

**Wild Lupine**  
(*Lupinus perennis*)



**SPRING BLOOM:** Host for Eastern Tailed-Blue and Painted Lady butterflies and provides pollen for early native bees

**Golden Alexander**  
(*Zizia aurea*)



**SPRING BLOOM:** Host for Black Swallowtail butterfly and nectar for butterflies and native bees

**Hairy Beardtongue**  
(*Penstemon hirsutus*)



**SPRING BLOOM:** Host for Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly and nectar for native bees, hummingbirds and butterflies

**Butterfly Weed**  
(*Asclepias tuberosa*)



**SUMMER BLOOM:** Host for Monarch butterfly and nectar for butterflies and native bees

**Purple Coneflower\***  
(*Echinacea pallida*; *Echinacea purpurea*)



**SUMMER BLOOM:** Host for Silvery and Baltimore Checkerspot butterflies and nectar for butterflies, native bees, and hummingbirds

**Black-eyed Susan\***  
(*Rudbeckia hirta*)



**SUMMER BLOOM:** Host for Silvery Checkerspot butterfly and nectar for butterflies and native bees

**Obedient Plant**  
(*Physostegia virginiana*)



**FALL BLOOM:** Nectar for many native bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds

**Asters\***  
(*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*)



**FALL BLOOM:** Host for Pearl Crescent butterfly and nectar for butterflies and native bees

**Goldenrod\***  
(*Solidago nemoralis*; *Solidago caesia*; *Solidago flexicaulis*)



**FALL BLOOM:** Nectar for butterflies and native bees late into the season

\*designates a high-value keystone species



# “SUPER NINE”

The “Super Nine” are native plants selected for pollinator gardens in our county because of their size, adaptability, beauty, and benefit to wildlife. These native plants thrive in average soil and grow in full sun to partial shade. They grow to a height of about 3 feet and can be planted in groups of 3, 5, or 7 plants for visual appeal.

## What are native plants?

Native plant species evolved within specific regions and adapted to local habitats without human intervention.

## Why are native plants important?

After becoming established, native plants are well adapted to our local climate. Native plants have deep root systems that sequester carbon, reduce erosion, and minimize run-off. These plants provide food and shelter for wildlife, and are larval host plants for many butterflies and moths. They are crucial support for our birds that feed insects and caterpillars to their hatchlings.

## What are keystone species?

This brochure highlights some of our county's native keystone species. These plants host significant numbers of butterflies and native bees.

Wild Ones promotes environmentally sound landscaping practices to preserve biodiversity through the preservation, restoration and establishment of native plant communities.

For more information about Wild Ones South Bend, visit us at

<https://southbend.wildones.org>



SOUTH BEND

# “SUPER NINE”

## Nectar and Host Plants for Pollinator Gardens

