

# What's in bloom?

by Trish Rudder

Roadsides, trails and fields around Morgan County are full of color throughout the year. Here's a quick guide to what you might be seeing in bloom throughout the summer and fall. Most bloom in mid-summer.

## JUNE

Queen Anne's Lace  
Bladder Campion  
Thimbleweed  
St. John's Wort  
Yarrow  
Chicory  
Coreopsis  
Purple Coneflower  
Oxeye Daisy  
Black-eyed Susan  
Early Goldenrod  
Evening Primrose



Daylily

## JULY

Queen Anne's Lace  
Black-eyed Susan  
Yarrow  
Oxeye Daisy  
Early Goldenrod  
Chicory  
Purple Coneflower  
Daylily  
Wild Parsnip  
Bladder Campion  
Red Clover  
St. John's Wort  
Evening Primrose  
Morning Glory  
Common Milkweed  
Blue Thistle  
Mullein  
Wild Teasel  
Ironweed

Daisy  
Butterfly Weed  
Bee Balm  
Joe Pye Weed  
Butter and Eggs

## AUGUST

Black-eyed Susan  
Bladder Campion  
St. John's Wort



Black-eyed Susan

Evening Primrose  
Queen Anne's Lace  
Morning Glory  
Ironweed  
Early Goldenrod  
Daisy  
Cone Flower  
Purple Coneflower  
Thistle  
Joe Pye Weed  
Honeysuckle  
Yarrow  
Sneezeweed

Sunflowers, Asters and Phlox will bloom from mid-August through October. Joe Pye Weed and Ironweed will add to the variety of autumn colors. Wildflowers can bloom during any month of the year, but truly spectacular flower shows occur in April and May and August through September, according to "Wildflowers," e-WV: the West Virginia Encyclopedia by William N. Grafton.

## SEPTEMBER

Aster  
Boneset  
Ironweed  
Goldenrod  
Cattail  
Evening Primrose  
Early Goldenrod  
Black-eyed Susan  
Queen Anne's Lace  
Catnip  
Smartweed  
Phlox  
Thistle  
Common Oxalis

## OCTOBER

Evening Primrose  
Ironweed  
Early Goldenrod  
Black-eyed Susan



Ironweed

## NOVEMBER

Evening Primrose  
Ironweed  
Early Goldenrod  
Black-eyed Susan

Photos from "West Virginia Mid-Summer Wildflowers," by WV Department of Agriculture.

## Grow native!

Gardeners and land owners looking to add plants to their property can help the local pollinators and ecosystem by choosing trees, shrubs and plants that are native to our area.

West Virginia University Extension Service agents reminds us that native plants are accustomed to local soil makeup, so they need less fertilizer and soil additives to thrive.

Because native plants have survived here over an extended period of time, they can handle local weather without needing to be covered or shielded from extremes.

Native plants have "learned to get along well with the local wildlife," say the plant experts. That means they are naturally resistant to local pests and beneficial to wildlife that lives here.

"Natives pass on the West Virginia Garden of the past to our children," the University says.

Non-native plants, while appealing and interesting, sometimes turn into invasive species, crowding out local plants and trees that are a food source of wildlife in our area. Bamboo and purple loosestrife are two examples of plants that can take over an area once planted.

Plants that do well in shade in West Virginia:

- Eastern Redbud
- Arrowwood Viburnum
- Maidenhair Fern
- Cardinal Flower
- Wild Columbine

Plants that do well in sun here:

- Butterfly Weed
- Brown-eyed Susans
- Coral Honeysuckle
- Garden Phlox
- Spotted Joe-Pye Weed
- Common Milkweed.

For more information on native plantings, contact the Morgan County Extension Service at 304-258-8400 or visit the West Virginia University Extension Service website.



Local Wild Columbine