



Wisconsin Native Plant Sources

and Restoration Consultants

Seeds & plants for prairies, woodlands, wetlands & shorelands



This publication provides a list of nurseries and native restoration consultants that can help make your natural landscaping plan a reality. The list includes companies in Wisconsin and nearby in neighboring states. Often, nurseries near to you sell local genotypes of plants that are better suited to local conditions.

Native species can be used in a variety of landscape settings and have numerous advantages over introduced species:

- adapted to the area's unique soil and climate conditions;
- need less maintenance – reducing the need for fertilizer or pesticides;
- often provide better erosion control due to their deeper root systems;
- have greater survival rates;
- provide food and habitat for native wildlife species.

Shorelands are especially appropriate for natural landscaping because buffers of native plants near water can help keep soil, nutrients and other pollutants out of our streams and lakes.

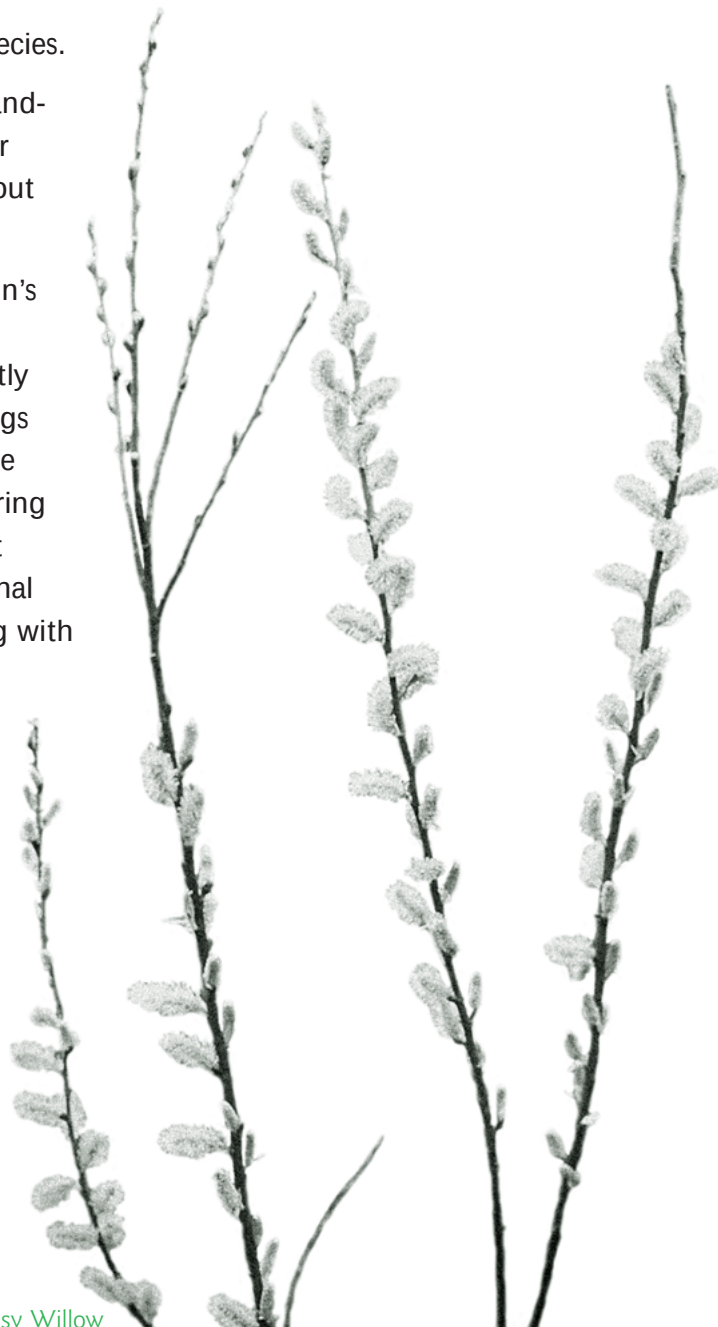
So many people are building homes near Wisconsin's waters that many lakeshores and streambanks are now growing more houses than trees – permanently altering a portion of the natural landscape. Buildings and access drives replace vegetation, increasing the amount of storm water runoff and pollutants entering the lake or stream. Much of this new development brings traditional ideas centered on the conventional yard. Too often that means manicured lawns along with the fertilizer and pesticide applications.

The impacts of development can be minimized through the use of careful site plans and with landscaping plans that place less emphasis on lawns and incorporate a variety of plants adapted to the area's natural habitat.

Access to native plant species for small projects on residential lots as well as for large-scale resource restoration projects associated with major development activities is necessary to encourage the use of vegetation best suited to local climate and soil conditions.

Please note:

Some native plants are collected from the wild, while others are grown on-site. We recommend that you ask nurseries about the source of various plants.



Pussy Willow



Native plant nurseries and restoration consultants can help you with your natural landscaping project – whether it is a postage-stamp sized prairie planting in downtown Milwaukee or 500 feet of shoreline in northern Wisconsin. The range of services, products and information will vary from company to company – you just need to find the right one for you.

Some companies may only provide seed or plant materials – and most are very willing to help you make the correct selections for your site. Others will draw up a plan, supply the materials, install them, and maintain them for you. The choice is yours for what level of involvement you want for your project.

Make sure to explain your needs and desires for your project: Do you only want to use native species and avoid improved cultivars? Do you want to use seed and plant material from a local source (within 50 miles of your project)? Do you want to do the work yourself or are you looking for someone to do the work for you? The better you can explain your expected outcome from the project – the better your relationship will be with the company you select.

The list of nurseries in this publication is not an endorsement of the firms, and is not meant as a way to bypass local growers and suppliers. It simply offers another way to obtain quality seeds and plants. In developing this list, we emphasized suppliers providing plants native to Wisconsin. The list omits nurseries requiring large orders, those dealing on a mail-order only basis, and those in distant locations offering a limited selection.

What is a Successful Restoration?

Restoring natural landscapes is challenging. Ecologists use several benchmarks to judge the success of a restoration.

Sustainability: Is the reconstructed community capable of perpetuating itself, or, like a corn field or a golf course, can it be sustained only if continuously managed by people?

Resistance to Invasion: Does the reconstruction yield a community that resists invasions by new species? Intact, natural communities are, in general, less easily invaded than ones that have been damaged or ones that lack one or more of their key species.

Productivity: A restored community should be as productive as the original community.

Nutrient Retention: A reconstructed community should lose lesser amounts of nutrients than the original. In the long run it will prove to be unsustainable because it will be invaded by new species and its productivity will decline.

Biotic Interactions: The reassembly of formerly associated plant populations often leads to reconstruction of the entire community. Because of their mobility and ubiquity, animals and microbes usually colonize spontaneously.

Ecologists who successfully re-create a natural landscape have reason to be proud. But even those who are unsuccessful in meeting some of the benchmarks gain new insight into the plant community.

Adapted from:
John J. Ewel – “Restoration is the ultimate test of ecological theory” in: *Restoration Ecology, A Synthetic Approach to Ecological Research*, 1987

Learn more about these native ecosystems:

PRAIRIES



The prairie is a plant community dominated by grass rather than by trees. Growing with the grasses are many species of non-grassy herbs which are known by the collective name “forbs.” Many woody shrubs can be present in the prairie as well, and, under certain circumstances, tree seedlings may also be found.

Source: John T. Curtis,
Vegetation of Wisconsin

Patches of prairie, called remnants, are scattered throughout the southwest half of Wisconsin. These remnants are interesting to view and study, and serve as seed sources for restoration projects. Prairie remnants can be found in neglected areas such as:

- 1 Railroad rights-of-way. Many rail lines were built before the land was farmed. Burning on rights-of-way enhanced the growth of prairie species.
- 2 Pioneer cemeteries – if they have not been tidied up too much.
- 3 Large wetland areas may have wet-to-dry prairies in their centers isolated from access by cattle or machinery.
- 4 Large areas of irregular topography – areas too steep to plow, or even too steep to graze, especially on the south side of hills.
- 5 Areas of poor agricultural soils. There are many prairie remnants in the sand counties of Wisconsin.

“Some people say a prairie is a state of mind. Scientists believe it is close to being the most complex, yet the most balanced ecosystem on earth.”

The Prairie Garden,
J. Robert Smith, 1980

Source:
UW-Extension
publication G2736,
Prairie Primer, UW-Extension

WOODLANDS



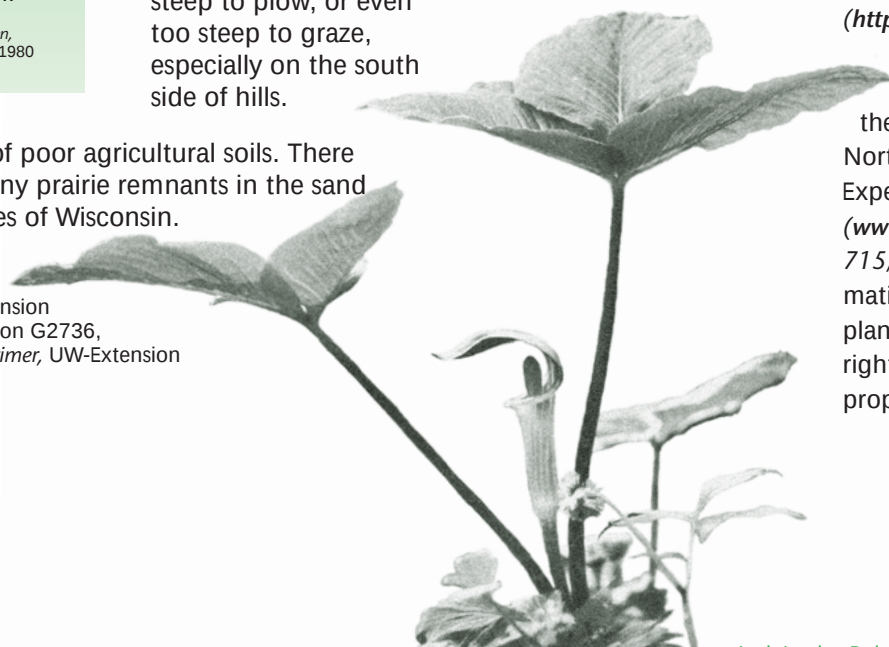
Woodlands once occupied much of Wisconsin, but heavy logging in the 1800s and early 1900s greatly reduced the number of mature forested acres. Since the 1930s, however, the state began to see an increase in forest acreage, and today Wisconsin has 16 million acres of forest, with nearly 70 percent under private ownership. The greatest threat to today's woodlands comes not from logging, but from development.

Properly managed woodlands provide beauty, recreation, wildlife habitat, and help protect water quality in our streams and lakes. Trees and woodlands in urban areas can provide additional benefits:

- Shade cooling air, buildings and streets;
- Block or direct winds;
- Reduce certain air pollutants;
- Sound reduction;
- Glare reduction;
- Minimize wind, water and construction site erosion;
- Assist stormwater management.

Source: Robert W. Miller, *Urban Forestry, Planning and Managing Urban Greenspaces*, 1997

Check Wisconsin's State Nursery Program (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/forestry/Nursery/> or 608/266-7891) or the USDA Forest Service North Central Forest Experiment Station (www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/ or 715/362-7474) for information about selecting, planting and managing the right trees for your property.



Jack-in-the-Pulpit

WETLANDS



Wetlands often function like natural tubs or sponges, storing water (floodwater, or surface water that collects in isolated depressions) and slowly releasing it. Trees and other wetland vegetation help slow floodwaters. This combined action – storage and slowing – can lower flood heights and reduce the water's erosive potential.

Wetlands help improve water quality, including that of drinking water, by intercepting surface runoff and removing or retaining its nutrients, processing organic wastes, and reducing sediment before it reaches open water.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that up to 43 percent of the threatened and endangered species rely directly or indirectly on wetlands for their survival.

Over 10 million acres of wetlands were originally thought to have existed in Wisconsin. Since then, extensive losses have occurred, and over half of our original wetlands have been drained and converted to other uses. The years from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s were a time of major wetland loss, but since then the rate of loss has decreased.

Recent estimates of national wetlands trends on non-federal lands indicate a loss rate of between 70,000 to 90,000 acres annually.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Major Causes of Wetland Loss and Degradation:

Human Actions

- Drainage
- Dredging and stream channelization
- Deposition of fill material
- Diking and damming
- Tilling for crop production
- Levees
- Logging
- Mining
- Construction
- Stormwater runoff

- Air and water pollutants
- Changing nutrient levels
- Releasing toxic chemicals
- Introducing non-native species
- Grazing by domestic animals

Natural Threats

- Erosion
- Droughts
- Storms

SHORELANDS



A natural shoreline is a bridge between two worlds. Studies show that there can be as much as 500 percent more diversity of plant and animal species along a natural shoreline compared to upland areas.

Wisconsin laws safeguard waters and the shoreland buffers that shield them. In the 1960s, the state legislature established the Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program. It directed the Department of Natural

Resources to adopt guidelines for county shoreland protection ordinances.

The guidelines describe a shoreland buffer as a strip of land extending 35 feet inland from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), where no more than 30 feet in any 100 feet of shoreline may be clear cut to remove trees and shrubbery.

A significant body of research however suggests that a 35-foot shoreland buffer is inadequate in providing protection to the waterways from various pollutants. Accordingly, many Wisconsin counties have classified their waters based on size, biological indicators and sensitivity to development and have established greater building setbacks and buffer requirements.

For more information, check with the county or DNR, or the Natural Resource Conservation Service (a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture).



Take a Frog Walk

Eleven frog species and one toad live in Wisconsin. Unfortunately, the bullfrog and the leopard frog are declining in numbers, and the cricket frog is now classified as endangered.

The frogs you hear as you take a walk along a stream will change throughout the seasons.

Beginning in April, you may hear wood frogs, chorus frogs and spring peepers. With warmer weather in May, you may hear leopard frogs, pickerel frogs and toads.

From the end of May through to August, you may hear the eastern tree frog, coles tree frog, cricket frog, mink frog, green frog and even bullfrog.

Wisconsin has an annual frog and toad monitoring survey where volunteers assess the number of frogs of each species.

For more information regarding frogs and frog surveys, contact the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

P/C = Plug/Container S = Seed T/S = Trees/Shrubs D = Design SP = Site Preparation I = Installation M = Management B = Prescribed Burns

LOCATED IN WISCONSIN

Nursery	Wetland			Shoreland			Prairie			Woodland			Services				
	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	D	SP	I	M	B
Agrecol – 2918 Agriculture Dr., Madison, WI 53718 (608) 226-2544 www.agrecol.com	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Applied Ecological Services/Taylor Creek Restoration Nursery – 17921 Smith Road, Brodhead, WI 53520 (608) 897-8641 www.appliedeco.com	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Aquatic Biologists, Inc. – N4828 US Hwy 45, Fond du Lac, WI 54935 (920) 921-6827 www.aquaticbiologists.com	•	•		•	•								•	•	•	•	
Aquatic Resources and Glacial Pond Farms – N 4546 Butternut Lane, Birnamwood, WI 54414 (715) 845-2099	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Arboretum & Natural Gardens – S7375 Hwy 14, Readstown, WI (608) 629-5553 www.readscreeknursery.com	•		•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	
BioLogic Environmental Consulting, LLC – 2505 Richardson St., Fitchburg, WI 53711 (608) 277-9960	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bluestem Farm – S5920 Lehman Road Baraboo, WI 53913 (608) 356-0179	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Dragonfly Gardens – 491 State Hwy 46 P.O. Box 192, Amery, WI 54001 (715) 268-4666 http://dragonflygardens.net	•		•	•			•		•	•		•	•	•	•		
Dutch Designs – N5706 Hwy S, Lake Mills, WI 53551 (920) 648-8234	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Eco-Building & Forestry – 1058 DuBay Drive West, Mosinee, WI 54455 (715) 344-2817 www.eco-buildingandforestry.com	•		•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	
Flower Factory – 4062 Hwy. A, Stoughton, WI 53589 (608) 873-8329	•			•			•			•			•				
Gentian Farm – 2775 18 Avenue, Osceola, WI 54020 (715) 294-2724		•			•		•	•			•		•		•	•	
Great Lakes Nursery Co. – 1002 Hamilton Street, Wausau, WI 54403 (715) 845-7752, toll-free 888-733-3564	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•				
Hanson's Garden Village – 2660 Cty Rd. G, Rhinelander, WI 54501 (715) 365-2929	•		•	•		•	•			•			•				
Hild & Associates – 326 Glover Road River Falls, WI 54022 (715) 426-5131 www.hildnatives.com	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	
J&J Transplant Aquatic Nursery – W 4980 Country Rd. West, Wild Rose, WI 54984 (800) 622-5055 www.tranzplant.com	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Johnson's Nursery Inc – W180 N6275 Marcy Road, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051 (262) 252-4988 www.johnsonsnursery.com	•		•	•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	

LOCATED IN WISCONSIN (continued)

Nursery	Wetland			Shoreland			Prairie			Woodland			Services				
	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	D	SP	I	M	B
Kester's Wild Game Food – 4582 Hwy 116E P.O. Box 516, Omro, WI 54963 (800) 558-8815	•	•		•	•		•	•					•	•	•		•
Kettle Moraine Natural Landscaping – W996 Birchwood Dr., Campbellsport, WI 53010 (920) 533-8939		•			•			•					•		•	•	•
Kinnickinnic Natives – 235 State Rd 65 River Falls, WI 54022 (715) 425-7605				•			•	•		•	•		•		•		
Lacewing – 6087 N. Denmark St., Milwaukee, WI 53225 (414) 358-2562	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Lied's Nursery Company Inc. – N63 W22039 Hwy. 74, Sussex, WI 53089 (262) 246-6901 www.lieds.com	•			•			•	•					•	•	•	•	
Lodholz North Star Acres, Inc. – 420 Highway A, Tomahawk, WI 54487 (715) 453-2976			•			•			•			•		•			
Marshland Transplant Aquatic and Woodland Nursery – P.O. Box 1, Berlin, WI 54923 (920) 361-4200	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Monches Farm – 5890 Monches Road Colgate, WI 53017 (262) 966-2787 www.monchesfarm.com	•						•			•							
National Wild Turkey Federation – 265 Lorrie Way, DePere, WI 54115 (920) 427-2335 www.nwtf.org	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•
Northern Native Plantscapes – 25350 S. Garden Ave., Cable, WI 54821 (715) 794-2548	•		•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Oak Prairie Farms – W4642 Highway 33 Pardeeville, WI 53954 (608) 429-3882 www.oakprairiefarm.com	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•		•		
Prairie Futures Seed Co. – P.O. Box 644 Menomonee Falls, WI 53052 (262) 820-0221				•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Prairie Nursery – W5875 Dyke Ave. P.O. Box 306, Westfield, WI (608) 296-3679 www.prairienursery.com	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Prairie Ridge Nursery – 9738 Overland Road, Mt. Horeb, WI 53572 (608) 437-5245 http://prairieridgenursery.com	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Prairie Seed Source – P.O. Box 83 North Lake, WI 53064-0083 (414) 673-7166		•			•			•							•		
Tallgrass Native Seed – 2705 11th Ave., Monroe, WI 53566 (608) 325-9374		•						•		•			•	•		•	•
The Plantscapers – E2051 Luxembourg, WI 54217 (262) 845-5196	•		•	•		•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	

P/C = Plug/Container S = Seed T/S = Trees/Shrubs D = Design SP = Site Preparation I = Installation M = Management B = Prescribed Burns

LOCATED IN WISCONSIN (continued)

Nursery	Wetland			Shoreland			Prairie			Woodland			Services				
	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	D	SP	I	M	B
Wallace – Woodstock Nursery – W6291 State Rd. 95, Neillsville, WI 54456 (888) 803-8733 www.wallace-woodstock.com	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•					•
Wildlife Nurseries Inc. – 904 Bauman St., P.O. Box 2724, Oshkosh, WI 54903 (414) 231-3780	•	•		•	•		•	•									
Windy Oaks Aquatics – W377 S10677 Betts Road, Eagle, WI 53119 (262) 594-3033	•			•													•
Winter Greenhouse – W7041 Olmstead Rd., Winter, WI 54896 (715) 266-4963	•		•	•		•	•		•	•		•					
Woods' Edge Farm – 532 Stanek Road Muscoda, WI 53573 (608) 739-3527 www.woodsedgefarm.com										•		•					



LOCATED IN NEARBY STATES

Nursery	Wetland			Shoreland			Prairie			Woodland			Services				
	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	P/C	S	T/S	D	SP	I	M	B
Cascade Forest Nursery – 22033 Fillmore Rd., Cascade, IA 52033 (319) 852-3042 cascade@netins.net			•			•			•			•					
Cold Stream Farm – 2030 Free Soil Road Free Soil, MI 49411 (231) 464-5809			•			•			•			•					
Enders Greenhouse – 104 Enders Drive Cherry Valley, IL 61016 (815) 332-5255	•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•					
Ion Exchange – 1878 Old Mission Drive Harper's Ferry, IA 52146 (319) 535-7231	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
J.F. New & Associates, Inc. – 708 Roosevelt Road, Walkertown, IN 46574 (219) 586-3400	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•					
Lafayette Home Nursery, Inc. – Rt. 1, Box 1A, Lafayette, IL 61449 (309) 995-3311	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Nature's Acres – 14088 Hwy 95 NE, Foley, MN 56329 (320) 968-4222				•		•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•
North American Prairies – 111754 Jarvis Ave. NW, Annandale, MN 55056 (320) 274-5316	•			•			•			•							
Prairie Hill Wild Flowers/Wild Rose Greenhouse – 8955 Lemonde Rd., Ellendale, MN 56026 (507) 451-7791	•							•									
Prairie Moon Nursery – Rt. 3 Box 163 Winona, MN 55987 (507) 452-1362 www.prairiemoonnursery.com	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Prairie Restorations Inc. – P.O. Box 327 Princeton, MN 55371 (763) 389-4342 www.prairieresto.com	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prairie Wild Enterprises, Inc. – 275 E. 4th Street South, Cottonwood, MN 56329 (507) 423-5575 www.prairiewild.com	•	•		•	•		•	•					•	•	•	•	



D = Design SP = Site Preparation I = Installation M = Management B = Prescribed Burns

Additional consultants located in Wisconsin

Consultant	Services				
	D	SP	I	M	B
Bison Belly Futures – S11793 Hazelnut Rd., Spring Green, WI 53533 (608) 588-2048	•		•	•	
Blue Ox Forestry Service – P.O. Box 46, Dodgeville, WI 53533 (608) 935-3241	•				•
Clark Forestry – P.O. Box 88, Baraboo, WI 53913 (608) 356-2403 www.clarkforestry.com	•	•	•	•	•
Country Wetlands Nursery – S87 W18193 Woods Rd., Muskego, WI 53150 (262) 679-8003	•	•	•	•	
Driftless Land Stewardship, LLC – 13058 Rock School Rd., Glen Haven, WI 53810 (608) 794-2724 www.driftlesslandstewardship.com	•	•	•	•	•
Environmental Concepts Inc. – P.O. Box 969, Twin Lakes, WI 53181 (262) 877- 8760 www.enviroconcepts.us	•	•	•	•	•
Lawson Ridge Native Landscaping, Inc. – Landscaping, Inc. – W8181 Hwy E, Oxford, WI 53952 (608) 296-3505 www.prairierestoration.com	•	•	•	•	
LJ Reas Environmental Consulting Corp. – P.O. Box 383, Green Lake, WI 54941 (920) 294-3116 www.ljreas.com	•	•	•	•	
Michler & Brown, LLC – 5110 Odana Rd., Madison, WI 53711 (608) 767-4322		•	•	•	•
Midwest Prairies LCC – N1020 Vinnie Ha Ha Rd., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538 (920) 563-3165 www.midwestprairies.com	•	•	•	•	•
NES Ecological Services A Division of Robert E. Lee & Associates – 4664 Golden Pond Court, Oneida, WI 54155 (920) 499-5789 www.releeinc.com/NES/	•		•		
Pheasants Forever, Inc. – W9947 Ghost Hill Rd., Beaver Dam, WI 53916 (920) 927-3579	•	•	•	•	•
Prairie Hawk Restorations, Inc. – 205 E. Merrimac St., Dodgeville, WI 53533 (608) 935-9586	•	•	•	•	•
Stone Tool Native Landscaping – P.O. Box 1774, Woodruff, WI 54568-1774 (715) 356-7855 www.schcngo.com			•	•	



Continued use of native plant species in and around our developed landscape can work to create a new aesthetic – one that respects the functions and structure of natural systems.

Additional Resources

Getting the Help You Need: People and Dollars for Wildlife (WM-219-2002) – Available from local DNR service centers
Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality – Available from Minnesota Bookstore, 1-800-657-3757
Wetland Restoration Handbook for Wisconsin Landowners (SS-989 2004) – Available from local DNR service centers

DNR Waterfront Property Owners	www.dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/waterfront.htm
Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin	http://ipaw.org/
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center	www.wildflower.org
U.S. EPA Green Landscaping with Native Plants	www.epa.gov/greenacres
USDA Plants Database	http://plants.usda.gov/
UWEX Wisconsin Shorelands	www.uwex.edu/ces/shoreland
UWGB Cofrin Center for Biodiversity Herbarium	www.uwgb.edu/biodiversity/herbarium/
UWSP Robert W. Freckmann Herbarium	http://wisplants.uwsp.edu/index.html
Wild Ones Natural Landscapers Ltd.	www.for-wild.org
Wildlife Habitat Council	www.wildlifehc.org
Wisconsin State Herbarium	www.botany.wisc.edu/herbarium/
Wisconsin Wetlands Association	www.wiscwetlands.org
Wisconsin Woodlands Owners Association	www.wisconsinwoodlands.org

Glossary of Terms

Community: A studiable grouping of organisms which grow together in the same general place and have mutual interactions. (1)

Ecosystem: The organisms of a particular habitat, such as a pond or forest, together with the physical environment in which they live: community of plants and animals generally in equilibrium with inputs of energy and materials in their particular environment.

Environment: Sum of all the physical (non-living) and biological (living) factors that affect an organism.

Erosion: The wearing down or washing away of the soil and land surface by the action of water, wind or ice. (2)

Forb: Herbaceous plant other than grass.

Habitat: The environment in which an organism lives.

Herbicide: Agent used to inhibit or destroy plant growth.

Invasive Species: One that outcompetes weedy and sometimes even conservative species. They can invade and degrade even high-quality natural communities.

Prairie: A fire-maintained natural community dominated by grasses and with few or no trees (3)

Remnant: A site with all or part of its pre-settlement nature intact. (3)

Restoration: Repair or re-establishment of a natural community by reinstating as many as possible of the species and processes that evolved together in response to the physical environment and to one another over thousands of years or more. (3)

Stormwater Runoff: Precipitation that flows overland to surface streams, rivers and lakes.(2)

Wetland: Lands where water saturation is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities. (2)

Woodland: A fire-maintained natural community with a grassy turf dominated by trees, Some woodlands have many shrub species; others may have few.

1 *Vegetation of Wisconsin; An Ordination of Plant Communities*
John T. Curtis, 1959

2 *Project WET Curriculum and Activity Guide*, 1995

3 *The Tallgrass Restoration Handbook for Prairies, Savannas, and Woodlands*
Society for Ecological Restoration, Ed. Stephen Packard and Cornelia F. Mutel, 1997

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Seeds & plants for prairies, woodlands, wetlands & shorelands



Shoreland Stewardship Series: This is the fifth in a series of publications describing the impacts of shoreland development on water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat, and includes recommendations for waterfront property owners to limit those impacts. Available from UW-Extension, publications #GWQ027, #GWQ038, #GWQ039, and #GWQ040, or from the DNR, publications #FH-428, #FH-429, WT-748 and WT-764.

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The list of landscape nurseries in this publication is current as of March, 2004.

Mention of nurseries does not constitute an endorsement by University of Wisconsin-Extension or the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

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