Celebrate Plants All Year Long

Spring Affair is an annual event but a Nebraska Statewide Arboretum membership keeps you in a gardening frame of mind all year long. And a $45 membership gives you a *10 percent discount on Spring Affair and Arboretum plants. Sign up now and save on Preview Party tickets as well. plantnebraska.org/join-us

*For Spring Affair plant discount, show member card at checkout.

It's all about plants

Gardeners can choose from more than 700 plant varieties, plus all the last minute Plant Surprises. Some of our favorites from the Backyard Farmer garden are:

- Greek columnar basil, Ocimum basilicum ‘Greek Columnar’, is upright and goes to seed less rapidly than other varieties, making it a great choice for the kitchen garden. HERBS
- Gentian, Gentiana andrewsii, is a wildflower with deep blue balloon-like flowers late summer into fall that never open. Bumblebees are the only pollinators strong enough to open the tight petals. TEMPERENNIALS
- Scarlet milkweed, Asclepias curassavica, blooms much longer than perennial milkweeds. Red-orange flowers with yellow hoods can bloom summer into early autumn. Great for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies, which also depend on it as a larval food source. The delicate, narrow 3-4” seed pods have silky-tailed seeds. TEMPERENNIALS
- Gentian, Gentiana ‘Blue Star’ (no common name) is a wildflower with deep blue balloon-like flowers similar to aster and boltonia. PART SUN
- Better Together, Calamintha nepeta ssp. nepeta, is a fragrant but not aggressive member of the mint family with tiny lilac to white flowers from June into September. Leaves can be dried for sachets. FULL SUN
- Calamintha nepeta ‘Blue Star’ (no common name) is another long-bloomer with daisy-like blue flowers similar to aster and boltonia. PART SUN
- Scarlet milkweed, Asclepias curassavica, blooms much longer than perennial milkweeds. Red-orange flowers with yellow hoods can bloom summer into early autumn. Great for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies, which also depend on it as a larval food source. The delicate, narrow 3-4” seed pods have silky-tailed seeds. TEMPERENNIALS
- A Tale of Two Landscapes 13
- Bloom Box Pollinator Plants 14
- Plants with a Purpose 15
- Calendar & Tips 16

Look for Bluebirds’ Surprises

marked with “Surprise” signs at the plant sale

VENDORS with garden items

A VOLUNTEER EFFORT

The Nebraska Statewide Arboretum wants to thank the 100+ volunteers whose time, knowledge and energy make this sale possible.

Bring friends, boxes and maybe a wagon to put your plants in!

Nebraska Statewide Arboretum is a nonprofit that works toward sustainable home and community landscapes through initiatives in education, public gardens and the environment.
Plant Talk Schedule

Plant talks below will be held at the west end of Pavilion I.

The following half hour presentations will be followed by a “walk-about” through the plant sale to highlight recommended plants:

10-10:30 “Tough Plants,” by Mark Canney, Park Planner and Urban Designer for Lincoln Parks and Recreation

11-11:30 “Gardening 101: I’ve got my plants, now what?” by Justin Everson, Green Infrastructure Coordinator for the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum

12-12:30 “Brighten the Corners of Your Landscape with Container Gardening” by Terri James, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Department of Agronomy & Horticulture, Nebraska Extension Educator

Plant Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3” pot</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4” pot</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6” pot</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round gallon pot</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some prices may be slightly higher due to limited availability or higher production costs, but these will be clearly marked.

Follow Nebraska Statewide Arboretum on Instagram
nebraskastatewidearboretum

Pinterest
www.pinterest.com/nearb

Facebook
www.facebook.com/NeArb

EYES OF THE WORLD IMPORTS
Lincoln’s premier spot for hand picked, high quality, sterling silver jewelry and unique items. We have grown the assortment to include garden metal structure, statues, chimes, pots, and fencing. You’ll also find all kinds of beautiful one-of-a-kind home decor items and Lincoln’s freshest and most affordable incense. You’ll find us in the Lincoln at 1901 South Street, 402-438-0005.

GARDEN GALLERY
The Garden Gallery is a unique boutique filled with unusual annuals, perennials and art! Special events are happening year round in the greenhouses and gallery. At Spring Affair 2017, we will be bringing a variety of uncommon annuals, perennials and fantastic tropicals. Our hanging baskets are amazing. One-of-a-kind art created by local artists will be another highlight at our booth. You can find The Garden Gallery on Facebook and follow the blog: the-garden-gallery.blogspot.com

JON’S DANCE-IN-THE-WIND IRIS GARDEN
Don’t let the name fool you as there is much more available besides iris plants. Also offered are daylilies, peonies, tree peonies, hostas and other perennials that will grow well in your Midwest garden. I try to offer the new and unusual. The last couple years, I have imported tree peonies from China to obtain different varieties that you would not usually see in the United States. I grow over 1,000 iris varieties, 500 hosta cultivars and about 400 different daylilies. My garden is state inspected annually and all plants offered have grown well in my zone 5 garden. I have for yourGuidance instructions available for anyone who is just getting started. If you have any questions please feel free to stop by my booth at Spring Affair 2017.

LINCOLN IRIS SOCIETY
The Lincoln Iris Society is a group of friendly, enthusiastic people who love and grow irises. They share iris knowledge and information at the monthly meetings and hold an annual iris show and sale to further inform the public about the beauty and pleasure of growing irises. See our ad in this publication for date/ location information for the show and sale. Our meetings are held in the evenings on the last Monday of each month except for May and December. The Lincoln Iris Society currently meets at St. Andrews Lutheran Church 1015 Lancaster Lane, Lincoln NE. The Lincoln Iris Society is an Affiliate of the American Iris Society (AIS) located within Region 21 of the AIS.

MERIESTEN FARM & NURSERY
Meristen Farm & Nursery is a certified organic farm offering the experience of a charming 1900s farmstead within the metropolitan Omaha area. Our primary emphasis is on the sale of azonaria berry plants and value-added products, along with native perennials, bedding plants, succulents, nursery stock, and fresh produce.

NEBRASKA EXTENSION MASTER GARDENERS OF DOUGLAS-SARPY COUNTIES
Our group is made up of Nebraska Certified Master Gardeners of Douglas-Sarpy Counties. Nebraska Extension Master Gardeners are volunteers who promote science-based gardening practices of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. We have two major programs that make money. The first is the Master Gardener Raftle. Raftle proceeds benefit the Friends of Extension and 4-H in Douglas/Sarpy County Foundation to support local Extension and Master Gardener educational projects. The second program is our marketing and sales committee. Under this committee we sell the following items: 2017 Master Gardener Calendars, Master Gardener Cookbooks, Master Gardener T-shirts, Master Gardener Buttons and Plant Labels/Magnets. All the products are created by our Master Gardeners.

NEBRASKA FOREST SERVICE
This mission of the Nebraska Forest Service is “To enrich lives of Nebraska’s citizens by protecting, restoring and utilizing Nebraska’s tree and forest resources.”

NEBRASKA STATEWIDE ARBORETUM
This nonprofit organization has offered more than three decades of service with landscape information, new plants, publications and inspiration to gardeners all across the Great Plains. It has helped make homes and communities more attractive, healthy and vital places to live, work and visit. The Arboretum depends on memberships and donations to carry out all of its efforts. arboretum.unl.edu

Garden Vendors
plantnebraska.org/spring-affair-vendor-list

Thank You!

for your generous support of Spring Affair!
After a long, gray winter, there’s nothing more welcome than the first spring blossoms. Once that first tight bud opens, a whole range of slow, subtle transformations will occur. Even a daily walk-through isn’t frequent enough to catch all the drama going on in the garden.

Prairie ecologist J. E. Weaver’s “look closely, look often,” is sage advice. Emerging, awakening, unfurling, flowering—plants reward anyone who takes the time to pay attention. Everyone has its own favorites, but here’s a list of beauties just starting to make their appearance now, and with much more to offer as the growing season progresses.

**Early-blooming Perennials**

**Variegated Solomon’s seal**, *Polygonatum multiflorum* ‘Variegatum’. Emerging leaves are striped ivory-white along arching stems. Delicate, vase-shaped white flowers hang from stems in May. In fall blue-black fruits hang from the stems and leaves turn a nice yellow. Prefers shade and rich, organic soils. Once established, tolerates dry shade and form full patches with stems all arranged in the same direction.

**Virginia bluebells**, *Mertensia virginica*. Wonderful woodland flower with beautiful blue blossoms in April and May. May take awhile to establish but will colonize and spread readily once established. Tends to go dormant in summer months.

**Creeping Jacob’s ladder** or *Greek valerian*, *Polemonium caeruleum*. A Missouri wildflower with bell-shaped light blue flowers in late spring (name refers to the way leaves are arranged like rungs of a ladder).

**Columbine**, *Aquilegia canadensis*. Red and yellow bell-shaped flowers are held high above the foliage in spring. Prefers fertile, well-drained soil and some shade. May rebloom if cut back after first bloom.

**Dwarf spiderwort**, *Tradescantia spathacea*. This native wildflower emerges early as a clump of narrow, hairy, leaves. In late April the pastel hued flowers, from blue to purple, pink in May and June. Prefers well-drained soil, sun, and thin soils. But it takes a special plant to bloom during the worst of summer’s heat. For that we have tended to rely on a fairly narrow palette of plants like Russian sage, blue-eyed Susan, purple coneflower, sedum, coreopsis, daylilies, hostas and the striking hardy hibiscus. They’re excellent choices for the hot summer perennial garden, providing beauty without much care. Thankfully, there are many more summer bloomers to choose from that are starting to gain the attention they deserve.

If you want to beat the heat in late summer, here are some plants to consider:

**Valerian or Jupiter’s beard**, *Centranthus ruber*. This compact native beauty is oblivious to heat and drought. It grows into a bushy, knee-high plant with fine cut, sweetly-scented leaves. In summer, bright red-violet flowers top the stems all arranged in the same direction, like rungs of a ladder.

**Shell-leaf penstemon**, *Penstemon fridmanianus*. This native wildflower emerges early as a clump of blue-green leaves, topping out at 2’ with showy spikes of intense blue-purple blossoms in late spring. It is one of the longest-lived, most easily grown of all the pentstemons; a real show stopper. Flowering spires can be cut after bloom; leave a few if reeeding is desirable. It is exceptionally drought and heat tolerant.

**Sweet black-eyed Susan**, *Rudbeckia subhirtella*. A tough, beautiful native that can handle clay. While other plants hold in the heat of summer, this one retains its luxuriant deep green foliage and butter-yellow blooms with shimmering red-brown centers. Give it clay, or any reasonably rich soil and it will reward you with years of beautiful flowers.

**Fremont’s primrose**, *Oenothera macrocarpa* ssp. *Fremontii*. This compact native beauty is oblivious to heat and drought. It grows into a 12” mound of narrow, pewter-gray foliage and blooms in late spring with 3” lemon-yellow flowers, often reblooming during the summer months. Purple prairie clover, *Dalea purpurea*. An exceptionally attractive, fine-textured wildflower that can survive drought and other extremes. The stiff, upright stems emerge in spring, growing into a bushy, knee-high plant with fine cut, sweetly-scented leaves. In summer, bright red-violent flowers top the plant, shooting up like pop bottle rockets on the 4th of July. It’s at its showiest combined with prairie natives.

**Leadwort**, *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*. This attractive plant produces dense growth of glossy green foliage, making it a fine groundcover for sun or shade. The intense, green-blue flowers will start appearing in late June and last through the heat of August. The foliage can turn a bronzy red in fall, contrasting nicely with the flowers. It emerges late in spring, so don’t forget where it was planted.

**Dotted Gayfeather**, *Liatris punctata*. Dotted gayfeather is the most drought-tolerant of the gayfeathers, with roots extending deep in the soil. In late summer the stiff flowering spikes are covered with feathery clusters of purplish-pink flowers with microscopic dots on the undersides of leaves. Each plant has a corn that can live for decades and give rise to dozens of flower stalks each year.

**Mountain penstemon**; dotted gayfeather. *Dotted Gayfeather*, *Dalea purpurea*.”

---

**Native Plants for Pollinators**

*Engineered by nature*

*Rooted in Nebraska*

**Prairie consulting**
**Prairie patches and Pollinator gardens**
**Custom seed mixes**

---

**Spring Garden Seminar**

**The Magic of Pollinating Plants**

Featuring Bob Hendrickson, NE Statewide Arboretum Hosted by Nebraska Extension Master Gardeners of Douglas-Sarpy Counties

**When:** April 8, 2017

**Time:** 10:00-12:00 noon

**Registration begins at 9:00 a.m.**

**Where:** Nebraska Extension Office

8015 West Center Rd., Omaha, NE 68124

**Admission:** Non-perishable food or cash donation to Food Bank for the Heartland

**Present this ad and receive a Free $5 ticket to the 2017 Maudner Garden Raffle.**

“**A Garden Oasis**”

---

**Spring Beauties**

Karma Larsen, *Spring Affair News* Editor

Many plants have adapted to grow in harsh climates with extreme conditions and thin soils. But it takes a special plant to bloom during the worst of summer’s heat. For that we have tended to rely on a fairly narrow palette of plants like Russian sage, blue-eyed Susan, purple coneflower, sedum, coreopsis, daylilies, hostas and the striking hardy hibiscus. They’re excellent choices for the hot summer perennial garden, providing beauty without much care. Thankfully, there are many more summer bloomers to choose from that are starting to gain the attention they deserve.

If you want to beat the heat in late summer, here are some plants to consider:

**Valerian or Jupiter’s beard**, *Centranthus ruber*. This compact native beauty is oblivious to heat and drought. It grows into a bushy, knee-high plant with fine cut, sweetly-scented leaves. In summer, bright red-violent flowers top the plant, shooting up like pop bottle rockets on the 4th of July. It’s at its showiest combined with prairie natives.

**Sweet black-eyed Susan**, *Rudbeckia subhirtella*. A tough, beautiful native that can handle clay. While other plants hold in the heat of summer, this one retains its luxuriant deep green foliage and butter-yellow blooms with shimmering red-brown centers. Give it clay, or any reasonably rich soil and it will reward you with years of beautiful flowers.

**Fremont’s primrose**, *Oenothera macrocarpa* ssp. *Fremontii*. This compact native beauty is oblivious to heat and drought. It grows into a 12” mound of narrow, pewter-gray foliage and blooms in late spring with 3” lemon-yellow flowers, often reblooming during the summer months. Purple prairie clover, *Dalea purpurea*. An exceptionally attractive, fine-textured wildflower that can survive drought and other extremes. The stiff, upright stems emerge in spring, growing into a bushy, knee-high plant with fine cut, sweetly-scented leaves. In summer, bright red-violent flowers top the plant, shooting up like pop bottle rockets on the 4th of July. It’s at its showiest combined with prairie natives.

**Leadwort**, *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*. This attractive plant produces dense growth of glossy green foliage, making it a fine groundcover for sun or shade. The intense, green-blue flowers will start appearing in late June and last through the heat of August. The foliage can turn a bronzy red in fall, contrasting nicely with the flowers. It emerges late in spring, so don’t forget where it was planted.

**Dotted Gayfeather**, *Liatris punctata*. Dotted gayfeather is the most drought-tolerant of the gayfeathers, with roots extending deep in the soil. In late summer the stiff flowering spikes are covered with feathery clusters of purplish-pink flowers with microscopic dots on the undersides of leaves. Each plant has a corn that can live for decades and give rise to dozens of flower stalks each year.

---

**Perennials to Beat the Heat**

Some plants to consider:

**Valerian or Jupiter’s beard**, *Centranthus ruber*. This compact native beauty is oblivious to heat and drought. It grows into a bushy, knee-high plant with fine cut, sweetly-scented leaves. In summer, bright red-violent flowers top the plant, shooting up like pop bottle rockets on the 4th of July. It’s at its showiest combined with prairie natives.

**Sweet black-eyed Susan**, *Rudbeckia subhirtella*. A tough, beautiful native that can handle clay. While other plants hold in the heat of summer, this one retains its luxuriant deep green foliage and butter-yellow blooms with shimmering red-brown centers. Give it clay, or any reasonably rich soil and it will reward you with years of beautiful flowers.

**Fremont’s primrose**, *Oenothera macrocarpa* ssp. *Fremontii*. This compact native beauty is oblivious to heat and drought. It grows into a 12” mound of narrow, pewter-gray foliage and blooms in late spring with 3” lemon-yellow flowers, often reblooming during the summer months. Purple prairie clover, *Dalea purpurea*. An exceptionally attractive, fine-textured wildflower that can survive drought and other extremes. The stiff, upright stems emerge in spring, growing into a bushy, knee-high plant with fine cut, sweetly-scented leaves. In summer, bright red-violent flowers top the plant, shooting up like pop bottle rockets on the 4th of July. It’s at its showiest combined with prairie natives.

**Leadwort**, *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*. This attractive plant produces dense growth of glossy green foliage, making it a fine groundcover for sun or shade. The intense, green-blue flowers will start appearing in late June and last through the heat of August. The foliage can turn a bronzy red in fall, contrasting nicely with the flowers. It emerges late in spring, so don’t forget where it was planted.

**Dotted Gayfeather**, *Liatris punctata*. Dotted gayfeather is the most drought-tolerant of the gayfeathers, with roots extending deep in the soil. In late summer the stiff flowering spikes are covered with feathery clusters of purplish-pink flowers with microscopic dots on the undersides of leaves. Each plant has a corn that can live for decades and give rise to dozens of flower stalks each year.

---

**Photos from top:**

Valerian; Fremont’s evening primrose; Rocky Mountain penstemon.  Reddish pink, nodding spikes are covered with feathery clusters of purplish-pink flowers with microscopic dots on the undersides of leaves. Each plant has a corn that can live for decades and give rise to dozens of flower stalks each year.

---

**Photos courtesy of Lyle Karre**

---

**For more information about this event, call 8015 West Center Rd., Omaha, NE 68124, or visit the Nebraska Extension office website at www.friendsofextension.org.**
Nebraska Statewide Arboretum

Planting Nebraska with Spring Affair and Much More

Christina Hoyt, NSA Executive Director

Nebraska Statewide Arboretum has been a Spring Affair sponsor since its beginning about 40 years ago. The original intent was to offer a more diverse, more sustainable and more regionally appropriate plant palette. The need is even stronger and more compelling today as we learn more and more about the interconnectedness and interdependence of people, soil, plants, insects and other wildlife.

Over the last decades of work we have come to understand that trees and landscapes have a dramatic impact on quality of life—they renew our environment, improve our health, increase social interactions, deepen our sense of place and provide opportunities for learning. Landscapes open up possibilities of place and provide opportunities for social interactions, deepen our sense of environment, improve our health, increase quality of life—they renew our landscapes have a dramatic impact over the last decades of work we have come to understand that trees and landscapes have a dramatic impact on quality of life—they renew our environment, improve our health, increase social interactions, deepen our sense of place and provide opportunities for learning.

We’ll be in the garden... come join us!

Take part in free arboretum tours in spring, we’ll be in the garden... and arboretum tours again in fall. Or join us for free first Thursday

Please help us thank these Spring Affair Sponsors for making this event possible

Thanks to the wonderful plants, the tools they need to improve their plants, but it’s really about giving people wildlife and offer essentials like shade and underutilized plants into our landscapes that support insects and other wildlife. We’re working to get native and underutilized plants into our landscapes that support insects and other wildlife. We’re working to get native and underutilized plants into our landscapes that support insects and other wildlife.

Thanks to the wonderful plants supplied by Bluebird Nursery, Inc. in

We strongly recommend bringing your own cart or wagon to carry your plants. If you bring a wagon, please label your own cart or wagon to carry your plants. We strongly recommend bringing your own cart or wagon to carry your plants. If you bring a wagon, please label your own cart or wagon to carry your plants.

The Nebraska Environmental Trust

The Nebraska Environmental Trust is both local and global, doing outreach through workshops, social media, websites and publications. NSA is a non-profit that relies on memberships, donations and grants to fund our programs. If you’re interested in getting more involved, you can:

- Join us at events
- Buy plants online or at plant sales
- Volunteer at our greenhouse, at plant sales, in the office or at event booths
- Become a member
- Donate—from $25 to an estate gift, our donors make a difference
- Visit us at plantnebraska.org

We’re using “plantnebraska” as our web name because plant is a verb that branches into all the things we recommend: plant native, sustainably, waterwise. You’ll find lots of resources online—native and recommended trees and plants, seasonal information, gardens to visit, tips, events and beautiful photos.

NOTE: Saturday sale runs 9-2 (not until 4 p.m. as in some previous years)

Please remember that before you get to a cashier, a ticket writer needs to record your plants on a check-out sheet. Grouping your plants by size and price helps speed up the process.

The sale can be very busy and you may have to wait in line to check out. This year there will be an express lane for Nebraska Statewide members.

Plants can be held for you, either before or after you pay for them, by leaving them with a plant sitter on the north side of Pavilion 1. You must show paid receipts for plants and vendor purchases to the door attendant as you exit Pavilion 1. Volunteers will be available to help you carry out your plants.

You can pay for your plants with cash, MasterCard, Visa, Discover, American Express or checks payable to Nebraska Statewide Arboretum (NSA).

To receive an NSA member discount, member identification is required at the checkout.

Bring Boxes & Carts!

We strongly recommend bringing your own cart or wagon to carry your plants. If you bring a wagon, please label it so it doesn’t get confused with someone else’s; and don’t leave your wagon unattended. We also encourage you to bring your own flats or trays to save on waste, although box flats will be available.

Web Resources

plantnebraska.org
retreenebraska.unl.edu
nfs.unl.edu
agronomy.unl.edu
byf.unl.edu (Backyard Farmer)
drought.unl.edu
entomology.unl.edu
ianrpubs.unl.edu (publications)
mastergardener.unl.edu
water.unl.edu
www.bluebirdnursery.com

If they’ll grow in Nebraska, they’ll grow anywhere!
Better Together
Good Plants Combinations Make Gardens Easier to Manage

Rachel Anderson, MLA. Community Landscape Specialist for the Nebraska Forest Service & Nebraska Statewide Arboretum

For a healthy landscape, it is often a good idea to emulate nature. In the natural world, a plant does not exist in a vacuum. It grows as part of a population that shifts and renews itself in a never-ending search for ecological balance. Luckily for the gardener, interweaving different plants together makes for some stunning combinations.

In the garden, prairie plants especially benefit from companions. When planted alone, these beauties can get floppy. This is because many of them evolved with so much competition that they did not need the “stay upright” gene, so to speak. These plants rely on each other to hold them up, so bringing this principle into the garden comes in handy. There is no need to fear goldenrod or pitcher sage when they are intermixed with a “prop” plant like switchgrass. Additionally, some plants (like beardless orchard and larkspur) may not have the substance to hold their own visually year-round and are more attractive among grasses and other plants.

When selecting plants to use together, the ideal combination is one in which the plants make each other look better all year long. This may seem hard to do, since many plants make a fantastic pairing in bloom or in autumn but might look disheveled the rest of the year. The secret cure-all solution to this issue is simple: put a grass in there. Grasses (and other grass-like plants) provide the texture and structure necessary to polish off any combo. And if the area in question is shaded, no problem—many types of sedges thrive in part shade, and grassy plants like fern and liriope would work well, too.

Try out these pairings for landscape combinations that span the seasons. And remember that letting these plants reseed is a good thing, not only because it will eliminate bare spots and choke out weeds, but because a self-perpetuating population is much more sustainable in the long run and serves as prime habitat for wildlife.

**Dry to Average Soil in Sun**
- Butterfly milkweed, sideshoot grama, leadplant, purple poppy mallow and torch lily create a beautiful mix of summer oranges and violets.
- Sand lovegrass, pale purple coneflower, hummingbird mint, artemisia and Autumn Joy sedum offer winter texture and color.
- Little bluestem, ratlakesnake master, gayfeather, yarrow and dwarf false indigo provide color and winter seedpods.
- In western Nebraska, consider pairing prairie zinnia, prairie dropseed, rabbitbrush, pineleaf penstemon and blue flax for year-long textural contrast and bold, long-lasting blooms.

**Average to Moist Soil in Sun**
- Goldenrod, switchgrass, pitcher sage, balloonflower and aromatic or New England aster have great autumn color.
- Pasqueflower, shortbeak sedge, dwarf spiderwort, prairie smoke and june grass green-up and bloom in early spring.

**Wet Soil in Sun or Part Sun**
- Mountain mint, fox sedge, daylily, bee balm and Riddell’s goldenrod make for bold summer color.

**Moist Soil in Shade or Part Shade**
- Sweet woodruff, wild ginger, variegated solomon’s seal, wild columbine and woodland phlox create attractive spring groundcovers.

**Dry Shade to Part Shade**
- Bricknell’s sedge, bloody cranesbill, yellow corydalis, foam flower and epimedium offer beautiful summer color and texture.

**Woody Combinations**
- Prairie Gold quaking aspen and Gro-Low sumac provide excellent fall color in sunny areas.
- Black Hills spruce and Isanti redtwig dogwood create winter interest.
- Apache plum and curl-leaf mountain mahogany have strong textural contrast and can withstand dry conditions (good choices for western Nebraska).
- Serviceberry, anem and plumago for spring and fall “wows” in shade.
- Deam’s viburnum and blue flag in wet areas for spring blooms, summer texture, fall color and winter berries.

-Smith for their time and ideas.
-Amy Seiler of the Nebraska Arboretum and Christina Hoyt of the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum and Todd Faller of Faller Landscape & Nursery, Todd Faller of Faller Landscape & Nursery, Christina Hoyt of the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum and Amy Seiler of the Nebraska Forest Service for their time and ideas.


NOTE: Thanks to Greg Simmons and Kim Todd of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Todd Faller of Faller Landscape & Nursery, Christina Hoyt of the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum and Amy Seiler of the Nebraska Forest Service for their time and ideas.

Plant it Forward
Retree Nebraska
For Future Generations!
To manage landscapes well, whether we're overseeing the green infrastructure for an entire community or just our own backyard, we have to embrace that these landscapes are living systems and, as such, change is inevitable. "The American Woodland Garden," Rick Darke writes, "is a testament to the fact that change is inevitable. In the American Woodland Garden, Rick Darke writes, "The regimented aesthetic of traditional formal gardens is usually in conflict with the necessary plasticity of native forests. A garden that seeks to capture the spirit of the forest must welcome change as an inevitable or even desirable part of the aesthetic, as an essential element in ecological stewardship, and as an enduring part of the story of the woodland landscape."

In all of our natural ecosystems, whether they're forests, prairies or wetlands, change is constant. Fire, floods and drought are catastrophic events that have long-lasting consequences. Smaller changes—like fallen trees, changes in shade patterns, variation in microclimate and seed dispersal patterns—occur constantly, though more subtly. At the edge of any wooded area, there is a constant give-and-take between woody and herbaceous materials depending on light, moisture, soil and disturbance. The diversity and flexibility of a natural landscape is essential to its perpetuation. Perhaps, as Darke said, we need to begin to see change "as an essential element in ecological stewardship." How does this play out practically as we manage our landscapes?

### Sun to Shade

In design class those big tree circles on the page with shade plants underneath seemed like such a great idea—until you realize that the small trees that are planted may not cast shade to their outlying edges for another 10 to 20 years. In the meantime, it would be more appropriate to plant sun-loving grasses, perennials or shrubs nearby. I’ve learned to adjust plant selections to accommodate change; now when I plan those areas I don’t assume every plant will survive for the next 10 years and I purposely include plants that are adaptable and can take sun to part-shade as the trees grow.

### Shade to Sun

This is harder to plan for because often this happens rapidly with the loss of a tree, and shade-loving plants can easily get fried by the sun. In this case, the best thing you can do is plan for the future right from the beginning by planting multi-generations of trees and being willing to move and transplant things that aren’t thriving. Some sun-loving plants can take more shade than we give them credit for and vice versa, so experiment with different plants.

### Diversity

The need for diversity was made clear decades ago when large American elms, which grace many of our city streets for decades, succumbed to Dutch elm disease. Many beautiful windbreaks have similarly been lost due to monoculture and disease. And emerald ash borer poses the same risk of dramatic loss in coming years. If our cities and windbreaks had been planted with a mixture of species these losses would be far less dramatic and costly. Large expanses of the same species may be beautiful but that simply does not make sense long-term. A diverse landscape is more resilient to pests, diseases and other environmental factors.

### Naturalization

There is something in us that equates gardening and management with keeping things in their place. But if we relax a little, we can let nature do much of the adjusting after the initial planting and allow plants to battle it out for where they are happiest. We can allow plants to resed and purposely plant things that tend to move around a little. Our job, then, is simply to edit as needed. My mother’s shade garden is a great example of this: trillium, jack-in-the-pulpit, sweet woodruff and ferns move around (unlike many gardeners, she “weeds” hosta and trillium out of her woodland site). For the most part, managing this area simply involves adding or moving plants a little bit here and there. Another great example of flexibility is some of the rain gardens we’ve installed in Lincoln. They are made up of mostly native prairie species, and are far from static. While originally planted in groupings, they are designed and managed in a way that allows for continual change.

### Conclusion

The idea of growing a landscape to take on a life of its own may seem daunting. However, as we push for beneficial and sustainable landscapes we need to look hard at how we design and manage landscapes to support, and even encourage, change. Done correctly, these dynamic, living and ever-changing landscapes will be with us long into the future.
8 Spring Affair
Plants for the Long Haul

Bob Henrickson, Nebraska Statewide Arboretum Horticulture Program Coordinator

Perennial plants can make a gardener’s life much easier. Heds don’t have to be replanted, much of the structure of the garden remains throughout the year and plants don’t have to be purchased annually. By definition, a perennial is a plant that lives for more than two or three years. But just how perennial is that perennial you just planted?

Many wonderful perennials survive only two or three years. Still, we plant them happily and hope they will continue on by reseeding themselves. Examples include: baby’s breath, blanket flower, delphinium, hybrid tulips, penstemon and scabiosa. Other perennials are old reliables we can trust to carry on year after year. For shade, hostas and ferns are dependable comebacks.

Not surprisingly, many of the longest-lived perennials for sun are deep-rooted grasses and prairie plants. They may not look much like garden centers early in spring, maybe not even the first year or two they’re in the ground, but they’ll pay off in the long-term. If you’re thinking years or even decades into the future, here’s a some to consider.

**Dwarf blue indigo**, *Baptisia minor*, is a sun-loving, drought-tolerant wildflower that forms a dense, rounded “shrub” of blue-green leaves to 2’ high. In spring, indigo blue spikes of pea-like flowers rise above the green foliage, followed by seedpods.

**Rattlesnake master**, *Eryngium yuccifolium*. This unique wildflower has handsome, gray-green leaves that look like a yucca, and unique golf ball-like flowers. This 3’ upright plant makes an excellent focal point in the garden and combines well with other summer bloomers whether they’re in the ground or in pots.

**Culver’s root**, *Veronicastrum virginicum*, is a very erect perennial with spikes of small, white tubular flowers in July-August. Native to open woods and moist meadows, it prefers moist, well-drained soil in full sun or light shade.

**Queen of the meadow**, *Filipendula ulmaria*, has fragrant, creamy white astilbe-like flowers that bloom from early summer into fall. Full to part sun.

**Dwarf blue indigo**, *Baptisia minor*, has beautiful blue flowers in spring and rich brown seed pods that are great for dried arrangements.

**New Jersey tea**, *Ceanothus americanus*, is a native shrub with clusters of white flowers.

**Pale purple coneflower**, *Echinacea pallida*, is a sweet-scented coneflower with spiny petals that blooms June-July. Also a long-lasting cut flower.

**More long-lived perennials** (*asterisk denotes shade)

- Aster
- *Aster*
- *Balloon flower, Platycodon*
- Black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia*
- *Bleeding heart, Dictamnus*
- *Campanula*
- *Campanula*
- *Daylily, Hemerocallis*
- Evening primrose, *Oenothera*
- *Ferns (p. 9)*
- *Geranium sanguineum*
- Hosta
- Iris
- Joe pye weed, *Eupatorium*
- *Lady’s mantle, Alchemilla*
- Leadplant, *Amorpha*
- *Lenten roses, Helleborus*
- Peony
- *Sedum*
- Yarrow, *Achillea*

**Lincoln Iris Society**

- **Iris Show**
  - May 13, 2017
  - 1 - 4 p.m.

- **Plant Sale**
  - July 29, 2017
  - 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
  - Never varieties
  - Auctioned at 11 a.m.

- **Both Events at**
  - St. Andrews Lutheran Church
  - Fellowship Hall (South Entrance)
  - 1015 Lancaster Lane, Lincoln NE
  - Find us 4 blocks east of 70th & Vine
  - then 1 block north on East Avon Lane

For more information contact:
- David Lonberger (402) 486-2538 or LincolnIrisSociety@yahoo.com

**For flower and plant lovers...**

**Gardens by Jean**

Garden design, renovation and updates
We “help, coach”, or do it all
1-4 p.m.

**402-730-6276**

*Extend your home into your garden by connecting with your plants.*

**Gardens by Jean**

jean.педертсен@mac.com

**Veronicastrum**

A Leader in Native Grass and Wildflower Production

Quality Seeds Since 1956

- **Native Prairie Grasses**
- **Wildflowers**
- **Pasture & Forage**
- **Wildlife Habitat**
- **CRP Seedings**
- **Erosion Control**
- **Conservation**
- **Waterways**
- **Landscapes**
- **Acreage Seedings**
- **Ornamental**
- **Field Seed**
- **Turf Seed**
- **Lawn Fertilizer**
- **Cover Crops**
- **Alfalfa/Clover**

Visit our website to view our entire product line, request a free catalog, or place an order!

www.stockseed.com

1.800.759.1520 • Email: prairie@stockseed.com
28008 Mill Rd • Murdock, NE

**STOCK SEED FARMS**

**AND WILD FLOWER SEED**

**Soil Seed Farms**

A Leader in Native Grass and Wildflower Production

Quality Seeds Since 1956

- **Native Prairie Grasses**
- **Wildflowers**
- **Pasture & Forage**
- **Wildlife Habitat**
- **CRP Seedings**
- **Erosion Control**
- **Conservation**
- **Waterways**
- **Landscapes**
- **Acreage Seedings**
- **Ornamental**
- **Field Seed**
- **Turf Seed**
- **Lawn Fertilizer**
- **Cover Crops**
- **Alfalfa/Clover**

Visit our website to view our entire product line, request a free catalog, or place an order!

www.stockseed.com

1.800.759.1520 • Email: prairie@stockseed.com
28008 Mill Rd • Murdock, NE

**Soil Seed Farms**
What plants get the most “Oohs and Ahhs” in the Backyard Farmer Garden in Lincoln? Here’s the top 25, and many of these will be available in the plant sale:

1. *Heptacodium miconiodes*, seven-sons shrub
2. *Rudbeckia nitida* ‘Herbstsonne’
3. *Amsonia hubrichtii*, bluestar
4. *Aster oblongifolius* ‘Raydon’s Favorite’
5. *Juncus inflexus*, blue rush
6. *Liatris ligyphyllos*, gayfeather
7. *Echinacea* ‘Cheyenne Spirit’
8. *Filipendula rubra* ‘Venusta’
9. *Agastache cana*, hummingbird mint
10. *Asclepias curassavica*, rose milkweed
11. *Gentiana andrewsii*, blue gentian
12. *Cephalaria occidentalis* ‘Sugar Shack’, buttonbush
14. *Solidago flexicaulis*, zig zag goldenrod
15. *Schizachyrium scoparium* ‘Standing Ovation’, little bluestem
16. *Prunus maackii*, Manchurian cherry
17. *Tricyrtis hirta* ‘Gift Edge’, toad lily
18. *Antennaria neglecta*, pussytoes
19. *Ipheion* ‘Wisley Blue’, spring star flower
20. *Salix humulis*, prairie willow
21. *Chelone*, turtlehead
22. *Iris spuria* Fontanelle

**Nebraska Statewide Arboretum Executive Board 2017**

The staff and members of NSA want to thank the Executive Board for their time, effort and generosity in supporting the grassroot nonprofit to continually grow its efforts to Plant Nebraska.

**OFFICERS**
- President M.J. Hart
- Secretary Nance Harris
- Treasurer Jeff Shimak

**MEMBERS**
- Bob Brandt
- Annie Folck
- Wanda Kelly
- Bryan Lubeck
- James F. Nissen
- Marly Redman
- Jo Selier
- Rocky Steinbrink
- Lori Weiler
- Alan Weiss
- Dr. Scott Josiah, Nebraska Forest Service Ex-officio member
- Dr. Ronald E. Yoder, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources Ex-officio Representative

**Supporting the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum for more than 10 years!**

Your source for high quality, affordable, Nebraska-grown trees, shrubs, grasses, perennials and sustainable, low-maintenance landscape design and construction.

**EAGLE NURSERY, LLC**
- 910 So. 214th St (Highway 43)
- Eagle, Nebraska 68347
- 402-781-9557

**Deanna Sporhase**
- MBA
- Financial Advisor
- 209 East E Street
- Elmwood, NE 68349
- Office 402-994-2233
- sporhase30753@wradvisors.com

**Nebraska Statewide Arboretum Executive Board 2017**

The staff and member of NSA want to thank the Executive Board for their time, effort and generosity in supporting the grassroot nonprofit to continually grow its efforts to Plant Nebraska.
A Tale of Two Landscapes

Justin Evertson, Green Infrastructure Coordinator for the Nebraska Forest Service and the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum

Compare these two home landscapes and think about which is more beneficial. Both landscapes include about 6,000 square feet of green space on a typical suburban lot.

Landscape A
Traditional turf-dominated landscape developed by a homeowner who doesn’t know much about landscaping and desires mostly to blend into the neighborhood.

- Area of lawn (tall fescue): 5,700 sq. ft. kept lush and weed-free
- Other landscaping: one shade tree, two ornamental trees and a few foundation shrubs
- Automatic irrigation system covers most of the lawn
- Estimated annual hours of other landscape care including watering, tree/shrub care, mulching, herbaceous plant cleanup, deadheading, weed control: 15
- Estimated annual cost of landscape care including amortized cost of mowing and irrigation equipment, other equipment, fertilizer, pesticides, refuse collection, 4-step lawn care: $1,150
- Estimated municipal water used for irrigation: 30,000 gallons - $1,250/yr
- Stormwater capture: None. Two downspouts drain directly to pavement and street gutter
- Other benefits: barefoot-friendly grass and lots of open space to play sports and host parties

Landscape B
Reflects a homeowner who values biodiversity and is striving for better sustainability. A primary goal is the reduction of lawn maintenance.

- Area of lawn (tall fescue and clover mix): 1,750 sq. ft. – not fussed over, but mostly green
- Other landscaping: 15 large-maturing trees, several understory trees, numerous fruiting/ornamental shrubs, native prairie border, shade gardens, perennial gardens, rain gardens at downspouts
- No automatic irrigation system
- Estimated annual hours of lawn care including mowing (push mower), fall fertilizer (Milorganite), some weed digging, overseeding, fall leaf raking/chopping: 30
- Estimated annual hours of other landscape care including watering, weed pulling/spraying, tree/shrub care, mulching, herbaceous plant cleanup, deadheading, vegetable gardening: 215
- Estimated annual cost of landscape care including mowing and other equipment, tree trimming, landscape/vegetable plants/seed, mulch, fertilizer: $550
- Estimated municipal water used for irrigation: 8,000 gallons - $350/yr
- Stormwater capture: all downspouts connected to rain barrels and rain gardens
- Other benefits: year-round interest and color; lots of birds, butterflies, bees, snakes, toads and other beneficials; soil is highly organic, full of life and easy to dig; shade trees reduce utility costs; less smog and CO₂ from gas-powered equipment; no refuse costs (all plant materials recycled via mulching and composting)

JOIN US IN A CELEBRATION OF THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE EARL G. MAXWELL ARBORETUM

TUESDAY MAY 16th • 2:30
NEBRASKA EAST UNION

2:30-4:00: Program featuring guest speaker George Briggs of the North Carolina Arboretum, former Director of the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum
After the program: Tree planting and refreshments in the Arboretum. Tours available!
The Public is welcome!

For more information: unlnurseryandLeda
Sponsored by the Friends of Maxwell Arboretum with UNL Landscape Services, the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum, the UNL Department of Agronomy and Horticulture, and the UNL Garden Friends and with support from the LNK Vice Chancellor’s Office

Visit www.nnla.org

Nebaska has 400+ nursery and tree growers and 900+ nursery dealers and landscape contractors

Find a Nebraska-Certified Nursery Professional (NCN) for your next landscaping project
Rachel Anderson, Bloom Box Coordinator

The Nebraska Statewide Arboretum is making it easy to support bees and butterflies at home, work or school with a new BLOOM BOX program. These are handpicked collections of garden plants for pollinators that are half-price after rebate.

Each BLOOM BOX is professionally curated to help create a pollinator-friendly garden anywhere in Nebraska, with a bounty of prairie and woodland species tailored to thrive in almost any environment.

Sign up online by April 15th to share your garden profile with a personal horticulturist and get 25-100 plants delivered to your door in May, along with gardening tips and tricks. Then fill out and return a survey with pictures of your new garden by June 15th for a 50 percent savings.

They contain up to 26 different species of regionally native flowers and grasses that provide continual blooms from early spring to autumn. Once planted, BLOOM BOX provides optimal habitat for bees, flies, moths, butterflies, beetles and other pollinator insects indigenous to the Great Plains that are critical to our food supply and ecosystems.

BLOOM BOX is funded by the Nebraska Environmental Trust, a beneficiary of the Nebraska Lottery.

Recommended Pollinator Plants for Sun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agastache</td>
<td>Agastache sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium</td>
<td>Allium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorpha</td>
<td>Amorpha fruticosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antennaria</td>
<td>Antennaria sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias</td>
<td>Asclepias sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aserula</td>
<td>Aserula sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsonia</td>
<td>Amsonia tabernaemontana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia</td>
<td>Artemisia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asters</td>
<td>Asters sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias</td>
<td>Asclepias sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aserula</td>
<td>Aserula sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptisia</td>
<td>Baptisia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boltonia</td>
<td>Boltonia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamintha</td>
<td>Calamintha sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callirhoe</td>
<td>Callirhoe sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centranthus</td>
<td>Centranthus sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalea purpurea</td>
<td>Dalea purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea pallida</td>
<td>Echinacea pallida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium</td>
<td>Eryngium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium</td>
<td>Eupatorium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipendula</td>
<td>Filipendula sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geum triflorum</td>
<td>Geum triflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus amarum</td>
<td>Helianthus amarum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliosporios</td>
<td>Heliosporios sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomopsis aggregata</td>
<td>Ipomopsis aggregata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liatris</td>
<td>Liatris sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linum</td>
<td>Linum sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda</td>
<td>Monarda sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepeta</td>
<td>Nepeta sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera</td>
<td>Oenothera sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon</td>
<td>Penstemon sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemonium</td>
<td>Polemonium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemannum</td>
<td>Polemannum sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>Rudbeckia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silphium</td>
<td>Silphium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidago</td>
<td>Solidago sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphyotrichum</td>
<td>Symphyotrichum sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valeriana</td>
<td>Valeriana officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernonia</td>
<td>Vernonia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zizia aurea</td>
<td>Zizia aurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended Pollinator Plants for Shade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alchemilla mollis</td>
<td>Alchemilla mollis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>Aquilegia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelone</td>
<td>Chelone sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia</td>
<td>Lobelia sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenium</td>
<td>Parthenium sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia virginiana</td>
<td>Physostegia virginiana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To report potential emerald ash borer, hitchhike on firewood and spread insects and diseases that destroy our trees. Keep your backyard, campgrounds and favorite places safe from these pests.

PREVENTION IS KEY:

- Buy locally-harvested firewood.
- Ask a park ranger or campground host about where to get local firewood when you travel.
- If you brought firewood in from another area, BURN IT! Don’t leave it, don’t take it with you.

BUY LOCAL, BURN LOCAL.

To report potential emerald ash borer, contact the Nebraska Department of Agriculture at 402-471-2351.
Plants with a Purpose

Name Your Challenge

Native plants can handle some of the most challenging landscape problems:

**Low spots or wet spots:** Deep-rooted native or prairie plants can usually withstand extremes of wet to dry moisture better than most landscape plants.

**Dry spots surrounded by hardscapes:** Native plants need a minimum of watering and maintenance.

Dry shade under trees. Root competition can be troublesome under trees, but there are plants that can take it.

Curbside

For many homeowners, curbside strips of soil surrounded by hardscapes or buildings are the toughest spot to work with. They’re difficult to mow, difficult to water well, and hard to establish. What can be done? For curbside gardens: soil amendments (like compost), mulch, and hardy perennials such as catmint and salvia.

Rain Gardens

Grasses: Indian grass, big bluestem, switch grass, feather reed grass, cordgrass, rush and sedges.


Give them Time

The first plants to sell at any plant sale tend to be those that are blooming, but most perennials put their energy into roots and, as a result, are far less likely to bloom in spring nursery pots. Below are some plants that might not draw your eye this spring, but will reward you this fall when bright summer beauties may have faded.

* Asterisk for shade or part shade.

![Flowers](image)

Tall Plants for the Back Border

Plants can vary greatly in height due to site, soil, exposure and other factors, but the plants listed below are likely to grow higher than 3 feet. Descriptions can be found in the lists noted at top.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRASSES</td>
<td>Andropogon, 5'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calamagrostis, 3-5'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyperus papyrus, 7'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eragrostis trichodes, 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscanthus, 3-4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elymus virginicus, 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perennial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
April 22-23  SPRING AFFAIR, Lancaster Event Center
Tree Climb, Omaha’s Elmwood Park, 10-3

PLANT SALES at NSA Shadehouse, 38th & Leighton, unless noted
April 29—Arbor Day plant sale noon to 5pm
May 5—Member Plant Sale & Ice Cream 4-7pm
May 6—Spring Plant Sale 9am to 1pm
May 13—Plant Sale at Fontenelle Forest in Omaha
May 19, 26—Plant sale noon to 5pm
June 16, 23—Plant sale noon to 5pm

FREE BROWN-BAGS at UNL Keim 150
April 6—Sneak Peek at Spring Affair Plants
May 4—Container Pots
June 1—Wild Wonders

*DATES, EVENTS and topics may change...
Check for calendar updates at plantnebraska.org

Top 4 Tips for Weed Management

Relax more about weeds. Except for noxious weeds, there is no law that requires weeds to be killed or controlled. Some plants commonly considered weeds are actually very beneficial.

Be a good neighbor. Don’t ignore weeds or embrace a weedy style that is grossly out of step with the neighborhood. Conversely, don’t hesitate to enlighten your neighbors about the benefits of a more relaxed weed outlook.

Embrace weed-pulling. When trying to control weeds, think mechanical control first: hoeing, digging, mowing and pulling. Herbicide spraying should be seen as a last resort.

Think about our trees. If herbicide spraying is deemed necessary to control lawn weeds, plan to spray in the fall. Fall spraying typically kills weeds better than in the spring and there is much less potential harm to trees and other non-target plants.