, Prairie Seed Source, PO Box 83, North Lake, WI 53064

Sources of Native Plants

<http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/shore.htm>

Links to several great publications including Wisconsin Native Plant Sources is a .PDF of a publication developed by the UW-Extension. The publication is up-to-date and lists nurseries and the type of native plants they carry.

Threatened and Endanger Plants

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/factsheets/>

Threatened and endangered species of Wisconsin (also known as NHI-National Heritage Inventory) is found on the WIDNR website. A complete list of WI threatened & endangered, vertebrate and invertebrate species can be found by county. There is also a list of special concern, rare, endangered and threatened species and natural communities of Wisconsin available. There is a link to the Fish and Wildlife Service national list of Threatened & Endangered Species.

Poisonous Plants

http://www.vth.colostate.edu/poisonous_plants/report/search.cfm

Guide to Poisonous Plants by Dr. A.P. Knight

Shoreline Stabilization Resources

A Soil Bioengineering Guide for Streambank and Lakeshore Stabilization FS-683 October 2002
<http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/soil-bio-guide/> To receive a FREE copy of this publication

The Landowner's Guide to Controlling Shoreline Erosion
<http://www.ljreas.com/>

For Assistance and Permits

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

Wisconsin Association of Lakes (WAL) <http://www.wisconsinlakes.org>

USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service (Wisconsin) <http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov/new/default.asp>

US Environmental Protection Agency <http://www.epa.gov>

Walworth County Home page <http://www.co.walworth.wi.us/>

Walworth County Lake Association <http://www.walworthcountylakes.org>

Helpful Resources

How to Manage Small Prairie Fires, by Wayne Pauly. Available at the McHenry County Defenders office, 132 Cass Street, Woodstock.

Prairie Propagation Handbook, by Harold W. Rock, Milwaukee County Dept of Parks, Recreation and Culture

Controlling Deer Damage in Wisconsin Craven, S. and Hygnstrom, S. (1996) , (G3083) University of Wisconsin-Extension. Madison, WI. [<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pubs/pfd/G3083.PDF>]

Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality Henderson, C., Dindorf, C. and Rozumalski, C. (1998). Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Section of Wildlife, Nongame Wildlife Program. St. Paul, MN. 176pp

Shoreland Restoration: A Growing Solution, (A fifteen-minute video that provides instructions for planting native trees, shrubs and seedlings) To obtain a copy call: 1-800-947-7827. Ask for GWQ032.

The Living Shore, (A seventeen-minute video about shoreline buffer zones_ To obtain a copy call 1-800-876-8630. Ask for VH7129

Wetland Restoration Handbook for Wisconsin Landowners by Thompson, A. and Luthin, C. (2000). Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Integrated Sciences Services. Madison, WI 108 pp.

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Shoreline Stabilization - Erosion Control

Bioengineering

**Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits**

B & J Tree & Landscape Service

Fiber matting
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping

Coconut Fiberlog – Design – Installation
262-882-5038

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines
Design – Installation
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Design –
Installation – Assist with Permits
262-392-3444

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Log Spurs – Pre-
vegetated blankets - Design – Installation - Assist with Permits
262-877-2805

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles - Fascines –
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-728-8940

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Design – Installation –
Assist with Permits
262-728-3138

Lakeland Biologists

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines -
Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
262-522-2822

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp.

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines – Soil
Wraps - Design – Installation – Assist with Permits
Grant writing assistance
920-291-7787

Mancini Brick Paving & Landscaping

Fiber Matting – Wattles – Assist with Permits
414-861-2081 or 262-248-6433

Paragon Design Group, LLC

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines -Design
414-449-1555

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting– Wattles - Design –
Installation – Assist with Permits
262-742-2299

Reed's Construction LLC

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting– Wattles – Facines –
Installation – Assist with Permits
262-248-2934

Scheel & Associates

Design
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company, Inc

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Design – Installation
Assist with Permits
847-689-0266

Summerset Marine Shoreline Restoration

Coconut Fiberlog – Design - Installation - Assist with Permits
262-903-3277

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting - Wattles– Design -
Installation - Assist with Permits
262-949-0811

Tallgrass Restoration LLCc

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Design – Installation
Assist with Permits
608-531-1768

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines –
Design – Installation
262-363-3115

Z-Scape LLC

Coconut Fiberlog – Fiber Matting – Wattles – Fascines –
Design – Installation
262-279-7960

Shoreline Stabilization – Erosion Control:

Rock Riprap/Hard Armoring

Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits

Austin Pier Service, Inc.

Design – Installation - Repair - Assist with Permits
262-275-2615

B & J Tree & Landscape Service

Design – Installation - Repair - Assist with Permits
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.

Design – Installation – Repair – Permits
262-642-7861

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Shoreline Stabilization – Erosion Control con't:

Rock Riprap/Hard Armoring

Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits

Bigelow Landscaping

Design – Installation - Repair - Permits
262-882-5038

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes

Design – Installation – Repair - Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery

Design – Installation – Repair - Permits
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services

Design – Installation - Repair - Assist with Permits
262-392-3444

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Design – Installation – Vegetate – Repair –Permits
262-877-2805

Dependable Pier Service

Installation – Repair – Permits
262-749-8181

Earth Exchange Inc

Design - Installation - Repair – Assist with Permits
262-534-4035

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Design - Installation - Repair – Assist with Permits
262-728-8940

Ground Affects Landscaping Inc

Design - Installation - Repair – Assist with Permits
262-593-8400

Jerry's Pier Service.

Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-642-4383

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance

Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-728-3138

Lakeland Biologists

Design – Installation – Repair
262-522-2822

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp.

Assist with Permits
920-291-7787

Mancini Brick Paving & Landscaping

Design - Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
414-861-2081 or 262-248-6433

MJB Services

Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
262-495-2751

Paragon Design Group, LLC

Design – Assist with Permits
414-449-1555

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Design – Installation – Repair – Assists with Permits
262-742-2299

Reed's Construction LLC

Design – Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
262-248-2934

Scheel & Associates

Design – Assist with Permits
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.

Design – Installation – Repair – Assists with Permits
847-689-0266

Sheldon Landscape

Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-248-9415

Stonetree Landscapes Inc.

Design – Installation – Repair
815-337-8200

Summerset Marine Shoreline Restoration

Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-903-3277

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Design – Installation – Repair - Assist with Permits
262-949-0811

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.

Design – Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
262-363-3115

Z-Scape LLC

Design – Installation – Repair – Assist with Permits
262-279-7960

General Landscaping

Design – Installation – Permits

B & J Tree & Landscape Service

Design – Installation – Hardscapes- Permits
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.

Design – Installation –Hardscapes – Water gardens – Permits
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping

Design- Installation –Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-882-5038

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

General Landscaping con't

Design – Installation – Permits

Botanica Fine Gardens and Landscapes

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water gardens - Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water gardens - Permits
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens - Permits
262-392-3444

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water gardens - Permits
262-877-2805

Earth Exchange Inc.

Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Permits
262-534-4035

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-728-8940

Ground Affects Landscaping Inc.

Design – Installation – Hardscapes- Water gardens - Permits
262-593-8400

Ground Effects Landscape Management

Design – Installation – Hardscapes
262-763-7422

Haltli Inc.

Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-903-5019

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance

Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Water gardens - Permits
262-728-3138

Lakeland Biologists

Water gardens - Permits
262-522-2822

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp

Design – Installation – Water gardens - Permits
920-291-7787

Mancini Brick Paving & Landscaping

Design – Installation – Hardscapes - Permits
262-248-6433 or 414- 861-2081

MJB Services

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens – Assists
with Permits
262-495-2751

Njoyable Homescapes

Design - Installation – Hardscapes - Watergardens – Assists
with Permits
414-559-8030

Paragon Design Group, LLC

Design – Hardscapes - Assist with Permits
414-449-1555

Paul Swartz Nursery

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assist
with Permits
262-889-4301

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assist
with Permits
262-742-2299

Scheel & Associates

Design - Assist with Permits
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assists
with Permits
847-689-0266

Sheldon Landscape

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens - Assists
with Permits
262-248-9415

Stonetree Landscapes Inc

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Assists with Permits
815-337-8200

Summerset Marine Shoreline Restoration

Hardscapes
262-903-3277

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Water Gardens – Assists
with Permits
262-949-0811

Tallgrass Restoration LLC

Installation – Water Gardens – Assists with Permits
608-531-1768

TFS Maintenance Inc.

Design – Installation – Hardscapes
262-903-2919

The Green Team

Design - Installation – Hardscapes – Assist with Permits
262-742-2097

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens – Assists
with Permits
262-363-3115

Your Personal Gardener, LLC

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Assists with Permits
262-470-3829

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

General Landscaping con't

Design – Installation – Permits

Z-Scape LLC

Design – Installation – Hardscapes – Watergardens – Assists with Permits
262-279-7960

Native Shoreline Restoration

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration

B & J Tree & Landscape Service

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.

Design – Install – Maintain - Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-642-7861

Botanica Fine Gardens and Landscapes

Design – Installation – Maintain – Native Plants - Native Aquatic Restoration
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery

Design – Installation – Maintain – Native Plants
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-392-3444

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Limited Native Aquatic Restoration
262-877-2805

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-728-8940

Ground Affects Landscaping, Inc

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-593-8400

Haltli Inc.

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-903-5019

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants
262-728-3138

Lakeland Biologists

Design – Install – Maintain – Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-522-2822

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp.

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
920 291-7787

Mancini Brick Paving & Landscaping

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
262-248-6433 or 414-861-2081

MJB Services

Installation - Maintain – Supply Native Plants
262-495-2751

Paragon Design Group, LLC

Design
414-449-1555

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
262-742-2299

Scheel & Associates

Design
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
847-689-0266

Sheldone Landscape

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
262-248-9415

Stonetree Landscapes, Inc.

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
815-337-8200

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-949-0811

Tallgrass Restoration, LLC

Design – Installation – Maintenance – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
608-531-1768

The Green Team

Design - Installation – Maintenance – Supplies Native Plants
262-742-2097

W. H. Major & Sons Inc

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants – Native Aquatic Restoration
262-363-3115

Your Personal Gardener, LLC

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
262-470-3829

Z-Scape Landscape & Design

Design – Install – Maintain – Supplies Native Plants
262-279-7960

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Tree & Shrub Care

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Certified Arborist on Staff – Assists with Permits

B & J Tree & Landscape Service

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Tree Injection – Assists with Permits
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Assists with Permits
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Assists with Permits
262-882-5038

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes

Planting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Assists with Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection – Permits
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis–Tree Injection- Assists with Permits
262-392-3444

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Planting – Trimming – Cutting - Health Diagnosis–Tree Injection- Assists with Permits
262-877-2805

Earth Exchange, Inc.

Planting – Trimming – Cutting
262-534-4035

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Assists with Permits
262-728-8940

Ground Affects Landscaping, Inc.

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection
262-593-8400

Ground Effects Landscape Management

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Health Diagnosis – Assists with Permits
262-763-7422

Haltli Inc.

Plant
262-903-5019

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance

Planting – Trimming – Cutting - Assists with Permits
262-728-3138

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp

Planting – Trimming – Cutting – Assists with Permits
920-291-7787

Mancini Brick Paving & Landscaping

Planting
262-248-6433 or 414-861-2081

MJB Services

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injections
262-495-2751

Njoyable Homescapes

Planting
414-559-8030

Paul Swartz Nursery

Planting– Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injections
262-889-4301

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Assist with Permits
262-742-2299

Reed's Construction LLC

Trimming – Cutting – Assist with Permits
262-248-2934

Scott Byron & Company Inc.

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injections – Assist with Permits
847-689-0266

Sheldon Landscape, Inc.

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Assist with Permits
262-248-9415

Stonetree Landscapes Inc.

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injections – Assist with Permits
815-337-8200

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Planting – Trimming – Cutting - Permits
262-949-0811

Tallgrass Restoration LLC

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Assist with Permits
608-531-1768

The Green Team

Planting – Trimming – Cutting - Permits
262-742-2097

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis – Tree Injection
262-363-3115

Your Personal Gardener, LLC

Planting – Cutting – Trimming – Health Diagnosis - Assist with Permits
262-470-3829

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Tree & Shrub Care (con't)

Z-Scape Landscape & Design

Planting – Trimming – Cutting - Permits
262-279-7960

Ponds

Design – Construction – Permits – Maintenance

B & J Tree & Landscape Service

Design – Construction
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.

Design – Construction – Permits – Maintenance
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping

Design – Construction – Permits – Maintenance - Permits
262-882-5038

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes

Design – Construction – Maintenance- Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery

Design – Construction – Maintenance- Permits
262-537-2111

Brett Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services

Design – Construction – Maintenance- Permits
262-392-3444

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
262-877-2805

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
262-728-8940

Ground Affects Landscaping, Inc.

Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
262-593-8400

Lakeland Biologists Inc

Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
262-522-2822

MJB Services

Design – Construction – Maintenance - Assists with Permits
262-495-2751

Njoyable Homescapes

Design – Construction
414-559-8030

Paul Swartz Nursery

Design – Construction – Assist with Permits
262-889-4301

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Design – Construction – Maintenance
262-742-2299

Stonetree Landscapes Inc.

Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
815-337-8200

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Design – Construction – Maintenance – Assists with Permits
262-949-0811

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.

Design – Construction - Permits – Maintenance
262-363-3115

Z-Scape Landscape & Design

Design – Construction - Permits – Maintenance
262-279-7960

Additional Services

Austin Pier Service, Inc.

Piers – Boatlifts- Construction & Maintenance
262-275-2615

B & J Tree & Landscape Service

Lawn Care – snowplowing - brick driveway - flagstone walkways - mulch delivery – firewood – excavation - concrete -
262-248-3653

Benchmark Landscape Management Inc.

Lawn care – Soil Testing – Noxious Weed Control – Sprinkler or Irrigation Installation – Snowplowing – Ice Control – Low Voltage Lighting – Natural Signage, Playground Installation – “LEED” Standard Compliance – Prescribed Burns
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscaping

Lawn care – Soil Testing - Noxious Weed Control – Prescribed Burns – Property Management
262-882-5038

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes

Noxious Weed Control, Rain Gardens, Lawn Care – Soil Testing - Prescribed Burns & Permits
262-248-7513

Breezy Hill Nursery

Lawn Care – Soil Testing – Noxious Weed Control
262-537-2111

Bret Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services

Lawn care – Noxious Weed Control
262-392-3444

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Noxious Weed Control – Stormwater Management –Woodland Restorations – Ornamental Design, Installation, Maintenance – Lighting - Prescribed Burns, 262-877-2805

Dependable Pier Service

Pier Service – Spring Install & Fall Removal – New Piers Built
262-749-8181

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Additional Services con't.

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Lawn Care – Prescribed Burns - Outdoor Kitchens & Fireplaces – Patios - Brick Driveways – Flagstone Walkways
262-728-8940

Ground Affects Landscaping, Inc.

Lawn care – Soil testing – Noxious weed control
262-593-8400

Ground Effects Landscape Management

Lawn Care – Soil Testing – Noxious Weed Control
262-763-7422

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance

Lawn care – Soil Testing - Noxious Weed Control – Porous Pavement – Permeable Pavers - Raingardens Landscape Lighting
262-728-3138

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting

Grant Writing, Grow Native Plants, Coordinate Shoreline Restoration Projects, Coordinate Educational Workshops regarding Natural Shoreline Restoration & Bioengineering, Raingardens – Design, Construction & Maintenance, Educational Speaker
920- 291-7787

Mancini Brick Paving & Landscaping

Lawn care – Soil testing – Brick paving
414-861-2081 or 262-248-6433

MJB Services

Lawn Care- Soil Testing - Prescribed Burns - Property Management – Gravel,sand, stone, mulch delivery
262-495-2751

Paul Swartz Nursery

Lawn Care, Soil testing, Noxious weed control
262-889-4301

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Garden Center – Concrete – Excavation – Lawn Care – Soil Test
262-742-2299

Reed's Construction LLC

Pier Construction – Installation & Removal – Boat Lifts – Cement wall repair – Barg for hauling to & from lake front, no damage to yard
262-248-2934

Scheel & Associates

Outdoor Landscape Lighting
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.

Lawn Care – Noxious Weed Control – Prescribed burns
847-689-0266

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Noxious Weed Control – Raingardens - Rainwater Recycling System – Sustainable Landscape Design
262-949-0811

Tallgrass Restoration LLC

Raingarden design & installation, Noxious weed control, Prescribed burns
608-531-1768

TFS Maintenance Inc.

Lawn Care
262-903-2919

The Green Team

Lawn Care
262-742-2097

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.

Lawn care – Soil Testing – Noxious Weed Control – Excavation & Grading – athletic Field Installation & Maintenance – Equine Riding Arenas – Silt Fence Installation – Sandbag installation Residential, Commercial & Municipal Work
262-363-3115

Your Personal Gardener, LLC

Lawn care, Soil testing
262-470-3829

Z-Scape Landscape & Design

Lawn Care - Soil Testing - Noxious Weed Control
262-279-7960

Landscaper Contact Information

Austin Pier Service Inc.

Walworth, WI www.austinpierseviceinc.com
Darrell Frederick , Mike Austin
Darrell@austinpiersevice.com
262-275-2615 Fax 262-275-3301

B & J Tree & Landscape Service Inc.

Lake Geneva, WI www.bandjlandscape.com
Dale Castleman bj.tree@att.net
262-248-3653 Fax 262-248-0340

Benchmark Landscape Management, Inc.

East Troy, WI www.benchmarkwisconsin.com
Paul Hahlbeck & Lisa Brockman paul@benchmarkwisconsin.com
262-642-7861

Bigelow Landscapes

Darien, WI
Ron Bigelow bigelowlandscaping@sharontelephone.com
(262) 882-5038 (Fax) 262-882-1179

Botanica Fine Gardens & Landscapes

Lake Geneva, WI www.botanicawisconsin.com
Danniel Ward-Packard botanicamail@gmail.com
John Packard
262-248-7513 Fax 262-248-0619

Breezy Hill Nursery

Salem, WI www.breezyhillnursery.com
Brad, Steve, Mike, Jerry
contact@breezyhillnursery.com
262-537-2111 Fax 262-537-3434

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Landscaper Contact Information con't.

Bret Achtenhagen's Seasonal Services LTD.

Mukwonago, WI www.seasonalservices.com
Bret Achtenhagen bret@seasonalservices.com
262-392-3444 Fax 262-392-3445

Creative Edge Landscapes LLC

Twin Lakes, WI www.creativeedgelandscapes.com
Robert Livingston; Corinne Krebs
contact@creativeedgelandscapes.com
262-877-2805 Fax 262-877-4074

Dependable Pier Service

Whitewater, WI
Roscoe Merit roscoeone@yahoo.com
262-749-8181

Earth Exchange Inc.

Burlington, WI www.earthexchangeinc.com
Eric Herr, Peggy Uhen earthexchange@tds.net
262-534-4035 Fax 262-534-3145

Golden Tree & Landscape, Inc.

Delavan, WI www.goldentreeandlandscape.com
Tom & Angela Good goldentreeandlandscape@yahoo.com
262-728-8940 Fax 262-728-8981

Ground Affects Landscaping, Inc.

Sullivan, WI www.groundaffectslandscaping.com
Bryan Clark, Tom Ball bryan@groundaffectslandscaping.com
262-593-8400 tom@groundaffectslandscaping.com

Ground Effects Landscape Management

Burlington, WI
Jeff Osmolak grnd.fx@sbcglobal.net
262-763-7422

Haltli Inc.

Burlington, WI
Robert Haltli r_haltli@yahoo.com
262-903-5019

Jerry's Pier Service

East Troy, WI
Jerry
262-642-4383

Kruger Landscape & Maintenance

Delavan, WI <http://www.krugerlandscape.com/>
Kevin Kruger Krugerlandscape@hotmail.com
262-728-3138 fax 262-728-3144

Lakeland Biologists

Waukesha, WI www.lakelandbiologists.com
Keith Fogel, Reid Turowski Keith@lakelandbiologist.com
262-522-2822 (Fax) 262-522-2823

LJ Reas Environmental Consulting

Green Lake, WI www.ljreas.com
Lisa J. Reas ljreas@charter.com
920-291-7787 (fax) 920-294-3116

Mancini Brick Paving & Landscaping

Lake Geneva, WI
Mark Mancini markmancinilandscaping@yahoo.com
414-861-2081 or 262-248-6433

MJB Services

Elkhorn, WI www.mjbservice.com
Kathy Krubert kkrubert@yahoo.com
Mike Boyd
262-495-2751 Fax 262-495-2267

Njoyable Homescapes

East Troy, WI www.mckaynursery.com
Nancy Lusz njlusz@gmail.com
414-559-8030 (fax) 262-642-7589

Paragon Design Group, LLC

Milwaukee, WI <http://www.paragondg.com/>
Brian J. Boeding brianb@paragondg.com
414-449-1555 Fax 414-449-2425

Paul Swartz Nursery

Burlington, WI www.paulswartznursery.com
Mike Olson, Ross Swartz info@paulswartznursery.com
262-889-4301 (fax) 262-889-8361

PTS Landscaping, Inc

Prairie Tree Landscape Center

Elkhorn, WI www.prairie-tree.com
Laura Vos info@prairie-tree.com
262-742-2299 Fax 262-742-3494

Reeds Construction LLC

Lake Geneva, WI <http://www.reedsconstructionllc.com/>
Jeff or Jon Reed info@reedsconstructionllc.com
262-248-2934 Fax 262-248-3537

Scheel & Associates – Landscape Architecture & Low Voltage Lighting

Lake Geneva, WI
Steve Scheel scheelandassociates@gmail.com
262-348-1315

Scott Byron & Company Inc.

Lake Bluff, IL www.scottbyron.com
Lake Geneva, WI
Jim Callahan jcallahan@scottbyron.com
847-689-0266 or 262-248-4000 Fax 847-689-0277

Sheldon Landscape

Lake Geneva, WI www.sheldonlandscape.com
Don Sheldon, Hillary, Rick don@sheldonlandscape.com
262-248-9415

Stonetree Landscapes Inc

Woodstock, IL www.stonetreeandscapes.net
Mike McNulty, Craig Langohr stonetreeandscapes@yahoo.com
815-337-8200 (Fax) 815-206-0887

Summerset Marine Shoreline Restoration

East Troy, WI
Jason Burke jburke@summersetmarine.com
262-903-3277 Fax 262-594-3277

Walworth County 2011 Lakeshore Landscaper Services Resource List

Landscaper Contact Information con't

Sunrise Gardens, LLC

Darien, WI <http://www.sunrisegardensllc.com/>

Adam Sandberg adam@sunrisegardensllc.com

262-949-0811 Fax: 262-882-1067

Tallgrass Restoration LLC

Milton, WI www.tallgrassrestoration.com

Chris Kaplan chris.kaplan@tallgrassrestoration.com

608-531-1768 Fax: 608-531-2227

TFS Maintenance Inc

Lake Geneva, WI www.TFSmaintenanceinc.com

Tim Smith, Sharon Smith TFSmaintenanceinc@gmail.com

262-903-2919

The Green Team

Elkhorn, WI <http://www.elkhornplantlady.com/>

Jena, Chris & Kimberly ehlenjena000@yahoo.com

262-742-2097 Fax 262-742-2097 (by request)

W. H. Major & Sons Inc.

Mukwonago, WI

Bill Major whm@centurytel.net

262-363-3115 Fax 262-363-4190

Your Personal Gardener, LLC

Sugar Creek, WI www.yourpersonalgardenerllc.com

James Chesebro yourpersonalgardenerllc@gmail.com

262-470-3829

Z-Scape Landscape & Design

Genoa City, WI

Steve Zlotnick, Angie Hall z-scape@genevaonline.com

262-279-7960 Fax 262-279-7960

Note: These contractors and landscapers have voluntarily attended the 2011 Walworth County Lakeshore Landscapers training, which provides information on Walworth County and State shoreland regulations. This list is provided for informational purposes only. This list does not imply recommendation or endorsement by Walworth County.