

Plant Evolution in Illinois



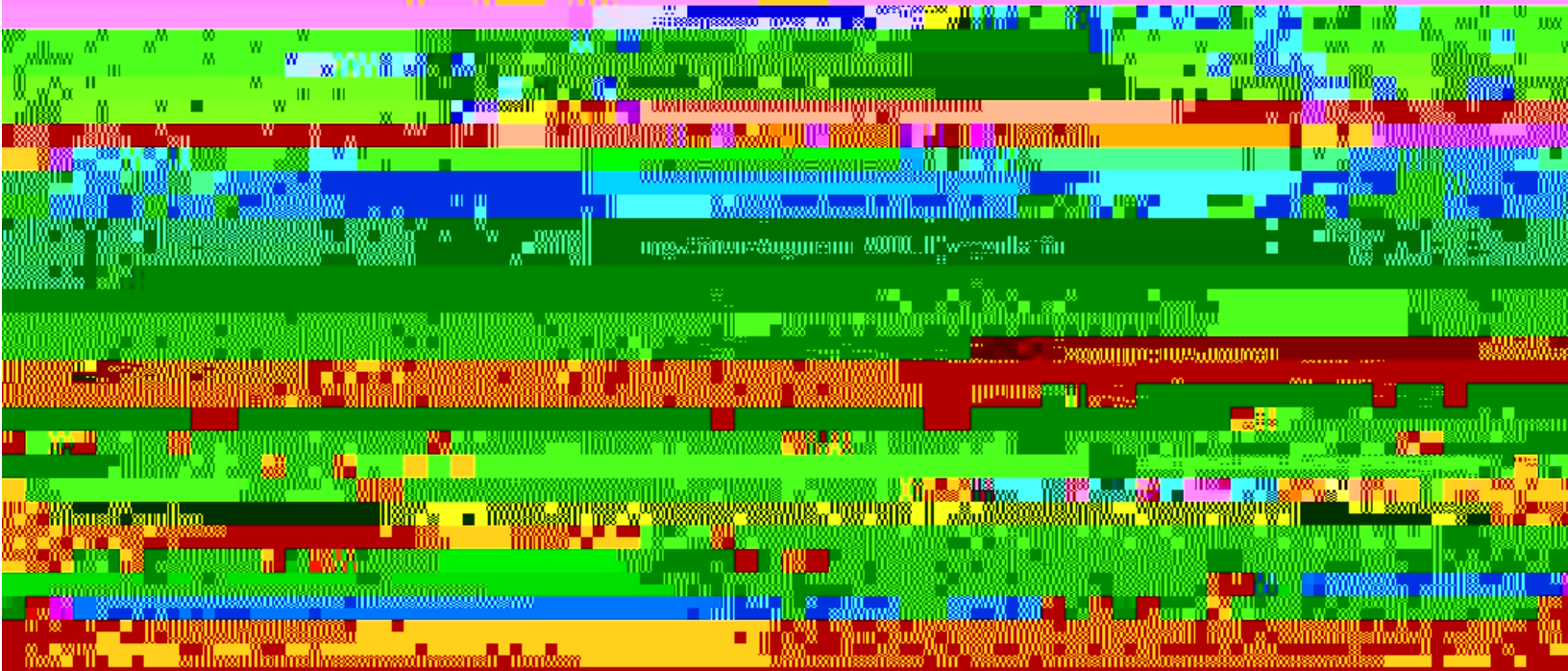
ity and beauty and durability will ensure that they are fact, many American's first awareness of open woods and fields. All speci

ation Project (1987). Well known native plant species locations. A round-

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Herbaceous Test Garden, which provides

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of *Salix* species that are native

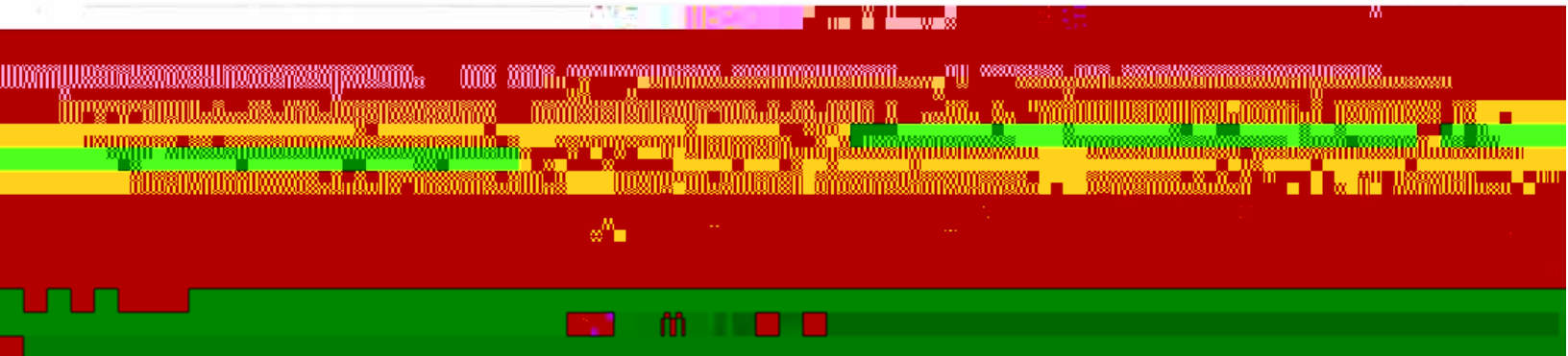
Burrell, 1993). Information

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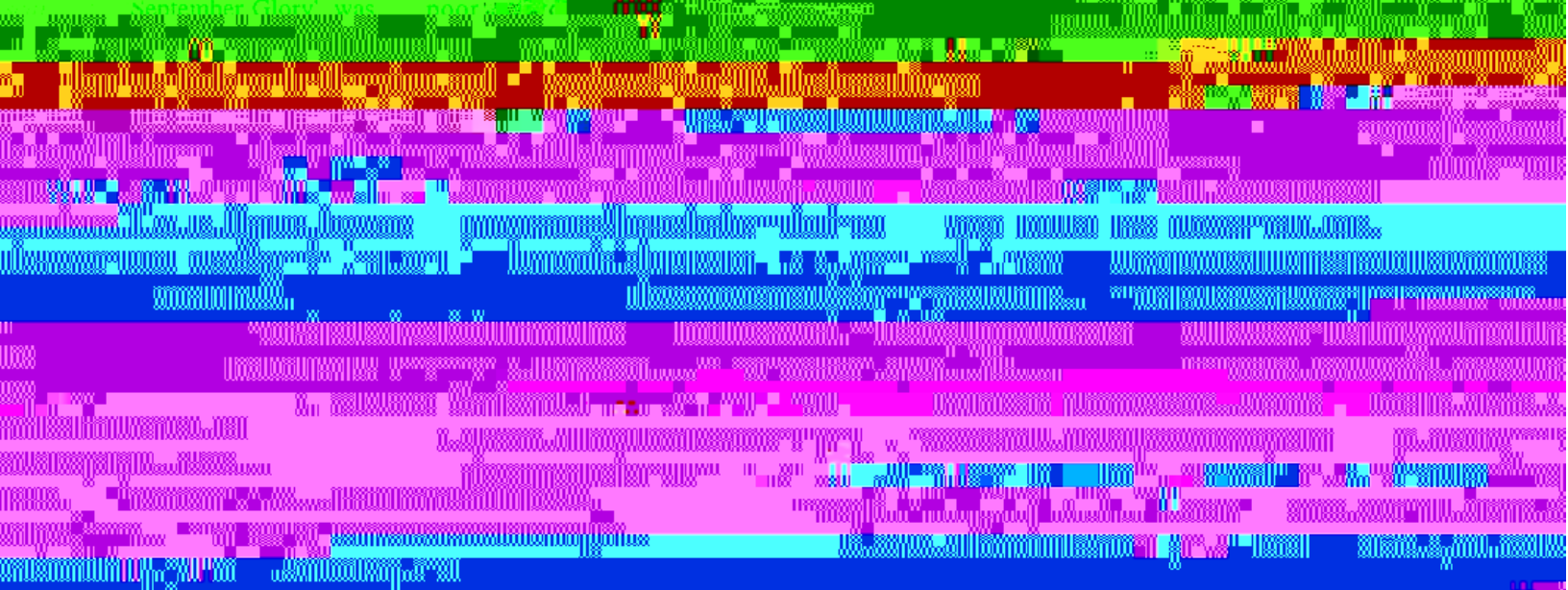
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When the plants were young, they were very susceptible to the rust fungus *Puccinia*. By the third year, the plants were dead by the third year.

At the fall-blooming site, the ability to the test site were poor. 'September Glory' was poor.



Plants in the garden. The plants are arranged in rows, showing a variety of colors and heights.

Year	Plant Name	Flower Color	Height (cm)	Height (in.)	Bloom Time	Height (cm)	Height (in.)
Aug	<i>punctata</i>	pale purple	0.6–0.9 cm (¼–¾ in.)	12.5–15.2 cm (5–6 in.)	July–early Oct	45.7–60.9 cm (18–24 in.)	30.5 cm (12 in.)
Aug	<i>pycnostachya</i>	rose-purple	0.6–1.3 cm (¼–½ in.)	12.5–15.2 cm (5–6 in.)	late July–early Sep	30.5–50.8 cm (12–20 in.)	30.5 cm (12 in.)
Aug	<i>spicata</i> 'Kobold'	mauve-purple	0.6–1.3 cm (¼–½ in.)	12.5–15.2 cm (5–6 in.)	mid July–late July	13 cm (½ in.)	early July–late July
Aug			61.2–99.0 cm (24–39 in.)	55.8 cm (22 in.)			
Aug			60.9–68.5 cm (24–27 in.)	50.8–60.9 cm (20–24 in.)			
Aug			63.8 cm (25–33 in.)	63.5–71.1 cm (25–28 in.)			

The small-headed blazing star,



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