

Where can I see native plants used in Kansas Air National Guard landscaping?



In addition to these landscaped beds filled with native Kansas plants, the Kansas Air National Guard has also established and will continue to establish buffalo grass lawn patches in lieu of non-native turf grass, where appropriate.

Two of the plantings feature 3 species of milkweed to host monarch butterfly caterpillars every summer.

Suggested Maintenance

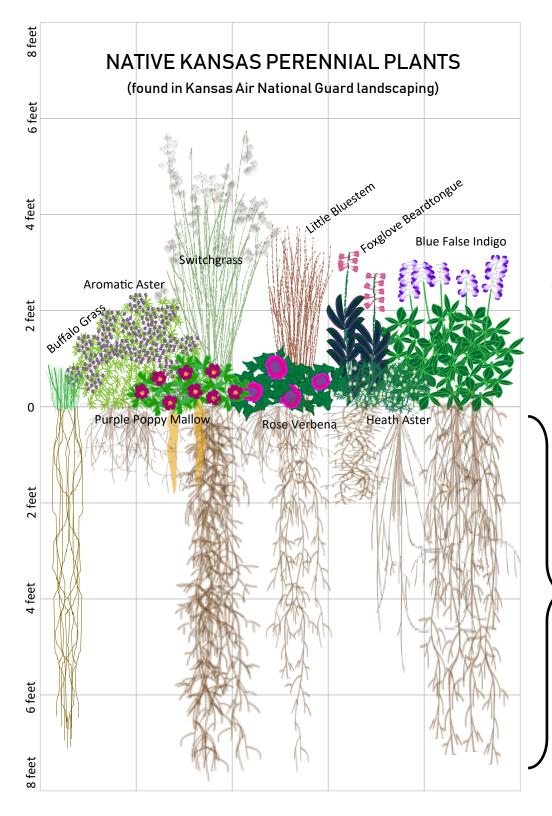
Foliage can be trimmed back anytime a plant looks too "unruly" for a landscaped space, or simply in late February to clear the winter thatch and make room for new growth (note: plants stay alive underground all winter)

Spraying is not recommended, especially near milkweed plantings, as herbicides and insecticides can kill monarch butterfly larvae.



Full to part sun required for most tallgrass prairie plants.





Native Kansas butterfly and bee species (300+ and 400+ species, respectively) are adapted to find food from the flowers and leaves of our native plants and NOT from non-native ornamental plants.

You can collect seeds and take them home to plant in your own garden. These plants offer an endless supply of seeds!

November/December = time to collect seeds, just "rough up" the dried flower head to get seeds **December-March** = cold stratify the seeds (either in your refrigerator or you can just plant them now so they experience winter)

March/April = plant in a sunny spot; lightly cover with soil and let rain do the watering

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

(found in typical landscaping)

Bermuda Grass (mowed, not irrigated)





Long, fibrous roots characteristic of our native Kansas plants act as SPONGES:

- (A) soil is held in place during heavy rains and high winds (EROSION CONTROL)
- (B) plants don't have to be watered once established after the first year because they can tap into ground water (COST SAVINGS)