CLOSING

Revised 01 February 2016
CLOSING COMMENTS

"It is not so very important for a person to learn facts. For that he does not really need a college. He can learn them from books. The value of an education ... is not learning of many facts but the training of the mind to think something that cannot be learned from textbooks."-- Albert Einstein

Fire & the Prairie
Igne natura renovatur integra Through fire, nature is reborn whole.

Nearly every type of natural system in our area evolved & has been maintained by fire in the past. Much attention has been given to the use of fire in the establishment & maintenance of mesic & dry mesic prairies. Less work has been carried out in the role of fire in other natural communities, which occur within the high-rainfall tall grass prairie. These communities, such as marshes, fens, sedge-meadows, savannas, glades, openings, or groves produced large amounts of grassy & leafy fuels & were situated in the midst of volatile tall grass prairie. As prairies burned, fires carried into these other communities & must have had a profound influence on their development, history, distribution, & maintenance.

Fire was an inherent part of nearly all Midwestern ecosystems. It kept Illinois woodlands open & park like & prairies free from woody scrub. It regenerated wetland vegetation & renewed life in the oak savanna. It replaced weedy underbrush with palatable forbs & grasses. Fire was Mother Nature's redemption. It was periodic & inevitable. It was as natural as rain. Unfortunately, many people still live under the assumption that fire is destructive, unnatural, & disruptive to natural systems. Changes in our natural areas are still being interpreted as "succession". Prairies change in composition & quality in relatively short periods of time due to lack of fire. These changes are also observed in wetlands, savannas, & prairie groves. Our native communities survived for tens of thousands of years but are showing dead end successional trends, which can be traced back to the time of white settlement. These trends show systems, which without fire, are devolving, losing diversity, & are prone to increased runoff & erosion. The old concept of "natural succession" is the most misunderstood & misused idea in the field of ecology to explain misinterpreted changes due to fire suppression in the native

landscapes. Northern Illinois is a fragmented landscape of corn, concrete, & condos, & is not trying to become a maple forest.

In natural area restoration & management, fire is one key element in the high rainfall tall grass prairie area. Without fires, efforts at maintaining or recreating the best-planned native landscapes are doomed. When developing new plantings, fire is essential for many reasons. After the second full growing season, a planting should have enough biomass & is mature enough to burn, especially if *Elymus canadensis* has been included in the seed mix. Failure to burn may delay the success of your project by several growing seasons, or obviate the success entirely. Fire opens the soil to the warming effects of the sun, allowing high soil temperatures & high soil moisture levels to occur simultaneously, favoring germination. The heat of the fire & the charate in the ash may directly enhance the germination of legumes & other seeds. The fire blackened soil with its enhanced germination environment favors germination of forbs. Without fire in a new planting, a stable, grass-dominated community may eventually develop, but it will lack the diversity of planting's design.

Fire in plantings (& remnants) is also a post planting management tool. Fire in native landscapes will eliminate or reduce undesirable woody or weedy plant growth if it occurs with any frequency. When leafing out, trees, shrubs, & herbaceous perennial weeds expend large amounts of their carbohydrate from their root systems, & a fire at this time places additional demands on an already stressed food supply. Two or three properly timed burns may kill many of these plants. A single burn may be sufficient to control small trees that do not resprout, such as EASTERN RED CEDAR or SUGAR MAPLE.

Fire competitively favors warm season natives at the expense of introduced cool season species. Most introduced species are not eliminated by fire, as fire has been used to modify vegetation everywhere vegetation can & will burn, & humanity has done so worldwide for thousands of years. Introduced plants may be as fire tolerant as native plants. Fire is one of restoration's most powerful tools, but it is not the *sine qua non* that some have purported it to be.

Properly timed fires lengthen the growing season for all prairie plants by blackening & exposing the soil surface, raising soil temperatures earlier than in unburned areas. This longer growing season increases flower production. The litter of an unburned surface reflects the warming rays of the sun, maintaining low soil temperatures, shortening the growing season, favoring weedy cool season species. It is important to note that natural areas with a strong cool season flora be burned late fall through the winter, & not in the spring "burn window"!

The nutrients in unburned litter are largely unavailable for plant growth, & oxidize & leave the system. After a fire, the potassium & phosphorus compounds formerly tied up in leaf litter are in soluble form, readily available for plant growth. The heat of the fire renders phosphorus more available (Harlan 1992). Nitrogen in the leaf litter returns to the atmosphere during burning. Midwest prairies are low nitrogen systems, & pyrodenitrification is an important process, especially in restoration. The blackened burned soil surface increases soil temperatures, which increase microbial activity. High levels of microbial activity break down organic matter, releasing nitrogen & other nutrients for plant growth. Nitrogen also becomes available through increased activities of free living nitrogen-fixing bacteria, rhizobial bacteria of native legumes, & nitrogen fixation by certain non-leguminous shrubs.

Our Midwestern animal species evolved & coexisted with fire. All are tolerant of the effects of fire, & many benefit from the effects of fire. Properly timed burns increase grasses, sedges, & forbs that provide cover, forage, seeds, & sources of insects for ground nesting & grazing wildlife. Removal of litter by fire allows animals to move through vegetation unencumbered, to feed & seek protection from weather & predators. The buildup of litter from fire suppression does not increase nesting value, but increases nest predation. Lack of burning allows undesirable woody vegetation to increase, & adversely impacts quail & prairie chicken habitat. Our wildlife thrives in the open vistas of our fire climax landscapes.

In general, wildlife coexists quite well with properly timed, properly conducted controlled fires. Badly timed fires & severe fires due to long term fire suppression followed by wildfires can & do harm wildlife. However, our childlike memories of Smokey & Bambi & all their friends perishing in a raging inferno are largely the result of media hype & propaganda. Burns can be properly timed & properly ignited to minimize wildlife impact. Nonetheless, there are some casualties in any burn, but they will be the old, young, or infirm, & casualties should be considered as part of a natural selection process. While most people have sense enough to escape from fires, animals have much better senses, & are more physically able to escape fire than humans, by fleeing, flying, or going underground. The trauma experienced by wildlife is minimal.

Just as fire suppression in natural communities leads to problems with weedy plant species, burn frequency will determine the species composition of microvertebrates. With annual fires, burrowing mammals

are favored relative to ground nesting mammals. With infrequent fires, the opposite is true. When a remnant or planting is subject to a routine burn schedule, any population shifts in small mammals must be interpreted as natural & representative of a realistic population in a healthy native landscape.

Many burns in natural areas & restorations produce an incomplete pattern, with areas of unburned materials interspersed with burned materials. Land managers & stewards must resist the temptation & not burn the unburned patches. With re-growth in the unburned areas, this mosaic pattern creates an almost ideal habitat, providing cover for nesting, bare ground with exposed seeds, & new succulent growth for grazers.

The fires that formerly swept vast areas of Illinois from time immemorial occurred at any time the grassy or leafy fuels were dry enough to burn, be it spring, summer, fall, or winter. Local county histories record early settlers living in fear of fires from the first frost until the entire prairie was burned off or there was sufficient green growth in spring to prevent rapidly moving fires. This period after the first frost is probably the best time to burn, especially since burns at this time of year tend to improve or maintain biodiversity in remnants & restorations.

Fall burns can be spectacular, explosive, & violent, racing through a prairie at thirty miles an hour with twenty foot flames that appear all consuming, but upon examination, more stubble & duff remains than after a spring fire. A fall burn generally leaves unburned patches of grass & stubble, providing valuable habitat for small mammals & invertebrates. Our grassland microfauna is probably much more adapted to mosaic fall burns than the typical "scorched earth" of our traditional pasture management late spring burns. Hot, clean spring burns may be causing much harm to native pollinators, making it necessary to leave unburned refugia for pollinators. Hot spring burns may also kill the biennial fruiting culms present in some *Carex* species.

Too many restorationists have biased their work with the " burn window" concept. The "Burn Window" shows limited perception of the scope & nature of burn management. Restoration has been too long influenced by warm season grass pasture management. But face it, we aint growing cows. We're growing diversity: flowers, herps, bugs, birds, & sedges; we're managing against exotics. Restorationists must consider all elements of natural areas & restorations before timing a burn. There is always a good reason to burn, & there is almost always an open "burn window". All the biota of a site must contribute to the decision of when to burn. There are always valid reasons to burn, but there is always something that may be negatively impacted.

Fire is one of the restorationist's better tools, but it is not the be all, know all, end all, the *sine qua non* as it is often portrayed. A fire in a poorly designed planting will leave you with a more vigorously growing, though still poorly designed planting. Fire adapted plants are not unique to North America. Early Man burned everywhere in the world that vegetation would support fire, which combined with frequent non-anthropogenic fires, to the effect that many non-native, invasive plants prosper & thrive under burning, i.e. Reed Canary Grass & Sweet Clover.

"…the issue is not fire, but its regime, that fire synthesizes its surroundings, that it takes its character from its context, that flame is not a kind of ecological pixie dust, that sprinkled over land, will transform the bad & ugly into the good & beautiful. Messed-up forests only yield messed up fires." Stephen J, Pyne, "The Big Blowup", in True (2001).

A good burn regime will cure a plethora of sins, but not all of them.

"To have rolled the universe into a ball
To roll it toward some overwhelming question,
To say: "I am Lazarus, come from the dead,
Come back to tell you all, I shall tell you all"--
T.S. Eliot

Designing native plantings & restorations is like wearing Spandex, every one can, but few people look good doing it--it is a privilege, not a right. Too many of the people involved would not know a native plant if it bit them in the butt, let alone do they know any thing about native horticulture. *(Sadly, many times, the ASLA behind a name sadly stands for Another S----- Landscape Architect. People need to recognize their strengths & stay in their areas of expertise. Those successfully involved in traditional landscape design don't automatically succeed in native landscapes, nor do P.E.s. We typically don't ask proctologists about hearing problems, unless of course we have our head up our ass.)*

To paraphrase Mark Twain, Satan to a restoration consultant in Hell, "the trouble with you restoration consultants is you think you are the best people in Hell, but if the truth is known, you're merely the most numerous."

PROPAGATION AS AN ORGANIC PROCESS

Propagation of native plants can be as simple as throwing seeds out in your back yard & waiting to see what happens, or it can be as complicated as using a vacuum chamber & agar cultures to grow orchids. On its simplest level, propagation from seed duplicates the rhythms & processes of nature. Planting fresh seed when it is normally shed from the plant usually results in a successful planting; but only when there is good seed-to-soil contact & when dormancy, if it exists, has been or will be broken. Native plants have evolved seed dormancy mechanisms to protect seeds from germinating when growing conditions are not correct. Animal interactions & annual weather cycles overcome dormancy mechanisms, & in turn provide appropriate germination environments at the appropriate time of the year.

In order for germination to occur, a fully developed embryo must be able to absorb water vapor under appropriate light conditions, usually in the presence of oxygen. Seed pretreatments allow:

(1) complete development of immature embryos (after ripening)
(2) seed coats to transmit water vapor to the embryo, or
(3) a combination of both.

Natural weather cycles, seed predation, & soil microhabitats satisfy these needs, as do our crude man-made attempts.

This is the process of natural scarification, which weakens seed coats & allows water vapor to reach embryos. By planting fresh seed, especially in the fall, natural stratification can occur. When needed, the after-ripening development of the embryo will take place & a fully developed embryo is ready to emerge during the spring.

Duplicating nature under controlled conditions will often give excellent results, much better than can be expected in nature. Plants & animals have coevolved over millions of years & have many interacting dependencies. When dealing with various fruits, small nutlets, or other seeds attractive to wildlife, it may be necessary to duplicate the gnawed seed coat or the action of stomach acid & gizzard grit on a seed coat (& the fertilizer of a dung heap), & growth at a sufficient distance from the mother plant. Spring-to-summer-ripening wetland or woodland sedges & forbs that drop seed in early spring may require warm moist stratification followed by cold moist stratification to duplicate nature. Other spring-ripening seeds may fall to the soil, they even may be incorporated into the soil by ants, in order to remain at ambient soil moisture & not desiccate.

When in doubt, follow Mother Nature's lead. Plantings should be timed to allow the use of fresh seed as much as possible. Unfortunately, human nature (or bureaucrats) does not often allow the luxury of ideal timing for planting or propagating native plants. It then becomes necessary to artificially duplicate the temperature, moisture, & biotic cycles of nature to break dormancy in seeds.

The propagation of native plants from seed is based on standard seed pretreatments. Prior to, or in conjunction to planting, seeds are subjected to various physical, chemical, & temperature treatments, including scarification & stratification. These treatments are crude substitutes for the processes of nature

Planting fresh seed may be very important with many spring ephemerals. Warm dry or cold dry storage of some species is fatal to the seed, or may cause deep dormancy, resulting in little or no germination. Certain spring ripening species may germinate shortly after planting, while other spring-ripening species need immediate planting, but may not germinate until the following spring. Still other spring-ripening species appear to require no special treatment at all.

Other species have been called dual dormant or are said to require multiple cycles of temperatures to germinate. Early ripening species that are summer or early fall sown experience warm moist stratification in summer & early fall & cold moist stratification during winter. They are then ready for germination their first spring.

The simplest guideline for propagating native species is to observe the natural rhythms & processes & utilize them to break dormancy. Examine ripening times & seed dispersal times & methods. Note what happens to a seed or fruit. Do small mammals eat the seed or nutlet? Do birds eat the fruit? Do ants carry the seed away

to their nests? Simple observations may yield great insight into the natural history of some species, & duplication these observed events might result in greatly simplifying the propagation of currently difficult species.

The relationship of animals to the natural propagation of plants is intimate, but often can only be alluded to. The role of large herbivorous animals creating gaps for successional species will never be known. For all practical purposes, these animals vanished from Illinois 13,000 to 9,000 years ago. Illinois' small herds of buffalo, elk, & deer could not have had the impact upon vegetation, as did the ancient beasts of the late Pleistocene. Many species of plants now rare may have been naturally on their way out, near extinction, because the animal they depended on are now gone. We have forgotten that Illinois natural areas started to develop during the Sangamonian & Wisconsinan stages with a bestiary that looked somewhat like Africa, with elephants, horses, camels, lions, bison, giant sloths, giant armadillos, giant tortoises, & giant beavers. Our keystone species once had a prehensile trunk & ivory tusks & ate *Maclura pomifera* fruits. & Giant Sloths once enjoyed the sweet pods of Kentucky Coffee Tree.

The role of small herbivorous & granivorous mammals & insects is more easily observed, but the exact nature of plant & animal interactions in seed pretreatments in Midwest native plants has not been studied. Protein-, fat-, or carbohydrate-rich seeds & fleshy fruits may survive the trek through a digestive tract if not directly crushed by a tooth. Some seeds may be ingested incidentally with the foliage, especially cleistogamous grasses, some *Sporobolus, Danthonia, Dichanthelium, Triplasis,* etc., or species where the seeds are tucked low in leaves, as *Buchloe dactyloides* or *Carex jamesii.* Physical &/or chemical scarification may be needed to simulate passage through a digestive system allowing the seed coat to transmit water.

Seeds with hard boney seed coats may benefit from planting with or without scarification as soon as ripe, to experience the needed microbial, chemical, & physical weathering to break down the seed coat.

Often we feel the need to improve upon nature's timing, & propagation becomes less simple. When the scheduling of greenhouse production & backyard gardening does not allow planting at the most opportune times, seed pretreatments become slightly more involved. Seeds need to be stored at the proper humidity & temperature conditions so as not to lose viability & still break dormancy & allow germination. The proper combination of physical, chemical, & temperature treatments will insure quicker & more consistent germination. It is much more difficult to maintain these controlled conditions artificially than to allow ambient weather conditions to do your work.

Then God said, "Let the land produce vegetation: seed-bearing plants & trees on the land that bear fruit with seed in it, according to their various kinds." And it was so. And God saw it was good. (Genesis 1:11)

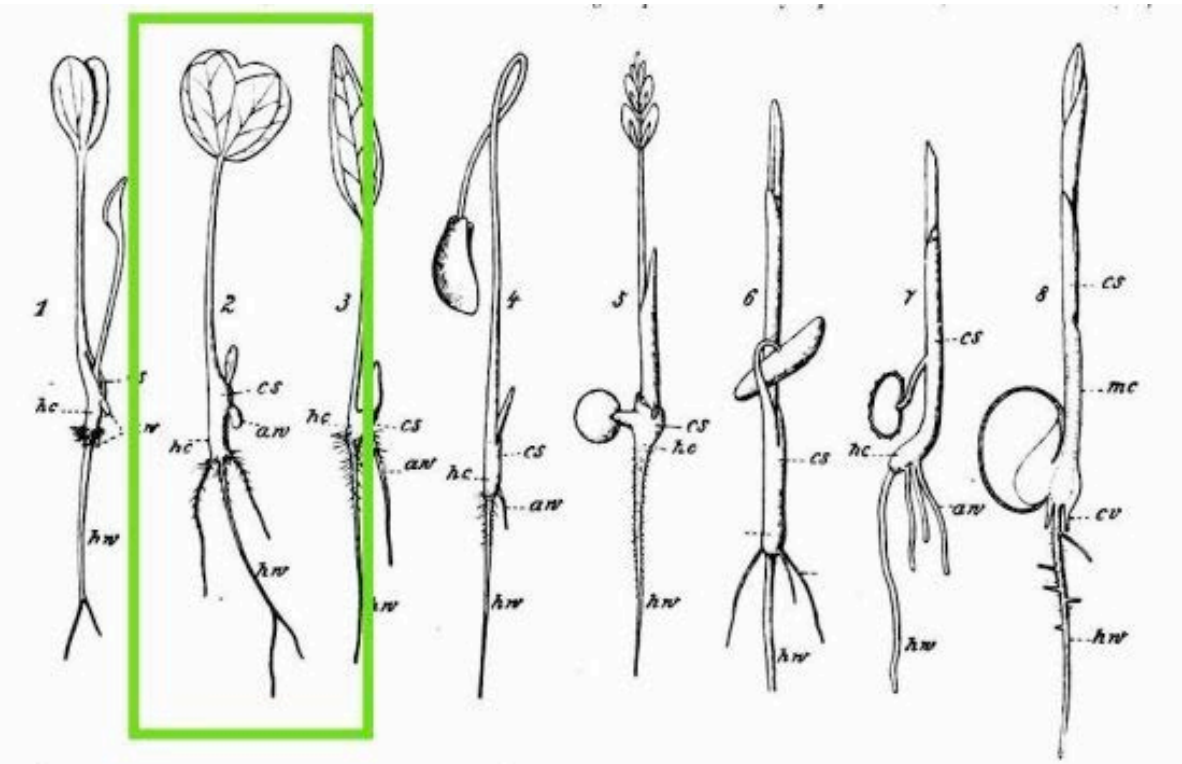

Abb. 595. Keimlinge von Monocotyledonen im Vergleich mit solchen synkotyler Dicotyledonen. — Fig. 1 *Ranunculus Wettsteinii* (verw. mit *R. parnassifolius*); Fig. 2 *Ranunculus Ficaria*; Fig. 3 *Paris*; Fig. 4 *Allium*; Fig. 5 *Ruscus*; Fig. 6 *Phoenix*; Fig. 7 *Tradescantia*; Fig. 8. *Zea*. — *hw* Hauptwurzel, *aw* Adventivwurzel, *hc* Hyocotyl, *cs* Cotyledonarscheide, *mc* Mesocotyl, *cv* Coleorhiza. — Fig. 4—6 nach Velenovský, sonst Original.

KEY TO PROPAGATION CODES

The recommendations in the following list are not the final word in propagation. The methods presented here are those that we have tried & have found successful, plus the best we can glean from the literature. Although we have not tried all these methods, they are the best we can recommend at the present.

There is always more than one way to skin the proverbial cat. Where available & time has allowed, several opinions have been offered on the propagation of many species. Different growers have success by more than one method, & they may measure success differently. Many native species have wide ranges, with several subspecies or varieties or levels of ploidy, & dormancy mechanisms vary geographically. Some species have been in the garden long enough to have some wildness bred out of them. The apparent contradictory horticultural requirements may all be true, somewhere, in a Vonnegut chrono-synclastic-infindibulum way.

In 1999, our firm started hammer milling some seeds in their cleaning processes. This involves removing the pappus, or "parachute" & some of the "husk". During this hammer milling process, many empty seeds are crushed & removed, giving a much-improved product. During our winter propagation, we were amazed to find some composites germinating after only 10 days in an unheated cold frame. Both *Parthenium integrifolium* & *Liatris aspera* germinated after only 10 days in the cold frame. Most medium to small seeded Composites are usually given 30-60 days cold moist treatment. Is it possible that there are germination inhibitors in the pappus & other tissues surrounding the seeds in these species, which can be physically removed, or if left intact are removed by chemical processes during cold moist stratification? This would account for some of the apparent confusion over pretreatment requirements of *Liatris spicata,* in which the commercial seed is "defluffed" & apparently has no dormancy, but the wild ecotypes need cold moist stratification.

Acid scarification Do not try this at home! This method is for the serious propagator only. Seeds need to be soaked in twice their volume of concentrated sulfuric, or rarely nitric acid. Prescribed soaking times are

listed when known, but the exact time is best determined by experimentation. Samples of seed should be continually removed from the acid, rinsed well, cut in half, & the thickness of the seed coat compared with an untreated seed. When the seed coat is noticeably thin, neutralize or decant the acid, & rinse the seed under cold water for 5 to 10 minutes. *Do not attempt this without serious research & safety precautions.* A similar method using a dilute bleach solution is used for *Buchloe* & for some stubborn *Capsicums.*

Alternating temperatures These seeds benefit from alternating daily temperatures. Exposing seeds to the diurnal temperature changes by planting outdoors during the late winter or early spring fulfills this requirement.

Bottom heat Germination is enhanced or accelerated by placing seedling trays on electric heat mats set at 65-80 ° F.

Boil seed/Hot water Treatment Pour boiling water over the seeds & allow them to soak over night before sowing or other pretreatments. This treatment effectively scarifies the seed, but is not as efficient as physical scarification. *Ceanothus americanus* should be immersed in boiling water for 90 seconds & then allowed to steep over night.

Cuttings Stem cuttings, unless otherwise stated. See vegetative propagation

Cool soil These seeds germinate best in cool soil. Fall plant or sow in early spring.

Double dormant These seeds require a series of alternating cool & warm periods to germinate. When planted outside, germination will start the second year. With some species, germination is more complex, & may extend into the third or fourth year. These are often hydrophilic seeds that should be planted soon after they mature.

Division See vegetative propagation.

Dry stratification Seeds that need no other apparent treatments are best stored in sealed plastic bags in the refrigerator until time to sow them. Be sure the bags are sealed, as frost free refrigerators tend to dehydrate seeds. Larger quantities can be stored in garbage cans in unheated garages over the winter. Care must be taken that the seeds are not subject to high temperatures in the spring or early summer as dormancy may result. This outdoor storage is vital to certain cool season grasses. Storage at ambient winter temperatures improves germination of some cool season grasses, but storage at non-fluctuating cold temperatures, such as in refrigerators, can cause deep dormancy.

Dry storage These seeds require dry storage to destroy germination inhibitors. These species will not perform adequately if planted as fresh seed. The first number after DSO is the storage temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. The second number is the storage time in months. If no temperature is given, then either 40 or 70-degree temperatures are adequate. (Data after Deno various years)

Float seed These seeds should be immersed in water. Those that float will germinate poorly if at all & should be discarded. Those that sink should be dried & stored or given other treatments before planting. Floatation works for most Mid-western species, but the fact that light seeds that float have reduced germination is not true for all species.

Fall plant These seeds are best fall planted outdoors, where the seeds undergo natural stratification & are exposed to alternating temperatures. When FP precedes MCS, FP gives superior germination.

Fresh seed Plant fresh seed. Storage or thorough drying may cause deep dormancy, or may kill the seeds.

GA3 & KNO3 Gibberellin & potassium nitrate These compounds promote changes in the seed, eliminating germination inhibitors & enhancing germination. Other compounds with this characteristic are thiourea & diphenylurea. BUFFALO GRASS germination is increased by KNO3 treatment, which is indicated by green or blue dyes. GA3 often eliminates a need to cold moist stratify or photodormancy.

Hull These seeds need to be hulled to improve germination. Hulling removes dried floral remains leaving pure seed. Hulling is recommended for legume seeds & *Ceanothus*, but scarification or boiling can be substituted. Many of the seeds we offer have received this treatment.

Many job specs call for de-hulled seed. Hull means to remove the outer coat, & the prefix de- means to undo, or reverse, so de-hulled means to undo the removal of the outer coat, a nonsense word. By the nomenclature of the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA, whose rules define seed law in most states) seed are hulled or unhulled, never dehulled, dipstick.

Hulling is also necessary with some *Carex* seeds. The perigynia of some species (*C aquatilis, C straminea)* contains germination inhibitors. Carices such as *C grayi* have inflated perigynia with the achene not

filling the perigynia. Removing the inflated perigynia allows seed soil contact. In nature, this happens when the perigynia rots away.

Hot soils Seed germinates best in hot soils, 75 - 80 degrees F. Out door germination will not occur until mid-summer.

Hydrophilic seeds Plant fresh seed or keep moist. Seeds should be picked, dried for a few days to a week & rubbed clean. Refrigerate clean seed in a ziplock bag until planting or starting other treatment

Inoculation Legumes benefit from inoculation with proper rhizobial bacteria. The proper rhizobia species forms nodules on the roots of the legume. These bacteria have a symbiotic relationship with the plant, converting atmospheric nitrogen to a form usable by the plant as a nutrient. The wrong species will act as parasites! Legume seedlings are given a competitive boost by inoculation, with successful inoculation necessary for the long-term survival of the plant. Rhizobial bacteria soon die if an appropriate host is not located. Fall planting legumes does not provide the host for the bacteria; therefore, inoculation of fall planted legumes may not be successful. We supply inoculant with legume seeds. To establish a healthy, long-lived legume population, the appropriate mycorrhizae must also be present.

Leaching Seeds may be placed in a small linen sack which is placed in running water for two days, such as running water in a five gallon bucket.

Light Light plays a major role in the germination of many species & is not totally understood. Properly hand planted seeds or naturally planted seeds are never beyond the depth to which light penetrates the soil. Seeds of Midwestern plant species are sensitive to near-red light, which does not penetrate the soil to any extent. These species are easy when dormant seeded on prepared soils or burned sods. These generally small seeded species are also successfully grown in flats or beds by sowing on the surface & pressed into the soil or growing medium, covered with a very light dusting of sifted peat or lightly watering to incorporate the seeds. An exception are the Carices with inflated perigynia which, if not hulled, need a soil cover equal to the diameter of the perigynia, or the achenes will not hydrate & germinate sporadically, especially if the achene does not completely fill the perigynia. Dry storage or GA3 eliminates the photorequirement in several species

Maceration These seeds need to be removed from enclosing fruits. The pulp of many fleshy fruits contains germination inhibitors. Most seeds needing this treatment that we offer have been macerated. Should you be working with your own or other seeds, soak them in warm water until the fruits are soft. Then rub the fruits over a screen to separate the seed from the fruit. It may be necessary to allow the fruit/water mix to ferment to remove the pulp. The lighter pulp & light seeds can then be floated off, or the entire mass dried & cleaned with a fanning mill. Many seeds enclosed in fleshy fruits have oil-based germination inhibitors. The use of mild detergents for brief intervals during the soaking process will help remove these inhibitors. Maceration is necessary to facilitate storage & prevent mold during storage. Maceration is not necessary for many fruits, which are to be planted fresh, such as the dogwoods. Dried berries of many species, such as WAHOO, retain viability longer than macerated seeds, & should be stored as dried berries & macerated prior to planting. Some say JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT berries should remain outside until December before macerating. Many of the fleshy-fruited species are also hydrophilic.

Moist cold stratification Seeds should be mixed with an equal volume of damp milled sphagnum moss, sand, vermiculite, or perlite & stored in sealed plastic bags in the refrigerator (*not the freezer*) for approximately 60 days at 33-38º (41º) F. Milled sphagnum moss is preferred for its antifungal properties. More accurate time requirements are listed when known. Fall planting seeds outdoors is a substitute for this method. "Cold Stratification Required" is a field in plants.nrcs.usda.gov Plant Characteristics. Do not take all their recommendations to heart, for many are incorrect.

This method is recommended for greenhouse or garden propagation. This method should not be used for fall planting or for plantings where a drill is to be used, or large plantings. It may be used in sowing moist cold stratified in small restorations, but the site must be able to be realistically irrigated. (Prairie Moon 2007 catalog, & every year since) Schramm (19??) states that mcs seed field sown in dry years will, in time grow.

Moist warm stratification Seeds should be soaked in warm water & drained well or mixed with an equal volume of moist, milled sphagnum moss & stored in sealed plastic bags for 30-90 days in a warm location at 68-86º F., such as on top of your refrigerator. Moist cold stratification usually follows this treatment. Mws followed by mcs is one method of overcoming double dormancy. If species needing this treatment are planted outdoors, germination will begin the second spring after planting.

No treatment These seeds should germinate when sown in the appropriate season. Any germination inhibitors are eliminated during the normal drying & storing processes. This treatment is often listed in

conjunction with MCS or FP. These additional treatments may provide quicker, more uniform, or slightly higher germination rates.

Parasitic These species are partially or wholly parasitic & need a host species. Host species include LITTLE BLUE STEM, SIDE OATS GRAMA, PENNSYLVANIA SEDGE, JUNE GRASS, & most grasses & sedges. The host species should be chosen from the correct habitat & its roots slightly injured to allow attachment of the parasitic species' roots. These species may also be planted in existing sods after the sod has been burned. *Aureolaria grandiflora pulchra* & *Seymeria macrophylla* are generally parasitic on oaks & should be sown near the drip line of an oak in lightly scarified soil. *Cuscuta gronovii* & *Cuscuta pentagona* are totally parasitic, usually on members of the Aster family, & should be established by the successional restoration method only in large restorations or remnants.

add hemi-holo parasites

Permanent location These seeds should be sown in their permanent location. Germination may be slow & extended.

Root cutting See vegetative propagation.

Scarification These seeds need their seed coats physically scarified. Rub the seed between two pieces of sand paper until the seed coat is visually rough looking. (**Boil seed** also scarifies the seed.)

Spore propagation Sow spores on sterile peat under glass in indirect light. Water with distilled water. The spores can also be sown in a pot that is placed in a sealed plastic bag. When tiny prothallia appear, mist twice weekly with distilled water. Mist regularly until sporophytes or fronds appear. Transplant when fronds are 3/4 inch long. Keep in indirect light until new ''fiddle heads'' appear.

Successional restoration These species can be sown into existing prairies, restorations, old fields, or cool season sods. After a burn, these seeds are scattered onto the sod. If sown in the fall or winter, no other treatment is usually needed. If sown in the spring, follow other treatments prior to sowing & lightly rake or harrow the seed into the ground.

Saturated soils These seeds benefit from continually saturated soils & may benefit from slight anaerobic conditions before germination. These conditions are met when the planting area is saturated with water. Diurnal temperature changes tend to lower the oxygen levels in the water.

Spring ephemerals These species ripen & drop very early in the year. They should be harvested & sown or stratified immediately.

Steep These seeds should be immersed in warm tap water & allowed to soak for 24 hours prior to planting or other treatments.

Temperature sensitive These seeds are permanently or fatally injured by planting in warm soils. Exposure to 70º moist soil results in delayed, reduced, or no germination.

Vegetative propagation Once established, these species can be increased asexually. Division, root cuttings, or stem cuttings can be used to increase your population. This method is best used in conjunction with seed propagation to maintain genetic diversity within your population. Tuberous Indian plantain requires periodic division, or the tubers become too crowded to survive.

Many spring ephemerals are best marked in spring & divided late summer-early fall before cool weather initiates a period of fall root growth. Division during root growth may be damaging.

Alternate propagation codes mentioned in the text (after Schaal)

A. No treatment necessary. Sow outdoors in spring
B. Hot water treatment. Boil water, add seed, boil 1 1/2 minutes, followed by moist cold stratifying (Code G).
C. Seeds germinate after ≈ 60 days of cold moist stratification, or being sown outdoors in the fall
D. Seeds need light to break dormancy & germinate. Seeds should be pressed into the soil or growing medium & not covered with soil.
E. Warm moist stratification followed by cold moist stratification.
F. Double dormant
G. Cool soils
H. Scarification
I. Inoculate

J. Spring ripeners which must be sown immediately for best germination, or when dried, germination will be incomplete or erratic.
K. Best fall planted outdoors
L. Germination methods unknown
M. Difficult from seed

Additional Concepts

Contractile Roots

Many plants concentrate food reserves in bulbs, corms, tubers, or rhizomes, which in mature plants may be 6-12 inches in the soil. They generally occur at a depth that discourages many foraging animals. But as seedlings of these species germinate, these storage organs formed at less than 1" depth. Lilies & trilliums have contractile roots that pull the plant deeper into the soil a little each year. Contractile roots are generally broad, fleshy, vertical, tapering, wrinkled-looking, & distinct from fine absorbent roots. Contractile roots dig deep into the soil each spring, & when firmly attached, they contract pulling the plant downward. When a region of comparatively stable soil temperatures is reached, contractile roots are no longer formed. Dig up a dandelion, & observe that the leaves appear to come from underground, but it is contractile roots that are pulling the plant into the ground. Other examples of plants with contractile roots include *Allionia nyctaginea, Allium sativum*, native *Allium spp, Aquilegia canadensis, Arisaema, Botrychium, Crocus, Gentiana andrewsii, Hemerocallis, Hypoxis, Iris, Liatris, Narcissus, Nothoscordum, Oxalis incarnata, Plantago major, Scilla sibiricum, Symplocarpus foetidus, Taenidia, Veratrum, Zygadenus.*

Species with contractile roots do not do worth a rat's-hiney in the overly compacted "firm" seedbeds of urban built-up soils. We have seen *Liatris* corms develop on top of the "soil", languish, & die.

Genus species L. *State abbreviation (status). [new botanical names] Common Name, aka More Common Names,* *Native American names* & translation, (etymology species epithet), Common name origins. Lower Taxonomic units, *subgenera, etc.,*
Habitat: Verbal accounts of natural habitats. distribution/range: Illinois distribution from Mohlenbrock, various years
Culture: Propagation: Seed set; methods from seed (greenhouse & bareroot plant production; field sown seed). Growth patterns (Growth rate . Seedling vigor . Vegetative spread rate . Seed spread rate .) Seed counts (shorten names & dates, no 4-digit dates, replace to with ;). Seeding rates as published or as GN recommends. Plant & seed seasonal commercial availability notes.

Ray Schulenburg prop notes.

Asexual propagation; Vegetative methods, from division or cuttings, seasons.

Cultivation:

Bottom line:

Greenhouse & garden:

Description: key features:
Comments: Status: ET or Nox, weedy phenology: Ultimately to include as available the phenophases: emerges, flower buds, bloom, maturing, die back, carbon metabolism, ILPIN; Ripening & harvest dates. Miscellanea, including uses, importance, facts. Genetic seed sources. Local authorities, in 10 point, including Fell, Dobbs, Kibbe,
Associates:

Ethnobotany:

VHFS: Varieties, hybrids, formas, synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, *nomina nuda*, & other nomenclatural woes. Some synonym lists anticipate impending nomenclature changes. Horticultural cultivars or varieties.

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No electrons, fictional or otherwise, were harmed in the word-processing of this document.

"…[according to] Scottish astronomer & theologian Thomas Dick, "science & religion were parallel paths to revealing God's truth. In other words, the thirst for knowledge & the desire to be one with Jesus Christ were not at odds with each other. The god of nature & the God of Revelation were one." Herman Arthur, 2001, "How the Scots invented the Modern World: the true story of how western Europe's poorest nation created our world & everything in it." Crown Publishers, New York, New York.

DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE PAST

Daniel K. Richter, 1992 The Ordeal of the Longhouse page 23

Reciprocity & kinship ties, then structured the Iroquois village community. So too did the prominence of women, for in many respects an Iroquois town was largely a female world. Almost by definition, the sexual division of labor & the isolated hilltop locations of Iroquois villages ensured that, for much of the year, towns & hamlets would be inhabited primarily by women & children, who tended the fields while males dispersed to locales near & far. A seasonal cycle with its roots in the Archaic period took young men, sometimes accompanied by a few women, to far-flung fowling locations in the spring & hunting & trapping grounds in the fall & early winter, & the older men traveled to fishing camps a day or more distant from the village in the spring & early summer. From spring through fall, warfare also drew young men away from the village to make raids on often-distant enemies. Only in middle to late winter were most villagers of both sexes at home simultaneously

That's seasons indoor life & the crowded leisure it afforded for rehearsing oral traditions no doubt account for much of the predominance of longhouse symbolism in Iroquois folklore. But male storytellers remained, in an important sense, mere visitors in dwellings that belonged to their female counterparts. In Iroquois villages, a rough division of authority apparently existed, in which women took primary responsibility for not only their children but also the village as a whole, with its structures, food supplies, & surrounding fields. Men, by extension from their economic roles, were primarily concerned with the outside world, including dealing with other people through trade, diplomacy, or warfare. The "clearing" was the woman's domain; the "forest" belonged to the men.

The shape of neither domain, however, was permanent. While town & hamlet communities with their lineages & clans endured for generations that can be traced clearly in the archaeological record, their locations shifted at intervals of approximately twelve to twenty years. Despite the natural fertilization that resulted from planting nitrogen-fixing legumes in the same hills as the corn on whose stalks the beans would entwine, & despite the natural weed control that proliferating squash vines provided the intermixed fields, the land gradually lost some of its productivity. The Iroquois practiced swidden (slash-&-burn) horticulture, which involved putting new plots into cultivation each spring as older fields declined; this clearing was the only horticultural chore in which men took a major role. After a number of years, women might have to travel well more than a mile from their towns or hamlets to tend some of their crops. But, perhaps more important, they had to walk farther each day to collect wood for fires, bark & vegetable fibers for basketry & textiles, & wild plants for food, because the ever-spreading cornfields & the hefty timber consumption of an Iroquois community leveled most nearby forests. Finally, in the villages themselves, woods & bark construction materials steadily rotted, & longhouses & their storage pits became infested with insects & other pests. The cumulative result was that communities simply could not stay in one place for more then two decades.

Iroquois groups, therefore, required an extensive homeland that at any given time encompassed a current town & its associated hamlets, perhaps a new village being constructed & gradually occupied, several former sites in the process of natural reclamation marked by decaying palisades & cemeteries containing the remains of past generations, a variety of fishing & fowling camps, & various hunting territories. Ironically, of all these locales, the seasonal camps & the hunting grounds * may have been the most permanent, for migrating fishes, birds, & animals returned predictably to the same venues each year, but towns & hamlets came & went. What appeared to European eyes as empty countryside punctuated by widely scattered villages, was an actively used & essential landscape.

&, as befitted the flux in which all things existed, nearly everything in that landscape was alive with spiritual power.

* Sugaring camps would fit in this scheme as well. Sugar camps were very important to the Pottawatomie in Bureau County, with white incursion into one sparking an attack in the Blackhawk War. See Matson's Reminiscences.

Paul Radin, 1923, The Winnebago Tribe

Page 173. In a list of Winnebago names of the Eagle & Pigeon clans is listed '*Adedjirehija*'. This name is translated as 'he who sets the prairie grass on fire suddenly (i.e. the lightning)'. This implies the frequency of lightning caused grass fires in the Midwest may be greater than we think. Lightning caused grass fires were evidently of a significant frequency in the cultural experience of the Winnebago to merit special nomenclature.

Pages 63-64. ‘Description of a bear hunt.-- When the Winnebago went on a bear hunt they always traveled in large numbers. They would always be able to find bears in the groves of red timber-oak, & it would be very easy to kill them. Nevertheless, the old people considered it a very dangerous affair, especially if the hunters came upon a breeding bear. If any one killed a breeding bear, he would cause very much trouble . The male bear would get very angry & chase the man who had done the killing, & if it ever happened that he was out of ammunition, the man would surely be killed. The bear would jump upon him & tear him to pieces. It is said that when bears kill a human being they always eat him. Another way of getting at the bears was to clear away the ground for them. It was very easy to kill them then. This generally takes place at the time of the year when the acorns fall to the ground. The bears gather in the cleared spaces & lie down there. They lie in the timber under the trees. They look like black objects in the distance. It is customary to shoot at them from some distance, but care is taken not to shoot all of them, nor to shoot when the wind was with them, for then they would scent the hunters or hear the noise & run away. For this reason the hunters are very careful about these two things-- namely, the number of bears shot & the direction of the wind. The method of hunting bears when the acorns fall & they come to the open or cleared spaces is known as the *hiruci’c* method. When the bears eat acorns then only is it easy to find them & kill them without much effort.

Blackhawk - an Autobiography 1955 edited by Donald Jackson, originally translated by Antoine LeClaire & edited by Patterson of Oquawka (of Kibbe & S. B Mead fame).
Page 87. ‘’Here we found that troops had arrived to build a fort at Rock Island. This, in our opinion, was a contradiction to what we had done --- ‘ to prepare for war in time of peace.’ we did not, however, object to their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, & had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden (like the white people have near to their big villages), which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, plums, apples, & nuts of different kinds; & its waters supplied us with fine fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life, I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks immediately under the place where the fort now stands, & has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan’s, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make to much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has driven him away, & no doubt a bad spirit has taken his place!’’

George Caitlin, 1841, North American Indians,
letter # 10, Mandan village, Upper Missouri, page 67. On the upper Missouri river shortly after leaving the Yellowstone.
‘’The scenery of this day’s travel, as I have before said, was exceedingly beautiful; & our canoe was often run to the shore, upon which we stepped to admire the endless variety of wildflowers, ‘’wasting their sweetness on the desert air,’’ & the abundance of delicious fruits that were about us. Whilst wandering through the high grass, the wild sun-flowers & voluptuous lilies were constantly taunting us by striking our faces; whilst here & there, in every direction, there were little copses & clusters of plum trees & gooseberries, & wild currants, loaded down with their fruit; & among these, to sweeten the atmosphere & add a charm to the effect, the wild rose bushes seemed planted in beds & in hedges, & everywhere were decked out in all the glory of their delicate tints, & shedding sweet aroma to every breath of the air that passed over them.
In addition to these, we had the luxury of service-berries, without stint; & the buffalo bushes, which are peculiar to these northern regions, lined the banks of the river & defiles in the bluffs, sometimes for miles together; forming almost impassable hedges, loaded with the weight of their fruit, that their boughs were everywhere gracefully bending down & resting on the ground...’’
letter no. 31, mouth of Teton river, upper Missouri. Description of the habits of buffalo
“In the heat summer, these huge animals, which no doubt, suffer very much with the great profusion of their long & shaggy hair & fur, often graze on the low ground in the prairies, where there is a little stagnant water lying amongst the grass, & the ground underneath being saturated with it, is soft, into which the enormous bull, lowered down upon one knee, will plunge his horns, & at last his head, driving up the earth, & soon making an excavation in the ground, into which the water filters from amongst the grass, forming for him in a few moments, a cool & comfortable bath, into which he plunges like a hog in his mire. … in this *delectable* layer, he throws himself flat on his side

Paul Radin, 1923, the Winnebago tribe

The following quotes are from the *hok`i'kun* or the precepts or teachings on the different aspects of life.

page 123. ‘’ My son, if you are not able to fast, try at least to obtain some plants that are powerful. There are people who know the qualities of the different plants, who have been blessed by the spirits with this knowledge. It is pitiable enough that you could obtain nothing through fasting, so ask those that are in possession of these plants at least to have pity upon you. If they have pity upon you, they will bless you with one of the plants they possess, & you will thus have something to help you in life & to encourage you. Of all the plants that cover the earth & lie like a fringe of hair upon the body of our grandmother, try & obtain knowledge of these, that you may be strengthened in life. Then you will have reason to feel encouraged.’ ‘

page 125. ‘’In short, try to obtain as many medicines as you possibly can, for you will need them all. People should always look out for themselves so that they may learn what is necessary to make life comfortable & happy. If you try to obtain the knowledge of these things you will get along in life well. Try & learn the way in which your ancestors lived & follow in their footsteps.’’

John Lame Deer & Richard Erdos, 1972, Lame Deer, Seeker Of Visions

From ‘Talking to the owls & butterflies.’ ‘’but all animals have power, because the great spirit dwells in all of them, even a tiny ant, a butterfly, a tree, a rock. The modern whiteman’s way keeps that power from us, dilutes it. To come to nature, feel its power, let it help you, one needs time & patients for that. Time to think, to figure it all out. You have so little time for contemplation; it’s always rush, rush, rush with you. It lessens a person’s life, all that grind, that hurrying & scurrying about.’’

Blackhawk an Autobiography, 1990, edited by Donald Jackson, translated by Antoine LeClaire & originally edited by Patterson of Oquawka (of Alice Kibbe & S. B Mead fame). Page 93. “I will here relate the manner in which corn first came. According to tradition, handed down to our people, a beautiful woman was seen to descend from the clouds, & alight upon the earth, by two of our ancestors, who had killed a deer, & were sitting by a fire, roasting a part of it to eat. They were astonished at seeing her, & concluded that she must be hungry, & had smelt the meat --- & immediately went to her, taking with them a piece of roasted venison. They presented it to her , & she eat ---- & told them to return to the spot where she was sitting, at the end of one year, & they would find a reward for their kindness & generosity. She then ascended to the clouds, & disappeared. The two men returned to their village, & explained to the nation what they had seen, done, & heard ---- but were laughed at by their people. When the period arrived, for them to visit this consecrated ground, where they were to find a reward for their attention to the beautiful woman of the clouds, they went with a large party, & found, where her right hand had rested on the ground, *corn* growing ---- & where her left hand had rested, *beans* ---- & immediately where she had been seated, *tobacco*.

The first two have, ever since, been cultivated by our people, as our principle provisions ---- & the last used for smoking. The white people have since found out the latter, & seem to relish it as much as we do ---- as they use it in different ways, viz. smoking, snuffing, & eating!

We thank the great spirit for all the benefits he has conferred upon us. For myself, I never take a drink of water from a spring, without being mindful of his goodness.

Walter McClintock, 1923, Old Indian Trails, Houghton Mifflin Company

Mad Wolf in telling the origin of the beaver bundle gives the Blackfoot legend of tobacco page 44

‘‘Tobacco was first given to us at the same time with the Beaver Bundle by the Chief of the Beavers. These seeds are sacred, because they came from the ‘Dwarf People,’ who look after our crops of tobacco. We try to keep these little people in good humor, by giving them presents of clothes & moccasins & sacks of food, which we leave outside the teepee with the prayer:

‘‘ ‘ Dwarf people! here are clothes & food. We ask you to look after our tobacco crop.’

‘‘No one should ever try to watch the Dwarf People are work. Any one who sees them is sure to die.

‘‘We always give a beaver ceremony in the spring, when the tobacco seeds are planted; also in the spring is the time when beavers are accustomed to leave their winter dens. For the crop we select a lonely place near a stream or a river, where the land is fertile. & before planting, we cover the ground with the dung of deer, antelope, & mountain sheep. This makes the tobacco grow fast, because these animals are swift runners. We never use the dung of elk or moose; they walk slow & might retard its growth. We first hold the beaver ceremony, & then dig up the ground with sharp-pointed sticks. While planting we sing songs & burn sweet grass as incense. & when we have finished every one must go away. No one stays to see the Dwarf People at work,

nor returns to look at the crop, until it is time for the tobacco to be gathered. If the season is dry & the tobacco needs rain, I take the otter skin from the Beaver Bundle & tie it to a pole. It floats in the wind & is sure to bring rain. When the crop is ready I call the people together. We put up a large teepee for a dance & have a feast which lasts four days & four nights. Then the Beaver men pull up the plants. We mix the leaves with those of the bearberry (kinnekinnick), & distribute it among the people.

Genesis nursery plant quiz general ethnobotany, economic botany, general restoration, & botanical minutia & errata. Think your so damn smart?

1). A highly phytotoxic tropical agricultural weed is in the genus (Hint, it is the worst agricultural weed in the world.)

a *Asclepias*
b *Cirsium*
c *Parthenium*
d *Abutilon*

2). This plant may cause skin reactions

a *Euphorbia corollata*
b *Pastinaca sativa*
c *Manfreda virginica*
d *Tradescantia ohiensis*
e *Sagittaria latifolia*
f all the above

3) African marigolds originated in

a Africa
b France
c SW USA & northern Mexico
d Peru
e LaSalle
f Oz

4). *Aster* X *lutescens* is considered a hybrid of

a *Aster ptarmicoides* & *Solidago riddellii*
b *Aster ptarmicoides* & *Solidago rigida*
c *Aster ptarmicoides* & *Solidago ohiensis*
d all the above
e none of the above
f some of the above
g i before e except after c, or when sounded as a, as in neighbor or weigh

5) true or false *Solidaster* is an intergeneric hybrid used in the floral industry.

6) true or false *Solidago* means to make whole again

7). true or false The nutty flavor in black beans is due to high concentrations of cyanogenic glucosides.

8). Water chestnuts are tubers of

a *Eleocharis dulcis*
b *Cyperus tuberosa*

c *Solanum tuberosa*
d *Psoralea esculenta*
e *Castanea* that over hang creeks & rivers

9). Seeds of European species are used to thicken soup
a *Penstemon*
b *Glyceria*
c *Acorus*
d *Gleditsia*

10). From their generic names, one would assume wild licorice & fowl manna grass are
a fowl smelling
b bitter
c sweet
d absolutely unrelated in any qualities

11) The poison that killed Socrates came from
a *Cicuta maculatum*
b *Conium maculatum*
c *Tsuga canadensis*
d hemlock

12). Sweet clovers are
a stimulated to germinate by the heat of prescribed burning
b stimulated to germinate by charate in the ash of prairie fires
c subject to population dynamics, seed vectors, & seed bank phenomena we don't understand at all
d a pain in the ass

13). Two Carex species that are easy to identify vegetatively are
a *stricta* & *hystericina*
b *trichocarpa* & *atherodes*
c *comosa* & *pensylvanica*
d *bicknellii* & *muskingumensis*

14). true or false those plant species in the Great Lakes area which have been used by Native Americans have a much higher incidence of subspecies, varieties, hybrids, & forms than the flora as a whole.

15). true or false There is as much a measure of genetic diversity within a single species of garden vegetable as in all the species of native flora of the Chicago region.

16). Which of the following were not cultivated by Native Americans
a *Phaseolus, Cucurbita, Zea*
b *Ambrosia, Chenopodium, Phalaris*
c *Capsicum, Datura, Amphicarpa*
d *Hierochloë, Juniperus, Artemisia*
e *Veronicastrum, Silphium, Hypericum*

17). Which genus has only 5 species native to Illinois & 1 species adventive
a *Helianthus*
b *Aster*
c *Veronicastrum*
d *Silphium*

18). true or false Many IDOT highway seedings contain a species of *Echinacea* identifiable by the color of its pollen.

19). Jean Luc Piccard's preferred hot beverage contains
- a oil of lemon grass
- b tea tree oil
- c oil of bergamot
- d oil of spearmint
- e. Quaker State oil

20). What plant's genus name & species name both liberally translate to it's common name?
- a elder berry
- b black berry
- c bear berry
- d coral berry

21). The plant referred to in the Bible as *tares* is in the genus
- a *Olea*
- b *Cedrus*
- c *Lolium*
- d *Triticum*

22). A secondary area of domestication for *Cucurbita* pepo is
- a sub-Saharan Africa
- b se USA
- c the Mediterranean
- d Melanesia

23). true or false All parts of *Sambucus canadensis* are reported to be saturated with hydrocyanic acid

24). true or false many garden annuals are actually tropical perennials

25). Agriculture based on planting seed, not sowing seed, & asexual propagation of crop plants originated in
- a Mesopotamia
- b The Fertile Crescent
- c the Indus Valley
- d Meso-America
- e Mason County

26). *Helianthus annuus* has been growing in Illinois since
- a the early Holocene
- b the completion of the railroads in the mid 1800's
- c the Altithermal
- d last Thursday

27). The known distribution of threatened & endangered plant species in Illinois reflects
- a the location of universities with botany departments
- b the location of herbaria
- c an inverse relationship to the Earl Butz mentality
- d a statistically inaccurate sample of most of the state

28). Aldo Leopold was born in
- a Burlington, Illinois
- b Burlington, Vermont
- c Burlington, Iowa
- d Ottumwa, Iowa

29). true or false The abundance of known rare plant species in northern Illinois is inversely proportional to distance from the Morton Arboretum

30). The genus *Ipomoea* is known for
- a starchy roots
- b colorful garden plants
- c psychoactive seeds
- d all the above

31). Insecticidal nicotine is derived from
- a *Nicotiana alata*
- b *Nicotiana rustica*
- c *Nicotiana tabacum*

32). true or false One in four currently used medications in the average pharmacy is plant based.

33). The sweet potato, yam, & potato are, respectively
- a *Ipomoea, Dioscorea, & Solanum*
- b *Dioscorea, Ipomoea, & Solanum*
- c *Solanum, Ipomoea*, & *Dioscorea*

34). Some Native Americans quickly accepted *Melilotus* due to
- a their horses readily grazed the plant
- b the plants use as a salad green
- c the similarity of the plants aroma to *Hierochloë*

35). True or false the following plants can be set back or killed by burning, *Hypericum pyramidatum, Penstemon grandiflorus, Hudsonia tomentosa*.

36). true or false *Carya* & *Juglans* both produce the same chemical which repels elm beetles & is toxic to some other plants.

37). true or false Deno's experiments indicate that some species decline in germination with initial warm moist treatment, indicating not to plant them in warm soils, or in other words, after soybeans have been planted.

38). true or false One in eight plant species in the world is in danger of extinction.

39). true or false Following installation or maintenance guidelines contrary to the recommendations in the Genesis Nursery catalog or Up Your C will result in
- a voiding any warranty, expressed or implied
- b a shoddy, slow planting
- c replanting
- d a dissatisfied client
- e your new career flipping burgers

40). true or false Meriwether Lewis was instructed in botany by the man for whom the genus *Wisteria* is named.

41). true or false Some grass species, i.e., timothy & annual rye, are more allergy causing than most other grasses.

42). true or false Annual rye seeds are poisonous.

43) Prairies persisted for millennia without:
- a rangeland grass drills

b cultipackers
c consultants
d all the above

44). true or false There is a native, not uncommon, Midwestern *Carex* that has a tridentate perigynia.

45). true or false A single AOSA rule for TZ testing is applied to 6000 species

46). true or false. IDOT can be sued for the value of an entire ship (truck, train car, etc.) load of grain if a contractor on an IDOT job using *Lolium* hydroseeds *Lolium* seed into an adjacent wheat field, the *Lolium* is combined with the wheat, & the wheat is used for human consumption, & *Lolium* shows up in a test?

47). true or false 14,000 *Crocus* stigmas are required for one ounce of Saffron.

48). true or false *Maclura*, *Robinia*, & *Carya* are common Native American bow woods in eastern North America.

49). true or false The wood of several leguminous trees fluoresces under black light.

50). true or false Some sedge seeds are dispersed by ants

51). true or false Michael Shuck Bebb (*of Carex bebbii fame)* lived on a farm north of Seward, Illinois.

52). true or false Planting seeds in warm soil causes induced secondary dormancy.

53). Successful interseedings or replacement/recruitment seedings require
a seed soil contact
b little or no leaf litter
c diurnal temperature changes
d no vegetative canopy
e elevated soil temperatures, for some species only

54). The rotary seed drill was invented by
a Mott the Hoople
b Sonny & Cher
c The Birds
d Herman's Hermits
e Jethro Tull

55). The rotary mechanism in the first seed drill was derived from
a a primitive phonograph
b a Ronco toaster oven
c a church organ
d a sewing machine
e a Leonardo da Vinci notebook

56.) Eliaosomes are not present in
a *Carex*
b *Luzula*
c *Trillium*
d *Bulboschoenus*

57). True or false An analysis of 211 *Cyperaceae* species from around the world revealed that 40% are mycorrhizal.

58). True or false The first IDOT roadside plantings were performed by Irene Cull.

59). What legume genus & species name translate almost identically?

60). True or false *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Baptisia tinctoria, & Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* are tautonyms.

Illinois Bonus Question What is Ulysses S. Grant's first name?

a Homer
b Ulysses
c Hiram
d Virgil

Good night, good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good night till it be morrow.

GENESIS NURSERY, INC. OFFERS GRASS, SEDGE, RUSH, & FORB SEED AS PURE LIVE SEED. WE WARRANT OUR SEED TO BE TRUE TO NAME, & HARVESTED, CLEANED, & STORED IN A MANNER TO INSURE MAXIMUM VIABILITY. TEST DATA ARE AVAILABLE ON 99.9% OF SPECIES WE SELL WITH PURCHASE. ORTHODOX SEEDS ARE DRY STORED AT AMBIENT WINTER TEMPERATURES.

DUE TO THE SOMETIMES COMPLEX DORMANCY OF NATIVE SEEDS, THE SUCCESSFUL GROWTH OF NATIVE PLANTS IS RELATED TO THE EXPERIENCE, SKILL & KNOWLEDGE OF THE GROWER &/OR PROJECT DESIGNER. THE SPECIES, WHICH YOUR FIRM HAS PURCHASED, ARE GROWN FOR PLANT PRODUCTION IN OUR GREEN HOUSES, USING THE SAME SEED LOTS. NATIVE SEEDS, TESTED OR NOT, WILL NOT GROW IF PLANTED AT THE WRONG TIME, IN THE WRONG MANNER, WITH EXCESSIVE NURSE CROPS, OR IN INAPPROPRIATE SOIL OR HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS.

We are responsible for seed mixes only to the extent that we are provided project specifications. If your project has special requirements, please submit the complete material specifications, not just the page with the seed mixes. If we do not receive the material specifications, we cannot help you beyond the extent of the legal seed tag. If your project involves submittals, special packaging or conditioning, or involves motor fuel tax funding, or inspection, it is your responsibility to inform us at the pricing stage.

Our nursery does not have a retail facility, & we do not maintain a staff to handle walk-in customers. The wholesale landscape trade is a "last minute" industry, always hectic, high stress. Call in advance, or you may not find any one to help you. Nursery visits are by appointment only. Our dogs do not bite but they will knock you down & lick you to death. & if you drive off the gravel & into a prairie, you will be shot & the body will never be found.

Pick up your order at our Nursery Call in advance when you plan to be here, & your order will be ready & waiting. You will be able to look around & we have the opportunity to sell more product.

We offer delivery to your door or job site within an approximate 400-mile radius. Our trucks are specifically racked to carry the flats. Your order arrives quickly & in good condition, not a mail order, mid-summer mass of gelatinous slime.

Smaller orders may be pooled together to each delivery area, at our mercy. Order early (February 15) & often to insure scheduling.

TERMS & CONDITION

Clientele:

Genesis is a wholesale Nursery We do not sell to the general public.

Non-guarantee:

All nursery stock is sold "as is" without warranty, expressed or implied, as to quality, variety, description, productiveness, merchantability, or results secured in planting or transplanting.

Purity & viability of seeds, when mentioned are for information only & without guaranty. We are not responsible for hybridization, which is an unknown in the selection of seed.

All nursery stock & seed is offered for sale subject to crop yield & prior sale.

Contingencies

We reserve the right to prorate or cancel any order, in whole or in part, because of: strikes, labor shortages, fire, frost, drought, disease, casualty, errors in count, spoilage, or other circumstances beyond our control. If Genesis Nursery is unable to furnish the size or grade of plant material ordered by the buyer, Genesis Nursery reserves the right, without notice to the buyer, to supply the closest available size or grade at the current corresponding price for the size or grade shipped, unless the buyer's signed order acknowledgment has noted upon it NO SUBSTITUTIONS.

As the author of our seed mixes, we reserve the right to upgrade our seed mixes, without notice, as crop diversity & availability improve or vary, or as we see fit without notice. We will only supply current versions of our mixes & our competitors' mixes, prior versions are not available.

We reserve the right to make appropriate ecological & biogeographical substitutions as necessary. We reserve the right to make appropriate substitutes &/or deletions in ridiculously inappropriate seed mixes written by other firms. (*This should not be necessary, but some people think Caltha palustris & Solidago speciosa grow well together. & Uniola latifolia still is not native in Cook County, no matter how many times you spec it.*)

Taxes

Any taxes arising from the purchase, use, or resale of any Genesis Nursery product, such as sales tax, or any other local tax, is the responsibility of the buyer.

Limitation of liability

Genesis Nursery, Inc. maximum liability, whether contractual, negligence, or otherwise, is limited in amount to the amount paid to Genesis Nursery, Inc. for the purchase of the nursery stock or seeds under all circumstances & regardless of the nature, cause, or extent of the loss. We offer no warranty on any material installed between June 1 & November 15, nor any materials planted with perennial rye, timothy, or cereal rye, or planted with "annual wild flower" mixes. We offer no warranty on the performance of any seed mix or project written by others.

We make no claims as to the medicinal or edible properties of any plants. The information of this nature in our catalog is solely for educational purposes only. Seeds & plants are sold for planting purposes only.

Genesis Nursery, Inc. is responsible for plant materials to the extent that we have received relative specifications at the time of request for quote.

Payment terms

In God we trust, all others pay cash. Helen Waite heads our credit department. If you want credit, go to Helen Waite.

New landscape accounts require payment in advance. For those with approved credit, we offer 30 days net pay. Credit applications must be completed in full, with signed originals mailed to our office, not faxed. Incomplete credit applications will not be considered. Clients with accounts overdue will not be allowed additional credit, nor will we quote new projects.

Past due accounts will be charged interest at a rate of 1 1/4% per month, or an annual rate of 15%. Buyer assumes ownership & responsibility for goods at the time of shipment, however Genesis Nursery, Inc. retains a vendor's interest in all goods until such have been paid for in full.

Shipping

All stock is shipped at buyers' risk & expense FOB Tampico, Illinois. We charge plant packing materials & shipping at our cost. Unless specific shipping instructions are given by the buyer, we will ship by best method.

Receiving & acceptance

Nursery stock & seed are perishable. All shipments should be immediately & carefully inspected & placed in proper storage. This includes seed. Any problems with the condition, quality, or quantity of stock should be brought immediately to our attention.

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Cancelled orders are subject to a 25% cancellation fee & a 25% restocking fee. Shipped plants & custom seed mixes are not returnable. Standard seed mixes are subject to a 25% restocking fee plus initial shipping & handling charges. Standard seed mixes must be returned unopened within 5 business days

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