

Landscaping that benefits the environment and community

A guide to native landscaping in Iowa





Let's do it **together**

At Phillips 66, we are dedicated to being good stewards of the environment.

We're proud of our voluntary conservation programs to advance biodiversity and land preservation — efforts that help protect wildlife and their habitats.

That's why we've created a Habitat and Conservation Initiative to support Phillips 66's employees, communities, operating facilities and branded stations across the country in updating their landscaping with native plants. This guide provides information specific to Iowa.

Native landscaping — even the smallest patches — can make a big difference to wildlife, air and water quality, and the community.

For more information on Phillips 66's sustainability efforts, visit www.phillips66.com.

Together, we can make a difference!

Why native landscaping?

Landscaping designed to include a variety of native plant species (called native landscaping) can have a wide range of benefits to the environment and the local community.

Native landscaping is good for pollinators

(like butterflies, hummingbirds and bees)

- Produces nectar and pollen food sources
- Provides shelter for bees and butterflies
- Supports a variety of pollinator populations
- Supplies larval host plants for caterpillars

Native landscaping is good for the community

- Enhances appearance
- Provides unique wildlife watching opportunities
- Increases environmental awareness

Native landscaping is good for air and water quality






- Reduces irrigation and fertilizer needs
- Stabilizes soil
- Reduces flooding by absorbing stormwater runoff
- Improves soil drainage for groundwater
- Filters, absorbs and detoxifies pollutants in runoff







It's easy to get started!

Here's a step-by-step checklist on how to create a beautiful and beneficial native landscape.

Prepare, Select and Purchase

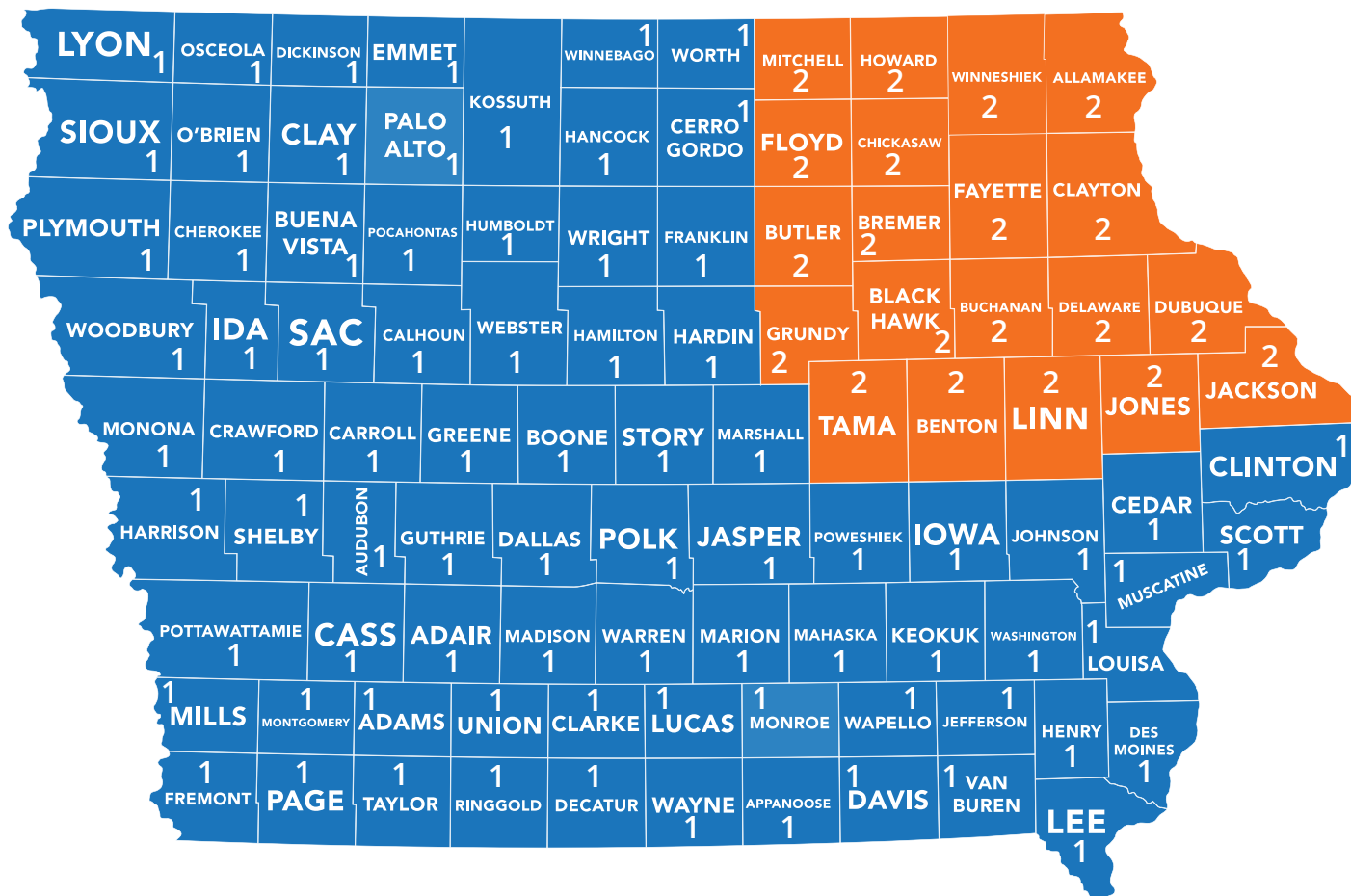
-  Use the map on the next page to determine which ecoregion your home, facility or station is in.
-  Already have plants growing at your home, facility or station? Use the resources on page 8 to check if they are native species. If the plants are not native species, weed them out.
-  Look at the planting lists on pages 6-7 and choose plants for your ecoregion that are best suited to your landscaping needs and conditions.
-  Decide how you will install native plants into your landscaping. Will you create a new landscaped area or update an existing one? If the latter, will you use native species to replace plants as they die or replace all of the plants in one go?
-  Work with a local plant nursery to choose the native plants. They can also help you find alternative plants if those are not available.

Plant and Maintain

-  Plant your container plants after the last frost. In general, more northern locations should plant around late March or April, while more southern locations can plant as early as February. (Be sure to ask your nursery for timing recommendations.)
-  Weed the landscaped area as needed to prevent undesirable plants from taking over the garden.
-  Water the landscaped area as needed. If outdoor watering is prohibited due to drought, it may be better to wait to plant the native plants, which can require more watering than normal in the first growing season while they establish their roots. After the first year, the plants should not require much watering, depending on rainfall.
-  Install signs to share your native landscaping story with community members and raise awareness about biodiversity.

Find your ecoregion

Your ecoregion will help determine what kinds of plants are best suited for your soil.

































1 Prairie Parkland
(Temperate) Province

2 Eastern Broadleaf Forest
(Continental) Province






If your home, facility or station is in a combination ecoregion, or on a border between ecoregions, double check your location at www.pollinator.org/guides.







Planting lists

Select the best plants for your ecoregion.

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance	Eco-region
Wildflowers	Eastern red columbine	  P	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	red, pink, yellow	Feb-Jul	1-2'	High	1,2
	Butterfly milkweed	  P	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	orange, yellow	May-Aug	1-2'	High	1
	Winecup	  P	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	white, pink, purple	Mar-Jun	1-3'	Med	1
	Harebell	  P	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	blue, purple	Jun-Sep	1-3'	High	2
	American bellflower	  A	<i>Campanulastrum americanum</i>	blue, purple	Jun-Aug	3-4'	Low	1
	Eastern purple coneflower	  P	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	pink, purple	Jun-Aug	2-4'	Low	1,2
	Firewheel blanketflower	  A P	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	red, yellow, brown	May-Aug	1-2'	High	1,2
	Prairie blazing star	  P	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	pink, purple	Aug-Dec	2-5'	High	1,2
	Turk's cap lily	  P	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	orange	Jul-Aug	2-6'	Low	1
	Sundial lupine	  P	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	blue, purple	Apr-Jul	1-3'	Med	2
	Wild bergamot	  P	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	white, pink, purple	May-Sep	2-4'	None	1,2
	Prairie penstemon	  P	<i>Penstemon cobaea</i>	white, pink, purple	May-Jun	1-2'	Med	1,2
	Foxglove beardtongue	  P	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	white	May-Jul	2-3'	High	1
	Upright prairie coneflower	  P	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	yellow, red	May-Oct	1-3'	High	1
	Black-eyed Susan	  P	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	yellow	May-Aug	1-2'	Med	1,2

 = benefits pollinators | A = Annual | P = Perennial

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance	Eco-region
Grasses	Inland sea oats	 P	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	green	Jun-Sep	2-4'	Med	1,2
	Canada wild rye	 P	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	yellow, green, brown	Mar-Jun	2-6'	Med	1,2
	Switchgrass	 P	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	green, brown	Aug-Nov	3-6'	Med	1
	Indiangrass	 P	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	yellow	Aug-Oct	3-8'	Med	1
	Prairie dropseed	 P	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	pink, yellow, green, brown	Jun-Aug	1-3'	Med	2

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance	Eco-region
Shrubs	Allegheny serviceberry	 P	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	white	Jan-Dec	15-25'	Low	1,2
	Leadplant	 P	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	blue, purple	Jun-Jul	3-6'	High	1
	New Jersey tea	 P	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	white	Mar-Apr	1-3'	High	1
	Bunchberry dogwood	 P	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	white	Apr-Jun	0-1'	Low	1,2
	Common snowberry	 P	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	white, pink	Jun-Jul	2-5'	High	1,2
	Coralberry	 P	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	pink	Jun-Jul	2-4'	Med	1

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Resources

Learn about plants that grow wild in Iowa.

Iowa Living Roadway Trust Fund Native Plants Database
secure.iowadot.gov/lrtf/NativePlantPublic.aspx

Discover more than 8,000 plants native to North America.
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
www.wildflower.org/plants

Search for information about vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, hornworts and lichens of the U.S. and its territories.

USDA PLANTS Database | www.plants.usda.gov

Use this interactive map to determine which plants are most likely to thrive at a location.

USDA Plant Hardiness Zone map
planthardiness.ars.usda.gov

Find out which ecoregion you are located in and get a free planting guide.

Pollinator Partnership | www.pollinator.org/guides

Learn how to plan, start and maintain native plant gardens and landscapes.

Iowa NRCS
www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/ia/newsroom/factsheets/nrcs142p2_008521

Discover how Iowa Master Gardeners preserve and encourage healthy environments with sustainable gardening, horticulture best practices and education.

Iowa Master Gardener Program
www.extension.iastate.edu/mastergardener



Phillips 66 and the Wildlife Habitat Council have partnered to create conservation education materials to develop and maintain wildlife habitats in Iowa. To learn more about the Phillips 66 Habitat and Conservation Initiative, please contact Maria.Dunn@p66.com | 832.765.1013



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