Wildflowers of Missouri’s Roadsides

1. White Wild Indigo
2. Pale Beard Tongue
3. Foxglove Beard Tongue
4. Illinois Bundleflower
5. Late Boneset
6. Ohio Spiderwort
7. Prairie Phlox
8. Rose Verbena
9. Rose Verbena
10. Birdfoot Violet
11. Wild Bergamot
12. Blue Wild Indigo
13. Prairie Blazingstar
14. Common Milkweed
15. Pale Purple Coneflower
16. Black-Eyed Susan
17. Blue Sage
18. Blue Vervain
19. Ironweed
20. New England Aster
21. Indian Paintbrush
22. Butterfly Milkweed
23. Butterfly Milkweed
24. Marsh milkweed
25. Lanceleaf Coreopsis
26. Yellow Puccoon
27. Missouri Evening Primrose
28. Sawtooth Sunflower
29. Partridge Pea
30. Yellow Coneflower
31. Narrowleaf Coneflower
32. Sweet Black-Eyed Susan
33. Compass Plant
34. Sweet Black-Eyed Susan
35. Alum Root
36. Woodland Sunflower
37. Tickseed Sunflower
38. Annual Sunflower
39. Jerusalem Artichoke
40. Stiff Goldenrod

Insidious Invasive Plants

"Exotic" refers to species that are not native to this country or region. Fortunately, not all exotic plants are invasive species (those that spread quickly and are environmentally detrimental), but invasive exotics often cause numerous problems. Paramount among these problems is the reduction in the number of native species caused by competition with exotics, as well as the inability to control the spread of exotics. Invasive exotics drive out or displace native species, 2) carrying diseases such as Dutch elm disease, and 3) altering predictable growing of other plants. Highly aggressive species may develop thick root systems and grow in large masses. These invasive species are often highly adaptable to new habitats, allowing them to thrive in a wide variety of conditions. Invasive exotics can also produce large amounts of seeds, which can result in their rapid spread and establishment. Invasive exotics are often difficult to control, as they can become established in a wide range of environments, and many species are able to reproduce asexually, allowing them to quickly return to a disturbed site after removal. Invasive exotics are not only a threat to native plants and wildlife, but they can also have significant economic impacts on agriculture, forestry, and recreation. It is important to be aware of invasive exotics and to take steps to control them to prevent further spread and establishment.

Beautiful, Bountiful Shrubs

Shrubs are small woody plants that are often used in landscaped areas along roadways. They can be easily outbreaking shrub fires and by controlling the origin and authority of the species. Shrubs are an important part of the ecosystem, providing habitat for birds and other wildlife, and adding color and diversity to the landscape. Shrubs can also be valuable in the protection of soil and water, helping to prevent erosion and improve the water quality of streams and rivers. Shrubs can be used in a variety of ways, including as windbreaks, wildlife corridors, and as part of a native plant garden. Shrubs can also be used to create a buffer between a road and a natural area, helping to reduce noise and air pollution. Shrubs can be a valuable asset to the natural environment, and they can help to create a more sustainable and healthy ecosystem.

Mound Influence on the Landscape

During the most recent 500 years, this part of the world has been changed dramatically by human activity. Agricultural practices, urbanization, and the spread of invasive species have all contributed to the alteration of the landscape. Missouri has been affected in some way by human use and management. All of the large-scale landscape changes have been driven by human decisions, rather than natural processes. Many of the changes that have occurred in the landscape have had negative impacts on the environment. The changes that have occurred in the landscape have also affected the quality of life for people who live in the area. The landscape changes that have occurred in the landscape have also affected the quality of life for people who live in the area. The landscape changes that have occurred in the landscape have also affected the quality of life for people who live in the area. The landscape changes that have occurred in the landscape have also affected the quality of life for people who live in the area. The landscape changes that have occurred in the landscape have also affected the quality of life for people who live in the area.

Our native plants have roots systems that often last 10 feet deep which draw water and nutrients from the subsoil and prevent erosion from water and wind. They keep the soil intact against wind and water erosion, returning rich from doubt, and every yard that build new soil. Flowers and grasses are other important plant types which are in pinnate neighboring agricultural crops. Most of these flowers go on to feed for young birds. This natural life can not happen with a landscape exclusively dominated for flowers, flowers, and flowers. The Missouri Native Plant Society is dedicated to the preservation, study, and promotion of the plants native to Missouri. With eight chapters located around the state, there are numerous opportunities to learn about and enjoy native plants. The Missouri Native Plant Society website also includes a list of native plant species that are available for purchase. In addition, if you live in a single species or a community of prairie along a roadsides that you would like to native prairie, contact the Missouri Native Plant Society for more information. To find native plants for your landscape, visit Missouri Native Plant Society at www.missourinativeplants.org. If you enjoy native landscaping, you too will be able to provide a wildlife habitat, reduce the use of chemicals, and bring pleasure to you and your neighbors.

Since there are close to 2,000 species of plants, flowers, and woody plants that are native to Missouri and the Midwest regions, there are several ways to display and enjoy these unique plants. These can include: creating a wildflower meadow, planting a pollinator garden, or creating a native plant garden. The Missouri Native Plant Society also provides a list of resources for creating a native plant garden, including tips on choosing plants and creating a landscape that is both beautiful and sustainable.