Dry Site Mix Example

This is an example of a native seed mix suitable for upland mesic sites.

It provides percentages for each species. These percentages are just a guide. It is recommended that the seed companies with whom you work determine the correct percentages for each species

The colored bands on the right indicate the color of the flowers and the species' bloom period.

Exclusions indicate the species is of conservation concern for that particular state and should not be included in a mix for that state.

Species in blue are for specialist pollinators and may be harder to find producers.

Botanical Name	Common Name	% of mix Exclusions	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Elymus virginicus	Virginia wildrye	30.8									
Aquilegia canadensis	columbine	0.8									
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	0.2									
Zizia aurea	golden Alexanders	2.3									
Penstemon digitalis	foxglove beardtongue	1.5 VT									
Danthonia spicata	poverty oatgrass	4.5									
Baptisia tinctoria	yellow wild indigo	0.4 ME, VT									
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	0.5									
Dichanthelium clandestinum	deer-tongue rosette-panicgrass	3.8									
Rudbeckia hirta	black-eye Susan	4.6									
Schizachyrium scoparium	little bluestem	30.5									
Solidago flexicaulis	zig-zag goldenrod	0.4									
Monarda fistulosa	wild bergamot	0.5									
Desmodium canadense	showy tick-trefoil	0.8									
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England Aster	0.8									
Panicum virgatum	switch panicgrass	4.6									
Pycnanthemum muticum	broad-leaved mountain mint	0.2 ME, VT									
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium	narrowleaf mountain mint	0.6									
Eupatorium perfoliatum	boneset thoroughwort	0.8									
Lespedeza capitata	round-headed bush-clover	1.5 VT									
Solidago nemoralis	gray goldenrod	0.4									
Solidago puberula	downy goldenrod	0.4									
Symphyotrichum cordifolium	heart-leaved American-aster	0.8									
Eragrostis spectabilis	purple lovegrass	1.5									
Euthamia graminifolia	flat-top goldentop	0.4									
Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	calico American-aster	0.8									
Solidago caesia	blue-stem goldenrod	0.2									
Tridens flavus	purple top	4.6 ME, RI									
Symphyotrichum novi-belgii	New York American-aster	0.8									
		100									

Composing Dry Mix

When composing a seed mix, it is important that a seed mix consists of sequential blooms throughout the growing season. However, some species may not be available. Therefore, the list is separated into cover crops, grasses, and wildflowers. For cover crops, select the one appropriate for the time periods indicated in Column B. For grasses, make sure the mix includes those species that are essential to any Northeastern mix. However, it is best that a mix includes at least 5 species of grass species. Wildflower species are divided into groups based on similar bloom times. When composing together a mix, choose at least 3 to 5 species from each flowering period. However, for bloom periods with large numbers of multiple species from a particular genus, such as *Soliago* and *Symphyotrichum* in the late summer, avoid selecting only species from those genera.

Cover crops			
Avena sativa	Use from January 1 to July 31	30 lbs/acre	
Secale cereale	Use from August 1 to December 31	30 lbs/acre	
Grasses (Graminoids)			
(Species colored green are esser	itial to a mix)		
Botanical Name	Common Name		
Andropogon gerardii	big bluestem		
Danthonia spicata	poverty oatgrass		
Dichanthelium clandestinum	deer-tongue rosette-panicgrass		
Elymus virginicus	Virginia wildrye		
Eragrostis spectabilis	purple lovegrass		
Panicum virgatum	switch panicgrass		
Schizachyrium scoparium	little bluestem		
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian grass		
Tridens flavus	purpletop tridens		

Species with names in **blue** provide resources for specialist and endangered species of pollinators but are not necessarily workhorse species. Specialist pollinators have evolved a specific relationship with a few or even just one plant species. Including native forbs that cater to specialist pollinators helps combat the degradation of these pollinator populations

Wildflowers (Forbs)		
Late spring blooming species		
Botanical Name	Common Name	
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	
Aquilegia canadensis	columbine	
Penstemon digitalis	foxglove beardtongue	
Penstemon hirsutus	northeastern beardtongue	
Zizia aurea	golden Alexanders	
Early summer blooming species		
Botanical Name	Common Name	
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	
Asclepias tuberosa	butterfly milkweed	
Baptisia tinctoria	yellow wild indigo	
Chamaecrista fasciculata	partridge Pea	
Chamerion angustifolium	fireweed	

Early summer blooming species		
Botanical Name	Common Name	
Cirsium discolor	field thistle	
Cirsium pumilum	pasture thistle	
Monarda fistulosa	wild bergamot	
Solidago flexicaulis	zig-zag goldenrod	
Solidago juncea	early goldenrod	
Mid-summer blooming species		
Botanical Name	Common Name	
Desmodium canadense	showy tick-trefoil	
Desmodium paniculatum	panicled tick-trefoil	
Lespedeza capitata	round-headed bush-clover	
Pycnanthemum muticum	broad-leaved mountain mint	
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium	narrowleaf mountain mint	
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Virginia mountain-mint	
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England Aster	
Late summer blooming species		
Botanical Name	Common Name	
Eupatorium perfoliatum	boneset thoroughwort	
Eurybia divaricata	white wood-aster	
Euthamia graminifolia	flat-top goldentop	
Lespedeza capitata	round-headed bush-clover	
Solidago bicolor	white goldenrod	
Solidago caesia	blue-stem goldenrod	
Solidago nemoralis	gray goldenrod	
Solidago patula	rough-leaved goldenrod	
Solidago puberula	downy goldenrod	
Solidago rugosa	common wrinkle-leaved goldenrod	
Solidago speciosa	showy goldenrod	
Symphyotrichum cordifolium	heart-leaved American-aster	
Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	calico American-aster	
Symphyotrichum laeve	smooth blue aster	
Symphyotrichum novi-belgii	New York American-aster	