

Composing Coastal Mix

When composing a seed mix, it is important that a seed mix consists of sequential blooms throughout the growing season. However, some species may not be available. Therefore, the list is separated into cover crops, grasses, and wildflowers. For cover crops, select the one appropriate for the time periods indicated in Column B. For grasses, make sure the mix includes those species that are essential to any Northeastern mix. However, it is best that a mix includes at least 5 species of grass species. Wildflower species are divided into groups based on similar bloom times. When composing together a mix, choose at least 3 to 5 species from each flowering period. However, for bloom periods with large numbers of multiple species from a particular genus, such as *Soliago* and *Symphotrichum* in the late summer, avoid selecting only species from those genera.

Cover crops			
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Use from September 1 to April 30	30 lbs/acre	
<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	Use from May 1 to July 31	10 lbs/acre	
Grasses (Graminoids)			
(Species colored green are essential to a mix)			
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	big bluestem		
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wildrye		
<i>Carex crinita</i>	fringed sedge		
<i>Carex lurida</i>	sallow sedge		
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	pointed broom sedge		
<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge		
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	common fox sedge		
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	wavy hair-grass		
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	common soft rush		
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	path rush		
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switch panicgrass		
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem		
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	common woolsedge, woolgrass		
<i>Scripus hatterianus</i>	Northern bulrush		
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian grass		
<i>Tridens flavus</i>	purpletop tridens		

Species with names in **blue** provide resources for specialist and endangered species of pollinators but are not necessarily workhorse species. Specialist pollinators have evolved a specific relationship with a few or even just one plant species. Including native forbs that cater to specialist pollinators helps combat the degradation of these pollinator populations

Wildflowers (Forbs)			
Late spring blooming species			
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly milkweed		
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black-eye Susan		
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	mad dog skullcap		
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	common golden Alexanders		

Early summer blooming species			
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed		
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewelweed		
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	monkeyflower		
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot		
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	hooded skullcap		
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York Ironweed		
Mid-summer blooming species			
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead		
<i>Cirsium muticum</i>	swamp thistle		
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	showy tick-trefoil		
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	panicked tick-trefoil		
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset thoroughwort		
<i>Eutrochium dubium</i>	coastal plain Joe-Pye weed		
<i>Eutrochium fistulosum</i>	hollow Joe-Pye weed		
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	spotted Joe-Pye weed		
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England American-aster		
Late summer blooming species			
Botanical Name	Common Name		
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	fall sneezeweed		
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	flat-top goldentop		
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	common wrinkle-leaved goldenrod		
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod		
<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	heart-leaved American-aster		
<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i>	calico American-aster		
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	smooth blue aster		
<i>Symphotrichum novi-belgii</i>	New York American-aster		