

CHECKLIST

	Common	Scientific	name origin	interesting facts	care
<input type="checkbox"/>	American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana L.</i>	Greek callos=beauty carpos=fruit	roots, leaves and branches were used by Native American tribes for medicinal purposes; early 20th century, farmers would crush leaves and put under harnesses of horses and mules to repel mosquitoes; fruit high in moisture and food source for more than 40 species of songbirds	prune in fall or winter to maintain shape; cut away old stems and berries only present on new growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea (L.) Moench</i>	Greek echinos= hedgehog (Ancient Greek, ἔχινος, echinos - "hedgehog" and δερμα, derma - "skin") snakeroot, scurvy root, Indian head, comb flower	most important medicinal plants of Native Americans used as pain reliever, anti inflammatory, to treat toothaches, coughs, colds and sore throats. Also used as antidote for poisoning including snake bite. Modern day is used as an immune system booster. Nectar for insects and butterflies, and goldfinch like the seed in the fall.	deadhead above leaf node in summer to produce more blooms; leave see heads in fall for birds
<input type="checkbox"/>	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Native to Mexico, brought to Europe in 1753. Linnaeus named them after Johann Gottfried Zinn, a professor of botany		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marigold	<i>Tagetes erecta (African) or patula (French)</i>	Tages from Etruscan mythology; marigold "Mary's Gold"	French Marigolds have been used to deter nematodes in the soil and pungent smell believed to ward off pests, but marigolds also attract harmful pests like spider mites	save the seeds of brown seed heads; marigolds can compete for water and nutrients with other plants, so don't plant too many
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lavender	<i>Lavender X 'Grosso'</i>	Latin - lavando=wash because Romans added to their communal baths to ease their aching limbs	hybrid used for dried flowers and scented oils; today used to induce sleep, ease stress and relieve depression; applied to forehead to relieve congestion, tiredness, tension and exhaustion	likes it dry; prune back to 8" every 3 years to promote new growth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	Folklore -Jopi in Native American meaning "indian healer";The Latin word <i>Eupatorium</i> means "of a noble father." It is derived from the name of Mithradates Eupator, or Mithradates the Great, the King of Pontus in Asia Minor from 123 to 63 BC. "one of the first to study intensively the art of poisoning and the preparation of antidotes.	attracts butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Giant Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia maxima</i>	The person who taught botany at Linnaeus' University, Olof Rudbeck (1660-1740), befriended Carl during his college days, even providing lodging for him. Von Linné showed his profound gratitude to professor Rudbeck many years later by naming this genus of American plants in his honor. He wrote to Olof Rudbeck on July 29, 1731: "so long as the earth shall survive, and each spring shall see it covered with flowers, the Rudbeckia will preserve your glorious name" (Blunt, 1971).Hirta means "hairy" in Latin, referring to the fuzziness of the stem and leaves.	state flower of Maryland;	Verticillium wilt may kill Rudbeckia spp.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironweed	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>		As you might expect, these strikingly beautiful blossoms attract hosts of butterflies. The list of these gossamer-winged beauties includes monarchs, American and painted ladies, eastern tiger swallowtails, skippers and sulfurs. Ironweed is also a great source of pollen and nectar for a bevy of other valuable native pollinators such as bee flies, cuckoo, miner and long-tonged bees, and bumblebees.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trumpet Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	sempervirens=evergreen in Latin; <i>Lonicera</i> , is named for Adam Lonicer (1528 - 1586), a German botanist noted for his 1557 revised version of Eucharius Rösslin's herbal	attracts hummingbirds; host plant of Spring Azure (<i>Celastrina "ladon"</i>) and Snowberry clearwing (<i>Hemaris diffinis</i>)	leaves ground by chewing and applied to bee stings; host plant of spring azure

	Common	Scientific	name origin	interesting facts	care
<input type="checkbox"/>	Star Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	also called Confederate Jasmine because of cultivation in the south; trachyspermus, a, um , = with rough seeds Persian <i>Yasameen</i> ("gift from God") through Arabic and Latin		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Money Plant	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	also known as dollar plant, silver dollar, and honesty plant.	The Latin name <i>Lunaria</i> means "moon-like" and refers to the decorative seedpods.They have terminal racemes of white or violet flowers in Spring and Summer, followed by prominent, translucent, disc-shaped seedpods, which are frequently seen in flower arrangements.	remove stems from the garden just as the green fruit begins to lose its color, dry inside hanging upside down
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	This plant is native to a wide range from the Turkey to Iran. The name for the genus was derived from the Latin word 'stakhys' meaning "spike" in reference to its flower stalks. The specific epithet is in reference to its natural habitat within what was once part of the Byzantine Empire. This plant was first introduced into cultivation in England in 1782.	You can bruise the leaves so that the juices are released, and put them on bee stings or other insect bites to help reduce the swelling. It was used as bandages for soldiers during the Civil War and during Medieval Times.	standing water can cause leaf rot. Divide dense growth every 3-4 years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>Achillea</i> is in reference to Achilles, hero of the Trojan Wars in Greek mythology, who used the plant medicinally to stop bleeding and to heal the wounds of his soldiers. The specific epithet of <i>millefolium</i> means thousand-leaved in reference to the foliage. Greek myth had it that Achilles painted himself with a tincture of yarrow to make himself invulnerable to arrows, everywhere on his body except his heel.	thousandleaf, soldier's woundwort, bloodwort, nose bleed, devil's nettle, sanguinary, old-man's-pepper and stenchgrass.	spreads by rhizomes, and can be aggressive. Stems need to cut back or will fall over in rainstorms .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fothergilla		Genus name honors John Fothergill (1712-1780), an 18th century Quaker physician from Essex, United Kingdom who was an early collector of American plants. 'Mount Airy' is a hybrid fothergilla cultivar that was discovered by plantsman Michael A. Dirr at the Mt. Airy Arboretum in Cincinnati, Ohio.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Although it belongs to the Barberry family, it is commonly called heavenly bamboo because its erect, cane-like stems and compound leave		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Carl Linnaeus named the genus after Asclepius, the Greek god of healing.In 1585, John White, the English artist who was part of the ill-fated Roanoke Lost Colony, illustrated <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> .	dried stalks can be cut and bunched to be used for overwintering bees;Milkweed seeds have white, wispy hairs referred to as "floss", which is known for its buoyancy. During WWII, floss was used for life jackets for sailors	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purple Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora incarnata L.</i>	The names passion vine and passionflower can be traced to the early Spanish conquistadors who explored Florida in the mid 1500s. They thought that the very distinctive flower with the arrangement of stamens and pistil was a symbol of the Passion of Christ. The genus name <i>Passiflora</i> means "passion flower" and the species name <i>incarnata</i> means "in the flesh."	Host plant for the Gulf Fritillary (and Zebra Longwing in Florida). Caterpillars arrive the end of August and lifecycle can be observed. Maypop is a nickname for Passionflower because of the fruit that makes a popping sound when stepped on.	this vine spreads rapidly and will cover shrubs (and windows) Cut back or remove suckers and provide trellis.

	Common	Scientific	name origin	interesting facts	care
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mayapple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum L.</i>	Both genus and species names refer to the leaf shape. The genus name, Podophyllum is derived from two Greek words - podos, meaning 'foot' and phyllon, meaning 'leaf' referring to the leaf structure with parts and lobes, somewhat resembling a foot. The species name, peltatum, refers to the leaf with its round shield-like shape. The common name refers to the May blooming of its apple-blossom-like flower. No other plant resembles this one. It is the only member of the genus in North America and the genus contains only one other species outside North America.	Mayapple has only 2 leaves and 1 flower which grows at the axil of the flower. Although the leaves, roots, and seeds are poisonous if ingested in large quantities, the roots were used as a cathartic by Native Americans.	Mayapple will disappear in late summer and not appear again until the spring. (currently located in front of the STEAM sign)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summersweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>			(c
<input type="checkbox"/>	Swamp Milkweed				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Liatris				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prairie Coneflower				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pitcher Plant				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mexican Hat				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bee Balm				