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About Our Plants

Types of Plants We Grow and Sell

We are located in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains in western North Carolina. Our elevation is nearly 4,000 feet above sea level, which gives us the opportunity to grow a great variety of plants. Most of the plants we grow are native to our area. We do grow some that are native to other areas of the United States but thrive very well in our climate. We have cold winters and warm summers, which makes the plants we grow adaptable to different areas of the U S and the world.

Many people ask, "Can I grow these mountain plants in my area?" For most of the plants the answer is yes. Pay attention first to the zones to see if they are listed for your zone. Make sure you give them proper exposure, soil type, and meet the moisture requirements and your efforts will be successful like many of our customers all over the country and world. If you take some extra care you can even grow some of these flowers that are not listed for your zone.

Size Plants We Sell

We offer our plants in several different sizes, 3" plugs, Quart Pots, Gallon Pots, and Bareroot. Our main focus is the **Quart** size, with this size you will get a well-established plant that is ready to thrive and bloom in your garden. Our next most popular size is the **bareroot**, these are blooming size plants that we have grown in our beds here at the nursery. Most of our bareroot plants are more comparable to the Gallon size plants in that the root system is very mature. However this rule does not apply to all plants since some plants only have a small bulb or root system. Our **Gallon** in most cases will reach mature height the first season. We do not offer every plant that we grow in the gallon option because it just does not make much sense to put a plant with a small bulb such as an Erythronium in this large a pot. Our smallest size we offer is the **3" plug or pot**. This is a great size if you are looking to save a little money and you are patient to wait another year to get some blooms. Most of these are about 1 year old form however we propagate them, such as seed, cutting or divisions. This is the same size that we plant in our beds to grow into mature bareroot plants and we also pot these up into our quart pots and grow them another year for our quart pot sales.

When Will My Plants Bloom?

Most of your plants will bloom the first season, depending on what size plant you purchased. Some of the plants may go through somewhat of a transplant shock which could delay their bloom for a year. The first year you should be more concerned about root growth and plant health and not focus on the blooms. Give your plants a good start the first year and they will thrive for many years to come.

When Do I Plant?

Bareroot plants should be planted while the weather is cool, late fall through spring. Since these are dormant you do not have to be concerned about frost. If you can work your soil, you can plant them. It creates a lot of stress on plants if we dig them out of our beds when they are in active growth, not to mention the trip to your home in the UPS truck.

Potted plants can be planted almost year round depending on your climate and location. If you can provide water after planting, these can be planted on through the summer. Since you do not disturbing the root system they transplant very well. Of course you want to avoid planting during severe drought and heat waves.

Complete planting instructions will come with your order. If you have any questions about specific plants or requirements you can contact us via e-mail, fax, regular mail or phone.

Shipping Times

Bareroot Plants - We start shipping in early September and continue until early to mid April.

Potted Plants - Most of these can be shipped year round except during extreme heat or cold.

For more information on shipping times see When Do I Plant Category.

Packing and Shipping

We take great pride in how we pack and ship our plants. Bareroot plants are carefully wrapped in sphagnum moss and plastic so they will remain moist during shipping. All plants are labeled with complete planting and growing instructions. Potted plants are wrapped so the soil and roots will remain in the pot during shipping, which as you know can get pretty rough at times. If these plants have tops on them we protect them with stakes and wrapping. We ship UPS unless you specify otherwise at a time so they will not set around in a hot warehouse over a weekend. Shipping charges are stated on our order form.

Growing Methods

Our plants are grown using several different methods depending on how each individual plant responds best. Some plants are grown from seeds such as Arisaema, Aquilegias, Echinacea's, Asclepias, Baptisia's, Liatris, Silene and many more. We have a propagation greenhouse in which we start our seeds. They are grown in the greenhouse until they are established enough to be potted or planted in our field to continue growing. We collect many of our seeds from our existing stock here. Some seed is commercially available and we purchase some this way.

Another method of propagation is from root cuttings. For this method we also use our greenhouse. Some of the plants that do best with this method are Asarum, Clintonia, Convallaria, Iris, Pachysandra, Phlox, Podophyllum, Sanguinaria, Violas and many others. Once these become established they are potted or planted in our fields.

Root division is another method in which our plants are propagated. This method is usually done right in the field. We harvest the plants, divide the crowns and reset them right in the field. Some of the plants we use this method are Caulophyllum, Chelone, Cimicifuga, Galax, Hepaticas, Hexastylis, Iris, Phlox, Stylophorum, Tiarella, many of the Ferns plus other plants.

Some plants have special propagation methods such as Lilies, Trilliums, some Dicentra's and others which are grown from bulb scales, scaring the tubers and other methods

As Wildflowers become more popular we are able to purchase some small seedlings grown by other nurseries. They generally grow some of the easy to propagate plants, which allow us more time to concentrate on the hard to propagate plants.

Shrubs and Trees

Most of the Trees and Shrubs we grow require acid soil to thrive. Soil should be amended with compost, peat moss or other organic materials. Dig a hole about twice the size of the root ball on the tree or shrub. Mix in the compost with your regular soil and plant the root ball in your soil mix. Refer to specific plants for more details on soil and exposure.

What Size Shrubs/Trees Do We Ship?

We have shrubs in several sizes, gallon pots, 3 gallon pots and a few that are balled and burlaped.

We do have larger sizes available for Pick-up at the Nursery. Call us for sizes and prices.

Claims and Guarantee

Please contact us when you receive your order if there are any problems so we can help correct it.

All plants are guaranteed to leave our nursery in good condition. If you have any other problems with your plants please contact us. While we cannot control your weather or other conditions we will work with you in any way we can to help. You will find that our customer service is excellent.

Payment Methods

We accept Checks, Money Orders, Visa, Master Card, Discover, and American Express



Wildflowers For Shade and Semi-Shade



Actaea pachypoda - Dolls Eye, White Baneberry

A great plant for the shade garden, has light to dark green foliage that reaches 18-30 inches high, have seen some taller in ideal locations. The cluster of white blooms will stand about 12 inches above the foliage and normally has one bloom per stalk, but each plant can have several stalks when they are fully mature. Then it produces a white seed pod that has a black dot on it which resembles a dolls eye, back in the day they say the ladies attached these to their Dolls hence the common name.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 18-30" Tall, Zones 4-8



Actaea racemosa - Black Cohosh

A great plant for the back of your shade garden. Has a tall white, slightly fragrant, spike flower in the late summer and when mature will reach about 4-6 feet tall with the foliage about 3-4 feet tall. Give it plenty of room when planting they will have about 3-4 foot spread when mature. These will tolerate some sun in cooler climates, morning sun is best. Needs to be in rich soil, moist but well drained. It is much sought after in the medicinal field for its medicinal properties.

Shade to Semi Shade, Rich Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Allium tricocum - Woodleek, Ramps

Two leaves emerge from the ground very early in the spring, one of the first things to appear in the woods, bearing white flowers. This plant is well known for its great tasting root, resembling the taste of garlic or onions. Many places have Ramp Festivals to celebrate the Spring season. These are also served in many of the finer restaurants. Must have a wet location, often found along creeks and springs, will spread slowly in time.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 4-9



Amianthium muscaetoxicum - Fly Poison

The basal foliage on this plant is grass like except wider than grass. Has a showy white flower in the summer, really stands out in a shade garden. It will tolerate some sun in cooler climates. Does very well in dry acid soils, seen in pine thickets where it is dry and acid.

Shade to Semi, Rich Soil, Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Amsonia tabernaemontana - Blue Star

The striking light blue flower on this plant is shaped like a star and appears in the spring. It will reach a height of about 3 feet and will make a large clump measuring about 3 to 4 feet across. Prefers a rich moist soil in semi-shade, but will tolerate some sun in cooler climates.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Aralia racemosa - American Spikenard

A very large plant with a massive root system, works well in the back of a garden in a shaded spot. Has large heart shaped leaves. The flowers are greenish white, and the fruit is a dark blue berry type fruit, which is edible.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 4-7



Arisaema triphyllum - Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Indian Turnip

A must for every woodland garden. Growing to heights of 2 feet or more in a moist shady location. Has 2 leaves generally divided into 3 parts. The spathe type flower can vary from pale green to purplish brown and is often striped. Contact us or come by when these are in bloom and we can pick you out a specific color. Blooms in the spring and has a cluster of bright red berries in the fall.

Shade, Moist Soil, Spring, 1-3 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Aruncus dioicus - Goatsbeard

Almost forms into a small shrub with a plume of white flowers in the summer. This plant is very showy and works well in the back of a garden. The stems have a slight reddish tint to them making this an attractive plant even when it is not in bloom. Give this plant plenty of room to spread out, spacing them at least 3-4 ft. apart

Shade to Semi-Shade, Average Soil, Summer, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Asarum canadense - Canada Wild Ginger

This ginger has kidney shaped leaves with purplish flowers just below the leaves right on the ground. It will make a ground cover in a shaded moist spot that has rich soil. The leaves and roots are aromatic when crushed.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Astilbe biternata - False Goatsbeard

Similar in appearance to Aruncus (Goats Beard), hence the common name. Puts on a beautiful show of white flowers in the Summer months with the flower stalks reaching a height of around 4-5 feet when mature. This is a very hardy plant that does well in the shade garden with rich moist well drained soil. Keep in mind this plant can get quite large (larger than the hybrid Astilbe) with a spread of 24-30 inches, so give it some room.

Shade, Rich Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Caulophyllum thalictroides - Blue Cohosh

A plant that is sought after in the herb business for medicinal properties. While not a real show stopper as far as the bloom goes, which is a greenish yellow flower in the spring. The blue berry seed pod it produces is quite unique and it will appear in the summer. The foliage is also attractive in a light green color with the leaf shape somewhat resembling an oversized Columbine leaf. Reaches a height of 2-3 feet and a spread of about the same 2-3 feet and each plant will have several stalks making a large clump.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Chamaelirium luteum - Fairywand, Devil's Bit, False Unicorn Root

This is another great late Spring early Summer bloomer for the shade. It sends up a 18-24" spike of white flowers, have seen some much taller in real rich soils and has basal foliage, which will remain all year in the milder climates, it will grow in varied conditions from shade to sun and in dry to moist well drained soils. in shade it will be taller and have greener foliage while in the sun it will be more compact with shorter blooms and light green foliage but will produce more stalks per plant making quite a show. This makes it a great addition to any of your gardens.

Sun to Shade, Rich Soil, Summer, 1-3 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9.



Chamerion angustifolium - Fireweed

A tall grower reaching a height of 5-6 ft. with pinkish purple flowers, puts on quite a show in the summer months. Will grow in varied conditions, and will spread quite readily if left alone. Be sure to put this in a spot where it can spread and be free, spreads by underground runners. Seen in the wild where there have been recent fires, hence its common name. With all this said you would think that we would have ample supply. They are very difficult to grow from seed, sometime we have great success and other years we have none. We are doing more with root cuttings but these can also be difficult at times. Also they are very popular and as soon as we get some plants of salable size they are gone.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Average Soil, Summer to Fall, 5-6 ft Tall, Zones 3-9



Chelone glabra - White Turtlehead

Has opposite lanced shaped leaves that are slightly toothed and a rich dark green in color. Likes a shady wet spot, often growing along on or in creeks. Has white flowers in the fall. Will form into a large clump when mature with many stalks and blooms per plant. Great late season bloomer for the shade.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Fall, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Chelone lyonii - Pink Turtlehead

Similar to the white variety except the leaves on this one are a little wider. The foliage is a very dark green color and somewhat shiny which makes it quite attractive even when not in bloom. It has beautiful pink tubular shaped flowers in the late summer to early fall. Gives you some blooms in the late season when not much else is in bloom in your shade garden. It likes shady wet areas right next to a creek or even in shallow water. Makes a large clump when mature with many stems and blooms, and you can easily dig these up and divide them. A must for your gardens if you have a moist to damp spot, it will tolerate drier soils but will stay smaller in size with less blooms but will still perform nicely.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Fall, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Claytonia virginica - Spring Beauty

As the name suggests this has white flowers very early in the spring, one of the first things to bloom in the spring. These are small but in time will spread and make quite a show in your woodland garden when nothing else has hardly even started to sprout. Mix these in with some of your other later blooming flowers as shortly after these bloom they go dormant for the summer and will not appear until next spring. This is one of our best sellers and we truly think that it lives up to its name Spring Beauty.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-12 in. Tall, Zones 5-8



Clintonia umbellulata - Speckled Clintonia, Blackbead Lily

Has delicate white flowers that appear in the spring atop of a 8-15 inch stalk. The leaves are basal and somewhat thick with a medium green color. We consider this plant to be a slow to moderate spreader, often seen in the wild in very large patches but keep in mind they have probably been there a very long time. They spread by rhizomes just slightly below the soil level and can be easily divided as they mature. Pick a spot in your garden that has very rich soil. While the best spot for these is in the shade they can tolerate some sun, preferably morning sun. In the late summer to fall they have a black to deep blue berry on them, hence the common name Blackbead Lily.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 8-15 in Tall, Zones 4-8



Convallaria majuscula - Lily-of-the-Valley

Most everyone has probably heard of this plant as it is very popular for gardeners as well as in the florist industry for cut flowers. The best place to grow this is in shade to semi-shade, however it will tolerate some sun in cooler climates. It makes a great ground cover once established which will take 2 or 3 years, so plant this somewhere it has room to spread and will not choke out your other flowers. The small white bell shaped flowers appear in late spring to early summer and the plant itself stays relatively short about 6-12 inches tall.

Semi-shade to Shade, Rich Soil, Spring to Summer, 6-12 in. Tall, Zones



Delphinium tricorne - Larkspur

Has a beautiful deep purple flower in the early spring, probably one of the most vivid colors you will find that grows in the shade. Must have very rich organic moist soil and full shade to survive. Often grows around old rotten dead stumps where the soil is loose and rich.

Shade, Rich Organic Soil, Spring, 1-2 ft. tall, Zones 4-8



Dicentra cucullaria - Dutchman's Breeches

One of the first things to bloom in the early Spring has small white flowers. The foliage is light green and very finely cut, almost resembles a fern frond. Enjoy this while you can in the spring because shortly after it blooms, which lasts about 2 or 3 weeks if the weather is good, the plant will die completely down as it goes dormant for the season. You might want to mark this somehow in your garden so you do not disturb it during the season. Must have rich loose soil, preferably on the north side where the soil remains cool. Once it gets stabilized it will slowly spread but be patient. Blooms resemble a pair of Dutchman's Breeches.

Shade, Rich Cool Soil, Early Spring, 6-18 in. Tall, Zones 3-8



Dicentra eximia - Fringed Bleeding Heart

What makes this one of our customer favorites is that it blooms from first sign of warm weather until the frost kills it back in the fall. The pink flowers mixed with the fern like foliage give it a very delicate look. In cooler climates it will tolerate quite a bit of sun if the soil is rich and not allowed to dry out. Do not use a heavy thick mulch around this it prefers a light pine bark or pine needle mulch. It will drop some seeds and you should have several seedlings every year, which you can transplant around your garden. It makes almost a small shrub, will grow to about 2' tall and 2-3' across. This Dicentra should be in every garden.

Shade to Semi Shade, Rich Soil, Spring thru Fall, 18-24 in. Tall, Zones 3-8.



Diphylleia cymosa - Umbrella leaf

Has large lobed leaves often reaching 10-12 inches across. Has a white flower atop these massive leaves in the spring, then in the fall it has very attractive purple berries on red stems. Will grow best in a wet shade right next to creeks and even grows well in shallow water. Makes a very large showy clump once established, almost looks tropical with the large leaves.

Shade, Wet Rich Soil, Spring, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Dodecatheon media - Shooting Star

One of our best sellers, has beautiful pure white flowers that appear in the spring, the petals are reflexed which leaves the stamens exposed for a very beautiful and unique look. The basal foliage is light green and very tender and will curl up some if over exposed to the sun or becomes dry but always rebounds during the night time hours. The ideal spot is a shady area where the soil is rich and somewhat moist. It goes dormant in the late summer so you might want to mark this in your garden so you do not disturb it during its dormant period. It will make a nice size clump after established for several years, also spreads very slowly from seed.

Shade to semi-shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 9-18 in. Tall, Zones 4-8



Epigaea repens - Trailing Arbutus, Mayflower

This is an evergreen groundcover that has leathery oblong leaves and ½ inch white to pink blooms in the early spring. Must be planted in very acid dry soil, the pH must be down to 4.5. This is a very slow spreader more sought after for its foliage and blooms than as a groundcover. Get your soil right or it will not survive.

Sun to Shade, Very Acid Soil pH of 4.5, Spring, Groundcover, Zones 3-8



Erythronium albidum - White Trout Lily

Has white blooms early in the spring, one of the first things to bloom come spring. Has two somewhat variegated leaves, which will remain until mid-summer then they will go dormant. Must have a shady, moist spot, without proper moisture they will not bloom.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 5-10 in. Tall, Zones 4-9

Whether you see wildflowers in your yard, on a roadside, or way off in the woods, enjoy them for the marvelous creation they are. They bring color and beauty to a world that needs both.



Erythronium americanum - Yellow Trout Lily

This Erythronium has a yellow flower in the spring, one of the first things to bloom come spring. One of the more popular plants because of the early bloom time and the bright yellow flower. Give this beauty plenty of moisture as it grows next to creeks and springs in the wild. Soil should be very rich and organic. Will spread if given the proper conditions.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 5-10 in. Tall, Zones 4-9



Eurybia divaricata - White Wood Aster

A late summer bloomer that will tolerate shade. It also spreads very nicely, and has white flowers with gold centers. Makes a nice show when not much else is blooming in the shade.

Shade, Rich Soil, Summer - Fall, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Eurybia macrophylla - Big Leaf Aster

It gets its common name from its large heart-shaped foliage with its coarse-toothed edges which are rough to the touch. The tall stems reach 1 to 2 feet in height and are topped off with flowers 9-20 thin, white-violet rays surrounding a yellow center. Will grow best in partial shade in medium-wet to medium-dry soil. Grows to about 12 inches and blooms August to September.

Semi-Shade, Medium-Wet to Med-Dry Soil, White, Late Summer-Early Fall, Zones 3-7



Galax urceolata - Galax

An evergreen groundcover with dark green glossy leaves. Leaves will turn a maroon color in the winter if they are exposed to some sun. Must have rich moist soil and it prefers a northern exposure. It will not tolerate hot weather or dry soils. Has a white spike bloom in early summer. It is a groundcover, however it is very slow to start spreading. More noted for the leaves than the blooms.

Shade, Rich Soil, Summer, 4-8 in., Zones 4-7



Gaultheria procumbens - Wintergreen, Teaberry

Has oval shaped shiny green leaves that are atop a 3-5 in stem. The white flowers appear in the summer and are bell shaped, they are about 3/8 of an inch long. Has red berries in the fall, which will remain on the plant through the winter. Foliage will turn red in the winter if it gets some sun.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Acid Soil, Summer, 4-6 in. Tall, Ground-cover, Zones 3-8



Gentiana clausa - Closed Gentian, Bottled Gentian

This plant has an unusual but beautiful bloom. The color is a bluish-purple, it remains closed, only opened by pollinating insects. Will tolerate varied conditions, tends to grow taller with fewer stems the more shade it gets. Being a late bloomer makes it a great addition to your garden.

Sun to Shade, Average, Fall, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Geranium maculatum - Wild Geranium

Looking for some blooms in the shade, this is the plant. Has light pink to purple flowers from late spring to early summer. It will spread and make a very nice size clump quite quickly. In cooler climates it will tolerate about a half a day of full sun. This is one of our best selling plants.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Soil, Spring – Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Gillenia trifoliata - Bowman's Root, Fawn's Breath, Indian Physic

The leaves and stems of this attractive plant have a slight red tint to them. The small white flowers, which appear in the summer, are quite numerous on each plant. When planted in a site that receives some sun it will bloom better and will be more compact and shrubby in growth habit.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Soil, Summer, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Helianthemum autumnale - Dogtooth Daisy

A tall growing plant with bright yellow flowers in the fall. Great for that full sun, wet area you may have. Can reach 5-6' in the right conditions. Petals have distinct tooth-like indentations, hence the common name, Dogtooth Daisy. Their blooms are visited by many pollinators.

Full Sun, Wet Soil, Fall, 3-6' Tall, Zones 4-9



Hepatica nobilis acuta - Sharp-lobed Hepatica

A very early spring bloomer, one of the first of the woodland wildflowers to bloom. Has pretty white flowers, sometimes they have a slightly pink tint. After the bloom fades the leaves unfurl. Leaves are an attractive dark green with a slight variegation. The leaves are just as attractive as the blooms and stay on the plant well past frost and cold weather. Likes very rich organic moist but well drained soil and shade.

Shade – Semi-shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-8 in Tall, Zones 2-9



Hepatica nobilis obtuse - Round-lobed Hepatica

An early spring bloomer with white blooms, sometimes tinted with light blue, appearing before any foliage is on the plant. . As the common name suggests the leaves are rounded on the edges and resemble trilliums and jacks as they are divided into three parts. The leaves have a slight variegation and will remain green throughout the winter. Needs a nice shady location with rich organic moist but well drained soil.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Soil, Spring 4-6 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Heuchera americana - American Alumroot

This a very attractive plant with lobed heart shaped leaves that are mottled with bronze in the fall and winter. Has a greenish white flower in the summer, which stands about 2 ft. above the basal foliage. Works well in a rock garden.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Soil, Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Hexastylis arifolia - Little Brown Jug

The beautiful evergreen heart shaped leaves are what makes this plant so popular. The common name comes from the bloom shape and color. It has a small brown jug-shaped calyx type flower that is right on the ground underneath the leaves. They prefer shade to semi-shade with rich somewhat moist soil. These will grow into a large clump after several years.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Summer, 4-6" Tall, Zones 3-9



Hexastylis shuttleworthi - Heartleaf, Little Brown Jug

A desirable plant sought after for its evergreen foliage with some white variegation in it. Needs acid soil, often seen growing under pines, and can also tolerate a little sun. This species has more rounded leaves as opposed to more pointed leaves of some of the other species. A slow grower but the clumps will get quite large in time. Has small brown tubular blooms underneath the leaves, looks like little brown jugs.

Shade- Semi-shade, Acid Soil, Spring, 4-6 in Tall, Zones 5-9



Hydrastis canadensis - Goldenseal

This plant is used extensively in the medicinal field. Has leaves shaped somewhat like a maple tree. The white bloom is pretty insignificant but has bright red berries in the fall. It is on the endangered and protected list. We issue a certificate with each plant we sell. Must have rich, cool soil to thrive. Will spread and make a nice colony once established.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 4-8



Iris Cristata - Dwarf Crested Iris

A great early spring bloomer with light blue flowers that have a white throat. Stays short, only about 5 inches tall. Will spread and make a groundcover if it receives some sun. It will grow in sun or shade, in the shade it will slowly spread and will have sporadic blooms, when given some filtered or direct sun it will stay more tightly bunched and will bloom more profusely. It is not that picky about the soil we have seen it in rich woods soil to sandy soils and even in red clay. Do not mulch over top as the rhizomes are right on top of the ground and mulch will smother them out.

Semi-shade, Average Soil, Spring, 3-5 in. Tall, Zones 4-9



Jeffersonia diphylla - Twinleaf

An early spring bloomer with a solitary white flower, leaves are divided into 2 parts. Prefers a shaded spot with rich moist soil. Somewhat resembles the more common Bloodroot. Give it a little lime to make it thrive.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 6-10 in Tall, Zones 4-9



Lonicera sempervirens - Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle

A beautiful twining vine that has red tubular flowers and a yellow throat. These bloom late Spring through early Summer. They prefer semi-shade to shade but will tolerate more sun in cooler climates. The vines grow to around 15 feet or a little longer, they do lose their leaves in the winter but the woody stem will remain and put on new leaves and blooms the next season. They make a great show and are good for arbors, fences, and anything else that they can twine around and climb. When in bloom you are sure to have some Hummingbirds come around and also when it develops seed pods later on in the year it will attract many different types of birds that love to eat the seed. On the medicinal side the juice from the plant has been used to treat bee stings.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Soil, Spring to Summer, Vine 15' Long, Zones 4-9



Maianthemum canadense - False Lily-Of-The-Valley

Good groundcover for dry shade area. Has white flowers in the spring followed by red berries in the late summer. The leaves are somewhat heart shaped and shiny green. This plant stays low to the ground and will even grow under hemlocks in the dry acid soil.

Shade, Dry Rich Soil, Spring, 1-3 in Tall, Zones 3-7



Maianthemum racemosum - False Solomon's Seal

Somewhat resembles the Great Solomon's Seal but the blooms on this are out on the tips of the stem. They are white and make a red berry in the fall. Will tolerate some sun in cooler climates but does best in shade. Once established they make a large clump and the red berries make quite a show.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 1-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Mertensia virginica - Virginia Blue Bells

A very early spring bloomer, has purple blue flowers on a leafy stem about 2 feet tall. It dies back shortly after it gets through blooming so plant something close to it so you will not have a bare spot in your garden, ferns are a good choice.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Moist to Wet Rich Soil, Spring, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Mitchella repens - Partridge Berry

A slow growing groundcover that grows in deep shade. Flowers are very small, plant is more noted for the red berries in the fall, flowers are white to pink in the spring. Leaves are small rounded with white veins. It grows right flat on the ground. Will tolerate dry shade if the soil is rich.

Shade, Rich Soil, 1 in Tall Groundcover, Zones 4-9



Pachysandra procumbens - Allegheny Spurge

Excellent groundcover for the shade. Has 3 inch ovate shaped leaves that come out bright green and then become darker and mottled later in the season. Flowers appear in the spring but are very inconspicuous; it is more notable for its foliage. Evergreen in warmer climates.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 3-6 in Tall, Groundcover, Zones 5-8



Panax quinquefolius - American Ginseng

This much sought after medicinal plant is a great conversation piece for your shade garden. These must have cool rich soil, moist but well drained. Roots will rot if soil stays wet or damp. Has an insignificant white flower in the spring, which forms into a clump of bright red berries in the fall. These are mature roots 4-5 years old and should produce seed the first year.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 9-18 in Tall, Zones 4-8

Go ahead and learn not only the names of wildflowers but their history and how they got their common names as well as their botanical names. You will discover the natural beauty of some of the earth's abundance of treasures.



Phlox divaricata - Blue Phlox

A beautiful blue Phlox that grows in the shade. The blue flowers appear in the Spring and last about 3 weeks. It stays short, around 12" tall, and will spread, slowly once established to make a nice colony. The Blue color is pretty vibrant and shows up very well in the shade. Give it rich moist but well drained soil and do not over mulch as it will quickly smother out this Beauty.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 9-18 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Phlox stolonifera - Creeping Phlox

This is a good groundcover for a moist shaded area with rich soil, must have continually moist soil to thrive.. The leaves stay right on the ground and are semi-evergreen. Has rose-purple flowers early in the spring, flowers are 2 inches across and stand about 3-4 inches tall. Flowers are somewhat fragrant. It will make a beautiful mass once established and given a few years to spread.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 3-4 in Tall, Groundcover, Zones 4



Podophyllum peltatum - May Apple

One of our best sellers, each plant has a pair of large deeply lobed leaves, often reaching 8 inches across. The white flower nods down below these leaves. Will tolerate some sun if the soil is moist, but does best in a shady moist spot. This is a good spreader and will make a large colony of plants after several years.

Shade to Semi -Shade, Moist Rich Soil, Spring, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 4-9



Polygonatum biflorum - Small Solomon's Seal

This is the smaller variety of Solomon's Seal only reaching a height of 12-18 inches, as compared to the Great Solomon's Seal which is 3-4 ft. tall. Has white blooms that hang below the leaves which turn into a purple seed pod in the fall. Prefers shade to semi-shade in rich to average soil. Foliage turns yellow in the fall.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich to Average Soil, Spring, 12-18 in. tall, Zones 3-9



Polygonatum commutatum - Great Solomon's Seal

Make a statement in your gardens with this very unusual plant in that its stem comes up 2 or 3 feet then lays outward another 2 or 3 feet. Has drooping greenish white flowers underneath the leaves, which turn into purple seedpods in the fall. Will grow in varied conditions from Shade and moist to full sun and fairly dry in cooler climates.

Sun to Shade, Average Soil, Summer, 2-5' Tall, Zones 3-9



Rudbeckia laciniata - Green Headed Coneflower

A nice tall yellow flower to put in a moist to wet area with semi-shade exposure. You don't find many bright yellow flowers for the shade but this one is great, and blooms in late summer to fall when not much else will be blooming in the shade garden. It will get rather tall if the soil is moist reaching heights of 4-8 feet with a spread of around 2-3 feet.

Semi-Shade, Rich Moist to Wet Soil, Late Summer to Fall, 4-8 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Sanguinaria canadensis - Bloodroot

One of the first flowers to bloom in the spring. Has a white flower standing above its unfurled leaves, which looks maroon in color at this point. The leaves unfurl to be a lobed leaf about 3-4 inches across. The root has a red substance, and when broken resembles blood, hence its common name. Needs rich sandy well-drained soil in a shady spot, although it will tolerate some sun in cooler climates. Once established it will make a nice clump and then will slowly spread.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Well Drained Soil, Spring, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Saxifraga micranthidifolia - Branch Lettuce

This is a well known plant here in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Spring when these put on their new growth they are very tender and people pick the leaves and eat them like lettuce. The common name is Branch Lettuce, Branch because they grow by creeks where it is shady and wet, and Lettuce for how people pick and eat it. Also has a white delicate flower that appears early Spring. The foliage will last throughout the Summer months and stay a dark green color, however it will get tough and can only be eaten in early Spring when tender. In the Fall it turns a pretty Burgundy color. Will stay semi evergreen in milder climates.

Shade, Wet Rich Soil, Spring, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Saxifraga virginensis - Early Saxifrage

This Saxifraga has a small almost round leaf and is fuzzy with a Burgundy tint on the back side. It also prefers a very damp to wet soil in the shade. has many small white flowers that appear in the early Spring.

Shade, Wet Rich Soil, Spring, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Scutellaria ovata - Heart-leaved Skullcap

A great plant for a dry semi-shade to shady site. The foliage has a pretty purple appearance in the spring and early summer. During the summer the blue flowers appear and will last until early fall. Shortly after the blooms fade it will go dormant. This a very drought tolerant plant and is also deer resistant.

Shade to Semi-shade, Dry Soil, Summer Blooms, 12-18" Tall, Zones 4-9



Sedum ternatum - Woodland Stonecrop

A native stonecrop for the shade, and prefers rich moist soil. Often seen growing on rocks and old logs, it is a good ground cover for your shade garden. Has white flowers that appear in the spring and reaches a height of about 4-6 inches, while the foliage remains close to the ground. It is native to the eastern half of the US from Maine to Georgia and west to Missouri and Arkansas.

Shade, Moist Soil, Spring, 2 - 6" Tall, Zones 4-8



Shortia galacifolia - Oconee-bells

This plant is on the endangered and protected list. Only grows natively in 3 counties in the world. Has a beautiful white bell shaped flower in the early spring. Leaves are rounded, bright green turning maroon in the winter. This is an ever-green ground cover, however it spreads slowly. It must have shade and moist rich soil or it will not survive.

Shade, Moist Rich Soil, Spring, 3-6 in Tall, Zones 5-7



Silene virginica - Fire Pink

One of the prettiest wildflowers that will make a real show in your shade garden, hard to find a flower with a more vivid color than this one that grows in the shade. Has long lasting bright red flowers that appear in Spring and will last to early Summer if conditions are right. Each plant will have many blooms and stalks. Must have rich well-drained soil, good for rock gardens, will tolerate some sun. Has long taproot that likes to get behind rocks so do not disturb this one after it gets established. A very pretty plant, one of our best sellers. In the wild it is often seen on steep road banks in rich to sandy soil and where it gets some early morning or mid day sun. This is a must for every garden.

Shade to Sun, Dry Soil, Spring to Summer, 2-3' Tall, Zones 3-8



Spigelia marilandica - Indian Pink, Pinkroot

A very showy plant that grows in the shade. Has red tubular flowers that are yellow on the inside. The yellow creates a star like appearance on top of the flower. Blooms in late spring to early summer. We have found these need some winter protection in our zone 5. A great choice for the shade garden. Once established they make a large clump making a wonderful show.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring to Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 5-10



Stylophorum diphyllum - Celandine Poppy

Excellent plant for the shade garden. The bright yellow flowers really stand out in a dark corner. Blooms heavy in spring, then has sporadic blooms throughout the summer. Spreads very well to make a ground cover. Prefers rich woods soil, does not like much direct sun.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring to Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Thalictrum thalictroides - Rue Anemone

Has beautiful White flowers in the Spring. Stays relatively short around 8 inches or so. The foliage is a light green and resembles a columbine or clover leaf. Give it rich organic soil that is moist but well drained. Give it a couple of years to get established and it will start to spread into a very nice clump. Do not cover with heavy mulch, use light leaf cover or pine needles when mulching. Best to leave them alone once established as the roots are very tiny and hard to find. If you try to dig them up and move them around dig a root ball with them.

Shade to Semi Shade, Well drained Soil, Spring, 8-12" Tall, Spread 8", Zones 4-6



Tiarella cordifolia - Foam Flower

A very versatile plant, will grow in sun or shade. It has green veined leaves which stay low and has a white bloom standing 6-12" tall, and blooms in the spring. It makes a good ground cover and is also good in rock gardens. In cooler climates the foliage will remain all winter and turn a pretty burgundy color.

Shade to Sun, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-12 in Tall, Zone 3-8



Tradescantia subaspera - Spiderwort

Has ribbon like foliage and deep blue flowers which will bloom all summer. This is a good spreader so give it some room so it does not crowd out your other plants. In the wild we have seen it in varied conditions from sunny and wet to moist and shady. Very hardy.

Sun to Shade, Wet to Moist Soils, Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9

Native plants have many inherent qualities and adaptive traits that makes them aesthetically pleasing, practical, and ecologically valuable for landscaping.

TRILLIUMS

Some General Information About Growing Trilliums

Trilliums are the most sought after plant for shade gardens. They bloom in the Spring and come in several different colors. They need organic moist but well drained soil and shade, they can take a little early morning sun in cooler climates but not too much as they will burn out quickly. The foliage will last until late Summer under normal conditions, if they get too wet or dry they may go dormant a little earlier. As far as spreading they are very slow, you may see large patches in the wild but they have been there for many years so be patient, some spread more quickly than others. See the description under each variety for more information in this. The plants we ship you whether in a pot or bare root are mature size tubers and have bloomed for us here at the Nursery. With that said they should bloom for you the first season after you plant them but we cannot guarantee this. Sometimes they will go through transplant shock and it may delay the flower for a year. They are very hardy as a whole but sometimes a bit temperamental. These are definitely a must for every shade garden, we recommend planting them in groups of 3 or more.



Trillium catesbaei - Rose Trillium

A smaller species of Trillium, with smaller leaves and flowers. Has pink flowers which sometimes vary to white and has a tendency to nod beneath the leaves. It is more of a southern species.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 10-18 in Tall, Zones 5-8



Trillium cuneatum - Toad Trillium

Has a maroon colored flower that sits atop 3 variegated leaves. This plant will reach a height of 8-18" tall. The flower sits right close to the leaves, does not have a separate flower stem as most of the other trilliums do. This is the first Trillium to bloom in the Spring, often seen blooming in the snow here at the Nursery in March. This is one of the quicker spreading Trilliums, in a few short years you will have a very nice size clump. The flowers are fragrant and when you come on a patch of these the smell is fantastic. This is one of our best selling plants.

Shade - Semi-shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 5-9



Trillium erectum - Purple Trillium, Wake Robin

The flower stands up above the leaves on this Trillium. The flower is usually maroon in color although it will vary one way or the other sometimes. A very hardy variety that will spread slowly when it gets established.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 4-9



Trillium flexipes - White Trillium

A hardy, erect Trillium with wide ovate mid-green leaves. It produces flowers with pointed incurved petals that are white with purple-tinted green sepals. Shady locations work best where soil is rich.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 12" Tall, Spread 10", Zones 3-9.



Trillium grandiflorum - Snow Trillium

This variety is one of the showiest and well know varieties. Has large white flowers in the spring, that turn to a light pink color during late spring. While not a quick spreader be patient and after several years they will make a nice size clump and the large white flowers are quite a show stopper in the garden, by far our best selling Trillium, and if you can only pick one for your garden pick this one it is very hardy.

Shade -Semi-shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 8-16 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Trillium luteum - Yellow Trillium

The light yellow flower sits right on top of the slightly variegated leaves. The leaves on this one can get quite large. It will also tolerate some morning sun in the cooler climates. The flower does have some fragrance which is especially noticed when it starts to spread and make a large colony. This is one of the quicker spreading Trilliums. Blooms very early, one of the first Trilliums to bloom in the Spring.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 8-16 in Tall, Zones 5-9.



Trillium recurvatum - Prairie Trillium

The magenta petals of this Trillium are shaped like a lampshade surrounding a blackish light bulb. The three sepals are reflexed sharply downward. Prairie trillium is usually found in large masses and is one of the quicker spreading varieties. It prefers to grow near Oak and Hickory trees.

Shade/Semi, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-12" Tall, Spread 12", Zones 3-9



Trillium rugelii - Nodding Trillium

One of the larger growing Trilliums which has a white to cream color flower that nods below the leaves. Also has an attractive seed pod in the late summer.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 9-18 in Tall, Zones 4-8



Trillium simile - Sweet White Trillium, Jeweled Wake-robin

Another woodland beauty. Has white to cream colored flowers that appear in the Spring, the flower is somewhat fragrant. It will grow about 12 -18 inches tall. Must be grow in a shady location with good rich soil, moist but not wet. As with the other Trilliums it will grow into a large clump and spread, but it is a very slow process. In the late summer to early fall it will produce a dark purple fruit. This is a wonderful plant to add to your Trillium collection.

Shade, Moist Well Drained Soil, Spring, 12-18" Tall, Zones 4-9



Trillium undulatum - Painted Trillium, Laurel Trillium

A very pretty but slightly harder to grow Trillium. It must have shade and very acid soil, the pH must be around 4.5. It will tolerate some dry soil but the pH must be right or it will not survive. Also this one will not tolerate heat, should be grown on the cool north side. Often found growing under Rhododendron (Laurel Shrubs) hence its common name. In the wild it is only found at higher elevations, 3000 feet an up.

Shade, Rich Acid Soil pH 4.5, Late Spring, 8-12 in Tall, Zones 4-7



Trillium vaseyi - Vasey's Trillium

Looks like the Trillium erectum except its bloom nods down below the leaves. The bloom is maroon purple with long protruding anthers. It can get quite large up to 18 inches tall, or sometimes more.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Uvularia grandiflora - Big Merrybells

This is a pretty plant with yellow flowers in the early spring. The foliage is somewhat like a Solomon's Seal except it is twisted a little giving it a wilted look. Makes a large clump and a beautiful show in the garden. Give it shade a good rich organic moist but well drained soil for it to thrive.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 5-9



Uvularia perfoliata - Bellwort - Wood Merrybells

Similar to the Big Merry-bells except it is smaller and the flower is light yellow.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 9-10 in Tall, Zones 5-9

Maximize your success by matching the right plants with the right site conditions.
Do your homework before planting.



Uvularia sessifolia - Little Merry-bells

This one has light yellow flowers and the leaves are sessile on the stem.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 10-18 in Tall, Zones 3-7



Viola canadensis - Canada Violet

This is one of the tallest Violets reaching 18 inches tall. Has white flowers with purple veins and the leaves are heart shaped. This is a great spreader and here at the nursery the blooms will sometimes last 2 months.

Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Viola pubescens - Smooth Yellow Violet

This pretty yellow violet has five petal flowers with non-hairy, one to three-lobed basal leaves. It is relatively tall for a violet growing 6-16" tall. It will work good as a groundcover.

Shade/Semi, Average Soil, Early Summer, 6-16" Tall, Spread 8", Zones 5-8



Viola sororia - Common Blue Violet

This is the common violet that blooms purple in the spring. It is a very good spreader and will grow in shade or semi-shade with rich moist soil. Makes an excellent groundcover, not suggested to use in a small garden as it make take it over.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Average Soil, Spring, 6-10 in Tall, Zones 4-8



Viola striata - Pale or Cream Violet

Has ivory-white flowers in the spring. This one spreads by runners and does well in semi-shade. Also makes a good ground cover.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-8 in Tall, Zones 4-8

Wildflowers are used to the cycle of seasons and it is important to understand this cycle when you order wildflowers. There are times for wildflowers to grow and bloom and times to rest. This time of rest called the dormancy state is essential for them and at the right time growth and later blooms appear. Some bloom early in the spring, some in summer and some in the fall. Each species has it's built in bloom time and later dormancy.

Wildflowers For Sun and Semi-Sun



Aquilegia caerulea - Blue Columbine

This Columbine has a long bloom period, lasting from spring to summer. Has a blue flower with a white center, reaches a height of 2-3 ft. Likes sun with well-drained soil, will tolerate some light shade, good for a rock garden. Not an east coast native but does very well across the U.S., it is a Rocky Mountain Native.

Sun to Semi-Shade. Dry Soil, Spring, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Aquilegia canadensis - American Columbine

The most common Columbine in our area. Has a reddish orange flower with a yellow center. Blooms spring and summer and will reach a height of 2-3 ft. As with other Columbines it must have a well-drained soil and will tolerate sun to semi-shade. This will also reseed very freely. A very pretty plant makes a nice addition to any flower bed.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Dry Soil, Spring, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10.



Aquilegia chrysantha - Canary Yellow Columbine

Slightly fragrant yellow flowers slightly larger than the American Columbine. Must have well-drained soil with some sun to bloom well. The solid yellow flower is very attractive, adding a soft touch of yellow to your garden. Long lasting blooms 4 to 8 weeks depending on weather conditions. Not native to eastern U.S. but does well all across the country, native to the Rocky Mountains and Southwest region.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Dry Soil, Spring 1-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Asclepias incarnata - Swamp Milkweed

This Asclepias likes wet soil and full sun. Has deep pink to rose flowers in the summer. Probably one of the best-known plants in the milkweed family. Mixes well with Joe Pye Weed, Ironweed, Cardinal Flower and other wetland plants. One of the best flowers for attracting Butterflies and host plant for the Monarch Butterfly.

Sun, Moist to Wet Soil, Summer, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Asclepias syriaca - Common Milkweed

This is the common Milkweed, you see large stands in fields throughout the southeast. Give this species plenty of room as it spreads very quickly. As with all the other Milkweeds this is a great Butterfly attractant, and is also a host plant for the Monarch butterfly. Will tolerate either dry or moist soils, very hardy plant.

Sun/Semi, moist to Dry Soil, 2-4 Ft Tall, Spread 12-18", Zones 3-9



Asclepias tuberosa - Butterfly Weed

As the name suggests this flower attracts the Butterflies with its bright orange flower during the summer months. It will tolerate drought conditions; therefore it is great for that hot sunny dry spot in your garden, even does well in hard red clay. It will become a large clump after several years, forming into a small shrub. It is best not to disturb the long taproot once the plant gets established. Another great host plant for the Monarch Butterfly. One of our best sellers so be patient, we do run out of these from time to time.

Sun, Dry Soil, Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10.



Baptisia alba - White Indigo

This white flowering Baptisia is very similar to the blue, gets large and is quite showy. Does perhaps bloom a little later than the blue Baptisia. Very drought tolerant, has a deep root system, and it is best to leave alone once established.

Sun to Semi-Sun, Average Soil, Spring to Summer, 2-3 ft. Tall,



Baptisia australis - Blue Indigo

A large showy plant with blue flowers, almost purple, in the spring. Give it some sun for blooms, will tolerate some shade. This showy plant is great for the back of the garden. Has a large seedpod in the summer, which is also attractive. Makes a small shrub type looking plant, is drought tolerant with a large root system. Has attractive pea like foliage that will last throughout the season. One of our best sellers.

Sun to Semi-Sun, Average Soil, Spring, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Baptisia tinctoria - Yellow Indigo

A yellow variety of Baptisia that blooms later than the other Baptisia's in the summer. This one is quite different from the other varieties in that the flowers appear scattered all over the plant as opposed to a spike of flowers and the leaves are much smaller on this variety. A very hardy plant that will tolerate dry soils and full sun. Looks like a small shrub with very dense growth and blooms all over the plant.

Sun, Average Soil, Summer, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Caltha palustris - Marsh Marigold

Marsh marigold is related to the buttercup family and is native to marshes. It doesn't look like a marigold and is not related to marigolds. It grows in full sun to part shade in shallow water or wet, boggy soils. Will bloom best in full sun but needs some shade in the heat of summer, in fact if it is too hot for it in the summer it may go dormant. The bright yellow blooms appear in spring on 12"-18" tall hollow stems. Flowers give way to seed pods which split open when ripe to send seeds flying out. No part of this plant should be eaten raw but the flower buds may be cooked and pickled in vinegar. Young leaves can be boiled and used as greens. Good for bog gardens or pond edges.

Sun-Semi Shade, Wet Soil, Yellow, Spring, 1-1 ½ ft. Tall, Zones 3-7



Campanula rotundifolia - Scotch Bluebell

Has clusters of bright blue bell shaped flowers on a compact 12-inch plant that will spread and make an attractive ground cover. This is a good selection for a rock garden. has an unique look in that the foliage as the base of the plant has round leaves and then up the bloom stems it has very thin long leaves. More often than not some of the bloom stems lay over or drop down over and some remain somewhat upright. Has a long bloom period lasting 4 to 6 weeks depending on conditions.

Sun, Average Soil, Summer, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Clematis virginiana - Virgins Bower

Unlike the hybrid Clematis with large blooms, these have an abundance of small white flowers in the late summer to fall. One of the more attractive features of this plant is the seeds which make a white fuzz all over the plant, and is showier than the blooms. Will spread quickly but can be controlled, give it something to climb on.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Any Soil, Summer to Fall, Vine, Zones 4-9



Coreopsis lanceolata - Lance Leaf Coreopsis

Bright deep yellow flowers in the summer. Give this plant lots of sun and it will spread and make a terrific showing in the summer months. Has a long bloom period. Very drought tolerant and will grow in very poor soils. Spreads quickly from seed.

Sun, Average Soil, Summer, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10

Groundcovers can be a beautiful and easy-care solution to a troublesome area of your lawn



Coreopsis verticillata - Thread Leaf Coreopsis

This is the native plant of the popular Moonbeam Coreopsis. Has deep yellow flowers in the summer and reaches a height of 18-30 inches tall. They remain dormant until late spring. A very attractive plant with finely cut foliage.

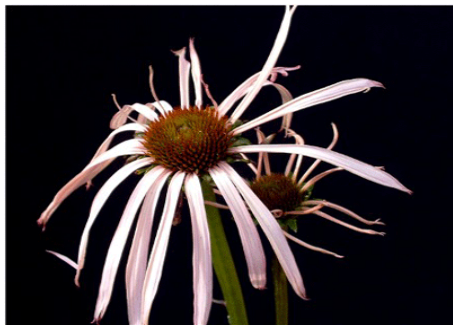
Sun, Average Soil, Summer, 18-30 in Tall, Zones 3-10



Delphinium exaltatum - Larkspur

This is a beauty with blue flowers in profusion in late Spring. It is tolerant of heat and humidity which is different from most Delphiniums. They make a gorgeous grouping when planted together. Give it full to semi-sun and good rich soil.

Sun/Semi, Average Soil, Late Spring, 36" Tall, Spread 12-18", Zones 5-8



Echinacea pallida - Pale Purple Coneflower

This coneflower is a light purple to pink color on a 2-4 ft. tall stem. Blooms in the summer and likes a sunny dry spot. Has a taproot, which enables it to tolerate drought conditions very well, and will do well in poor soils. Much different than the purpurea variety in that the petals are very narrow as are the leaves on the stem. It also can get quite tall over time, around 4 feet.

Sun, Dry Soil, Summer, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Echinacea paradoxa - Yellow Coneflower

Native to the Ozark Mountains but does very well in many locations. Give it a dry sunny spot and it will make a beautiful show in your garden. Has bright yellow flowers that bloom in the summer, the petals are reflexed and narrow, a very unique looking bloom. Has a long tap root so it is best to leave it alone once established. Very drought tolerant and it is great for attracting Butterflies.

Sun, Dry Soil, Summer, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Echinacea purpurea - Purple Coneflower

This is the best known coneflower and is hard to beat for its beautiful purple flowers in the summer. Much sought after for its medicinal properties. Will tolerate some shade but does best in sunny dry areas. This plant is a must for every wildflower garden. One of our best flowers for attracting butterflies.

Sun to Semi-Sun, Average Soil, Summer, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Eryngium yuccifolium - Rattlesnake Master, Button Snakeroot

As suggested by the botanical name the foliage is basal and somewhat resembles that of a Yucca plant. The white flowers appear in the summer. A very unique and different looking plant in every aspect from the foliage to the bloom and then with the seed pod.

Sun, Dry Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Eupatorium perfoliatum - Boneset

This one likes wet soils and will get quite tall. Has white blooms in the summer. The lanceolate leaves are wrinkled looking and meet around the stem and the stem pierces a whole through them.

Sun to Semi-shade, Wet to Moist Soils, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Eutrochium fistulosus - Joe Pye Weed

This plant is great for attracting Butterflies. Has maroon flowers on top of a stem with whorled leaves. With sun and moist soil it will make a nice size clump and is a great plant for the back of your sun garden. One of these will make a great show. Can reach heights of 8 to 12 feet under the perfect conditions and one clump can have a 3 to 5 foot spread.

Sun, Moist Soil, Fall, 5-8 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9.



Eutrochium maculatum - Spotted Joe Pye Weed

This herbaceous perennial is easily grown in medium to wet soils in full sun and prefers moist, humus soils that do not dry out. They are sometimes called Spotted Joe Pye Weed which refers to the stems, not the leaves, which are sometimes purple and sometimes green with purple spots. These plants can grow 4-7 feet tall on branched stems with 8" long medium green leaves, and the flowers are showy and fragrant, rose to deep purple from mid-summer to early fall. Butterflies are attracted to these wildflowers and they are deer resistant. Excellent for native plant gardens, water margins and back borders with a reputation for low maintenance.

Full sun, Medium-Wet Soil, Rose Purple, July - September, 4-5 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Eutrochium purpureum - Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed

This Joe Pye weed is a tall native perennial that grows in low, moist ground, wooded slopes, and other moist places. It is an erect, clump forming plant that grows 4-7 feet tall and forms serrated, dark green leaves (to 12" long). Tiny vanilla scented, pinkish-purple flowers in large domed shape forms that bloom in mid-summer to early fall. The flowers form seed heads that last well into the winter. It is sometimes thought of as a roadside weed not seriously considered for its outstanding attributes. When planted in groups or massed it really makes an impact, good also for rear borders, meadows or along ponds. Butterflies are attracted to it and it is Deer resistant.

Sun-Shade, Moist-Humus Soil, Pinkish-Purple, Summer-Fall, 5-7 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Fragaria virginiana - Wild Scarlet Strawberry

The taste of these small wild strawberries is hard to beat, while they are not large in size they are very tasty. Will tolerate dry soils and sun. Has a white bloom in the spring with the fruit getting ripe in the summer. Also spreads nicely.

Sun, Average Dry Soils, Spring, 6-8 in. Tall, Zones 2-9



Heuchrea villosa - Hairy Alumroot

As the common name suggests, the leaves and stem are slightly hairy, and more sharply lobed than the American Alumroot. The bloom is white and quite showy in the summer. Good for a rock garden, the long slender root likes to grow in rock crevices.

Semi-shade to Sun, Average Soil, Summer, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Houstonia serpyllifolia - Creeping Bluets

A very showy little plant that is great for rock gardens. Has numerous small blue flowers with yellow eyes, flowers are about ¼ inch across. Low growing ground cover which spreads by runners and will also spread by seed. Does best in a moist, semi-shaded area. Starts blooming in early Spring and if conditions are right will keep blooming until early summer.

Semi-shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring to Summer, 3-5 in Tall, Zones 5-7



Iris Verna - Dwarf Iris

Very similar to the Iris cristata except the flowers are dark blue to purple with a yellow throat. The foliage is more slender and will remain evergreen in warmer climates. Tends to clump more than spread. Likes real acid and average to dry soils. A very showy early spring blooming wildflower.

Sun to Semi-shade, Average Soil, Spring, 4-8 in Tall, Zones 4-9



Iris versicolor - Blue Flag Iris

A beautiful native Iris that has large sword like leaves that reach a height of about 3 feet. The flowers are a beautiful violet-blue color and bloom in the spring. Likes moist to wet soils, great around ponds or on stream banks, and full sun. Will form a large clump quickly and put on quite a show in the spring.

Sun, Rich Wet to Moist Soil, Spring, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 2-7



Iris virginica - Blue Flag Iris

This is a tall blue iris blooming in the spring. The flowers are about 3 inches across. Also likes wet areas, will even take shallow water. Excellent plant for the wetlands will spread into a large clump which can be divided.

Sun, Moist to Wet Soils, Spring, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Liatris aspera - Rough Blazing Star

A rare plant not often seen in the wild. Has lavender purple flowers in the late summer to fall. Not quite as tall as the other Liatris. This one likes sandy soils. As with all of the Liatris genus this makes an excellent cut flower.

Sun, Sandy Soils, Summer, 18-30 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Liatris microcephala - Dwarf Blazing Star

A beautiful native with compact growth only reaching a height of 18-24 inches. The foliage is deep green and finely textured that give the plant appeal throughout the growing season. Each plant will send up several stalks of rosy purple flowers that bloom in the late summer to early fall. This is an excellent Cutflower and will tolerate drought conditions. Works great in a dry rock garden that gets full sun. Great butterfly attractor.

Sun, Average to Dry Soil, Late Summer to Fall, 18-24 in. Tall, Zones 4-7



Liatris pycnostachya - Cattail Gayfeather

Has narrow grass like foliage at the base and up the stem. On top of the 3-4' stem is a bright purple spike bloom, which is one of the best to attract butterflies. Must have full sun to thrive. It is one of the best flowers for cutting, very showy and long lasting.

Sun, Average Soil, Fall, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Liatris scariosa - Large Button Snakeroot

The blooms on this Liatris are larger and spread further apart than the pycnostachya. They are the same deep purple as the others and can get quite tall, up to 5 feet. The foliage is very attractive as it is very slender almost like a light green grass giving this plant some interest throughout the season. Good for that dry sunny spot in your garden. Also a good cut flower.

Sun, Average Dry Soil, Late Summer to Fall, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Liatris spicata - Spike Gayfeather

Perhaps somewhat shorter and compact than the other varieties. Will tolerate a slightly moist sunny area. The small purple blooms are numerous and quite showy. A real butterfly attracter and also makes a great cut flower.

Sun, Slightly Moist Soil, Summer, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9

Share your passion for wildflowers with someone close to you - spouse, children, grandchildren friends and neighbors - and they will pass it on.



Lilium superbum - Turk's Cap Lily

This is a tall lily often reaching 8 feet and can have 20 or more blooms. The blooms are orange with maroon spots, the petals curl back which allows the stamens and pistil to project out. A very pretty plant blooming in the summer. Prefers rich wet soil in a semi-shaded area. Plant the bulb 6-8 inches deep, this is where the ground is more consistently moist. This plant is a must for every garden. Very adaptable plant as far as soil and sun requirements. Best location is full sun and moist soil, however they will grow in the shade. In the sun they will get very tall and have 20 or so blooms per stalk, as you get more shade and/or drier soil they will stay much shorter and have less blooms, but still just as beautiful. By far one of our best sellers.

Semi-shade to Sun, Moist Rich Soil, Summer, 5-8 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Lobelia cardinalis - Cardinal Flower

If you are looking to attract hummingbirds, this is the plant. It is a brilliant red color and they love it. It thrives best in wet soil, will tolerate slightly drier soils, but not too dry. The basal foliage will remain all winter, and should not be covered with leaves or mulch during the winter. A light cover of pine needles is alright, so the sun can get to the leaves.

Sun to Semi-shade, Moist to Wet Soils, Fall, 3-4ft Tall, Zones 3-10



Lobelia siphilitica - Great Blue Lobelia

Similar to the above Cardinal Flower but has bluish purple flowers. Will grow in varied locations, moist and semi-shade areas being the ideal locations. They will tolerate drier soils. It will spread freely spread by seeds.

Sun to Shade, Moist to Wet Soil, Fall, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Lupinus perennis - Wild Lupine

A very attractive plant in the spring with its blue pea – like flowers. Does best in full sun but will tolerate some light shade. These clump up very nicely and should be spaced at least 20-24" apart. They do best in dry soils, if you live in an area that has a lot of snow be sure you plant these in a high spot, they will rot over winter if they stay wet. After a few years you will start to see little seedlings pop up around your garden. They will normally die back sometime during the summer months.

Sun to Semi-shade, Average Soil, Spring, 1-2' Tall, Zones 4-9



Monarda didyma - Bee Balm, Oswego Tea, Horsemint

Has bright red flowers that really attract the hummingbirds in the fall. Likes wet soil and will grow in the semi-shade or sun, best spot would be morning sun with moist soil. Does not get the mildew as the hybrid varieties do. Will spread nicely and give you some late fall red color in the shade.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Wet to Moist Rich Soil, Fall, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Monarda fistulosa - Wild Bergamot

Grows to a height of about 4 feet. Has pink to lavender flowers in the summer, and the leaves are often tinged with the color of the flowers. Thrives in open shade or full sun with proper moisture.

Sun to Semi-shade, Moist Soil, Summer, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Monarda punctata - Spotted Bee Balm

This clump forming member of the mint family works well as a back border plant or any area where a bit color is needed. Its unique spotted flowers of pink, pale yellow and lavender make good cut flowers for arrangements, or they can be dried and used in sachets. It is fragrant and attractive to bees and hummingbirds. It does reseed and may need to be tamed in areas with other plants, or place it by itself and let it fill a void with its charming, unusual flowers.

Sun to Semi Sun, Medium to Dry Soil, Summer, 1-2' Tall, Zones 3 - 8



Penstemon digitalis - White Beardtongue

A very pretty plant with a spike of white flowers in the summer. The foliage is also attractive, it has a tinge of red in the mostly basal leaves. Will tolerate wet soils. very hardy makes a nice showy clump very quickly. The basal foliage will remain until almost early winter.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Average to Wet Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Phlox maculata - Sweet William Phlox

A native phlox that has pink to purple flowers in the summer. Will grow in sun to semi shade and will tolerate slightly moist soils. Does not get the mildew on the stems and leaves like the hybrid variety does.

Sun to Semi - Shade, Summer, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Polemonium reptans - Jacob's Ladder

A nice spring bloomer that has a mass of light blue flowers on a mound of light green foliage. Will take full sun in cooler climates. Soil should not become dry. Foliage will start to appear in late winter, one of the first sun loving plants to bloom. Has a nice tight growth habit looking like a small shrub. Foliage will last all summer and is quite attractive.

Sun to Semi- Shade, Average Soil, Spring, 8-12 in Tall, Zones 4-9



Pontederia cordata - Pickerel Weed

Pickerel Weed is a vigorous plant that is great for a Rain Garden or on the edges of a pond. When in a pond in the natural, Pickerel as well as other fish, will often take shelter under its arrowhead-shaped green leaves that rise well above the water surface. Dragonflies often lay their eggs on the leaves as well. The Spikes of soft blue flowers stand erect rising 1-2' above the water and make a delightful statement in a pond or Water Garden.

Sun, Wet Soil, Summer to Fall, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Pycnanthemum muticum - Mountain Mint

Silvery bracts highlight dense clusters of small pinkish white flowers from summer to early fall on this special native of the Mint (Mentha) family. It is a vigorous grower, but is not invasive as are many of the true mints. The flowers are an extraordinarily good source of nectar for many types of pollinators. The leaves smell strongly of spearmint when they are crushed, and they contain pulegone, a natural mosquito repellent. You can crush the leaves and rub them on your skin and mosquitos will stay away and not smell like store bought repellent. Deer also stay away from this plant. When left to dry in the winter, it will add an interesting silvery touch to your winter scape.

Sun to Semi Sun, Rich Moist Soil, Summer to Fall, 12-36 in Tall, Zones 4-8



Rudbeckia fulgida - Orange Coneflower, Black-eyed Susan

The flower on this Rudbeckia has more of an orange tint as opposed to the yellow of the hirta species. Grows in full sun and dry soil. One of the favorite wildflowers. Makes an excellent cut flower. Blooms beginning in the mid to late summer and last well into fall. Will spread and make a nice clump.

Sun, Average Dry Soil, Summer to Fall, 1-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Rudbeckia maxima - Large Coneflower

A very interesting plant reaching heights of 5-7 feet tall. Has large basal leaves, with a tall almost leafless stem and a yellow coneflower on top. Needs dry soil and full sun, great for that hot sunny spot.

Sun, Dry to Average Soil, Summer, 5-7 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Rudbeckia subtomentosa - Sweet Coneflower

Somewhat similar to the common Black-eyed Susan. This variety gets taller and it blooms about 2 weeks after the regular Black-eyed Susan. Makes a large clump after a few years. Lower leaves are hairy and divided into 3 parts. Excellent cut flower and attracts Butterflies.

Sun, Dry Soil, Summer to Fall, 3-6 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Sagittaria latifolia - Broadleaf Arrowhead, Duck Potato

Arrowhead is often used in pond restorations and is well known to most water gardeners. It's called Duck Potato because it has been said the tubers are a food source for water fowl. The Native Americans ate the tubers much like we eat potatoes, and called it Wapato. This special plant will grow submerged in water or on the muddy banks of ponds. The small white flowers are whorled on spikes above the arrow-shaped leaves. A perfect choice for your Bog or Water Garden!

Sun, Wet Soil, Summer to Fall, 1-4 ft. Tall, Zones 5-10



Saururus cernuus - Lizard's Tail

The nodding white spikes of this interesting water plant resemble a Lizard's Tail and, along with the leaves and roots, have a pleasant fragrance of citrus. It can be grown in the boggy soil of the edge of a pond, or in a container in a water garden under up to 6" of water. Lizard's Tail is a favorite food of turtles, which eat the leaves and bees will visit the flowers for nectar. This plant will certainly add a point of interest to your pond or garden as well as provide shelter for many different aquatic creatures.

Sun to Semi Sun, Wet Soil, Summer to Fall, 12-2 in. Tall, Zones 3-9



Silphium perfoliatum - Cup Plant

Has daisy type yellow flowers in the summer. The leaves are rough and form a cup shape around the square stem hence the common name Cup Plant. This plant will make a very large clump so give it some room, will reach heights of 8 feet or more and will have a spread of 3 to 5 feet. Very hardy and prefers moist soils but will also grow in drier locations, will not get quite as tall if the soil is dry. A large clump of this puts on quite a show during the summer months.

Semi-shade, Moist Soil, Summer, 6-8 ft. Tall, Zones 4-



Sisyrinchium angustifolium - Narrow Leaf Blue Eyed Grass

Although it is called a grass it is actually in the Iris family. Native to the eastern half of the US, ranging from Maine to Florida. It has beautiful blue flowers with a yellow center that appear in the spring. The foliage is light and green and looks like grass. Spreads some by seed, is considered a slow spreader. In colder climates it will reach a height of 8 to 14 inches, it has been observed up to 2 feet tall in some warmer areas. Will tolerate moist or dry soils and prefers a half a day of sun or more to thrive.

Sun to Semi, Moist or Dry Soil, Spring, 8 - 14" Tall, Zones 3-10



Solidago altissima - Goldenrod

This well know plant is a real show in the fall of the year with its bright yellow flowers. Will grow in poor dry soils. This plant does not contribute to allergies as once believed. Give it some room because it will spread quickly, not recommended for a small garden. These look great when mixed with late blooming New England Asters, the purple and yellow go great together.

Sun, Dry Soils, Fall, 5-6 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Solidago caesia - Bluestem Goldenrod

First off Goldenrod's do not cause hay fever and are a great fall blooming addition to your garden. This variety is noninvasive and forms a nice clump. Will grow in poor soils and will tolerate full sun to moderate shade. Has golden yellow flowers in the fall. This is a compact variety only reaching a height of 18-24 inches. Great butterfly attractor and is deer resistant.

Sun to Semi-Sun, Poor Dry Soil, Fall, 18-24 in. Tall, Zones 4-8



Solidago odora - Sweet Goldenrod

This species is also sometimes called Anise-Scented Goldenrod or Fragrant Goldenrod because when its leaves are crushed they smell like anise, which is similar to licorice. This lovely Solidago is clump-forming and is not aggressive in the garden. The lovely yellow flowers appear in rows on the upper sides of the gracefully arching plumes. It is a well behaved, and reliable blooming plant that brings striking color to fall gardens.

Sun to Semi Sun, Average Soil, Fall, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Symphyotrichum laeve - Smooth Aster

A very attractive fall blooming aster, it has blue ray flowers with yellow disk flowers. Will tolerate about any soil and will spread somewhat making a real show of blue in the late summer to fall. The foliage is also attractive all through the growing season.

Sun-Semi-Shade, Average Soil, Summer - Fall, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Symphyotrichum novae-angliae - New England Aster

In our opinion this is one of if not the prettiest native Aster. This puts on a spectacular show in the fall of the year with various shades of purple flowers and a yellow center on top of a 3-5 ft. stem. Give it at least a half day of sun or more and if you have an area that stays a little moist that would be perfect. Mix this with some Cardinal Flower and Golden Rod and have a fantastic show in the Fall. One of our best sellers and great for Butterflies.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Average to Moist Soil, Fall, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Symphyotrichum puniceum - Swamp Aster

This is a glossy-leaf aster that typically occurs in swampy ground. An erect, tall growing plant which grows to a height of 4-8'. It has small but abundant flowers, 1 1/2 inches across with light violet blue to purple rays and yellow center discs which bloom in autumn. It is late blooming and still looks fresh at time of first frost. Good for a back border in a garden, and attracts butterflies.

Full Sun, Medium to Wet Soil, Fall, 6'-8' Tall, Zones 2-9



Thermopsis villosa - Aaron's Rod, Carolina Bush Pea

A very beautiful and unique looking plant. The bloom will remind you of a Lupine and the foliage is similar to a Baptisia but much larger. Blooms in the late spring to early summer with yellow flowers atop 3-5 foot stems. Each plant will form into a large clump and spread by underground runners and by seed, so give it plenty of room. Will grow in varied conditions but dry to average soil and at least a half day of sun or more it will perform at its best. In the late summer and fall it has a seed pod that also is attractive.

Sun to Semi-shade, Average Dry Soil, Spring to Summer, 4-5' Tall, Zones 3-8



Vernonia noveboracensis - Ironweed

A spectacular show of purple flowers in the fall of the year. Gets quite tall in a sunny wet area. Great for attracting butterflies. One of the most vibrant purple flowers you will find.

Sun to Semi-shade, Rich Wet Soil, Fall, 4-6 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Viola pedata - Birdsfoot Violet

By far the prettiest and most unusual violet we carry. Has finely segmented leaves resembling a bird's foot, and purple flowers. Has been known to rebloom in the fall under the right conditions. Unlike most other violets this one prefers sun and dry sandy soil.

Sun, Dry Sandy Soil, Spring, 4-8 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Xerophyllum asphodeloides - Turkey's Beard

Evergreen grass like basal foliage with a tall stem reaching 4-5 ft. tall with a ball of white flowers on top. This plant requires acid soil with a pH of 4.5, and very dry. Will grow in sun or shade. Be patient with this one, after you plant in the correct spot it will just kind of sit there for 2 or 3 years then it will take off. It is well worth the wait as it is a beautiful plant.

Shade to Sun, Dry Acid Soil ph. 4.5, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8

Wildflowers are a great investment in your home garden because they come up year after year without the need for replanting every spring. With proper care they can last many years and with proper planning you can have blooms Spring, Summer through Fall.

Using native plants in landscaping helps sustain native butterflies, beneficial insects, birds, mammals, reptiles, and other native species.

Native Orchids

Cypripedium parviflorum var pubescens - Yellow Lady Slipper

This is truly one of the prettiest of the Native orchids. Reaches a height of 1-2 feet with leaves up the stalk, on top sits a beautiful yellow slipper like flower. It prefers a shady location, some morning sun is O.K. The soil must be rich and organic with a ph of 6.0 to 7.0. It prefers hardwood shade where it gets the early Spring sun before the leaves come out on the trees then dappled shade throughout the Summer. Usually blooms here about the same time our leaves are getting full size, which is usually mid May and last for about 4 weeks. It is actually very easy to grow if given the proper conditions as described above. They are very long lived plants reaching ages of 40 or more years. If they like the area you planted them in after 2 or 3 years, depending on the weather also, you should see some new shoots coming off the main root. As the years go by they will make a large clump. I have seen clumps with 25-30 plants with blooms on them. This is quite a site. If by the 3rd or 4th year your plant is not doing much or is barely surviving it is time to move it to a better location. The plants we are selling are about 5 years old from divisions. What this means is we have these bedded out in our beds and as they begin to spread we dig them up and carefully cut off the new bud and some roots with it. We then replant the small division and it will remain in the bed until it becomes a blooming size plant with a good root system. And then it will be ready for sale. We also replant the main plant to get some more divisions in the future. They have made great advances in propagating these in laboratory environment and soon I feel this is the method they will all be grown. We are in touch with our local college on a lab project such as this, as they have just opened a new lab. However at this time we are still growing ours by the division method. The plants you will be purchasing will be well established and blooming size. Some of the lab produced plants can be quite small and delicate. Ours are grown outdoors and are ready for planting in your landscape.

In the past few years we have stepped up propagation on these as well as some other Native Orchids. However as you can tell these plants are slow to propagate so our supply is somewhat limited. If you would like to purchase some of these rare orchids we have them in bareroot form available from September thru Mid April. During the growing season we have them in containers, and these can be shipped throughout the growing season. Feel free to contact us today to order one of these rare and most beautiful native orchids. Or if you cannot plant them right at this time we will be glad to reserve you one for a future shipment. Remember supplies are limited so contact us today.



Cypripedium parviflorum var pubescens (calceolus) - Yellow Lady's Slipper

This is one of the prettiest and well-known native orchids. This is also one of the easiest orchids to grow in your garden, as opposed to the Pink Lady's Slipper, which is very difficult to grow. The Yellow Lady's Slipper prefers a rich soil with a pH of 5.5 to 6.0. It will reach a height of 1-2 Ft bearing a yellow slipper like flower on top in the Spring. This would make a great addition to your woodland garden.

Shade, Rich Soil, 1-2 ft. tall, Zones 4-8



Other Native Orchids We Grow

We do grow a few other orchids, find our complete listing below. As with most native orchids these are slow to propagate and are in limited supply. If you give them the proper conditions they will thrive in your gardens for years to come. These are truly a great addition to your current landscaping and well worth trying them in your garden.

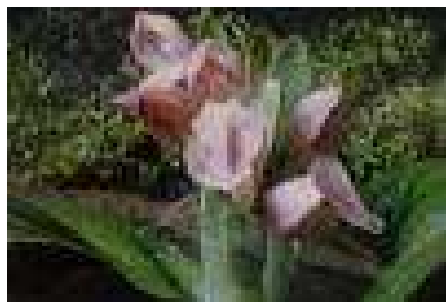
Our Orchid supply is very limited due to increased demand and limited supply. We only have a limited number of plants to propagate from and propagation is slow.



Aplectrum hyemale - Puttyroot

A very unusual plant in that the solitary leaf appears in fall and lasts throughout the winter. Leaf is dark green with maroon on the backside. In the spring the leaf dies back and the yellowish to green flowers appear on a 6-12" stalk. Prefers a shady place with rich soil.

Shade, Rich Soil, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 3-9



Galearis spectabilis (Orchis spectabilis) - Showy Orchid

A small plant reaching a height of 6-12 in.. Has glossy green basal leaves. Flowers are a short raceme, violet purple with white lips, blooming in the spring. Prefers shade and rich soil with a pH of 4.5 to 5.5, moist but well drained. Of the native orchids this is one of the easier ones to grow if you have the right conditions.

Shade, Moist Rich Soil, 4-10 in Tall, Zones 4-7



Goodyera pubescens - Rattlesnake Plantain

These are most notable for their evergreen basal leaves, which are streaked with white veins. Blooms in the spring with a white spike flower about 6-12 in. tall. Needs to be in full shade with rich soil, which is moist but well drained. Works well in north facing gardens where the soil stays cool.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Platanthera ciliaris (Habenaria ciliaris) - Yellow Fringed Orchid

Called the yellow-fringed orchid although the flowers are orange with fringed tips. Blooms late summer to fall reaching a height of 12-18 in.. Will grow in varied conditions, rich or clay soil, wet or dry soil. Its main requirement is a very acid soil with a pH of 4.0 to 4.5

Sun to Shade, Acid Soil, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 5-9



Spiranthes cernua - Nodding Ladies'-Tresses

These have a spike of slightly fragrant white flowers appearing in the fall on a 12-18 in. stalk. The leaves are narrow and mainly around the base. The soil should be wet to slightly moist and acid.

Sun - Semi, Moist Soil, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 4-8



Tipularia discolor - Crane-fly Orchid

Crane-fly Orchid is a terrestrial woodland orchid and is the only species of the genus *Tipularia* that grows in North America. Though most orchids are noted for being showy and colorful, this delicate orchid is neither, and the interesting thing is the leaf is perhaps more showy than the bloom. Each individual plant has only one bright green leaf that is shiny on top with a deep purplish-burgundy underside. The leaves emerge in late fall and disappear in spring, so there is no leaf when they are blooming. The blooms, which can be easily missed, are delicate and spindly, almost wispy, and their color is a very earthy, pinkish-brown. The spindly blooms led to the name as they resemble the long-legged insect, the Crane-fly.

Shade Semi Shade, Rich Soil, Summer Fall, 15-20 in Tall, Zones 6-9

Native Ferns



Adiantum pedatum - Maiden Hair Fern

One of the more desirable ferns because of its graceful foliage and black stems. These will reach a height of 12-24 inches tall. They will clump up nicely and add a delicate look to your shade garden. Must have rich moist soil.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, 12-24 in Tall, Zones 2-8



Asplenium platyneuron - Ebony Spleenwort

A small evergreen fern. The foliage is dark green and has a shiny dark stem. Does best in shade, will tolerate fairly dry soil, also likes acid soil. Will take sun if the soil stays moist. A good plant to use in terrariums.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Soil, 6-12 in Tall, Zones 2-8



Athyrum asplenioides - Lady Fern, Red Stem Fern

This fern has a feathery texture frond with a red stem. Grows to a height of 18-30 inches. Prefers filtered sun to shade with moist rich soil. The fronds take on a bronze color before turning dark brown for the winter. It is a slow spreading fern, which will make a nice mass in a few years. One of our best selling ferns.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Moist Soil, 18-30 in Tall, Zones 3-8



Athyrum thelypteroides - Male Fern

This is a medium to tall fern, can reach heights up to 3 feet tall. The fronds are a light green color and 8 inches wide at the widest point. This is a medium spreader making a nice clump in a few years. Foliage will vary from a light green to a dark green depending on exposure and soil moisture. Will do well in average soil but performs best in a soil that does not get real dry. Often seen in low lying areas in the wild.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Moist Soil, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Dennstaedtia punctilobula - Hayscented Fern

The quickest spreading fern we grow, spreads by underground runners. Will grow in sun or shade, wet or dry, a very versatile fern. Fronds are light green and turn gold yellow before going dormant for the winter. When you crush the stems in the fall it smells like dry hay hence the common name. This fern is very much in demand because of the way it spreads and the fact it will grow in sun or shade. Do keep in mind when planted in the sun it will turn brown in August.

Sun or Shade, Wet or Dry Soil, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Dryopteris goldiana - Goldie Fern

One of the tallest ferns, with dark green fronds that turn gold in the late summer. The fronds have a coarse look and can reach 12 inches across at the widest point. Does not get as many fronds per root as other ferns but with such broad fronds they have a very unique look. This is a clump type fern but will shoot off a runner from time to time but very slow to spread.

Shade, Moist Rich Soil, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Dryopteris intermedia - Fancy Fern, Toothed Woodfern

This fern is usually evergreen except in real cold climates. Its fronds are finely cut giving it a lacy delicate look and they are a dark green. Often used by florist for greenery. The soil must be rich and humus and not allowed to dry out. It grows in a clump and does not spread by runners so it works well when mixed in with your other wildflowers.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Dryopteris marginalis - Leather Woodfern

A dark green leathery looking fern that is evergreen. The fronds come out of the root crown in a circle and then layout somewhat. Needs soil that is rich, humus, and moist. It grows in a clump and the clump will get larger but it is very slow to spread so it will work well in with your other flowers.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Matteuccia struthiopteris - Ostrich Fern

One of our largest ferns often reaching heights of 5 feet. A very graceful tropical looking fern. The fronds get wider toward the top. Plant in a wet area and it will spread and make a nice mass quickly. If the soil is real wet it can take some sun. They will usually start to go dormant sometime in August or September especially if it is hot or dry. Does not like hot climates it is more of a northern variety fern.

Shade to Semi-shade, Wet Soil, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 2-7



Onoclea sensibilis - Sensitive Fern

This is a coarse looking fern with broad light green leaves. Grows in wet soils and will take sun or shade. Once established it will spread slowly by underground runners.

Shade or Sun, Wet Soils 9-18 in Tall, Zones 2-9



Osmunda cinnamomea - Cinnamon Fern

Probably the most recognized fern. Gets large with yellow green fronds often dropping over. The wetter the soil the taller it will get, often reaching 5 feet. They can tolerate sun if the soil is not real dry. This is a pretty fern that works nicely around shrubs or in your flower garden. Has a cinnamon colored fertile frond in the spring. Grows in a clump which will get very large after several years. By far one of our best selling ferns. To get a more mature plant we suggest you order the Gallon or bareroot size.

Shade to Semi-shade, Moist to Wet soil, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Osmunda claytoniana - Interrupted Fern

This one is similar to the Cinnamon Fern but will tolerate drier soils. The fertile leaflets interrupt the fronds giving it its common name. Has a light green color, which shows up well in the shade. It will tolerate quite a bit of sun in cooler climates. Here at the nursery ours get sun about 3/4's of the day and they do great. After a few years they will form into a very large clump, they do spread by runners so they can be planted around other plants without worrying about them taking over but let them have a large space for the fronds to spread out.

Shade to Semi-Sun, Dry Soil, 3-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-10



Osmunda regalis - Royal Fern, Locust Leaf Fern

This is a different looking fern that can get large. Has a coarse foliage that resembles a locust tree foliage. Pick a sunny wet area for this fern and it can reach heights of 6 feet. It will actually grow in shallow water. It is a clump grower so it will not spread from runners but will form into a large clump over several years. Order the Gallon or bareroot size to get a more mature plant.

Sun, Wet Soil, 3-6 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Polystichium acrostichoides - Christmas Fern

A very hardy evergreen fern. Has thick leathery dark green leaves that are used in the florist trade. This well known fern gives your flower garden some greenery during the winter months. Does best in rich moist but well drained soil and shade, maybe some morning sun in cooler climates. Grows into nice size clumps after several years which can be divided.

Shade, Rich Moist Soil, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Thelypteris noveboracensis - New York Fern

Has light green foliage, which grows from a running root system. This is a good spreading fern and will tolerate dry shade. Tends to turn brown in late summer if it gets too much sun. Fronds are tapered at both ends. Often seen in thick patches under pines or hemlocks which is very dry and very acid, a very tough fern. Be careful when putting mulch on or around these as too much mulch will smother them out.

Shade to Semi-shade, Dry Soil, 12-18 in Tall, Zones 3-8

If you move a fern in early spring, dig it before the shoots begin to show or after they are fully expanded. Avoid disturbing the plant while the fiddleheads or curled leaf fronds, are stretching upward.

Carex and Grasses



Andropogon gerardii - Big Bluestem

One of the best looking foliage of all the native grasses, probably why they call it the king of native grasses. Reaches a height of 4 to 8 feet and has blue-green stems that turn red in the summer and then change to a copper color in the fall. Will tolerate varied conditions from moist to dry, best location is full sun and dry average soil. Makes a nice clump which can be divided.

Full Sun, Dry to Moist Soil, 4-8 ft. tall, Zones 4-8



Carex amphibola - Creek Sedge

It has shiny narrow green foliage that is semi-evergreen in warmer climates. It is a vigorous clump former and is great to stabilize a bank in a shaded area. It is a compact grower reaching only about 12" in height, a great native alternative to Liriope.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Average to Dry Soil, Spring, 8-12" Tall, Zones 3-9



Carex appalachia - Appalachian Sedge

This is excellent sedge to use as a groundcover for dry shade. It will reach a height of about 12 inches and has very fine texture foliage, and forms a nice small mound. Drought tolerant and deer resistant.

Shade to Semi-shade, Dry to Average, 10-12 in. tall, Zones 3-8



Carex eburnea - Bristleleaf Sedge

An excellent ground cover for dry shade, will naturalize quickly. Reaches a height of 6-8 inches and the foliage is soft thread like. Will grow in sandy or limestone soils, very drought tolerant.

Semi-Shade to Shade, Average to Dry Soil, Spring, 6-8" ft. Tall, Zones 2-8.



Carex flaccosperma - Blue Wood Sedge

This Groundcover is a native with striking blue foliage. It is easy to grow and is an evergreen in warmer zones. Cut back in late winter and see it rebound in the spring. You will find it spreads slowly in shady woodland gardens. It propagates by seed or clump division every few years. Can be grown in containers.

Shade, Average Soil, Spring, 6-10" Tall, Spread 10-12", Zones 5-8

Give wildflowers half a chance and they will take care of themselves. They are highly resistant to disease and insects for the most part. A little time spent in research will help you know the needs of various wildflowers.



Carex pensylvanica – Pennsylvania Sedge

This is a native grass that makes an excellent shade groundcover which spreads in a restrained fashion. It has semi-evergreen leaves with an arching effect and spreads via rhizomes. Cut back in spring before new growth appears. It is easy to grow and makes a great under planting.

Sun/Semi, Average Soil, Spring, 8-10” Tall, Spread 12-18”, Zones 4-8



Carex plantaginea – Plantainleaf Sedge

This sedge variety has 1 inch broad leaf that has a crinkle look to it. It will remain evergreen in most areas. Prefers shade to semi-shade in average to moist soils. It does have an inconspicuous white black tipped flower that appears in the spring. It is best used for the foliage and groundcover aspect. It will reach a height of 8-10 inches with a 10-12 inch spread.

Shade to Semi-shade, Average to Moist, 8-10 in. tall, Zones 4-8



Carex platyphylla - Silver Sedge

Nice clump forming variety with powder blue leaves which are about 1” wide. Grows well in the shade and spreads slowly so works well for edging in a shade garden.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Moist to Average Soil, 8-12” Tall, Zones 4-8



Carex radiata - Eastern Star Sedge

Likes a rich soil with plenty of organic matter and does best in dappled shade. Very attractive foliage that forms a dense clump and reaches 1-2 feet tall.

Shade to Semi-shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Carex stricta - Tussock Sedge

Likes moist to wet soils, does well around ponds and on stream banks. Reaches a height of 2-3 feet and will have about a 3-5 foot spread so give it some room. Spreads quickly and can be divided every few years.

Sun to Semi-shade, Wet Soil, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Carex vulpinoidea - Fox Sedge

Likes a wet or moist location and full sun, does well around ponds and stream banks. Reaching a height of 1-3 feet with a spread of about 2 feet. The seed heads mature in late summer and resemble fox tails, hence the common name.

Sun to Semi-sun, Wet to moist Soil, 1-3 ft. Tall, Zones 3-7



Deschampsia flexuosa – Wavy Hair Grass

This elegant native grass thrives in dry shade. It is fine-textured and looks delicate but is actually tough and drought tolerant. It is also ideal for any well-drained shady location as a ground cover. Its feathery Apricot blooms blow quietly in the spring breezes. Try to avoid winter wetness.

**Shade/Semi, Well-Drained Soil, Spring, 12” Tall, Spread 14”,
Zones 4-9**



Panicum virgatum – Switch Grass

A well know native grass that will grow in varied conditions, moist to wet, however does not like heavy boggy soil. Soil should be loose to give the roots room to spread. The blue green foliage, which turns yellow in the fall, will reach a height of 3-5 feet tall. In the summer it has airy white flowers that last until fall. Very hardy plant.

**Sun, Moist to Dry and Well Drained Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. tall,
Zones 2-9**



Schizachyrium scoparium – Little Blue Stem

The blades of this native grass are blue or green which turn an orange color in the fall then turn a deep burgundy color in the winter which makes for an attractive plant during the winter months. Foliage will reach a height of about 2-4 feet. Performs best if it is cut to the ground in the spring before new growth appears. Likes an average to dry soil does not like wet feet, and needs full sun. It is both drought tolerant and deer resistant.

Sun, Dry to Average Soil, Summer, 2-4 ft. tall, Zones 3-8

There is no better way to learn about gardening than to garden, and as you do you will learn firsthand what works and what doesn't. You will discover many surprises such as how you can grow something that is not native to your area. Make the most of it!

Using native plants contributes to the health and often the restoration of an ecosystem. Landscaping with natives in a urban setting helps restore the character of the land and places fewer demands on resources.

Shade gardens present challenges as well as successes. Ferns are a wonderful addition to the shade garden. Shape, color and texture of ferns make a beautiful setting interspersed with some shade loving blooming plants.

Native Azaleas

Some Basic Information On Native Azaleas

These are one of nature's pure beauties and are a must for any landscape. They prefer an organic soil that is moist but well drained and slightly acid. Their root systems are very shallow often growing just below the soil line so when planting these do not plant them too deep as they will not survive. Plant them a little high and then put some light mulch around the top of the ball, most problems we see with these in the landscape when we go around and look at dead plants it is because they are either planted too deep or have too much mulch around them. As far as exposure, you see these mostly in deciduous woods where they get early spring sun then shade during the summer months. With that said in most climates they will take a few hours of direct sun, preferably morning sun, which will help them stay a more compact plant with more blooms. In real deep shade they will tend to get leggy and tall as they reach for sunlight and they will have less blooms, so if you do not have an area with morning sun light dappled shade is best under deciduous trees. All of ours are grown from seed so each variety will have some variation in the shade of color, like the Flame Azalea, most will be orange in color with some being a lighter color and some a little darker, very rarely do we get a red or yellow color. Hope this information helps as you make your selections. If you plan it right you can have a different variety blooming every month April through June.



Rhododendron arborescens - Sweet Azalea

This is by far one of the best of the deciduous native azaleas. Has white flowers, which have the fragrance of Honeysuckle, in the summer. When this becomes a large shrub and is in full bloom you can smell it from a great distance, it is fantastic. This is the latest blooming native Azalea we carry it blooms in the summer, which is usually June here at the Nursery. It does like a little extra moisture if possible, but will also grow in drier soils.

Semi - shade, Rich Moist Soil, Summer, 6-12 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Rhododendron calendulaceum - Flame Azalea

This is probably the most commonly seen Azalea in the mountains of N.C. It is deciduous and has bright orange flowers, which appear just after the leaves appear in the late spring. The flower shades will vary from light orange to dark orange depending on soil, sun, exposure, and many other factors. It puts on a beautiful show in a semi- shaded area. It is very tolerant of warmer climates.

Semi-Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-8 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Rhododendron canescens - Piedmont Azalea

The Piedmont Azalea puts on an outstanding show in the spring with its fragrant, pinkish, white blossoms which appear before the foliage. Generally known as a Southern Azalea, it is hardy enough to use in a wider landscape area. It adds a pretty splash of color when planted among evergreens and also does well under high trees. It will spread by underground stems to form natural colonies. Tolerates dry conditions better than most native Azaleas. Butterflies and Hummingbirds like it as a source for nectar. The fragrant blossoms are desired for cutting.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Rich, Organic Soil, Spring, 6-15' Tall, Zones 6-9



Rhododendron cumberlandense - Cumberland Azalea

Often confused with Flame Azalea but it is a redder side of orange and blooms later. It prefers direct sunlight and requires water in heat. Does not propagate easily from cutting; if pruned too hard, it may die. If you collect your own seeds in November and December from the dried pods and sow in December to February, seedlings will flower the second year if they grow well.

Semi-Shade, Woodsy Soil, Early/Late Spring, 3-4' Tall, Zones 5-8



Rhododendron periclymenoides - Pinxter Flower Azalea

This is a deciduous variety with pink flowers early in the spring before the leaves appear. More commonly seen in the piedmont sections, but will survive in cold climates. The bloom resembles that of a honeysuckle except it is pink. This variety will spread somewhat by underground runners.

Semi-Shade to Sun, Rich Soil, Spring, 8-15 ft Tall, Zones 5-8



Rhododendron prinophyllum - Roseshell Azalea

Formerly known as Roseum, this is called early Azalea blooming as early as April in some places in the south. Beautiful pink blooms appear at about the same time as foliage, The flowers are in trusses of 5 to 9 flowers each and have a clove-like fragrance. The bright green foliage turns bronzish in the fall. It is winter hardy as evidenced by it growing in the wild as far as Quebec. Typically it grows 4-8' Tall in a rich, humusy, acidic soil in part shade. Apply a good organic mulch to retain moisture and to keep soil at the right temperature.

Semi-shade, Rich, Acidic Soil, Early Spring, 4-8' Tall, Zones 3-8



Rhododendron prunifolium - Plumleaf Azalea

This is considered the rarest Azalea growing in the Eastern United States. Its orangy-red blooms are a late summer bloomer against a dark green background of foliage when most all other Azaleas have been long gone. Grown in moist well-drained soil they will reach 8-12' in height and they are hardy to -10 degrees Fahrenheit so they withstand winter well. Bees, Butterflies and Hummingbirds are attracted to them.

Sun to Semi-shade, Moist, Well-drained Soil, Late Summer, 8-12' Tall,



Rhododendron vaseyi - Pink Shell Azalea

The earliest blooming of the Native Azaleas, blooms in the spring before any of the leaves appear which really makes the blooms stand out. Most of these are a light pink but you will see some that are a little darker and once in awhile you will see a white one. Natively these are seen at high elevations in the Blue Ridge Mountains but we have many customers that have these way down into Alabama, so they are very adaptable. The leaves are larger than most other Azaleas and are a deep shiny green and then they turn a bright red in the fall. Give this one some sun and it will stay compact and be full of blooms and put on a great spring show.

Semi-Shade to Sun, Rich Soil, Spring, 6-12 ft. Tall, Zones 4-7



Rhododendron viscosum - Swamp Azalea

This is commonly found in swamps, bogs and wet lowlands but can also be found at some higher elevations in the Appalachians. White to pale pink, fragrant flowers have emerged as May-July. Dark green leaves turn yellow, orange and purple in the fall. This species will tolerate wet soils even with poor drainage, growing 3-5' tall. It will help to acidify the soil before planting and later if needed and adding a good mulch will be beneficial. Clip off spent flowers soon after blooming.

Sun, Semi-shade, Wet, Acidic Soil, Late Spring – Early Summer, 3-5' Tall,

Native Evergreen Rhododendrons



Rhododendron carolinianum - Carolina Rhododendron, Punctatum

This is an evergreen variety that has light pink flowers early in the spring. This is the first evergreen Rhododendron to bloom in the spring. The leaves are dark green and are smaller than the other evergreen Rhodo's. Likewise the blooms are smaller but are very numerous and make a real show in the early spring. Very tolerant of different conditions and a reliable bloomer year after year.

Semi- Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 4-8 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Rhododendron catawbiense - Red Laurel, Red Rhododendron

This is an evergreen variety that blooms late spring to early summer. The blooms are not red contrary to the common name, they are lavender. Do not try to grow this one in hot climates, it will not survive. It does love cold weather and will withstand harsh winter winds. Will tolerate some sun in cool climates. Must have very rich moist, but well drained, soil.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Rich Soil, Spring to Summer, 6-15 ft Tall, Zones 3-7



Rhododendron maximum - Rose Bay Rhododendron

The largest and hardiest of the Rhodo's. It is evergreen and can reach heights of 10-25 ft. Tall. Has beautiful white, sometimes tinged with pink, flowers in the summer. When these bloom here in the mountains you know summer is half over, is usually blooming for the 4th of July. Does like the shade but will tolerate some sun in cooler climates.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Summer, 10-25 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8

The ultimate success of any garden design lies in the satisfaction of the garden owner. Ask yourself, "What do I like?" There are many flowers to choose from, all colors, all sizes and various growing conditions. Also ask yourself, "What grows where I live?" With careful planning and research you can choose wisely. "Will I be happy with my wildflower garden?" Success will depend on your full commitment.

Native Shrubs



Aronia arbutifolia - Red Chokeberry

The Red Chokeberry is a deciduous shrub which naturally grows to 6-8' tall. It is probably most noted for its glossy red berries and red fall foliage color. White to pinkish flowers appear in the Spring followed by glossy red fruit, which birds love. Fruit ripens in late summer and last well into winter. It has a wide range of soil tolerance.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Average to Well Drained Soil, 6-8' Tall, Spring-Fall, Zones 4-9



Calycanthus floridus - Sweetshrub, Bubby Bush

An old time favorite with fragrant maroon flowers in the late spring to early summer. Has large dark shiny green leaves, which make this an attractive plant when not in bloom. Will grow in varied conditions which include sun or shade, but the best spot is in semi-shade with rich slightly moist soil. It will send off underground runners and will form a large clump over time with many blooms. While the blooms are fragrant you will have to get pretty close to appreciate them.

Sun to Shade, Rich Moist Soil, 4-8 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Ceanothus americanus - New Jersey Tea

A rounded and compact shrub that grows up to 2-3' tall. It's rather showy with its clusters of tiny, fragrant, white flowers which appear in late Spring. They grow easily in average dry to medium soil in full sun to semi-shade.

Full-Sun to Semi-Shade, Well-Drained Soil, 2-3' Tall, Spring to Fall, Zones 4-8



Celastrus scandens - American Bittersweet

A deciduous twining vine that has pods of orange colored berries in the early fall. Often used for fall decorations. Needs something sturdy to climb. Also you must have a male and female to produce berries.

Sun or Shade, Average Soil, 10-25 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Cephalanthus occidentalis - Buttonbush

A deciduous shrub that typically grows 6-12' Tall, most often in wet, open areas, low woods, and stream/pond margins. It has tiny, white, fragrant flowers that appear in early to mid-summer; their pin-cushion like appearance attracts bees and butterflies.

Full Sun to Semi-Sun, Wet Soil, 6-12' Tall, Spring, Zones 5-9



Clethra alnifolia - Summersweet

Has very fragrant white flowers in the summer. Leaves are dark green, which turn yellow in the fall. A great plant for mid summer flowers and does not get much taller than 4 feet. Will spread by underground runners and make a nice large shrub in a few short years. Give it about a 1/4 to 1/2 day of sun for it to really do its best.

Sun to Shade, Moist to Dry Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Cornus amomum - Silky Dogwood

A 6-12' deciduous shrub that is found in moist lowland areas, wetlands, and along streams and ponds. This shrub gets its name from its twigs and leaves undersides which have silky hairs. Its tiny yellowish/white flowers bloom in late spring and give way to white berries which turn to blue in late summer. It is very hard wood and is commonly called Swamp Dogwood.

Semi-Shade, Wet to Dry Soil, 6-12' Tall, Spring, Zones 5-8



Cytisus scoparius - Scotchbroom

This plant really puts on a show in the spring with its bright yellow flowers on the green barked stems, always in bloom here at the nursery on Mother's Day. After it flowers the small green leaves appear. It flowers profusely when in full sun often lasting 4-6 weeks. The branches also make good greenery when cut and brought in around Christmas time.

Sun, Well Drained Soil, spring, 4-6 ft. Tall, Zones 6-8



Diervilla sessilifolia - Bush Honeysuckle

A compact, deciduous shrub which grows 3-5' Tall, with pale yellow flowers which bloom from June to August. Its flowers are very fragrant and have a honey like nectar that can be enjoyed by suckling the flower. They are easily grown in average to well-drained soil and sunny to partial shaded areas.

Full Sun to Semi-Shade, Well-Drained Soil, 3-5' Tall, Spring-Summer, Zones 5-8



Hydrangea arborescens - Wild Hydrangea

This is a loosely, widely branched deciduous shrub with flattened hairy clusters of tiny white flowers that bloom in late spring through early summer with scattered continuing flowering to September. Gray-brown stems put forth sharply toothed, dark green leaves with pale green undersides, which turn yellow in the fall. They are easily grown in medium moisture and tolerates full sun if grown in consistent moisture but are intolerant of drought, with leaves declining rapidly when dry. Bloom occurs on new wood so prune close to ground in late winter to encourage stem growth.

Sun-Semi-Shade, Average Soil, Early-Late Summer, 3-5' Tall, Zones 3-9



Hydrangea quercifolia - Oakleaf Hydrangea

A multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub that grows 4-6' tall easily in organically rich soil, medium moisture in full sun to part shade. A summer mulch helps retain moisture in the soil. Bloom occurs on old wood so prune sparingly and if at all immediately after blooming or if damaged during winter prune in early spring. Protect in winter in Zone 5 by wrapping with burlap or mulching. If they get too much damage in winter it may destroy blooms for the coming year. Oakleaf Hydrangea is appreciated as a specimen in locations near a home or patio.

Sun, to Semi-Shade, Rich Medium Moist Soil, Late Spring-Early Summer, 6-8' Tall, Zones 5-9



Hypericum densiflorum - Saint Johnswort

You will see bright yellow flowers for a couple of weeks in summer on finely-textured foliage. In Autumn the foliage turns a golden yellow and as the shrub grows to its mature height of 3' the smooth, bronze bark becomes visible. It tolerates filtered sun to shade and grows in a range of soils. It is sometimes called Bushy Saint Johnswort. A nice feature of this shrub is that it keeps a uniform look without any pruning. It also spreads by underground roots.

Sun-Semi-shade, Average Soil, Summer, 3' Tall, Zones 5-9



Hypericum prolificum - St. Johnswort

Has numerous small yellow flowers in the summer, which really attract the bumblebees. Will tolerate varied conditions, from sun to semi - shade and dry soil to wet sunny areas. This shrub keeps a uniform look without any pruning. Will spread by underground roots.

Sun to Semi - shade, Moist to Dry Soil, Summer, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Ilex verticillata - Winterberry

Most noted for its bright red berries which will hang on for most of the winter and are great for cutting and using in your Christmas decorations. Has oval shaped bright green leaves that turn yellow in the fall and then black after first frost. In the wild these are most often found along creek banks where it is moist and the soil is rich. they will also tolerate drier conditions. Give them at least a 1/2 day of sun to produce plenty of red berries. You will also need a male and a female for them to produce the berries.

Semi- shade, Moist Soil, Winter, 4-6 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Kalmia latifolia - Mountain Laurel

This shrub is evergreen, leaves are dark green and shiny, and much smaller than the Rhododendrons. Has numerous small pink flowers in the late spring. Will grow in varied conditions, sun in cooler climates and shade in warmer climates. Soil should be rich and slightly acid, and it will grow well in dry soils.

Sun to Shade, Rich Soil, Spring, 8-12 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9



Leucothoe axillaris - Coastal Dog Hobble

A low-growing, evergreen shrub with a vase-like shape which grows slowly to a height of 3-4' with shiny, dark green leaves and clusters of slightly fragrant white flowers which bloom in May. The leaves turn a purplish-bronze color in winter. These particular Leucothoes prefer an acidic, organic soil. Full sun works well as long as they have good moisture because they do not tolerate drought very well.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Average, Medium Moist Soil, Late Spring, 3-4' Tall, Zones 6-9



Leucothoe fontanesiana - Drooping Leucothoe

An evergreen shrub with dark green shiny leaves which turn maroon in the winter, in sunny locations. They are often cut and brought in for greenery during the winter. Has numerous white flowers in the spring that hang down beneath the stems. Does best in a moist shady location with rich soil. Stays low only reaching heights of 3-5 ft. tall. Great for mass plantings.

Shade to Semi - shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Lindera benzoin - Spicebush

This is a shrub in the Laurel Family, native to eastern North America. It typically grows 6-12' high in moist locations with full sun to partial shade. Clusters of tiny, greenish-yellow flowers bloom along its branches in early Spring before the foliage emerges. Male and female flowers grow on separate plants, so you'll need one of each. The larva of the Swallowtail Butterfly feeds on the leaves of this plant.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Average to Well-Drained Soil, Early Spring, 6-12' Tall, Zones 4-9



Rhus typhina - Staghorn sumac

This is the largest of the North American Sumac's which is an open spreading shrub that can grow 15-25' tall along woodland edges, road-sides and stream/swamp areas. Reddish-brown hairs cover the branchlets and it is noted for ornamental fruiting clusters and its beautiful fall colors as the leaves turn shades of yellow, orange and red. Tiny greenish-yellow flowers bloom in June-July with male and female flower cones occurring on separate plants. The hairy, berry-like drupes ripen red in fall, gradually turn dark red and last most of the winter. The fruit is attractive to wildlife.

Full Sun/Semi-Shade, Average, Well-drained Soil, Summer, 15-25'



Rosa palustris - Swamp Rose

An upright shrub with arching branches that grow 3-6' tall and wide in wet ground. Its reddish stems have medium to dark green leaves. Fragrant, single pink roses with yellow centers bloom in late spring to early summer which later are followed by pea-sized red hips. Leaves turn attractive shades of red in the fall. These grow best in acidic, rich boggy to wet soil in full sun. Prune in late winter for best results. Attracts Birds and Butterflies but beware of thorns.

Full Sun, Wet-Boggy Soil, Late Spring, 3-6' Tall, Zones 4-9



Rubus odoratus - Flowering Raspberry

Has large light green leaves that resemble a maple leaf. The flowers are purple and appear in the summer and the bumblebees love them. Has a light red fruit that is edible, but maybe a little tart tasting, Will spread and make a large colony. Will tolerate quite a bit of shade.

Shade to Semi – Shade, Rich Soil, Summer, 3-6 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Sambucus Canadensis - Elderberry

Deciduous shrub, which spreads by underground runners. Has creamy white flowers in the summer, which turn into a dark purple fruit in the late summer. Does best in moist to damp soils and full sun. It is great for attracting butterflies when in bloom then in the fall the birds love the berries. If you can beat the birds to them the berries make good jam and also is used to make Elderberry Wine.

Shade to Semi- Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Summer, 3-8 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Spirea tomentosa - Steeplebush

This Spirea is known for its spires of showy, pink flowers and excellent foliage that turns bright gold and auburn in the fall. This native one forms a colony of upright, slender plants 2-4' tall that blooms in August-September. A required setting is in a moist area with full sun mostly, however it will tolerate light shade. Additional blooming is encouraged by cutting off old blooms because it blooms on new wood. It is important to prune in late winter to early spring.

Full Sun to Semi Shade, Wet Soil, Summer, 2-4' Tall, Zones 3-8



Vaccinium vacillans - Blueberry

This variety has small blueberries that have a great taste. It must have very acid soil to thrive, pH should be around 4.5, and give it full sun to produce more berries. Will spread by underground runners.

Sun, Acid Soil, Summer, 2-7 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Viburnum dentatum - Arrowwood Viburnum

A deciduous shrub that has beautiful white flowers in the spring and blue berries in the fall. The berries are good for attracting wildlife. The dark green leaves turn yellowish to red in the fall. Will grow in full sun in cooler climates.

Sun to Semi-Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 5-15 ft. Tall, Zones 2-8



Xanthoriza simplicissima - Yellowroot

A small shrub that spreads readily by underground runners. Flowers are a brownish color that droop. Works well in shady wet spots where it will naturalize quickly.

Shade to Semi-Shade, Rich Moist Soil, Spring, 1-3 ft. Tall, Zones 5-9

For a better showing plant wildflowers (same species) in odd number groupings such as 3 or 5 or for a spectacular showing 15 will make a statement.

Most natives should not be disturbed when they are in flower. Transplanting flowers in your garden or from your woods should never be done while they are blooming. Mark them and move them after they have gone dormant.

Native Trees



Aesculus pavia - Red Buckeye

A deciduous tree reaching heights of 15-25 feet. Dark lustrous green leaves that drop in the late summer. Red spike flowers appear in the spring. Hummingbirds and bees love the flowers.

Sun to Semi – shade, Rich Moist Soil, 15-25 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8



Amelanchier arborea var laevis - Serviceberry

This tree makes a beautiful show in the early spring with its white flowers. In the fall it has red berries which really attracts the birds. A slow to medium growing tree, usually seen as an under story tree in the woods. Given more sun it will flower more profusely.

Sun to Shade, Rich to Average Soils, 20-45 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Chionanthus virginicus - Fringe Tree

A must for every landscape. Has fragrant white flowers in the spring and reaches a height of about 15 to 20 feet. It will often look more shrubby than tree like. It prefers slightly acid soil and moist well drained rich soil. It is a slow grower so be patient but when mature and full of blooms the fragrance is unbeatable.

Sun to Semi-sun, Rich Moist Soil, 15-20 ft. Tall, Zones 3-9



Cornus alternifolia - Pagoda Dogwood

You may not be familiar with this Dogwood but is a great addition to your landscape. It grows to about 15 to 20 feet tall and has about the same spread as the blooms appear on mostly horizontal branches. It has white flowers in the late spring, then in late summer the seed pods turn to a dark blue with red stems, very pretty for late summer and fall. It is very cold hardy and likes to grow on the edge of the woods or in full sun.

Sun to Semi-sun, Rich Soil, 15-20 ft. Tall, Zones 3-7



Halesia carolina - Great Silverbell

Has white bell shaped flowers in the summer. The bark is striped with gray, more prominent when the tree is young. Will grow in shade but blooms much better in the sun. Has an open type growth habit.

Sun to Semi – shade, Summer, 20-40 ft Tall, Zones 5-8



Hamamelis virginiana - Witch Hazel

Has yellow flowers in the late fall to early winter after the leaves have fallen off. The leaves are heart shaped with wavy borders, and then turn yellow in the fall. A great understory tree grows slow and not too tall about like a dogwood tree. the yellow flowers in the fall makes this native tree quite unique.

Semi – shade, Rich Soil, Fall, 10-20 ft Tall, Zones 3-8



Oxydendrum arboreum - Sourwood Tree

By far one of the showiest native trees we offer. Has slightly fragrant white flowers in the summer, they resemble Lily-of-the-valley. The green leaves turn a bright red in the fall, usually turning before any other trees. This tree is a must for your landscape. Will tolerate dry poor soils and Full Sun.

Sun to Semi-shade, Average Soil, Summer, 20-30 ft. Tall, Zones 5-8

The use of native plants in landscaping is a celebration of our natural heritage and an awakening of a land ethic first expressed by Aldo Leopold, the father of wildlife conservation, more than fifty years ago.

There are so many different names for the same wildflower that it became important to give them Botanical Names to help identify them correctly. From early settlers on down to our own grandparents and parents we have learned to call the flowers by the names given to them.

The common names give us much insight into the descriptions of flowers such as Jack-in-the-Pulpit. You can visualize it easier than Arisaema triphyllum. All varieties which must be identified by their Botanical Names to be sure you get the right plant.

Wildflower Seed Planting and Cultural Information

Mixture Formulation

Wildflower mixtures are formulated on the basis of climatic conditions (rainfall, temperature range, humidity) and elevation. Most species in our mixtures adapt readily to different soil types provided climate and elevation are suitable. Annuals have been included to establish cover quickly and to give color the first year; some may produce new plants the following year (the biennials may also reseed). Perennial plants live for more than two years, and most flower from the second year onward.

Mixtures are blended to give the widest possible range of colors and periods of bloom. Very few wildflowers bloom continually throughout the season; therefore, we have included spring, summer, and fall blooming species in each mixture. Colors include blue, purple, red, white, yellow and pink. Mix heights vary from 10 inches to 8 feet. In general, the mixtures are formulated to contain approximately equal numbers of seeds of each species. This varies somewhat because of costs, availability and/or climatic conditions. For example, in the Moist Mixture we have given less seed of species that are particularly aggressive. We strive for a balance of the highest quality for each geographic area. Mixtures may vary occasionally from the indicated listing, based on availability of individual species

Site Selection

Sowing wildflower seeds without care and planning usually produces unsatisfactory results. Here are some important factors to consider: (1) Does the site support plants now? If you have a site where nothing, including weeds, is growing, that site is unlikely to support wildflowers. (2) Will there be adequate moisture during germination and establishment? Can you supply supplemental water, if necessary? (3) What weed seeds are likely to be present in the soil? Will weeds spread to your site from adjacent areas? Assessment of these factors will enable you to make a realistic choice of a site where wildflowers will prosper and to decide what action will be necessary to ensure your success.

Planting Rates

Each wildflower mixture in this catalog has a recommended minimum and maximum planting rate. The planting rates for some mixtures are adjusted higher due to the presence of small-seeded, nonaggressive species. In general however, the minimum planting rates are based on 60-70 seeds per square foot (4 to 12 pounds per acre), which is usually sufficient to establish a good stand of wildflowers on prepared soil when adequate weed control can be maintained. Maximum planting rates are based on 120-140 seeds per square foot (8 to 24 pounds per acre), and are recommended when adequate soil preparation and weed control are not possible, or when maximum color is required. Avoid using more than the recommended rates since poor perennial establishment may result.

When to Plant

The best time to plant in your area depends on the climate and rainfall patterns as well as the species you are planting. In cool climates, plant annuals, perennials or mixtures of annuals and perennials in spring, early summer or late fall. Fall plantings should be late enough so that seeds do not germinate until spring. Perennials can also be sown in early fall provided that there are at least 10-12 weeks of growing time before the plants go dormant for the winter. Late fall plantings are advantageous when supplemental irrigation cannot be provided and adequate rainfall is anticipated in the spring. In mild climates, plant during the cooler months of the year; fall through spring, for best results. Fall plantings done prior to periods of rainfall will insure an early display of flowers the following spring.

Site Preparation

Proper site preparation is important for prompt germination of seed and healthy growth of seedlings. Best results will be obtained by planting on cleared ground. Remove existing vegetation to avoid competition from other plants. This may be done by pulling, tilling under, spraying with a general herbicide, or by a combination of these methods, depending upon the size of the area, type and density of vegetation and other factors. Loosen soil by scraping, tilling or scarifying. Tilling should be utilized only when soil is very compacted and further weed control measures can be taken. Specific recommendations are given under the heading, *Weed Control*.

Seed Application

Method of application depends on the size of the area and the terrain. On small areas, broadcast seeds evenly either by hand or by use of a drop or cyclone spreader. It is helpful to mix a carrier such as clean, dry sand with the seed; sand adds volume and aids in even distribution. We recommend using a ratio of 1 or 2 parts sand to 1 part seed. Rake in lightly, covering seeds to a maximum depth of 2-3 times their thickness. Or drag the area lightly with a piece of chain link fence to mix the seed into the surface of the soil. For seeding large areas, i.e., over one acre, specially designed drills are most effective. Drill to a maximum of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and firm soil with a cultipacker; this maximizes seed/soil contact. Hydroseeders are also effective, especially for steep slopes, rocky terrain and other areas where conditions make it impractical for driving equipment. Hydroseeding is the application of a slurry of seed and water to soil. The slurry may also contain mulch (hydromulching), a tackifier and fertilizer. Mulches are made of wood fiber, paper or excelsior, and their purpose is to hold seeds in place, help retain moisture and provide protection from erosion; mulches are usually dyed green as a visual aid in even distribution. Rates of application for most mulches are between 1500 and 2300 pounds per acre. In general, hydroseeding/hydromulching is most successful in moist climates or in irrigated areas. Most authorities agree that germination is better when seed is applied first with 5-10% of the mulching fiber—the balance of the mulch being applied separately as a second step. This approach ensures optimal seed/soil contact; otherwise, many seeds are wasted because they become suspended in the fiber. It is important that proper procedures are followed to minimize the amount of time that seed is circulated through pumps or paddle prior to application. Over-circulation may damage the seed.

Moisture

All seeds, including wildflowers, need ample moisture to germinate and to develop into healthy seedlings. Best results will be obtained by soaking the planted areas thoroughly and maintaining consistent moisture for 4-6 weeks — then gradually reducing watering's. In non-irrigated situations, plant in the spring or before periods of anticipated rainfall. After seedlings are established, watering may be reduced depending on the climate and rainfall. In arid climates or during drought conditions, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of supplemental water per week may be required to maintain an optimal display. If weeds are present, remember that they benefit from moisture as much as the wildflowers and may dominate overwatered areas.

Fertilization

Many wildflowers benefit from some fertilization if the soil does not have adequate nutrients. Some wildflowers do fine in poor soils, while others require a more fertile environment. We recommend that a soil test be performed when soil quality is unknown. If the soil needs improvement, use a low nitrogen fertilizer with a 5-10-10 ratio or add organic matter such as weed-free straw or grass clippings, well-rotted compost, peat moss, or leaf mold. In addition to adding nutrients, organic materials enhance soil structure and encourage beneficial microorganisms. Avoid over-fertilizing which may promote weed growth and lush foliage rather than flowers.

Weed Control

Weed control is the biggest problem facing plant establishment and one which has no easy solution. Weed seeds are present in many situations and lie dormant, but viable, for long periods. A weedy area converted to wildflowers will have a large reservoir of weed seeds in the soil, ready to germinate when conditions are favorable. In most cases, it is advisable to consider weed control in two phases-as part of site preparation prior to planting, and as an important component of the post-germination maintenance program. Before planting, remove existing weeds by pulling, tilling under, applying a glyphosate herbicide such as Roundup®*, or by a combination of these methods. For additional weed control after site preparation, a soil fumigant may be used, or the area may be irrigated to encourage weed growth and then sprayed with a general herbicide. In very weedy areas, the following method is suggested: (1) Till soil or spray vegetation with Roundup®*. When using an herbicide, allow vegetation to die, then rake out the dead debris. If perennial weeds such as bindweed are present, using an herbicide is more effective than tilling. (2) Irrigate to encourage germination of weed seeds near the surface; most seeds will germinate within two weeks if consistent moisture is available. Do not till the soil again because this will bring even more weed seeds up to the surface. (3) Spray any new growth with Roundup®*. (4) After raking out dead vegetation, allow soil to recover for 3-4 weeks before planting seed. From our experience, a recovery period of this duration is advisable because extensive use of glyphosate herbicides may cause a delay in germination and in the vigorous growth of seedlings. Once the seeds have germinated, further weed control is usually necessary. If practical, pull all weeds as soon as they can be identified. Other successful techniques are spot-spraying with a general herbicide or selectively cutting weeds with a string trimmer. Be sure to remove weeds before they reseed. Many unwanted annual and some perennial grasses can be controlled with the herbicides Grass-B-Gon®*, Ornamec®* and Fusilade®*. These post-emergents do not affect broad-leaved plants so they can be applied over existing flowers; they are most effective when sprayed on new growth and young plants. Take care to avoid treating areas with desirable native grasses or fescues.

**Observe all precautions and follow manufacturer's recommendations for application.*

What to Expect

Wildflowers can provide an excellent, low cost alternative in large-scale, high maintenance situations, as well as a satisfying change from traditional urban landscaping. However, during their initial establishment period, wildflowers require as much maintenance as traditional plantings. A smooth, weed- and vegetation-free planting bed is important for good seedsoil contact and prompt germination. Avoid seeding more than the recommended rate since over seeding can result in crowded conditions the first year and poor establishment of perennials. Cover seeds lightly to protect them from drying out during germination, and to prevent them from being eaten by birds. Consistent moisture is important for 4 - 6 weeks after planting. A wildflower planting requires the same weed control measures as traditional landscaping. Effective measures include site preparation prior to planting and a post germination maintenance program. Most wildflower mixes contain annual, biennial and perennial species. The annuals, which may not be native to your area, are included to assure maximum color during the first season and to act as a nurse crop for the slower-growing perennials. Annuals germinate quickly when conditions are favorable, providing a quick ground cover and competition against weeds. Natural reseeding of annuals ranges from significant to minimal, depending on the species, climate, soil texture and other factors. Most perennial and biennial species begin to bloom the second season, but not as profusely as annuals. Therefore, wildflower plantings look noticeably different after the first year. Sometimes it is desirable or even necessary to sow seed in second and subsequent years. Reseeding may be necessary if establishment of wildflowers is spotty or poor. It is possible to reseed bare areas with the original mixture. Loosen soil of bare areas and provide adequate weed control and supplemental irrigation as needed. Where natural reseeding of annuals is minimal, sowing annuals each spring can produce a magnificent annual and perennial display throughout the growing season. If desired, wildflowers may be mowed in the all following seed set. Mow to a height of 4-6 inches, and leave the residue on the ground because it is a reservoir of viable seeds.

Seed Mixes

Annuals for Sun Mixture

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Callistephus chinensis	China Aster	A	Pnk/Pur/Ros/Vio
Clarkia amoena	Dwarf Godetia	A	Pink/White
Clarkia unguiculata	Clarkia	A	Pink/Lavender
Coreopsis tinctoria (dwarf)	Dwarf Plains Coreopsis	A/B	Yellow-Maroon
Cynoglossum amabile	Chinese Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blue
Delphinium ajacis	Rocket larkspur	A	Wht/Pnk/Blu/Vio
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca	African daisy	A	Wht/Ornge/Salmn
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	TP	Yel/Ornge
Gilia tricolor	Bird's Eyes	A	Lavender-Wht
Iberia umbellata	Candytuft	A	Wht/Pnk/Vio
Linaria maroccana	Spurred Snapdragon	A	Pnk/Yel/Vio/Wht
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	TP	White
Nemophila maculata	Five-Spot	A	Wht/Pur
Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue Eyes	A	Blue
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	Red
Silene armeria	Catchfly	A	Pink
Wedelia trilobata	Creeping Daisy	A	Yellow



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

5 - 10 lbs

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Bee Feed Mixture

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Agastache foeniculum	Lavender Hyssop	P	Purple
Arabis alpina	Rockcress	P	White
Callistephus chinensis	China Aster	A	Pnk/Pur/Ros/Vio
Cheiranthus allionii	Siberian Wallflower	B/P	Orange
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Coreopsis tinctoria	Plains Coreopsis	A	Yel-Maroon
Cynoglossum amabile	Chinese Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blue
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
Erigeron speciosus	Aspen Daisy	P	Violet
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	TP	Yel/Ornge
Gaillardia pulchella	Indian Blanket	A	Yel-Red
Gilia capitata	Globe Gilia	A	Blue
Layia platyglossa	Tidy Tips	A	Yel-White
Linum perenne	Blue Flax	P	Blue
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	TP	White
Monarda fistulosa	Bergamot	P	Pink
Myosotis sylvatica	Forget-Me-Not	P	Purple
Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue Eyes	A	Blue
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	Red
Symphotrichum novae-angliae	New England Aster	P	Pnk/Vio/Pur



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

6 - 12 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

BIRD & BUTTERFLY MIX

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy Milkweed	P	Pink
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	China Aster	A	Pnk/Pur/Wht/Rose
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower, Dwarf	A	Blu/Pur/Pnk/Wht
<i>Cheiranthus allionii</i>	Siberian Wallflower	B/P	Orange
<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Dwarf Godetia	A	Pink-White
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria (dwarf)</i>	Dwarf Plains Coreopsis	A	Red
<i>Delphinium ajacis</i>	Rocket Larkspur	A	Wht/Pnk/Blu/Vio
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	TP	Yellow/Orange
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Perennial Gaillardia	P	Yellow-Red
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Annual Gaillardia	A	Yellow-Red
<i>Iberis umbellata</i>	Candytuft	A	Wht/Pnk/Vio
<i>Liatriis spicata</i>	Gayfeather	P	Purple
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	TP	White
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Perennial Lupine	P	Blue
<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Lemon Mint	A	Lavender/White
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Dwarf Red Coneflower	B/P	Red
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	Yellow
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Scarlet Sage	A/P	Red



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

11 - 22 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Cutflower Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
<i>Ammi majus</i>	Bishop's Flower	A	White
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	China Aster	A	Pnk/Pur/Wht/Rose/Vio
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower, Mixed	A	Blu/Pur/Pnk/Wht
<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>	English Wallflower	B	Ornge/Pnk/Red/Yel
<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum</i>	Painted Daisy	A	Wht/Yel/Red/Pur
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Shasta Daisy	P	White
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Clarkia	A	Pink/Lavender
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Plains Coreopsis	A	Yellow-Maroon
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Cosmos, Dwarf	A	White/Pink/Crimson
<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Sulphur Cosmos	A	Yellow/Orange/Red
<i>Delphinium ajacis</i>	Rocket larkspur	A	Wht/Pnk/Blu/Vio
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William Pinks	P	White/Pink/Red
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
<i>Gaillardia aristata`</i>	Perennial Gaillardia	P	Yellow/Red
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Gaura	P	White
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	Annual Baby's Breath	A	White
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Perennial Lupine	P	Purple
<i>Papaver nudicale</i>	Iceland Poppy	P	Yel/Ornge/Wht
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat	B/P	Red/Yellow
<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	Clasping Coneflower	A	Yellow-Red
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Gloriosa Daisy	B/P	Yellow-Red



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

10 - 20 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

DEER RESISTANT MIX



Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Achillea filipendulina	Gold Yarrow	P	Gold
Agastache foeniculum	Lavender Hyssop	P	Purple
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Milkweed	P	Orange
Gaura lindheimeri	Gaura	P	White
Delphinium ajacis	Rocket Larkspur	A	Wht/Pnk/Blu/Vio
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William Pinks	P	White/Pink/Red
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	B	Purple/Cream
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	TP	Yellow/Orange
Lavandula angustifolia	Lavender	P	Lavender
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	TP	White
Lupinus perennis	Perennial Lupine	P	Purple
Mirabilis jalapa	Four O'Clock	TP	Rd/Pnk/Yel/Wht/Rose
Monarda citriodora	Lemon Mint	A	Lavender/White
Monarda fistulosa	Bergamot	P	Puple
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	Red/Pink/White
Salvia farinacea	Blue Sage	P	Blue
Tagetes patula	French Marigold	A	Red/Yel/Ornge

Seeding Rates

Per Acre

8 - 16 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Dry Mix Scientific Name

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Centaurea cyanus (dwarf)	Dwarf Cornflower	A	Mix
Coreopsis tinctoria	Plains Coreopsis	A	Yellow-Maroon
Cosmos sulphureus	Sulphur Cosmos	A	Yel/Ornge/Red
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca	African daisy	A	Wht/Ornge/Salmn
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	TP	Yellow/Orange
Gaillardia aristata	Perennial Gaillardia	P	Yellow-Red
Gaillardia pulchella	Annual Gaillardia	A	Yellow-Red
Gypsophella elegans	Baby's Breath	A	White
Layia platyglossa	Tidy-Tips	A	Yellow-White
Linaria maroccana	Spurred Snapdragon	A	Pnk/Yel/Vio/Wht
Linum perenne	Blue Flax	P	Blue
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	TP	White
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	Wht/Pnk/Red
Penstemon strictus	Penstemon	P	Blue
Phacelia campanularia	California Bluebell	A	Blue
Ratibida columnifera	Prairie Coneflower	B/P	Yellow
Salvia farinacea	Blue Sage	P	Blue



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

5 - 10 lbs

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Eastern Pollinator Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Agastache foeniculum	Lavender Hyssop	P	Purple
Aquilegia canadensis	Eastern Columbine	P	Red-Yellow
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed	P	Orange
Baptisia australis	Blue Wild Indigo	P	Blue
Chamaecrista fasciculata	Partridge Pea	A	Yellow
Cheiranthus allionii	Siberian Wallflower	B/P	Orange
Cynoglossum amabile	Chinese Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blue
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Coreopsis tinctoria	Plains Coreopsis	A	Yel-Maroon
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
Gaillardia pulchella	Indian blanket	A	Yel-Red
Helianthus annuus	Sunflower	A	Yellow
Liatris spicata	Gayfeather	P	Purple
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	TP	White
Lupinus perennis	Perennial Lupine	P	Blue
Monarda citriodora	Lemon Mint	A	Lav/Wht
Oligoneuron album	White Upland Aster	P	White
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	Wht/Pnk/Rd
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	Yel
Symphotrichum laeve	Smooth Aster	P	Violet
Tradescantia ohiensis	Ohio Spiderwort	P	Blue
Trifolium incarnatum	Crimson Clover	A	Crimson

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

8 - 16 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

Honey Bee Flower Mixture

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Arabis alpina	Rockcress	A	White
Callistephus chinensis	China Aster	A	Pnk/Pur/Ros/Vio
Cheiranthus allionii	Siberian Wallflower	B/P	Orange
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Cosmos sulphureus	Dwarf Sulphur Cosmos	A	Yel/Ornge/Gold
Cynoglossum amabile	Chinese Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blue
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	TP	Yel/Ornge
Gaillardia aristata	Blanketflower	P	Yel-Red
Gaura lindheimeri	Gaura	P	White
Oligoneuron album	White Upland Aster	P	White
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	Red
Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mtn. Penstemon	P	Blue
Phacelia tanacetifolia	Lacy Phacelia	A	Violet
Ratibida columnifera	Prairie Coneflower	B/P	Yel-Red
Reseda odorata	Sweet Mignonette	A	Cream
Symphotrichum laeve	Smooth Aster	P	Violet
Tagetes patula	Single Marigold	A	Yel-Red

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

7 - 14 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

Knee-Hi Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Centaurea cyanus (dwarf)	Dwarf Cornflower	A	Blu/Pnk/Red/Wht
Cheiranthus allionii	Siberian Wallflower	B/P	Orange
Clarkia amoena	Dwarf Godetia	A	Pink-White
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Coreopsis tinctoria (dwarf)	Dwarf Plains Coreopsis	A/B	Yellow-Maroon
Cynoglossum amabile	Chinese Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blu/Pnk/Red/Wht
Delphinium ajacis	Rocket Larkspur	A	Wht/Pnk/Blu/Vio
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William Pinks	P	Wht/Pnk/Red
Dimorphotheca sinuata	African Daisy	A	Wht/Ornge/Salmn
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	T/P	Yellow/Orange
Gaillardia aristata	Perennial Gaillardia	P	Yellow/Red
Gypsophila elegans	Annual Baby's Breath	A	White
Iberis umbellata	Candytuft	A	Wht/Pnk/Vio
Linum grandiflorum rubrum	Scarlet Flax	A	Scarlet
Linum perenne	Blue Flax	P	Blue
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	T/P	White
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	White/Pnk/Red
Ratibida columnifera	Dwarf Red Cornflower	B/P	Red
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	Yellow
Silene armeria	Catchfly	A/B	Pink-White
Verbena tenuisecta	Moss Verbena	P	Violet



Seeding Rates

Per Acre
8 - 16 lbs.
Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Low Growing Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Campanula carpatica	Tussock Bellflower	P	Lavender/Blue
Centaurea cyanus (dwarf)	Dwarf Cornflower	A	Blue
Cheiranthus allionii	Siberian Wallflower	B/P	Orange
Clarkia amoena	Dwarf Godetia	A	Pink/White
Coreopsis lanceolata (dwarf)	Dwf Lance-Leafed Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Coreopsis tinctoria (dwarf)	Dwarf Plains Coreopsis	A	Yellow-Maroon
Dianthus plumarius	Cottage Pinks	P	Pnk/Pur/Wht
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca	African Daisy	A	Yellow/Orange
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	TP	Yellow/Orange
Iberia umbellata	Candytuft	A	Wht/Pnk/Vio
Linaria maroccana	Spurred Snapdragon	A	Pnk/Yel/Vio/Wht
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	TP	White
Myosotis sylvatica	Forget-Me-Not	A	Blue
Oenothera missouriensis	Dwarf Evening Primrose	P	Yellow
Papaver nudicale	Iceland Poppy	P	Wht/Yel/Ornge
Phacelia campanularia	California Bluebell	A	Blue
Silene armeria	Catchfly	A	Pink
Verbena tenuisecta	Moss Verbena	P	Violet
Viola cornuta	Johnny Jump-Up	A/P	Pur/Yel/Blu



Seeding Rates

Per Acre
5 - 10 lbs.
Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Moist Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
<i>Aquilegia caerulea/A vulgaris</i>	Blue Columbine	P	Yel/Red/Wht/Blu
<i>Cheiranthus allioni</i>	Wallflower	P	Orange
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Shasta Daisy	P	White
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Clarkia	A	Pink/Lavender
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i>	Chinese Houses	A	White-Violet
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lance-Leafed Coreopsis	P	Yellow
<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i>	Chinese Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blue
<i>Delphinium ajacis</i>	Rocket Larkspur	A	Wht/Pnk/Blu/Vio
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
<i>Iberis umbellata</i>	Candytuft	A	Wht/Pnk/Vio
<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	Tree Mallow	A	White/Pink
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Gayfeather	P	Purple
<i>Linum grandiflorum rubrum</i>	Scarlet Flax	A	Scarlet
<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Lemon Mint	A	Lavender/Wht
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Forget-Me-Not	A	Blue
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby Blue Eyes	A	Blue
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	Yellow
<i>Viola cornuta</i>	Johnny Jump-Up	A/P	Pur/Yel/Blu



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

11 - 22 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Native Perennial Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Lavender Hyssop	P	Purple
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Eastern Columbine	P	Red
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	P	Orange
<i>Aster novae angliae</i>	New England Aster	P	Pnk/Vio/Pur
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Perennial Gaillardia	P	Yellow-Red
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Thickspike Gayfeather	P	Purple
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Gayfeather	P	Purple
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Lewis Flax	P	Blue
<i>Lupinus perenni</i>	Perennial Lupine	P	Blue
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Dwarf Evening Primrose	P	Yellow
<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	Rocky Mtn. Penstemon	P	Blue
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat	B/P	Red/Yellow
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Prairie Coneflower	B/P	Yellow
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Grey-Headed Coneflower	P	Yellow
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	Yellow
<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Blue Sage	P	Blue



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

7 - 14 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Northeast Seed Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	P	Pink/Violet/Purple
Centaurea cyanus (dwarf)	Dwarf Cornflower	P	Mix
Cheiranthus allioni	Wallflower	B/P	Orange
Chrysanthemum maximum	Shasta Daisy	P	White
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William Pinks	P	Pink/Red/ White
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	B/P	Purple/Cream
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
Gaillardia pulchella	Annual Gaillardia	A	Yellow-Red
Gypsophila elegans	Annual Baby's Breath	A	White
Liatris spicata	Gayfeather	P	Purple
Linaria maroccana	Spurred Snapdragon	A	Pink/Yellow/Violet/White
Linum grandiflorum rubrum	Scarlet Flax	A	Scarlet
Lupinus perennis	Perennial Lupine	P	Blue
Oenothera missouriensis	Dwarf Evening Primrose	P	Yellow
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	White/Pink/Red
Penstemon digitalis	Smooth Penstemon	P	White
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	Yellow
Silene Armeria	Catchfly	A/B	Pink



Seeding Rates

Per Acre
5 - 10 lbs
Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

NORTHEAST NATIVE WF MIX

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	P	Pnk/Vio/Pur
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Gaillardia pulchella	Annual Gaillardia	A	Yellow-Red
Liatris spicata	Gayfeather	P	Purple
Lupinus perennis	Perennial Lupine	P	Blue
Penstemon digitalis	Smooth Penstemon	P	White
Aquilegia canadensis	Eastern Columbine	P	Red-Yellow
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Milkweed	P	Orange
Aster laevis	Smooth Aster	P	Violet
Aster ptarmicoides	White Upland Aster	P	White
Rudbeckia triloba	Brown-Eyed Susan	B/P	Yellow
Solidago rigida	Rigid Goldenrod	P	Gold
Zizia aurea	Golden alexander	P	Yellow



Seeding Rates

Per Acre
9 - 18 lbs
Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Shade Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Aquilegia caerulea/A.vulgaris	Columbine	P	Yel/Rd/Wht/Blu
Campanula carpatica	Tussock Bellflower	P	Lavender/Blue
Chrysanthemum maximum	Shasta Daisy	P	White
Clarkia unguiculata	Clarkia	A	Pink/Lavender
Collinsia heterophylla	Chinese Houses	A	White/Violet
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Cynoglossum amabile	Chinese Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blue
Delphinium ajacis	Rocket Larkspur	A	Wht/Pnk/Blu/Vio
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William Pinks	P	Red/White/Pink
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
Gypsophila elegans	Annual Baby's Breath	A	White
Iberis umbellata	Annual Candytuft	A	Wht/Pnk/Vio
Linaria maroccana	Spurred Snapdragon	A	Pnk/Yel/Vio/Wht
Mimulus tigrinus	Monkeyflower	A	Cream/Yel/Red
Myosotis sylvatica	Forget-Me-Not	A/B	Blue
Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue-Eyes	A	Blue
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	Wht/Pnk/Red
Viola cornuta	Johnny Jump-Up	A/P	Pur/Yel/Blu



Seeding Rates

Per Acre
7 - 14 lbs.
Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

SOUTHEAST WF MIX

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Aster novae-angliae	New England aster	P	Pnk/Vio/Pur
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Coreopsis leavenworthii	Leavenworth's Tickseed	P	Yellow
Coreopsis tinctoria	Plains coreopsis	A	yellow-Maroon
Cosmos sulphureus	Sulphur Cosmos	A	Yellow/Orange
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
Gaillardia pulchella	Annual Gaillardia	A	Yellow-Red
Gaura lindheimeri	Gaura	P	White
Gypsophila elegans	Annual Baby's Breath	P	White
Ipomopsis rubra	Gilia	B	White/Red/Coral
Lavatera trimestris	Tree Mallow	A	White/Pink
Liatris spicata	Gayfeather	P	Purple
Linum grandiflorum rubrum	Scarlet Flax	A	Scarlet
Lupinus perennis	Perennial Lupine	P	Blue
Mirabilis jalapa	Four-O-Clock	TP	Rd/Pnk/Yel/Wht
Monarda citriodora	Lemon Mint	A	Lavender/White
Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy	A	White/Pink/Red
Phlox drummondii	Annual Phlox	A	Red
Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	Clasping Coneflower	A	Yellow
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	A/B/P	Yellow
Salvia coccinea	Scarlet Sage	A/P	Red
Verbena tenuisecta	Moss Verbena	P	Blue/Violet



Seeding Rates

Per Acre
7 - 14 lbs.
Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

SOUTHEAST NATIVE WF MIX

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Aster novae-angliae	New England aster	P	Pik/Vio/Pur
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis	P	Yellow
Coreopsis leavenworthii	Leavenworth's Tickseed	P	Yellow
Coreopsis tinctoria	Plains Coreopsis	A	Yellow-Maroon
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	P	Purple
Gaillardia pulchella	Annual Gaillardia	A	Yellow-Red
Gaura lindheimeri	Gaura	P	White
Ipomopsis rubra	Gilia	B	Wht/Red/Coral
Liatris spicata	Gayfeather	P	Purple
Lupinus perennis	Perennial Lupine	P	Blue
Monarda citriodora	Lemon Mint	A	Lav/Wht
Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	Clasping Coneflower	A	Yellow
Salvia coccinea	Scarlet Sage	A/P	Red
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Milkweed	P	Orange
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master	P	White
Rudbeckia triloba	Brown-Eyed Susan	B/P	Yellow



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

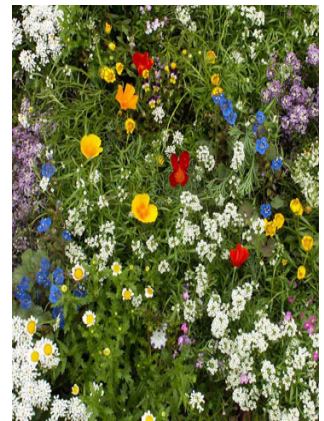
11 - 22 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Super-short Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Alyssum saxatile	Basket of Gold	P	Yellow
Arabis alpina	White Rockpress	P	White
Aubrieta deltoidea	Purple Rockcress	P	Pur/Wht
Bellis perennis	English Daisy	p	White/Rose
Chrysanthemum muticaule	Yellow Daisy	A	Yellow
Chrysanthemum paludosum	Creeping Daisy	A	White
Dianthus deltoides	Maiden Pinks	P	Pink
Eschscholzia caespitosa	Dwarf California Poppy	A	Yellow
Lasthenia glabrata	Goldfields	A	Yellow
Lobularia maritima (dwarf)	Dwarf Sweet Alyssum	A	Purple/Pink
Malcomia maritima	Virginia Stock	A	Lilac/Wht/ Yel
Nemophila maculata	Five-Spot	A	Wht/Pur
Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue-Eyes	A	Blue
Phacelia campanularia	California Bluebell	A	Blue
Sanvatalia procumbens	Creeping Zinnia	A	Yellow
Saponaria ocymoides	Soapwort	P	Pink
Silene pendula	Nodding Catchfly	A	Pink
Viola cornuta	Johnny Jump-Up	A/P	Pur/Yel/Blu



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

5 - 10 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

Wet Meadow Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type	Color
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	P	Pnk/Vio/Pur
Aster puniceus	Swamp Aster	P	Blu/Vio/Lav
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	P	Pink
Bidens aristosa	Bur Marigold	A	Yellow
Eupatorium maculatum	Joe Pyeweed	P	Pink
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset	P	White
Helenium autumnale	Autumn Sneezeweed	P	Yellow
Liatris spicata	Gayfeather	P	Purple
Mimulus tigrinus	Alleghany Monkeyflower	P	Cream/Yel/Red
Rudbeckia laciniata	Cutleaf Coneflower	P	Yellow
Verbenata hastata	Blue Vervain	P	Blue
Vernonia fasciculata	Moss Verbena	P	Blue/Violet
Calamagrostis canadensis	Blue-joint Grass	P	Grass
Carex hystericina	Bottlebrush Sedge	P	Sedge
Carex scoparia	Broom Sedge	P	Sedge
Carex stipata	Awl-fruited Sedge	P	Sedge
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge	P	Sedge
Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wildrye	P	Grass
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cut Grass	P	Grass
Juncus tenuis	Path Rush	P	Grass
Scirpus atrovirens	Green Bulrush	P	Grass
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	P	Grass



Seeding Rates

Per Acre

36 lbs.

Per 1000 Sq. Ft

P = Perennial B = Biennial A = Annual TP = Tender Perennial

When planting wildflower seeds remember:

the first year they sleep,
the second year they creep
and the third year they leap.

NEW PLANTS



Anemone canadensis - Canada Anemone

This Anemone is a robust tall groundcover that will brighten shady corners of your garden with its pure white single flowers exploding from a lush bed of intricately cut foliage and will fill an empty area strikingly. Plan carefully because it can be aggressive when it lives in very favorable conditions, yet a perfect choice for those looking to cover a generous area or create a border in a shorter time period.

Sun to Shade, Average Soil, Spring, 12-24 in. Tall, Zones 3-9



Caltha palustris - Marsh marigold

Marsh marigold is related to the buttercup family and is native to marshes. It doesn't look like a marigold and is not related to marigolds. It grows in full sun to part shade in shallow water or wet, boggy soils. Will bloom best in full sun but needs some shade in the heat of summer, in fact if it is too hot for it in the summer it may go dormant. The bright yellow blooms appear in spring on 12"-18" tall hollow stems. Flowers give way to seed pods which split open when ripe to send seeds flying out. No part of this plant should be eaten raw but the flower buds may be cooked and pickled in vinegar. Young leaves can be boiled and used as greens. Good for bog gardens or pond edges.

Sun-Semi Shade, Wet Soil, Yellow, Spring, 1-1 ½ ft. Tall, Zones 3-7



Chamerion angustifolium - Fireweed

Fireweed is a strongly-spreading wildflower that spreads by rhizomes and grows 2-5 feet tall on an upright, stiff woody, often reddish stem with willow like leaves and topped by bright pink to lilac-purple outward facing flowers which bloom in summer. They bloom bottom to top of each raceme and unopened buds at the top. It is found in North America in a variety of locations including open woods, roadsides, open fields, low valleys to tree lines in the mountains. This striking flower is native to Alaska, all Canadian provinces and down southward in the Appalachians Mountains to Georgia and the Rocky Mountains to Colorado and Sierras to California. The common name refers to its sudden growing habit in places previously devastated by wildfires or volcanoes. Uses are groups or mass in rock gardens, borders or cottage gardens.

Semi-Shade, Dry-Moist Soil, Pink to Purple, July-September, 4 to 6 ft.



Eurybia macrophylla - Big Leaf Aster

This Aster is best known for its large 4-8" wide basal leaves. It's best growth and flowering happens in part shade but it will grow in full shade. In the best growing conditions, it spreads by rhizomes and will self-seed to form colonies. It has a purplish stem with the large heart-shaped basal leaves and smaller ovate upper leaves. The flat topped clusters of violet to pale blue flowers with yellow centers bloom on its sticky stalks in August and September. The tender young leaves may be cooked and eaten as greens. Macrophylla comes from the Greek words for large leaf (4-8" long) and is commonly called lumberjack toilet paper. Grows well in open shade gardens and woodland gardens

Part shade, Average Soil, Violet/Pale Blue, Summer-Fall, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Eutrochium maculatum - Spotted Joe Pye Weed

This herbaceous perennial is easily grown in medium to wet soils in full sun and prefers moist, humus soils that do not dry out. They are sometimes called Spotted Joe Pye Weed which refers to the stems, not the leaves, which are sometimes purple and sometimes green with purple spots. These plants can grow 4-7 feet tall on branched stems with 8" long medium green leaves, and the flowers are showy and fragrant, rose to deep purple from mid-summer to early fall. Butterflies are attracted to these wildflowers and they are deer resistant. Excellent for native plant gardens, water margins and back borders with a reputation for low maintenance.

Full sun, Medium-Wet Soil, Rose Purple, July - September, 4-5 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Eutrochium purpureum - Sweet-scented Joe Pye Weed

This Joe Pye weed is a tall native perennial that grows in low, moist ground, wooded slopes, and other moist places. It is an erect, clump forming plant that grows 4-7 feet tall and forms serrated, dark green leaves (to 12" long). Tiny vanilla scented, pinkish-purple flowers in large domed shape forms that bloom in mid-summer to early fall. The flowers form seed heads that last well into the winter. It is sometimes thought of as a roadside weed not seriously considered for its outstanding attributes. When planted in groups or massed it really makes an impact, good also for rear borders, meadows or along ponds. Butterflies are attracted to it and it is Deer resistant.

Sun-Shade, Moist-Humus Soil, Pinkish-Purple, Summer-Fall, 5-7 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Helenium autumnale - Dogtooth Daisy

This is an upright clumping perennial wildflower, with stout green winged stems and shallow fibrous roots. Leaves are lance shaped about 5" long. Stems end in many 2" daisy-like heads and each head has a golden globe shaped cluster of disc florets surrounded by yellow or bronze ray florets. Each ray is narrowly triangular with two teeth on the tip, thus called Dogtooth Daisy. Flowering begins in late summer and may continue up to 2 months. Avoid fertilization which causes stems to become weak. These plants are pest resistant and Deer will not eat. Native bees, honeybees, butterflies and beetles seek the nectar. The foliage is bitter and poisonous to livestock

Shade-Semi Shade, Moist Soil, Yellow/Bronze, July-September, 2-5 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Helianthus strumosus - Woodland Sunflower

This sunflower belongs to the aster Family and is one of 20 species of Sunflowers with yellow disk flowers. It has 3 to 15 flowers at the top of stems, 1 ½ to 4 inches across with 8 to 20 petals and a yellow center disk. Stems are mostly smooth but may be rough near the flowers, but have hairy leaves about 2 ½ to 7 "long, ¾ to 4" wide. They grow in open woods, roadsides and woodland edges to 3 to 6' tall and bloom July to September. The yellow flowers stand out in fields near the open woods where the wind can blow them around for germination. They also spread by rhizomes which will keep them more together in one area. Birds and Butterflies are pollinators and they are considered Deer Resistant.

Full Sun-Semi, Average Soil, Yellow, July-October, 3-6 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Monarda punctata - Spotted Bee Balm

This clump forming member of the mint family works well as a back border plant or any area where a bit color is needed. Its unique spotted flowers of pink, pale yellow and lavender make good cut flowers for arrangements, or they can be dried and used in sachets. It is fragrant and attractive to bees and hummingbirds. It does re-seed and may need to be tamed in areas with other plants, or place it by itself and let it fill a void with its charming, unusual flowers.

Sun to Semi Sun, Medium to Dry Soil, Summer, 1-2 ft. Tall, Zones 3 - 8



Parthenium integrifolium - Wild Quinine

One of the most desired garden plants because it has good form, excellent foliage, beautiful blooms, a long bloom time and is resistant to disease and weather problems. Wild quinine grows to about 3-4' tall in full sun and rich, loamy soils, is drought resistant and suitable for xeriscaping. White flower heads, each with 5 tiny ray flowers in clusters tops the excellent foliage. It is a good substitute for Yarrow as it is a reliable bloomer which lasts from late spring through the entire summer. Its preference is full sun but it will tolerate some shade and spreads through rhizomes more than seeds because the seeds are usually not widely spread.

Full Sun, Loamy Soil, White, June-September, 3-5 ft. Tall, Zones 4-8



Phlox glaberrima - Marsh Phlox

Marsh Phlox, also known as Smooth Phlox, prefers rich, moist soil, in fact it tolerates more soil moisture than most other species of Phlox. A summer mulch helps keep roots cool. It is a clump-forming perennial which grows 2-4' tall. This is one of the few tall Phlox to bloom in the spring, with reddish-purple tubular flowers atop a stiff upright stem that seldom needs staking. It also has excellent mildew resistance but spider mites can be a problem if it is hot and dry. Garden uses are good for perennial borders, native plant and open woodland gardens. It makes a good cut flower and attracts Hummingbirds and Butterflies.

Sun-Semi, Rich, Moist Soil, Reddish Purple/Pink, April-May, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-8



Pontederia cordata - Pickerel Weed

Pickerel Weed is a vigorous plant that is great for a Rain Garden or on the edges of a pond. When in a pond in the natural, Pickerel as well as other fish, will often take shelter under its arrowhead-shaped green leaves that rise well above the water surface. Dragonflies often lay their eggs on the leaves as well. The Spikes of soft blue flowers stand erect rising 1-2' above the water and make a delightful statement in a pond or Water Garden.

Sun, Wet Soil, Summer to Fall, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 3-10



Pycnanthemum muticum - Mountain Mint

Silvery bracts highlight dense clusters of small pinkish white flowers from summer to early fall on this special native of the Mint (Mentha) family. It is a vigorous grower, but is not invasive as are many of the true mints. The flowers are an extraordinarily good source of nectar for many types of pollinators. The leaves smell strongly of spearmint when they are crushed, and they contain pulegone, a natural mosquito repellent. You can crush the leaves and rub them on your skin and mosquitos will stay away yet you will not smell like store bought repellent. Deer also stay away from this plant.

Sun to Semi Sun, Rich Moist Soil, Summer to Fall, 12-36 in. Tall, Zones 4-8



Rudbeckia triloba - Brown-eyed Susan

This is considered a short-lived perennial but since it freely self-seeds it will remain in your garden from year to year. They differ from Black-eyed Susan's by having a more profuse bloom of smaller yellow flowers with fewer rays per flower head and a brown-purple center disk. They grow best in full sun and average, moist, well-drained soil. Deadheading encourages more blooms and prevents unwanted self-seeding. There are no serious insect or disease problems but they are somewhat susceptible to powdery mildew. They tolerate some drought and different kinds of soil. You will like this excellent addition to your wildflower meadow, borders and/or cottage gardens. It attracts Butterflies and is Deer resistant.

Full Sun, Moist, Well-drained soil, Yellow, July-October, 2-3 ft. Tall, Zones 4 to 8



Ruellia humilis - Wild Petunia

This compact, drought-tolerant native is easy to grow and works well in pots. It features tubular, bell-shaped, petunia-like lavender to lilac flowers (to 3" long), each with five shallow rounded lobes. The longer bloom period of May to October makes it a particularly good choice for mixing with other shorter plants for lasting color.

Sun to Semi Sun, Average Soil, Spring to Fall, 12-24 in. Tall, Zones 4-8



Sagittaria latifolia - Duck Potato

Arrowhead is often used in pond restorations and is well known to most water gardeners. It's called Duck Potato because it has been said the tubers are a food source for water fowl. The Native Americans ate the tubers much like we eat potatoes, and called it Wapato. This special plant will grow submerged in water or on the muddy banks of ponds. The small white flowers are whorled on spikes above the arrow-shaped leaves. A perfect choice for your Bog or Water Garden!

Sun, Wet Soil, Summer to Fall, 1-4 ft. Tall, Zones 5-10



Saururus cernuus - Lizard's Tail

The nodding white spikes of this interesting water plant resemble a Lizard's Tail and, along with the leaves and roots, have a pleasant fragrance of citrus. It can be grown in the boggy soil of the edge of a pond, or in a container in a water garden under up to 6" of water. Lizard's Tail is a favorite food of turtles, which eat the leaves and bees will visit the flowers for nectar. This plant will certainly add a point of interest to your pond or garden as well as provide shelter for many different aquatic creatures.

Sun to Semi Sun, Wet Soil, Summer to Fall, 12-24 in. Tall, Zones 3-9



Solidago odora - Sweet Goldenrod

This species is also sometimes called Anise-Scented Goldenrod or Fragrant Goldenrod because when its leaves are crushed they smell like anise, which is similar to licorice. This lovely Solidago is clump-forming and is not aggressive in the garden. The lovely yellow flowers appear in rows on the upper sides of the gracefully arching plumes. It is a well behaved, and reliable blooming plant that brings striking color to fall gardens.

Sun to Semi Sun, Average Soil, Fall, 2-4 ft. Tall, Zones 4-9



Symphyotrichum puniceum - Swamp Aster

This late blooming Aster has small, but abundant pale violet blue to purple flowers with a yellow disc. This is an erect, tall growing species and often it will have reddish-purple stems that will make it stand out in any garden where its feet can stay moist but not standing in water. It is one of the later bloomers of its family so frequently it still looks fresh at the time of the first frost.

Sun to Semi Sun, Moist to Wet Soil, Fall, 2-8 ft. Tall, Zones 2-9



Tipularia discolor - Crane-fly Orchid

Crane-fly Orchid is a terrestrial woodland orchid and is the only species of the genus *Tipularia* that grows in North America. Though most orchids are noted for being showy and colorful, this delicate orchid is neither, and the interesting thing is the leaf is perhaps more showy than the bloom. Each individual plant has only one bright green leaf that is shiny on top with a deep purplish-burgundy underside. The leaves emerge in late fall and disappear in spring, so there is no leaf when they are blooming. The blooms, which can be easily missed, are delicate and spindly, almost wispy, and their color is a very earthy, pinkish-brown. The spindly blooms led to the name as they resemble the long-legged insect, the Crane-fly.

Shade Semi Shade, Rich Soil, Summer Fall, 15-20 in. Tall, Zones 6-9

Books

Growing & Propagating Showy Native Woody Plants – Bir

Richard Bir, a horticulture specialist, identifies some of the showiest woody plants native to the Eastern United States and tells how to grow and propagate them in your garden.

Growing and Propagating Wildflowers – Phillips

This book is often our reference when it comes to propagation techniques. The information contained in the over 300 pages is unsurpassed in the realm of wildflowers. We refer to it as “The Bible of Propagation” because of the way it guides you through each plant’s life cycle and steps of propagating. A chapter on soil preparation, design and maintenance gives the beginner a good foundation to work from. There are also lists, as well as design layouts of suggested plants for sun, partial sun, and shade gardens. A complete chapter is dedicated to ferns, their life cycle’s spore propagation and growing conditions. Another helpful item that we refer to often is the calendar of blooming dates that help to plan native perennial beds that bloom all season long!

Wildflowers of North Carolina – Justice & Bell

Over 200 pages of pictures as well as range of habitat, blooming period and botanical descriptions of the beautiful native flowers, trees and shrubs ranging from the mountains to the coast, makes this book a good addition to your library of garden books. These same flowers grow in many other states.

Wildflowers of The Southern Mountains – Smith

You will receive one of the most comprehensive guides we have seen. It has not only 600 color photos but also a Pictorial Key for help in identification of wildflowers, an extensive Description of Species, a glossary of Botanical Names, and a wonderful introduction answering the question What’s In a Name? with detailed clarity. Many of the plants listed grow other places as well as the Southeast.

Ginseng, Goldenseal & Other Woodland Medicinals – W. Scott Persons & Jeanine M. Davis

Interest in native medicinal herbs and other natural forest products, their life cycles, growing habits and habitat requirements include plants such as Ginseng, Goldenseal, Ramps, Black Cohosh and other woodland plants are all covered in this book. It has been described by one author as a grower’s guide worth its weight in “Green Gold”.

Wildflowers of Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Southern Appalachians – Dennis Horn & Tavia Cathcart

This is our choice for the most complete, comprehensive and informative guide covering flora based on regional ecosystems rather than state boundaries. It has nearly 800 color photographs and descriptions of over 1250 species and varieties of wildflowers. You will find this an excellent choice for beginner or experienced wildflower enthusiast.

Native Orchids of the Southern Appalachian Mountains - Stanley L. Bentley

Stanley Bentley, after studying and photographing for 25 years, reveals the unmatched beauty and diversity of the regions’ 52 species of Native Orchids in his book. The book has 119 color photos and 57 range maps.

A Field Guide to Wildflowers of the Eastern United States - Tom Gold Knight

Written by a local from our area, this field guide is eagerly endorsed by Park Rangers and Gardeners. The book contains beautiful photography with close up of leaf images, information about pollinators, habitats, bloom time, and the medicinal uses. There is a DVD included that has a screen saver, music and rolling images of flowers. Page tabs coded by flower color.

