

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION APPROVING GOLIGHTLY MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, The owner of the property at 1815 Park Street wishes to restore natural habitat on their property, and

WHEREAS, The owner of the property has developed a Management Plan that sets out to establish a shelterbelt, property screening, wildlife sanctuary and wildlife habitat, and

WHEREAS, The Management Plan calls for prairie grasses that would exceed the allowable height restrictions as set forth in the Perry Code of Ordinances; and vegetation management practices which provide for a burn in the Spring or Fall that may occur outside of established burning dates as set forth by the Perry City Council, and

WHEREAS, The City Council would have to give special permission to allow burning and grass that exceed allowable heights.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Perry City Council that the attached Golightly Management Plan for 1815 Park Street is approved and the property owner may exceed height restrictions for grass and may conduct burns on the property so long as the property owner is following the management guidelines and schedule as set forth in the Golightly Management Plan and coordinates any burning with the Perry Volunteer Fire Department.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of June, 2017.

Jay P. Pattee, Mayor

ATTEST:

Paula Rychnovsky, City Clerk

Managing Your Property: A template for your plans for the future

Landowner:

Mark Golightly
1815 Park Street
Perry, IA 50220

Contact: 515-473-8482 markgolightly@yahoo.com

Prepared By:

Penny Perkins
515-537-9309
ftfrestoration@gmail.com

Landowner Review and Acceptance: _____
Name Date

Signature of Preparer: _____
Name Date

City of Perry Review and Acceptance: _____
Name Date

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Management Goals:

Goal 1: Provide shelterbelt and screen property

Objective 1: Use species that are good wildlife food and habitat and species that are flowering and beautiful

Goal 2: Provide wildlife sanctuary that will keep animals through winter

Objective 1: Provide food, shelter, water, and nursery sites.

Total acreage: Property 4.95 acres - Managed 3.67

Do you reside on the property: Yes

Basic Topography: Flat

Property History: Has been an orchard and hayed in the past.

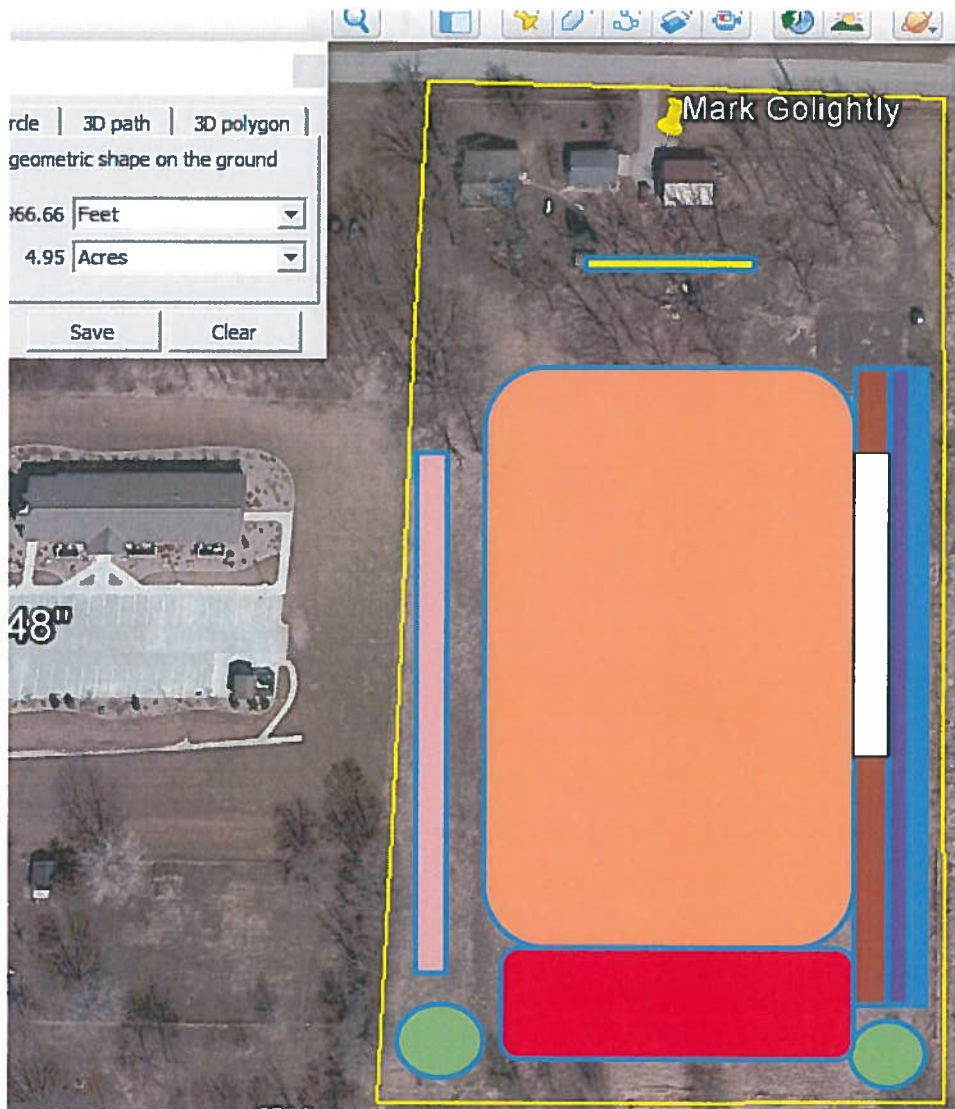
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Species of Special Concern: None are present. See following table for selected threatened and endangered species listed in Dallas county. E= Endangered T= Threatened S=Species of Special Concern

| County | Common Name | Scientific Name | Class | Status | State | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--|---------------------|
| DALLAS | Bald Eagle | Haliaeetus leucocephalus | BIRDS | S | | | |
| DALLAS | Barn Owl | Tyto alba | BIRDS | E | | | |
| DALLAS | Regal Fritillary | Speyeria idalia | INSECTS | S | | | |
| DALLAS | Indiana Bat | Myotis sodalis | MAMMALS | E | | | |
| DALLAS | Northern Long-eared Bat | Myotis septentrionalis | MAMMALS | | T | | |
| DALLAS | Crawe Sedge | Carex crawei | PLANTS (MONOCOTS) | S | | | |
| DALLAS | Oval Ladies'-tresses | Spiranthes ovalis | PLANTS (MONOCOTS) | T | | | |
| DALLAS | Blanding's Turtle | Emydoidea blandingii | REPTILES | T | | | PDF |
| DALLAS | Bullsnake | Pituophis catenifer sayi | REPTILES | S | | | PDF |
| DALLAS | Smooth Green Snake | Liochlorophis vernalis | REPTILES | S | | | |
| DALLAS | Hickory Hairstreak | Satyrium caryaevorum | INSECTS | S | | | |

Picture 1: Aerial Map



-  Oak species
-  Snow catch (Hazelnut, redbud dogwood, lilac, tall prairie species)
-  Shortgrass prairie
-  Screen (plum thicket, Baptisia australis, redbud, bladdernut, arborvitae)
-  Showy trees (redbud, serviceberry, black maple- plant variety in groupings of 3-5) shade tolerant understory species can be interplanted. Ginseng, Goldenseal for cropping.... See savanna indicator species for species that are adapted to shade.
-  Tallgrass prairie species

Soil map

1-2 rows: Snow catch/ screen (Canaan Fir, Techny Arborvitae, White Spruce, Norway Spruce)



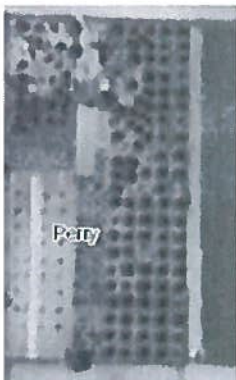
| Dallas County, Iowa (IA049) | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| L55 | Nicollet loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes | 1.0 | 16.7% |
| L138B | Clarion loam, Bemis moraine, 2 to 6 percent slopes | 2.7 | 47.0% |
| L507 | Canisteo clay loam, Bemis moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes | 2.1 | 36.2% |
| Totals for Area of Interest | | 5.8 | 100.0% |

Clarion soils- consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils on uplands. The native vegetation is big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, and other grasses of the tall grass prairie. Clarion- Chestnut suitability class is good at a 3.

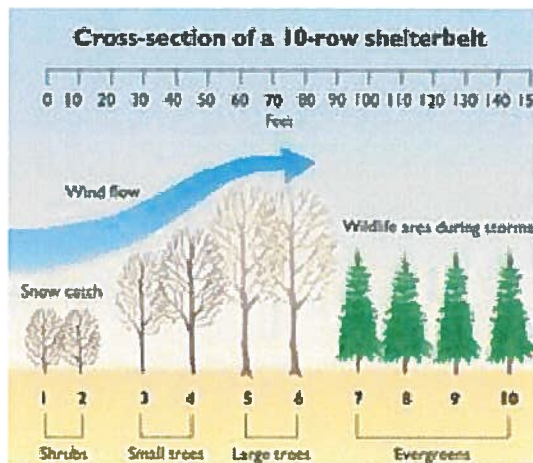
Canisteo soils- These soils are on rims of depressions, depressions and flats on moraines or till plains. Reed canarygrass commonly dominates partially drained pasture. Native vegetation is predominantly wet-site tall prairie species such as prairie cordgrass, switchgrass, big bluestem, wooly sedge, giant goldenrod and Canada goldenrod. The native vegetation on very poorly drained ponded phases is herbaceous marsh species tolerant of excessive wetness such as, cattails bulrushes, giant bur reed, giant reed grass and hydrophytic sedges. No chestnuts in this section- class 2.

1930's Aerial Image

1950's



Goal 1: Shelterbelt



| Row Type/Heights | Minimum Between Row Spacing |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Shrubs less than 10 feet in height | 10 ft. – 12 ft. |
| Shrubs and trees from 10-25 feet in height | 12 ft. – 20 ft. |
| Trees greater than 25 feet in height | 16 ft. – 30 ft. |

Maximum row spacing will depend on site conditions and planner barrier function. Exceptions to these spacings include the use of vegetation as a snow catch and where the landowner plans to remove every other row before crowding starts.

Spacing Within Rows

Spacing between plants is generally uniform, unless clumps are desired to minimize the linear appearance or provide better wildlife habitat.

| Plant Type 20- year Heights | Plant-to-Plant Spacing within Rows |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Shrubs | 3 ft. – 8 ft. |
| Shrubs and trees 10'-25' tall | 5 ft. – 10 ft. |
| Trees > 25' tall | 8 ft. – 16 ft. |
| Conifers | 16 ft. – 30 ft. |

A windbreak planted on the north and west side would help create a more suitable growing microclimate.

Edible Canopy Suggestions- Walnut and Heartnut, maybe Pecan (Read enclosed article about growing Pecan in the North)

Mid-canopy suggestions-Edible: Serviceberry (careful some are delicious, some are not); elderberry, paw paw, hazelnut, apple. Ornamental: red twig dogwood, pussy willow, apple, cherry

Understory- Ginseng (try but I recommend planting another area with swamp white oak and growing in the understory of that as I have observed association of ginseng with oak in the wild), goldenseal, gooseberry, blackberry, raspberry, currant, leeks, mushrooms, asparagus

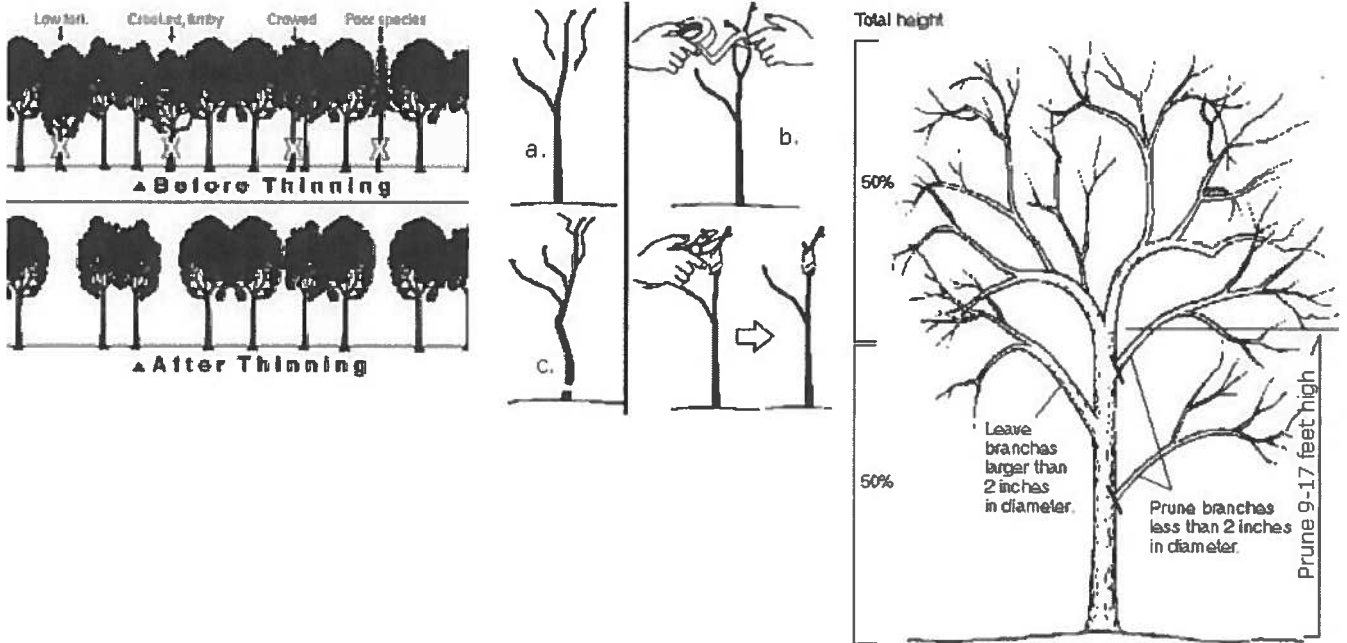
Mowing for weed control around trees:

To manage weed competition and keep the amount of material from lying on new seedlings and smothering them, mow when weeds are a few inches above the seedling height. Mowing height should be just above the new native seedling or no closer than 8 inches. Mow early before the weeds have a chance to smother out desired species and about every two to four weeks throughout the first growing season to keep competitors from shading young plants.

Recommended species to choose from for woody, shelterbelt, and screening purposes

| Species | | Tree spacing | Species Height |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| White Oak | <i>Quercus alba</i> | 8' (spread 50-90') | 60-100' |
| Red Oak | <i>Quercus rubra</i> | | |
| Chestnut | | | |
| False Indigo | <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> | 3' | 5' |
| Hazelnut | | 10-12' | 15-18' |
| Serviceberry | <i>Amalanchier sp</i> | 4-15' | 4-25' |
| Redbud | | 15-25 spread | 20-30' |
| Bladdernut (rhizomes forms thickets) | <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> | 10-15' | 20' |
| Canaan Fir | <i>Abies balsamea</i> | 15' | 50' |
| Techny Arbovitae | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | 16' | 30' |
| White Spruce | <i>Piceae glauca</i> | | 50-100' |
| Norway Spruce | <i>Piceae abies</i> | 25-30' | 50' |
| Wild Plum | <i>Prunus americana</i> | 20' | 20' |

Managing Walnuts: <http://www.extension.umn.edu/garden/yard-garden/trees-shrubs/growing-black-walnut/>



Growing Pecan Trees in the North

Growing pecan trees in Minnesota or Canada? Yes you can, with a far-north, native species.

By R. Douglas Campbell and John H. Gordon, Jr.
March/April 1979

Hardy varieties like this one make growing pecan trees possible in the northern U.S. and southern Canada.

PHOTO: R. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL AND JOHN H. GORDON, JR.

Does the thought of roasted pecans and pecan pies make your mouth water? Well, here's some good news for residents of the northern United States and southern Canada: growing pecan trees may soon be possible right in your own back yard!

Although the pecan is usually thought of as a resident of the Deep South, a few native stands of these noteworthy nut producers are known to exist along the Missouri River in north central Missouri and the Mississippi River near Dubuque,

Iowa. Early settlers even reported finding pecans on the Ohio River as far north as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. But, unfortunately, most of these northern strains have long since fallen to "civilization." You can imagine the excitement, then, when naturalists discovered a few scattered native trees as far north as southern Wisconsin!

Indian Orchards

Pecan trees (which can live for 500 years) originated in northern Texas and southern Oklahoma, and were spread along the canoe-trails of the American Indians. (The word "pecan" comes from the Indian word *paccan* : "food which has to be cracked out of a hard shell".) These nuts—once a staple of the Indian diet—were easy to collect and highly nutritious, stored well, and were good for barter.

It's believed that the native Americans planted pecans in the vicinity of regularly used campsites to provide "grubstakes" for their descendants. And—since the Indians preferred to plant the biggest and thinnest-shelled species—this "cultivation" not only increased the growing range of the beautiful shade tree but greatly improved the quality of its nuts as well!

But no one realized just *how* widely the tree had actually been spread until recently, when some fine examples of the "northern" pecan were found hidden away in the rugged forests of southern Wisconsin and in the northernmost regions of Iowa and Illinois. These old trees, which grow as far as 300 miles north of the currently available northern pecans, make it feasible to adapt the nut tree to much colder climates than modern growers had previously thought possible!

A Rare Seed Offer

Members of the Northern Nut Growers Association (NNGA)—a non-profit group dedicated to the promotion of nut growing in the north—have already made exploratory expeditions into this extreme northern range of the pecan. And, as a result of their efforts, a "distribution program" of this rare species is being sponsored as a public service by the NNGA.

You see, it was discovered that the few remaining trees are located in fertile bottomland immediately adjacent to rivers—areas that are coveted for the production of corn. And sadly enough, there is strong pressure to destroy these remarkable old stands. So not only does participation in this program offer northern residents the opportunity to grow some super-tasty nuts, it may also be the last chance to save and regenerate this hardiest of northern pecans.

To obtain a packet of eight of the rare seeds, send a \$3.00 check (made payable to "NNGA Pecan Seed Program") to the Northern Nut Growers Association. (Or, for \$8.00, you can join the NNGA. Members only pay \$2.00 for a seed packet, and get a quarterly newsletter as well and an annual report chock-full of information on growing northern nut species.) However, your order must be received by *March 20, 1979* in order to be processed in time for the '79 growing season. That's just days away ... *so you're going to have to act NOW!*

In return for providing the seeds, the NNGA will request participants in their program to fill out occasional questionnaires about the performance of the trees over the next 5 to 20 years.

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Complete growing instructions will be sent with each seed packet, but it should be remembered that seed-grown trees produce seedlings with a wide range of characteristics. In previous tests, though, the germination performance has averaged 60%, and many of the parent trees have survived winter temperatures as low as -35° F and have ripened well-filled nuts in seasons as short as 130 frost-free days.

And—although the nuts of these trees are somewhat smaller than the "paper-shelled" pecans produced by their southern cousins—northern pecan kernels are some of the sweetest known to exist!

Goal 2: Wildlife Sanctuary

Species List Recommendations for Prairie:

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Height |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Wild Garlic | <i>Allium canadense</i> | 18" |
| Nodding Onion | <i>Allium cernuum</i> | 18" |
| Lead Plant | <i>Amorpha canescens</i> | 36" |
| Rose Milkweed | <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> | 4' |
| Butterfly Milkweed | <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> | 2' |
| Whorled Milkweed | <i>Asclepias verticillata</i> | 2' |
| Silky Aster | <i>Aster sericeus</i> | 12" |
| Ground Plum | <i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i> | 12" |
| Cream Wild Indigo | <i>Baptisia bracteata</i> | 2' |
| Downy Wood Mint | <i>Blephilia ciliata</i> | 1' |
| Partridge Pea | <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> | 2' |
| Prairie Coreopsis | <i>Coreopsis palmata</i> | 2' |
| Prairie Clovers | <i>Dalea</i> | 2' |
| Wild Pentunia | <i>Ruellia humilis</i> | 1' |
| Pale Beardtongue | <i>Penstemon pallidus</i> | 1' |
| Pennsylvania Sedge | <i>Carex pensylvanica</i> | 8" |
| Blue Grama | <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> | 1' |
| Little Bluestem | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | 3' |
| Prairie Dropseed | <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> | 3' |

Management Schedule:

| Stand | Unit (acres) | Activity Description | Dates Planned | Dates Completed |
|---------|--------------|--|---------------|-----------------|
| Prairie | 1.5-3 acres | Mow to 4-6" after reaching heights of 12-18" probably twice first year | 2018 | |
| | | Monitor species | 2019 | |
| | | Mow same as first year | 2019 | |
| | | Monitor species- spring or fall burn on ½ the prairie | 2020 | |
| | | Leave other half idle unless weed problems, then mow or hay to prevent weed seeds from setting | 2020 | |

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| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------|--|
| | | Rotate other half to burn and first burn half to mow or hayed. | 2021-2023 | |
| | | Monitor species and rotate in burn every two to four years switching seasons of spring and fall | 2023-forever | |

Additional Resources:

Pairie Plants Nurseries and information.

- Ion Exchange: ionxchange.com Phone: 563-535-7231
- Prairie Moon Nursery : <https://www.prairiemoon.com>
- Shooting Star Native Seeds: www.ssns.co 1-888-983-3670
- Allendan Seed Company: 1966 175th Lane Winterset, IA 50273 Ph: (515) 462-1241

Tree Seedlings/Nurseries.

- Iowa State Forest Nursery (DNR): www.iowadnr.gov/nursery
- Kelly Tree Farm: www.kellytreefarm.com
- Poweshiek Farms: <http://www.poweshiekpines.com/>
- Belle Plain Tree Nursery: <http://www.belleplainnursery.com/>

Tree Shelters/Tree Tubes.

- Plantra (www.plantra.com)
- Tubex (www.tubex.com/)
- Treeshentials (www.growtubes.com/default.htm)

Weed Stick Applicators. If you google weed stick applicator you should get links to various sites being sold on Amazon. Visit individual sites for more information. They look similar to this-



Online information & articles.

- <http://www.timberhilloaksavanna.com> (I highly recommend checking out this blog once to get a perspective of another landowner's success story through management).
- Iowa State University Forestry Extension: www.forestry.iastate.edu
- Iowa DNR Forestry website: <http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environment/Forestry.aspx>
- Iowa tree identification: http://project.bio.iastate.edu/trees/campustrees/ISU_trees.html

Maps & Aerial Photos. Maps and aerial photos (including 1930's photography) can be viewed using the Iowa Geographic Image Map Server (<http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu/>).

Clubs & Organizations. Several organizations exist which offer regular networking opportunities, demonstrations, and camaraderie for woodland owners and conservationists.

- Iowa Prairie Network: <http://www.iowaprairienetwork.org/>
- Iowa Native Plant Society: www.public.iastate.edu/~herbarium/inps/index.php
- Iowa Woodland Owners Association: www.iowawoodlandowners.org/
- American Tree Farm System: www.treefarmssystem.org/
- Iowa Nut Growers: www.iowahort.org/Nutgrowershome.htm
- Trees Forever: www.treesforever.org

Public Events & Training. Iowa Prairie Network has field trips and conferences located throughout the state on a year around basis, see their website referenced above for more information. Iowa State University and the Iowa DNR regularly hold Forestry Field Days around the state as well as offering the Master Woodland Manager's Training program. For information on these events please visit the ISU extension webpage or contact Jesse Randall, ISU Extension Forester, at 515-294-1168.

Shelterbelt Management

1. Tree establishment: Good site prep for weed control, irrigation, protecting seedlings from grazing animals, and proper pruning ensures the most effectively established shelterbelt.
2. Maintenance: Pruning dead, dying, and hazard branches keeps the canopy clean. Wee control ensures proper functioning of belt.

Weeding & Culling

A "weed tree" is any species of tree that doesn't meet your management objectives for whatever reason --- commonly they are trees that tend to be thorny, messy and/or spread easily, have brittle or weak wood, are short-lived, may be non-native, have little wildlife value, or do not grow into attractive or valuable trees for lumber or shade. While one person's list of weed trees may differ slightly from another's, most people accept the following species as common weed trees found in the forest: **boxelder, mulberry, elm, honey locust, ironwood, honeysuckle, buckthorn, and autumn olive.** To some people, hackberry, basswood, bitternut hickory, and ash are also weed species, but it depends on your situation.

Weed trees can usually be killed by felling or girdling and by applying herbicide to the fresh wound. Herbicide treatments may include Garlon, Pathfinder II, or straight Roundup (41% glyphosate). The best time to accomplish this work is late summer, fall, and early winter when sap is being moved down to the roots for winter storage. Chemical treatment of weed trees should generally be avoided in late winter and spring when the sap is rising, as it will not be as effective. Follow all label instructions as required by federal law.



Stump-cut chemical treatment, chainsaw girdle, and hatchet girdle methods of weeding.

“Cull” trees have no future market potential defect, damage, disease, or otherwise. These “wolf” trees, or they might be young, stunted been growing in shade for too long. Cull trees which could be otherwise utilized by high quality

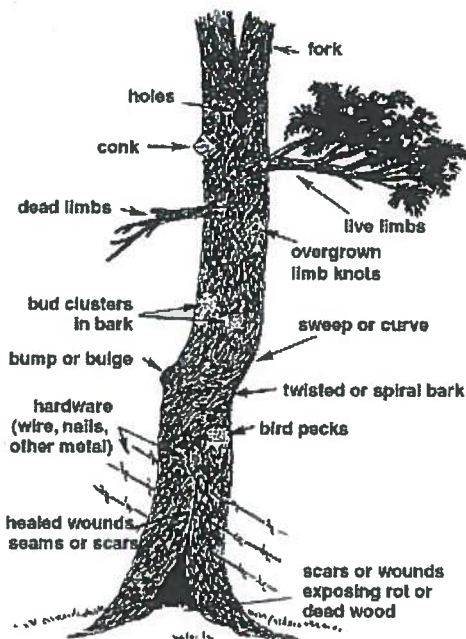
Cull trees that are of a desired species should not rather, cut them off at ground level in late winter resprout from the base. This practice, known as most deciduous trees less than 12” in diameter healthy.

Culls may also be double-girdled using a chainsaw creating dead standing “snags” for insects &

Pollinators:

Milkweed species are essential for Monarch habitat because it is the only plant species for the caterpillars to consume. The three lowest overwintering populations in recorded data have happened in the past ten years, the populations inhabited half the hectare from over 6 hectares to slightly over 3. Species such as *Asclepias sullivantii*, *Asclepias incarnata*, and *Asclepias tuberosa* are species that can be incorporated into the landscape for caterpillars to rear on. Species that the adults enjoy feeding on include Asters, Goldenrods, Blazing Stars, and Coneflowers. **Minimize herbicide damage to all pollinator species by minimizing herbicide use and rotating management units leaving areas for wildlife to inhabit on site.**

Bees



because of poor form, may be old hollow saplings which have occupy growing space desirable trees.

be treated w/ chemical; and allow them to “coppicing,” works on that are young &

and left standing, cavity-nesting wildlife.

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There are 4,000 native bees to North America, many of which are solitary. They prefer ground nesting or the use of hollow stems or holes in trees.

Resources

- <http://www.pollinator.org> – Bee articles, planting and gardening guides
- <http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators> - one of the Web's most informative sites concerning pollinators.
- <http://www.nature.berkeley.edu/urbanbeegardens/> Urban Bee Gardens. Berkeley University.
- <http://www.nwf.org/gardenforwildlife/beehouse.cfm> Bee houses. National Wildlife Federation. (How to build a bee house)
- Attracting Native Pollinators. 2003. The Xerces Society and The Bee Works. Portland, Oregon. (Bee gardens, bee houses, etc.)

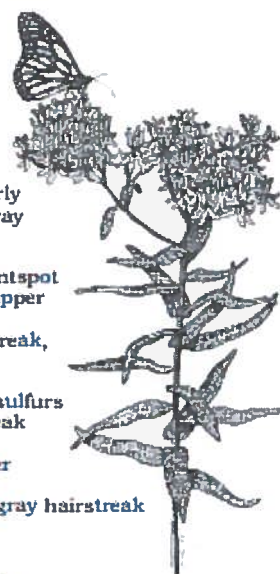
Sellers of bee houses

- <http://www.knoxcellars.com/> Knox Cellars.
- <http://www.masonbeehomes.com/index.php> Mason bee homes.



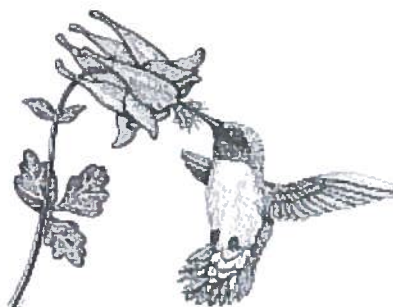
Ten Iowa Flowers That Are Used by Butterflies

| <u>Plant</u> | <u>Butterflies' Uses</u> |
|-------------------|---|
| Milkweed | swallowtails, whites, sulfurs, monarch and caterpillar, pearly crescent spot, spring azure, gray hairstreak |
| Asters | whites, sulfurs, pearly crescent spot and caterpillar, checkered skipper |
| Goldenrod | sulfurs, monarch, gray hairstreak, giant swallowtail |
| Various clovers | tiger and black swallowtails, sulfurs and caterpillars, gray hairstreak and caterpillar, silver-spotted skipper and checkered skipper |
| Queen Anne's lace | black swallowtail caterpillar, gray hairstreak |
| Black-eyed Susan | pearly crescent spot |
| Knapweed | common sulfur, checkered skipper |
| Blazing star | silver-spotted skipper |
| Joe-Pye weed | monarch, silver-spotted skipper |
| Jewelweed | spring azure |



Ten Iowa Plants of Special Interest to Birds

| <u>Plant</u> | <u>Birds' Uses</u> |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Red cedar | fruit, shelter, and some nesting |
| Various dogwoods | fruit |
| American elm | nesting, food |
| Mountain ash | fruit |
| White pine | shelter and some nesting |
| Elderberry | fruit |
| Various sumacs | fruit |
| Virginia creeper | fruit and shelter |
| Wild grape | fruit |
| Trumpet vine | nectar |
| Columbine | nectar |



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WHAT IS THE HABITAT CHECK-OFF? Habitat Check-off is an agreement between Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Iowa Pheasants Forever (PF), and the Iowa Native Seed Growers Association that the growers in the Association will provide 5% off total cost of a native seed or native plug order to the landowner and will donate 5% of the value of the seed sale to a fund shared equally between Iowa DNR and Iowa PF. Both the Iowa DNR and PF use these donated funds to further wildlife habitat improvement efforts throughout Iowa. HOW THE HABITAT CHECK-OFF WORKS The only thing a private landowner, agency or company preparing to purchase native grass and forb seed from a participating seed dealer needs to do to receive the discount is present the HABITAT CHECK-OFF CERTIFICATE (detach below) with their order. There is no cost to the landowner to participate in Habitat Check-off . When a participating seed grower receives an order with a habitat check-off certificate the dealer automatically gives the individual 5% percent off the total purchase. To learn more, contact the Iowa DNR at (515) 281-5918.

HABITAT CHECK-OFF CERTIFICATE

Support efforts to improve native habitat across Iowa: present this certificate when you purchase native seed or plugs from the dealers below to receive 5% off of your purchase total!



www.iowadnr.gov

LANDOWNER NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

FARM LOCATION: County: _____ Township: _____ INVOICE TOTAL: \$ _____

Allendan Seed Company
1966 175th Lane
Winterset, IA 50273
515-462-1241

Custom Seed Service
26335 510th St.
Walnut, IA 51577
712-784-2430

Ion Exchange
1878 Old Mission Drive
Harpers Ferry, IA 52146
563-535-7231

Osenbaugh Grass Seeds
11009 542nd St.
Lucas, IA 50151
1-800-LUCAS88

Swanson Seed Farm
64905 190th St.
Nevada, IA 50201
515-382-6120

APPENDIX 1: Savanna Indicator Species (Modified Pruksa's list)

| Latin name | Common name |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Agastache nepetoides</i> | Yellow giant hyssop |
| <i>Agastache scrophulariaefolia</i> | Purple giant hyssop |
| <i>Anemone virginiana</i> | Tall anemone |
| <i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> | Purple milkweed |
| <i>Aster linariifolias</i> | Flax-leaved aster |
| <i>Astragalus Canadensis</i> | Canadian milkvetch |
| <i>Aureolaria grandiflora</i> | Yellow false foxglove |
| <i>Aureolaria pedicularia</i> | Clammy false foxglove |
| <i>Baptisia leucantha</i> | White wild indigo |
| <i>Baptisia leucophaea</i> | Cream wild indigo |
| <i>Besseyia bullii</i> | Kitten tails |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Blephilia ciliata</i> | Ohio horse-mint |
| <i>Cacalia atriplicifolia</i> | Pale Indian plantain |
| <i>Cacalia muhlenbergii</i> | Great Indian plantain |
| <i>Camassia scilloides</i> | Wild hyacinth |
| <i>Castilleja occinea</i> | Indian paintbrush |
| <i>Ceanothus americana</i> | New Jersey tea |
| <i>Ceanothus ovatus</i> | Prairie redroot |
| <i>Cypripedium pubescens</i> | Large yellow lady-slipper |
| <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | Showy tick-trefoil |
| <i>Dodecatheon meadia</i> | Shooting star |
| <i>Elymus villosus</i> | Silky wild rye |
| <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye |
| <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> | Robin's plantain |
| <i>Eupatorium sessilifolium</i> | Woodland boneset |
| <i>Gentiana alba</i> | Cream gentian |
| <i>Heuchera americana</i> | Prairie alum-root |
| <i>Hieracium canadense</i> | Canada hawkweed |
| <i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i> | Yellow star-grass |
| <i>Krigia biflora</i> | False dandelion |
| <i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i> | Lance-leaved loosestrife |
| <i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> | Whorled loosestrife |
| <i>Oenothera perennis</i> | Small sundrops |
| <i>Pedicularis canadensis</i> | Wood betony |
| <i>Penstemon gracilis</i> | Slender beard-tongue |
| <i>Phlox pilosa</i> | Prairie phlox |
| <i>Polemonium reptans</i> | Jacob's ladder |
| <i>Polygala senega</i> | Seneca snakeroot |

Golightly Management Plan

2017

Prenanthes alba

Lion's foot

Ranunculus fascicularis

Early buttercup

Ranunculus rhomboideus

Prairie buttercup

Silene stellata

Starry campion

Solidago hispida

Hairy goldenrod

Taenidia integerrima

Yellow pimpernel

Tephrosia virginiana

Goat's rue

Thaspium trifoliatum

Meadow parsnip

Tomanthera auriculata

Eared false foxglove

Triosteum aurantiacum

Late horse gentian

Triosteum perfoliatum

Early horse gentian

Veronicastrum virginicum

Culver's root

Zigadenus elegans

White camas

Zizia aurea

Golden Alexander