

Ecological Benefits of Native Plantings and Riparian Corridors



**Ecosystem services
Natural communities
Conservative species
Opportunistic species
Conservation value**

Shrub-swamp natural community, lower Meramec River



Ecosystem services



Conservative species









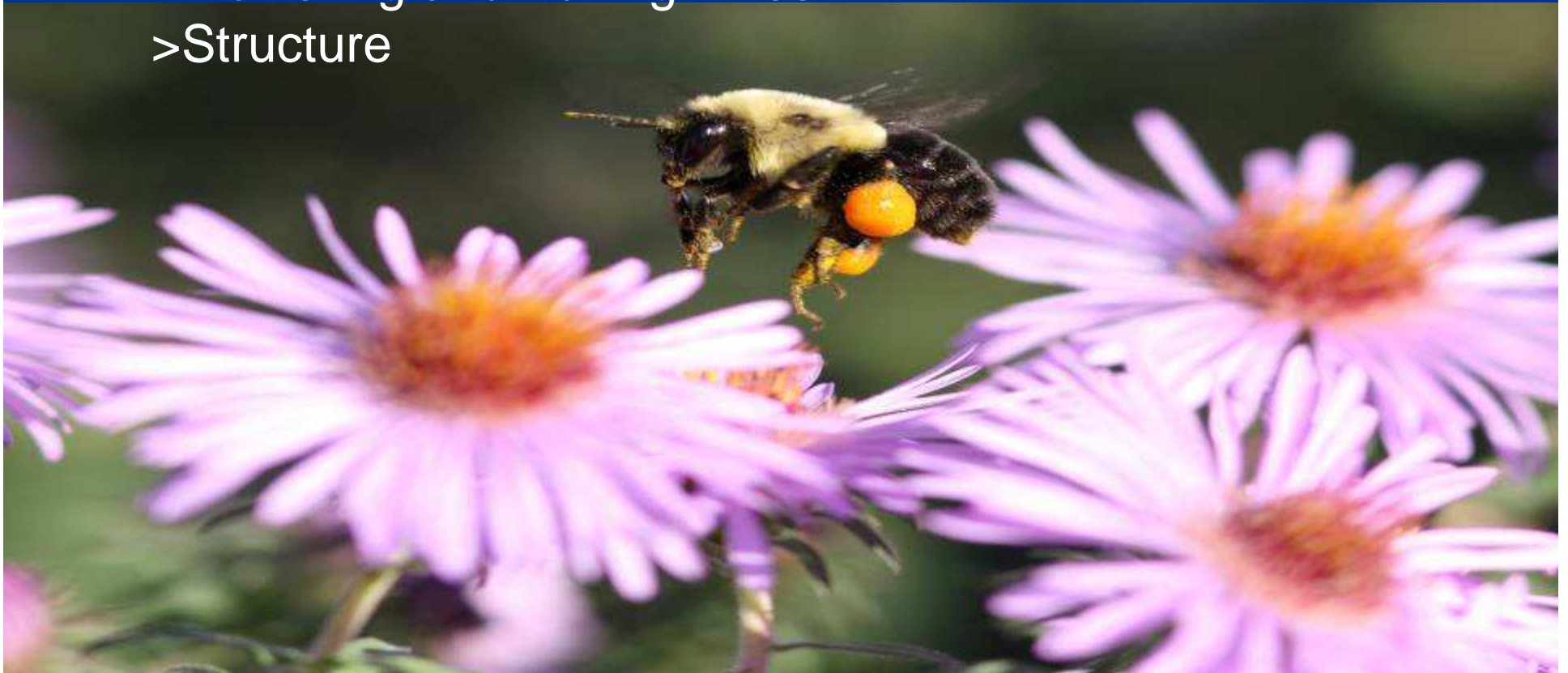
Direct conservation value

Indirect conservation value



Characteristics that influence the ecological benefits of native plantings

- >Location and connectivity
- >Size (area) and shape
- >Species
- >Abundance
- >Flowering and fruiting times
- >Structure



Prairie planting



Plants highly attractive to pollinators/flower visitors

	Flowering Time					
	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
• Blackeyed Susan (A/B)		-----				
• Coneflower – Purple (P)			-----			
• Coneflower – Grey-headed (P)			-----			
• Partridge Pea (A)				-----		
• Rattlesnake Master (P)			-----			
• Sunflower – Oxeye (P)			-----			
• Sunflower – Ashy (P)				-----		
• Clover – Purple Prairie (P)		-----				
• Foxglove Beardtongue (P)	-----					
• Prairie Blazing Star (P)		-----				
• Blue Sage (P)					-----	
• Stiff Goldenrod (P)					-----	

Riparian corridors

Current River, MO





LaBarque Creek, Jefferson Co. MO

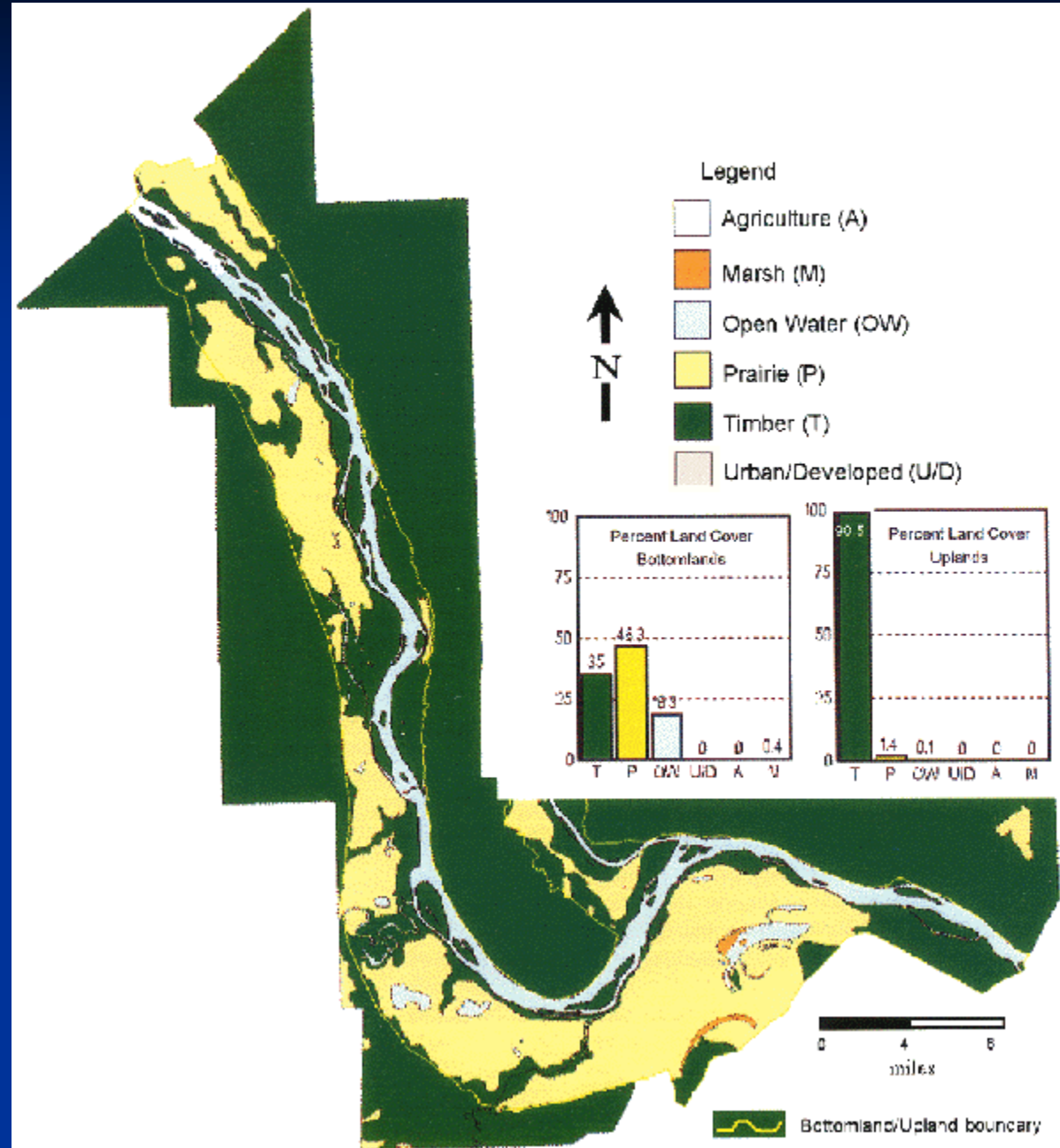


Canadian River, western Oklahoma



Susitna River, south-central Alaska

Mississippi River at Confluence with Illinois In 1820



Mississippi River at Confluence with Illinois, 2000

