Pollination can occur by wind or water, but the work of pollinators is the main way. Pollinators include bees, butterflies, birds, bats and other animals. Pollination is essential to 95% of all flowering plants and 1/3 of all crops grown for people, including citrus fruits, almonds, berries, cotton, milk and even chocolate.

Pollination is the part of a plant’s life cycle required to make seed so new plants can grow. To create seeds, the plant must have pollen moved from the anther (male) to the stigma (female). Plants attract pollinators with color, shape and fragrance to their flowers. Cardinal flower and butterfly weed allow them to dip their tongues in for nectar. Butterflies appreciate a flat landing pad shape. Coneflowers, viburnum and blazing star make it easy for them to land.

When the pollinator takes nectar, they also pick up pollen. When the pollinator visits other flowers, the pollen drops off. Without knowing it, the pollinator has completed the important job of pollination.

You can see it, can’t you? A colorful yard connecting you and your family to nature. Where you watch a caterpillar create a chrysalis and become a butterfly. Or, a nest full of baby birds grow and fledge.

Resilient native plants work to capture water, build soil, and reduce work and resource use. And, they help preserve our native pollinators and other wildlife, too. Forrest Keeling grows hundreds of native species with our patented RPM-production method. Our RPM technology allows our plants to develop, flower and fruit faster. And, Forrest Keeling plants survive and thrive better than others on the market.

Native gardens…
• Come in all sizes. Create a container or go bigger with a border. Or make a sprawling, turf-minimizing display across your backyard.
• Can play by the rules. Native landscapes can work within requirements of your homeowners’ association. And, simplify your maintenance.
• Bring out the kid in you. Every native plant you add is a vital oasis for wildlife.
• There’s no reason not to grow native… and, at least 10 reasons to start today!

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Connect with nature and make a difference. Forrest Keeling will help you create that connection with a low-maintenance, native landscape. A beautiful yard that invites you to enjoy your yard—and, is the envy of your neighborhood.

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Forrest Keeling nursery
88 Forrest Keeling Lane
Elsberry, MO 63343
(314) 498-5571 phone
(314) 498-5883 fax
info@fknursery.com e-mail

FORREST KEELING nursery
naturally different

24 trees
• flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)
• redbriar (Cercis canadensis)
• blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica)
• swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor)
• white oak (Quercus alba)
• nuttall oak (Quercus nuttali)
• yellowwood (Cladrastis kentukea)
• fringe tree (Chionanthus virginicus)
• American hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
• sassafras (Sassafras albidum)
• dwarf chinkapin (Quercus prinoides)
• black cherry (Prunus serotina)
• green hawthorn (Crataegus viridis)
• sugarberry (Celtis laevigata)
• bald cypress (Taxodium distichum)
• sugar maple (Acer saccharum)
• tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipfera)
• sugarberry (Celtis laevigata)
• American beautyberry (Callicarpa americana)
• Virginia sweetspire (Itea virginica)
• buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis)
• golden currant (Ribes aureum)
• spring witchhazel (Hamamelis spp.)
• deerahus (Halesia carolina)
• American hazelnut (Corylus americana)
• sweetbrier (Rhamnus pseudoplatycladus)
• silver maple (Acer saccharum)
• sweetbay magnolia (Magnolia virginiana)
• shumard oak (Quercus shumardii)
• mountain skunkbush (Halesia carolina)
• bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa)

20 perennials and grasses
• wafer ash (Fraxinus trilobata)
• river birch (Betula nigra)
• serviceberry (Amelanchier arboreascens)
• shooi pine (Pinus echinata)

17 shrubs
• wild hydrangea (Hydrangea arborescens)
• New Jersey tea (Ceanothus americanus)
• red buckeye (Aesculus pavia)
• spirabush (Lindera benzoin)
• wild geranium (Geranium maculatum)
• flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)
• sweet buckeye (Aesculus pavia)
• buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis)
• red buckeye (Aesculus pavia)
• flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)
• swamp milkweed (Asclepias incarnata)
• blue cardinal flower (Lobelia siphilitica)
• wild bergamot (Monarda fistulosa)
• serviceberry (Amelanchier arboreascens)
• purple coneflower, Echinacea purpurea
• blazing star or gayfeather, Liatris pycnostachya
• grey headed coneflower, Ratibida pinnata
• black-eyed susan (Rudbeckia hirta)
• ironweed, Vernonia novalbaconocis
• wild geranium (Geranium maculatum)
• agastache (Agastache foeniculum)
• oonanace master (Eryngium yuccifolium)
• joe pye weed (Eupatorium maculatum)
• little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium)
• prairie dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis)
• northern sea oats (Chasmanthium latifolium)
• tussock sedge (Carex stricta)

18 perennials and grasses
• swamp milkweed (Asclepias incarnata)
• blue cardinal flower (Lobelia siphilitica)
• wild bergamot (Monarda fistulosa)
• sweet buckeye (Aesculus pavia)
• butterfly milkweed (Asclepias tuberosa)
• tickweed, Conopos species
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If you only plant ONE tree, let it be an oak.

Forrest Keeling grows 28 species including five native oak hybrids and one selection in sizes up to a #20. Oaks support the widest variety of protein-rich insects critical for fledging birds.

Got milkweed? It’s the exclusive diet of monarch butterfly caterpillars. 

But, milkweed isn’t our only host plant. There are other perennials, shrubs and trees. These special plants feed and shelter butterflies throughout their development. 

Include both host and nectar native plants in protected areas of your landscape. Choose species that bloom across the seasons to support a wide variety of butterflies and other pollinators.

**Common Native Host Plants for Butterflies**

*Flowers:*
- aster
- black-eyed susan
- butterfly milkweed
- common milkweed
- purple coneflower
- swamp milkweed

*Grasses:*
- little bluestem
- switch grass

*Shrubs:*
- blue false indigo
- spirea

*Trees:*
- dogwood
- flowering dogwood
- hop tree
- pawpaw
- sassafras
- willow

Create one of these lush gardens as a weekend project with a bit of oak hybrids and one selection in sizes up to a #20.

**Wild bergamot**

**blue cardinal flower**

**five native perennials for your rain garden**

- swamp milkweed
- blue cardinal flower
- wild bergamot

But, there are SO many more! If your garden site is large, add moisture-loving woodies. A few examples are:

- butterbush
- spirea
- fragrant sumac

Create one of these lush gardens as a weekend project with a bit of planning. Once you know the size, you can determine your rain garden’s size and what plants you’ll use.

1. Find the square footage of your rain garden. Divide your home’s square footage by the number of downspouts and then divide by three.
2. Calculate the number of plants needed spaced 18” apart.
3. Layout your garden on the down slope of your home at least 10 feet away from its foundation. Dig out three to five inches of soil to remove grass and create a slight depression within its shape. Mound soil into a slight berm on the down side of the garden to increase its water retention.
4. Arrange your rain garden plants.
5. Maintenance is simple. Mulch to prevent weeds during garden establishment. Cut back plants in fall and remove dead vegetation.

Choose plants with one of these characteristics to discourage deer and rabbits.

- Spiky, tough stems or thorns.
- Odorous or pungent aroma.

- Textured, fuzzy leaves.
- Poisonous or bitter tasting.

- Edible landscapes foster diverse populations of pollinators, birds and other wildlife. They also help improve soil health by increasing its microorganisms.

- Roughly 1/3 of our landscape plants are exotic imports from Europe and Asia.

- Invasive plant species crowd out native species that support our wildlife. The result? Declining wildlife populations and less diverse plant communities.

When you plant native species you help restore the earth’s healthy ecosystem, one tree (or plant) at a time. Here are ten native woody alternatives:

- eastern wahoo
- viburnums
- spicebush
- sumacs

**If your garden site is large,**

**Create one of these lush gardens as a weekend project with a bit of**

**five new england aster**

**sweet coneflower**

**eastern red cedar**

**allspice**

**summer squash**

**sweet gum**

**bald cypress**

**willow**

**narrowleaf pawpaw**

**buckeye**

**hickory!**

**Six edible species for urban edibles**

- pawpaw
- pecan
- persimmon
- elderberry
- hazelnut
- aronia

Also, walnut, American plum, butternut, hackberry!

**Flowers:**
- black-eyed susan
- butterfly milkweed
- coneflower
- milkweed
- sweet coneflower
- scarlet oak
- sweet gum
- bird’s nest

**Grasses:**
- little bluestem
- switch grass
- wild bergamot

**Shrubs:**
- blue false indigo
- spirea
- blue false indigo
- spirea
- blue false indigo
- spirea

**Trees:**
- dogwood
- flowering dogwood
- hop tree
- pawpaw
- sassafras
- willow

- six native trees for fall color.
- black gum
- nuttall oak
- sassafras
- sugar maple
- scarlet oak
- sourwood
- sweet gum
- bald cypress

**Eight native trees for fall color.**

- black gum
- nuttall oak
- sassafras

**Add brilliant reds, golds and oranges with these native trees for fall color.**

**Nine species to support pollinators**

- aster
- sweetspire
- blue sage
- cardinal flower
- butterfly weed
- blazing star
- coneflower
- wild hydrangea
- viburnum

**Ten top native alternatives**

- eastern wahoo
- viburnums
- spicebush
- sumacs

**Get milkweed? It’s the exclusive diet of monarch butterfly caterpillars.**

**A few examples are:**

- If your garden site is large,

**Create one of these lush gardens as a weekend project with a bit of**

**Maintenance is simple.**

- Arrange your rain garden plants.
- Decide whether your garden is for a permanent spot in your garden. 

- Four ways to STOP deer and rabbits.

**If your garden site is large,**

**Create one of these lush gardens as a weekend project with a bit of**

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