Eloise Marston Schnaitter Wildflower Garden

- Donated by Schnaitter, 1932 alum of Beloit College and Beloit native
- Transplanted in Spring of 1994 from Schnaitter’s garden to location on the slopes directly behind the Wright Museum of Art
- Many of the species that were taken from Schnaitter’s garden are still found there today, such as Virginia Blue Bells, Bloodroot, Trillium, Wild Columbine, and May-Apple

Other native plantings on campus

- Are found in planters in various locations
- Bioswales strategically located to increase infiltration of rainwater

Wildflower Bloom Chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Bloom time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mertensia virginica</td>
<td>Virginia Bluebells</td>
<td>March-May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecatheon meadia</td>
<td>Shooting Star</td>
<td>April-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>April-July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradescantia ohiensis</td>
<td>Spiderwort</td>
<td>April-July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>Black Eyed Susan</td>
<td>June-October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia triloba</td>
<td>Brown Eyed Susans</td>
<td>June-October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>June-October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea pallida</td>
<td>Pale Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>June-July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias incarnata</td>
<td>Swamp milkweed</td>
<td>June-August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias syriaca</td>
<td>Common Milkweed</td>
<td>June-August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liatrus pychnostachya</td>
<td>Blazing Star</td>
<td>July-October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Peterson and McKenny (1968).

References:


Brochure prepared by Lucile Tepsa '14
Photos taken by Lucile Tepsa '14 and Amy Delbecq '14
In recent years, Beloit College landscaping has been taking a sustainable turn through integration of native plant species and prioritization of the environmental services that such plantings have to offer campus.

**What is native species landscaping?**

- Planting an area with species of flowers, grasses, shrubs, and trees that are indigenous to that geographic region
- Goal: to create a sustainable, self-organizing ecosystem.
- Why?
  - Minimal weeding and pesticide use required
  - Minimal watering
  - No need for yearly planting

**Native plantings on Beloit College Campus:**

Center for the Sciences Oak Savanna and Patio Gardens

A “savanna” is an ecological community that lies in the continuum between prairie and forest. Oak savanna existed as a belt of transition between Eastern deciduous forests and Midwestern prairies in the United States prior to settlement. (Packard and Mutel 1997).

**A sustainable ecosystem provides services for campus:**

- Prevent soil erosion and storm water runoff
- Purify groundwater
- Sequester carbon from atmosphere
- Provide educational resources and opportunities for student/faculty research
- Represent historical land use

**Wildflowers on Savanna**

- First flowers to bloom on the Oak savanna are Coreopsis, Black Eyed Susan, Smooth Penstemon, and various clovers
- Purple and Pale Purple Coneflower, Brown-Eyed Susan, and Common Cinquefoil follow in late June
- With time, more species are likely to appear

**Oak savanna was seeded in 2009 with mix of 21 native prairie flower species**

**Goal: to recreate the campus’ vegetation as it was described in the 1836 Public Land Survey**

**Savanna has served as educational resource, used in the classroom and for individual research**

These wildflower pictures were taken in various locations on Beloit College Campus in summer 2011. From left to right they are: Spiderworts, Pale Purple Coneflower, Black Eyed Susan, Yellow Headed Coneflower, and Bellflower.