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NATIVES

*This is only a sample of native plants available.
Let us help you find the natives for your yard.*

NATIVE PERENNIALS

Swamp Milkweed

(*Asclepias incarnata*) — This elegant plant is upright with slender willow like leaves. In summer plants are topped by rounded pink rose colored flower clusters which attract flocks of butterflies. Plants thrive in sunny sites with moist or saturated soils. Desirable yellow and black Monarch caterpillars feed on the foliage. HT. 3-5'

Arkansas Blue Star

(*Amsonia hubrichtii*) — Clusters of powder-blue star-shaped flowers enhance finely textured bright green foliage. Use in sunny mixed borders, woodland gardens or mass planting. Brilliant golden-yellow fall foliage provides an exceptional late season display. HT. 2-3' SUN

Wild Columbine

(*Aquilegia canadensis*) — Also called Red or American Columbine, is one of the first plants to provide nectar in the spring for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. The colorful flowers are red flowing into yellow. Deer resistant. HT. 2' SHADE

Purple Poppy Mallow

(*Callirhoe involucrate*) — Masses of chalice shaped magenta flowers on trailing, deeply lobed foliage. Excellent as a rock garden plant or ground cover, each plant can spread up to three feet in width. Fits well in both formal gardens and naturalized areas. Looks great trailing over a wall. HT. 6-12" SUN

Pale Purple Coneflower

(*Echinacea pallida*) — Large, daisy-like flowers with drooping, pale pinkish-purple petals and spiny, knob-like, coppery-orange center cones. Mass in borders, native plant garden, naturalized area, prairie or wildflower meadow. HT. 2-3' SUN

Yellow Coneflower

(*Echinacea paradoxa*) — This is the only species in the genus to have yellow flowers instead of the usual purple flowers. Features large daisy-like flowers with drooping yellow to orange-yellow

petals and very large, coppery-brown to chocolate-brown central cones. HT. 2-3' SUN

Rattlesnake Master

(*Eryngium yuccifolium*) — Features basal rosettes of parallel-veined, bristly-edged, sword-shaped, medium green leaves resembling those of yucca and tiny, stemless, greenish-white flowers tightly packed into globular, 1" diameter heads resembling thistles. HT. 4-5' SUN

Sneezeweed

(*Helenium autumnale*) — This 2-5', erect perennial has many elongated leaves and numerous flower heads. A winged stem bearing yellow, daisy-like flower heads with fan-shaped, drooping rays; disk flowers forming a conspicuous, greenish-yellow, ball-like structure at center of head. The flowers have raised centers and wedge-shaped, yellow petals which end in three teeth. HT. 2-5' SUN

Prairie Blazing Star

(*Liatris pycnostachya*) — A spike of rayless, rose-purple cylindrical, stalkless flower heads densely crowded on a course, hairy, very leafy stem. Flowers bloom from the top of the spike downward. The lower portion of the stem is covered with short, fuzzy, grass-like leaves. HT. 2-5' SUN

Cardinal Flower

(*Lobelia cardinalis*) — Clump-forming habit with brilliant red flower spikes set against green and purple-bronze foliage. Each individual spike of scarlet flowers opens from bottom to top and stays in bloom for several weeks. A favorite of hummingbirds. Makes an excellent cut flower. HT. 2-4' SUN

Great Blue Lobelia

(*Lobelia siphilitica*) — The spikes of brilliant true-blue flowers on this wetland native attracts butterflies, hummingbirds and neighbors to your garden! *Lobelia siphilitica* provides outstanding color for the border, wet meadow or pond edge. Naturalizes easily in moist soils, but tolerates periods of drought. HT. 2-3' SUN

Wild Bergamot

(*Monarda fistulosa*) — The Wild Bergamot or Bee Balm, is a wildflower in the mint family widespread and abundant as a native plant in much of North America. The plant, with showy summer-blooming pink to lavender flowers, is often used as a honey plant, medicinal plant, and garden ornamental. HT. 2-4' SHADE/SUN

Large Flowering Primrose

(*Oenothera macrocarpa*) — Large fragrant yellow flowers over curiously curly foliage. Opens late afternoon and blooms into the evening. Established plants are extremely drought and heat tolerant. HT. 8-12" SUN

Golden Ragwort

(*Packera aurea*) — A mounding perennial with shiny heart shaped leaves. In spring clusters of golden-yellow daisies rise above the foliage on sturdy stems. Plants form large colonies over time in wet or moist woodlands. HT. 1-2' SHADE

Squaw Weed

(*Packera obovata*) — Also known as Roundleaf Ragwort, is valued for its ability to thrive in shady locations, naturalize rapidly and produce a long and profuse spring bloom of bright yellow flowers. HT. 6-18" SHADE

Woodland Phlox — (*Phlox divaricata*)

A delightful spring-blooming North American-native wildflower that produces fragrant clusters of lavender, purple, blue or white in early spring. It's perfect companion to spring-blooming bulbs and other early bloomers such as hellebore, Hosta, and perennial vinca. Thrives in shady and partially shady locations. Butterflies also



Purple
Coneflower

enjoy an early feast of woodland phlox flowers. HT. 10-12" SHADE

Black-Eyed Susan

(*Rudbeckia hirta*) — Also known as *Gloriosa Daisy* or *Yellow Oxeye Daisy* is a cheerful, widespread prairie plant. It is renowned for its showy, orange or bicolor flowers, adorned with up to 8-20 rays and dark chocolate, dome-shaped cones. Blooms profusely from early summer to frost. HT. 1-3' SUN

Royal Catchfly

(*Silene regia*) — Brilliant red, 2" flowers bloom June-August providing nectar for hummingbirds. The sticky flowers trap small insects, giving the plant its common name. Prefers being planted in a bed with companions like *Little Bluestem*, *Prairie Drop seed* or *Black-Eyed Susan* to help support it. HT. 24-36" SUN

Sky Blue Aster

(*Symphotrichum oolentangiense*) — Blue to blue-violet flowers in late summer to fall, like most Asters, it attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects such as small bees, flies, small to medium-sized butterflies, skippers and wasps. It is easy to grow and is drought tolerant. HT. 24-36" SUN

Common Ironweed

(*Veronica fasciculata*) — This stately plant offers large clusters of unusually brilliant purple flowers on top of 6' tall, unbranched stems; a sight to see late summer and into fall. Dark green, coarsely-toothed leaves add to the overall interest. Host plant for the *American Painted Lady* butterfly and has special value to native bees. HT. 6' SUN

NATIVE TREES

American Sycamore

(*Platanus Occidentalis*) — One of our most impressive native trees. Can develop into a very large tree with a massive trunk and impressive wide-spreading, open crown. Especially beautiful in the winter when the white bark seems to shine in the winter sun. HT. 60-80', SP. 60-80'

Black Cherry

(*Prunus serotina*) — A good native tree for naturalizing areas and providing bird habitat. White flowers are produced in 4-6" long clusters. Produces 1/3" red fruits that mature to black that the birds just love. HT. 40-50', SP. 30-40'

Northern Catalpa

(*Catalpa speciosa*) — A fast growing native tree with large white flowers borne in terminal panicles in May-June. Fruit is a long bean-like pod. HT. 50-60', SP. 30-40'

Common Chokecherry

(*Prunus virginiana*) — A tough native tree that produce an abundant crop of small, dark purple, 1/3" fruits that birds love. Long, 3-6", panicles of white flowers in the spring. HT. 20-30', SP. 15-20'

Kentucky Coffeetree

(*Gymnocladus dioicus*) — A beautiful tough native tree. Attractive dark bluish-green summer foliage. Winter silhouette is very picturesque against the winter sky. Produces large reddish-brown pods containing hard-shelled seeds once used as a coffee substitute by early settlers. HT. 50-60', SP. 40-50'

Siouxland Cottonwood

(*Populus deltoides* 'Siouxland') — A fast-growing, cotton-less selection with good disease resistance. This native tree will tolerate just about any growing conditions you will come across. Wonderful, glossy green leaves are great for their summer effect as they flutter in the wind. HT. 60-80', SP. 40-60'

Eastern Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*) — This is our only native evergreen tree in Kansas, so you know it has got to be tough! Extremely tolerant of a very wide range of soils and exposures. Very useful in windbreaks and in wildlife plantings for both food and cover. HT. 20-40', SP. 15-20'

Shagbark Hickory

(*Carya ovata*) — One of our most prized hardwood timber trees here in the eastern third of Kansas. Produces sweet, edible hickory nuts. Bark breaks up into thin "shaggy" strips, hence the name *Shagbark Hickory*. The wood is frequently used for barbecuing and smoking food. HT. 60-80', SP. 30-50'

Silver Maple

(*Acer saccharinum*) — A very fast-growing species that will tolerate almost any kind of growing conditions. If this one won't grow in your yard, you have serious problems! Widely planted, however can be a little more brittle than other maples. HT. 60-80', SP. 50-60'

Bur Oak

(*Quercus macrocarpa*) — One of the most majestic and most durable of our native trees. A large, but slow growing oak with attractive dark green foliage. Develops a massive trunk and an attractive broad crown of large branches. Extremely hardy! HT. 60-80', SP. 60-80'

White Oak

(*Quercus alba*) — One of the best oaks for fall color. Dark green summer foliage changes to a rich red to wine color in the fall. Absolutely breathtaking! HT. 60-70', SP. 60-70'

Pawpaw

(*Asimina triloba*) — An interesting native tree with large, dark green foliage that has semi-tropical appearance. The fruits of the tree have a wonderful custard-like texture with a sweet banana/pear-like flavor. Plant two or more trees for best pollination. HT. 15-20', SP. 15-20'

Persimmon

(*Diospyrus virginiana*) — Fairly upright habit with lustrous green leaves. Produces golf ball-sized, pale orange fruits that are highly sought after by both wildlife and people. HT. 40-50', SP. 20-30'

American Plum

(*Prunus americana*) — A small native tree that is excellent for wildlife plantings because of the highly edible fruits which are borne in abundance. Very easy to grow. Extremely hardy and drought tolerant. White flowers early in the spring. HT. 15-20', SP. 15-20'

Redbud

(*Cercis canadensis*) — A tough native flowering tree great for use where a small ornamental tree is needed. Showy, purplish-pink flowers cover the branches early in the season, signaling that spring has finally arrived. HT. 20-30', SP. 20-30'

Black Walnut

(*Juglans nigra*) — Large, native tree. Produces an abundant crop of great tasting walnuts. Very tough and easy to grow. Self-pollinating. HT. 50-60', SP. 40-50'

SHRUBS

American Bladdernut

(*Staphylea trifolia*) — An interesting native shrub found growing in timbered areas. Develops into a large, multi-stemmed,

suckering shrub. Produces three-lobed, Chinese lantern-like seed capsules in the fall, each containing up to several seeds, creating a “bladder nut.” HT. 6-8'; SP. 6-8'

Indiancurrant Coralberry

(*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*) — An upright, spreading shrub with slender, arching branches. Attractive coral-red fruits cover the stems in the fall and throughout the winter. A great plant for understory plantings or for naturalizing. Very tough! HT. 2-3'; SP. 3-4'

American Elderberry

(*Sambucus canadensis*) — A neat, tough, native shrub great for wildlife and the garden. Best known for its prized sweet purple-black fruits. Can be used for jellies, pies, juice and wine; don't forget the birds love them too! Great for naturalizing. Plant with another variety for best fruit production. See Edibles section for varieties. HT. 6-10'; SP. 8-12'

American Hazelnut

(*Corylus americana*) — A large suckering shrub useful for naturalizing and encouraging wildlife. Produces an abundant crop of sweet, edible nuts. Plant two or more for adequate cross pollination. HT. 6-10'; SP. 6-10'

Fragrant Sumac

(*Rhus aromatica*) — A fantastically tough native shrub that makes a great landscape plant. Small yellow flowers early in the spring followed by red, hairy fruits late in the summer. Leaves are dark green and glossy changing to orange to red to reddish-purple in the fall. HT. 4-6'; SP. 5-8'

Spicebush

(*Lindera benzoin*) — An interesting native shrub that prefers moist, lightly shaded locations. Small, yellow, early spring flowers followed by bright scarlet fruits about a half an inch long (on female plants only). A strong spice odor is detectable from all parts of the plant. HT. 6-10'; SP. 6-10'

Eastern Wahoo

(*Euonymus atropurpureus*) — A native plant, useful for wildlife plantings and naturalizing. Small, four-lobed capsules open late in the season to reveal bright crimson fruits. A close relative of Burning Bush. HT. 6-12'; SP. 6-12'

GRASSES

Bluestem Grass

(*Andropogon gerardii*) — This native prairie grass is also known as “Turkey-foot” because of the late season plumes that resemble a turkey's foot. Extremely drought tolerant and well adapted to our area. Native to our tall grass prairies. Attractive fall color. HT. 4-6'; SP. 2-3'

Cedar Sedge

(*Carex Albicans*) — Plants spread slowly to form a fine-textured groundcover under trees, shrubs and other dry shaded locations. Semi-evergreen. Ecological Benefits: Species of butterflies, leaf hoppers, grasshoppers and beetles feed on sedge foliage. HT. 2-4"; SP. 8-12"

Common Oak Sedge

(*Carex pennsylvanica*) — Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Most sedges prefer moist to wet soils, but not this one. Plants spread by rhizomes, may self-seed in optimum growing conditions. HT. 6-12" SP. 6-12"

Palm Sedge

(*Carex muskingumenseis*) — The glossy green leaves branch out from the main stem similar to a palm tree. Native to wooded lowlands, it does best in slightly damp soil in shade. Makes an excellent groundcover, and thrives in clay! Plant one foot on center as a groundcover or use individually as a foliage accent plant. HT. 2-3' SP. 2-3'

Texas Sedge

(*Carex texensis*) — The shiny deep green foliage is 3-6" long and semi-evergreen. In late spring dainty green flower spikes are displayed above the leaves. Plants occur in part shade to partly sunny moist or dry sandy woods. This sedge has great landscape potential as a woodland groundcover and is a natural lawn alternative. HT. 6" SP. 12"

Little Bluestem Grass

(*Schizachyrium scoparium*) — A tough grass, native to the prairie in our area. Attractive purplish-bronze plumes late in the season, great for drying. Foliage takes on a wonderful golden-red in the fall. Small size makes it useful in the garden. Blue Heaven and Standing Ovation are just a couple of the selections we carry, see Grass section for more varieties. HT. 2-4', SP. 18"-30"

Prairie Dropseed Grass

(*Sporobolus heterolepis*) — A very tough native prairie grass. This is a slow-growing, small species with rich emerald-green foliage throughout the summer changing to golden-yellow to orange in the fall. Sweetly fragrant flowers rise above the foliage late in the summer. HT. 2-3', SP. 2-3'

Blue Grama Grass

(*Bouteloua gracilis*) — This is an attractive selection of one of our native prairie grasses. Unique flower spikes are attached at right angles to the stems and individual flowers resemble mosquito larvae, giving rise to another common name, “mosquito grass”. Purplish fall color. HT. 2-3', SP. 2-3'

Switch Grass

(*Panicum virgatum*) — A tough selection of one of our native prairie grasses, this is one of the few red-foliaged grasses available that will survive our winters. Foliage is tipped with deep, blood-red highlights and seed heads share the same color late in the season. Wonderful reddish-purple fall color. HT. 3-5'; SP. 2-3'

VINES

Bittersweet

(*Celastrus scandens* 'Autumn Revolution') — A selection of our native vine. Don't worry about male or female plants with this one. The majority of the flowers on each plant contain both male and female parts, creating reliable fruit production with only one plant. Fruits also tend to be larger than those of other selections.

Trumpet Vine

(*Campsis radicans*) — Vigorous growing native vine. Bright orange-red, trumpet shaped flowers from mid-summer through fall. Good for butterflies and hummingbirds. Fast grower! HT. 10-40'



Trumpet Vine