

# Villager Perennials

**Mid July- Saturday, 10-11:30 pm: Colorful, Cold-Hardy Perennials - a Villager specialty. Ornamentals and attractive natives, soil amendments, fertilization, watering and pests will be covered. Wander with Rob Van Dyke through the nursery and the 400+ varieties of tough and beautiful flowering perennials. Learn to appreciate foliage and to find the plants that will bring your garden to life with blooming color, spring through fall, for many years to come. *We offer you THE best hardy perennial selection in the northern Sierra.***

Perennials offer gardeners an ever-changing scene. With careful selection a garden can be a continuous show of textures and colors from early spring well into the fall. A perennial border is an asset to any mountain garden. Perennials always make a great show when planted in masses of like varieties. The perennials we carry at the Villager are all hardy to at least U.S.D.A. zone 5 and most are hardy in zones 2 and 3. We also recommend using the **Sunset Northeastern Garden Book** (Zones 44-45) for determining hardiness and for selecting plants.

**SHADE:** At summer solstice when our sun is highest and the day is longest, note the shade in your garden. Think back to December 21 (Winter solstice) when the sun was at its lowest angle and areas of your garden that never saw sun and note that as well. Take pictures of your yard and garden as the snows are receding to help you plan where to place plants. You need to know where the snow sits, where it melts off and where it accumulates.

On hot days, a shade garden is the only place to be. Shade gardens can be lush. After our long winters, gardeners deserve the filtered, cooled and oxygenated air of a shade garden. The sun's intense rays are reduced to dappled, spots of soft light. Think of the lush undergrowth of a stand of coast redwoods; a mountain stream through a narrow and steep canyon over hung with red fir; the base of a north facing cliff or waterfall; try to use familiar native settings as inspiration for the parts of your garden and if possible use native plants to fill some of the niches.

A perfect shade garden is exposed to the first light and 2-3 hours of cool morning sun. The rest of the day is bright filtered shade under tall trees with brief bursts of direct sunlight through the branches. There should be very little hot late afternoon sun on a shade garden. The soil should be rich with organic matter to retain moisture and nutrients yet well drained so as not to ever become soggy and smothering to plant roots.

**SUN:** Sun loving perennials need at least half a day of sun to do well. They often require a longer growing season than shade tolerant plants so cheating them of sunshine may not give them enough time to flower. The morning sun is cool enough for most shade plants but bright enough for many sun lovers as well. Full sun from 8 - 1 would be enough for many sun lovers. Some perennials require the heat of the sun to perform best and the afternoon sun is the hottest.

Perennials adapted to intense sun or heat are often silvery (a covering of tiny hairs to shade the leaf surface), glaucous or grey (a waxy covering to reduce transpiration / evaporation from the leaf), or succulent (succulent plants hold extra water) and some only open their stomata (pores) to "breathe" at night when the air is cooler.

There are some sun loving plants that need the protective blanket of snow over them in the winter and these perennials would be the same perennials to plant in morning light. Other sun loving perennials prefer the inhospitable south or west facing slopes that frequently melt-off during the winter and expose the plants to freezing and thawing. (Winter sun can be very destructive but some perennials love it).

Remember your perennial beds in the winter so you do not walk on the snow over them. The compacted snow turns to ice and the plants, unable to breathe, can suffocate and die. Note where the snow is first to recede in your garden and plan to put some early blooming perennials there including perennial bulbs.

Flowering perennials in the sun often have the most blooms and the brightest colors. While there seem to be many more reds, oranges and yellows in the sun than in the shade there are also all the other colors.

1. **Perennials vs. Annuals and the grey areas in between:** Every year vs. one year. **Annuals** live to make seed and they have to flower to do that. When an annual makes enough seed... it dies. It hopes the weather will be right and its seeds will continue on. We offer many "tender" perennials for use as summer color in our climate. Tender perennials die like most annuals, when the weather turns cold. **Biennials** need two years to reach maturity when they start making seeds. When a biennial makes enough seed in its second year (sometimes that takes 3+ years in our climate)... it dies, counting on its seeds to sprout and carry on.

**Perennials** may take 1, 2 or more years to establish a substantial root system for themselves before they flower and make seed. They only make a little seed each year because flowering and seed production takes loads of energy. Perennials must conserve resources and store energy in their roots in order to survive our long winters. Some “short-lived” perennials live 3 years some “long-lived” perennials live 100’s of years. Like trees and shrubs, perennials have to be cold-hardy enough to survive our winters and return. Herbaceous perennials die down to the root every year like Columbine or Oriental poppy. Woody perennials have woody stems or trunks like Jeffrey Pines or Clematis.

2. **Hardiness:** Cold-hardy perennials survive Truckee’s extreme winter climate. Some USDA zone 5 perennials, many zone 4 and most zone 3 perennials thrive in Truckee. *Sunset’s Western* Garden Book’s zones are pretty, but useless to us. The *Sunset’s Northeastern* Garden Book works for us. Remember, it is warmer under a blanket of snow than it is in the winter air. Winter sun and warmth is not good for most perennials. Mulching for winter protection after the soil freezes (**soil building composts**, pine needles, boughs) is not optional. It is essential. (Attend our fall class: Putting your garden to bed).

3. **Microclimates:** Know your garden. Know how many hours of direct sun each bed has. If you have sun, is it full, morning, afternoon or filtered? Is your shade dense, dappled or partial? Note where the snow melts fastest and where it remains the longest in the spring. Keep in mind your relation to the mountain; are you in a valley, on a shelf, on a crest? This will tell you weather you’ll have standing water or late frosts. Every gardener should check the predicted lows for Truckee on a regular basis (we prefer the noaa site) then compare those temperatures to your own max/min thermometer readings (**every gardener should have a max/min thermometer.**)

3. **Planning Your Perennial Border:** Before planting perennials, you should take at least a little time to plan your garden. Keep in mind that most perennials do not flower all season **so foliage is a big deal**. Leaf color, size and texture are very important details to consider. Plan for a succession of flowering, so before one species stops another will begin. Long-flowering annuals and spring flowering bulbs (daffodils, Alliums, hyacinth, etc...) can be planted among your perennials to provide additional color. The Villager staff can recommend several books. Factors to consider when planning are timing, height, color of bloom and foliage, light requirements and tolerances, moisture needs, and soil requirements. One of the great features of many perennials is that they may be easily divided or moved.

4. **Habit:** A plant’s “habit of growth”, is its shape and its “behavior”. **These are some habits by which we have attempted to arrange the nursery: Groundcover** (which includes low mat, hanging mat, low mound, low arching, and rampant sprawling) some spread well by seed. **Mounding, Medium and Tall, Rounded, Upright, Spiky and Fountaining.** We also divide the perennials up by daisies, Campanulas, lilies, native perennials, and old-fashioned classics. **Please don’t judge a plant by the way it looks in its pot.** Few hardy perennials look half as good in the pots as they do in the garden. When you add a perennial to your garden, you are adding the plant for next summer’s display. Who would think the ugly perennial bulbs you buy in the fall like Daffodil would make such a beautiful flower.

5. **Soil Preparation:** In general, soils found in our area are some form of rock (from boulders to silt or rock flour), they’re slightly acidic (being derived from granite base rock), are low in organic matter and lacking nutrients. Proper soil preparation is essential to successful perennial gardening. Dirt First! The importance of soil preparation cannot be overstated! In preparing the soil for perennials, **economy of effort lies in thorough preparation** at the start, so that soil will not require extensive care later on. The soil should be loose, rich and well drained.

Areas to be planted should have the soil turned and mixed with amendments to a depth of at least one foot, more for peony. **Organics:** Did we mention how important soil preparation is? We recommend well-composted organic soil conditioners (**mature, finished compost** such as **Kellogg’s Amend or Gromulch**) for use in all soils. The organics contain and become humus in the soil, improving soil structure, holding more moisture and increasing aeration. Three to four inches of compost should be incorporated into the bed.

Compost sustains soil life and allows for a steady, ready nutrient release for healthy roots. Kellogg’s mature composts add billions of good microbes to your soil. Top-dress your garden and any bare soil with compost. **Gardener & Bloome Soil Building Compost** is a great top mulch.

6. **Planting in improved soil:** When planting new (or dividing old) perennials we recommend two methods in addition to soil improvement to reduce shock, stimulate root development, and promote more vigorous plants. Use a mild fertilizer: Mix 1/2 T **Maxicrop** / **Seaweed Extract** or 1/2 tblsp. **Maxsea** / **Bloom** to a quart of water. After watering in the transplants with plain water, use this as the final watering. Use **Hydrosorce** water holding gel in its hydrated form at a rough rate of one part gel to four parts soil (1:4). This will help plants become established with less stress from the drought/drown cycles of normal watering.

7. **Fertilization:** Most perennials are not extremely heavy feeders (except garden phlox and delphinium, which are heavy feeders).

**Gardener & Bloome, OMRI Listed organic fertilizers** may be used several times each summer to give plants a natural and sustained boost of growth and blooms. (In our short growing season... fertilizer really helps). Dr. Earth feeds the soil, the soil feeds the plant.

**Fish Bone Meal**, 3-18-0. Use one cup Fish Bone Meal per 10 sq.ft. of bed area. Phosphorous is an essential plant nutrient that enhances root growth and encourages blooms. Fish Bone Meal is best as it also contains many micronutrients. Use **Bone Meal or Fish Bone Meal** when planting and on a yearly basis.

**Biosol!** Biosol is our favorite, all-purpose fertilizer when used in conjunction with **Gardener & Bloome**. Biosol is made up of dead bacteria and fungi and it releases nutrients for months and months.

**Lime:** Dianthus, Delphinium and Peony will all benefit from the addition of limestone to their soil every couple of years.

8. **Watering:** Many perennials are fairly deep rooted so water deeply and thoroughly (a little for a long time is best. Shallow watering promotes shallow vulnerable roots. Soaker hoses and drip irrigation work well with perennials. Water and water again when it is warm and again when it is windy and again in late fall if there is no snow. Water as slowly as possible (lowest volume), for as long as possible, as seldom as possible. That is the recipe for deep rooting and drought prepared plants.

9. **Mulch, Mulch, Mulch:** We recommend using **Gromulch or Soil Building Compost** to top-dress your perennial beds. Bark chips may be used in high wind areas. Cocoa Mulch from cocoa beans smells great and deters deer, slugs and cats. Mulching reduces water loss through evaporation from the soil. Mulch keeps roots cool in summer, warm in winter, and it suppresses weed growth. A minimum depth of 1 1/2" thick mulch should be sufficient. Add up to 2 or 3" in the fall. **Nothing makes your perennials look better than fresh mulch.**

## **Books**

Helmer and Decker, **Pictorial Guide to Perennials**

Phillips and Rix, **Perennials, Random House**

Cox and Cox, **The Perennial Garden**, Rodale

**Sunset Northeastern Garden Book**

**Please Note:** There are 1000's more hardy herbaceous perennials than on this very short list. We have had near 500 varieties in this little nursery at times. We constantly try new ones and we encourage you to do the same. Please let us know your successes and failures.

**WARNING:** Perennials can be habit forming and may lead to obsessive collection behaviors. If, however, you choose to indulge yourself, please sign up for our newsletter @ [www.villagernursery.com](http://www.villagernursery.com) and visit **the Villager** frequently as new crops arrive.

# Shade

**Annuals for the shade** include: Impatiens, balsam, begonia, fuchsia and Coleus.

## Perennials

### “Understory” Trees

Acer circinatum, Vine maple  
Acer glabrum, Mountain maple  
Alnus tenuifolia, Mountain alder  
Laburnum x watereri, Goldenchain  
Sorbus aucuparia, European mountain ash, multi.

### Shade Shrubs

Amelanchier alnifolia, Western serviceberry  
Berberis (Mahonia)  
repens, Creeping Oregon grape  
Cornus sericea, Red-twig dogwood  
Ilex ‘Blue Boy’ and ‘Blue Girl’, Hardy holly shrub  
Microbiota discussata, Siberian carpet cypress  
Rhododendron ‘PJM’, Hardy Rhododendron  
Rhododendron Northern Lights Hybrid Deciduous Azaleas  
Ribes nevadense, Mountain pink currant  
Rubus odoratus, Pink Thimbleberry  
Rubus parviflorus, Thimbleberry

### Herbaceous Perennials

#### Very Low : mat -3”

Campanula pilosa, dwarf Campanula  
Viola corsica, Corsican Violet

#### Low : 3-8”

Ajuga reptans, Carpet bugle  
Alchemilla alpina, Mountain Mantle  
Aquilegia flabellata pumila, Dwarf Blue Columbine  
Bellis perennia, English daisy  
Campanula cashmeriana, Cashmere Bellflower  
Campanula portenschlagiana, Dalmation Bellflower  
Epimedium grandiflorum, Bishop’s-hat  
Fragaria vesca, Alpine Strawberry  
Fragaria virginiana, Wild Strawberry  
Galeobdolon luteum, Yellow Archangel  
Galium oderatum, Sweet Woodruff  
Gentiana septemfida, Summer Gentian  
Lamium maculatum, Spotted Deadnettle  
Lysimachia nummularia, Moneywort or creeping Jenny  
Myosotis scorpioides, Forget-me-not  
Phlox divaricata, Sweet William Phlox  
Pulmonaria lonifolia, Lungwort  
Primulavulgaris, English primrose  
Vinca minor, Dwarf periwinkle  
Viola cornuta, Horned violet  
Viola sororia, Woolly blue violet  
Viola odorata, Sweet violet

#### Medium : 8-18”

Aegopodium podagraria ‘Variegatum’, Bishop’s Weed  
Anchusa azurea, Forget-me-not  
Anemone multifida, windflower  
Anemone sylvestris, Snowdrop windflower  
Aquilegia alpina, Alpine columbine  
Aquilegia canadensis, Wild red columbine  
Aquilegia siberica, Siberian columbine  
Astilbe chinensis, Dwarf Chinese Astilbe  
Bergenia cordifolia, heartleaf Bergenia  
Brunnera macrophylla, Perennial forget-me-not or Siberian bugloss  
Caltha palustris, Marsh marigold  
Campanula kemulariae, Bellflower  
Campanula poscharskyana, Serbian bellflower

Campanula rotundifolia, wild bluebell or harebell  
Campanula trachelium, Nettle-leaf bellflower  
Corydalis lutea, Golden Corydalis  
Dianthus barbatus, Sweet William  
Dicentra eximia, Fringed bleeding heart  
Dicentra formosa, Western bleeding heart  
Doronicum cordatum, Leopard’s bane  
Heuchera hybrida, Alum root  
Heuchera sanguinea, Coral bells  
Heucherella hybrids, foamy bells  
Lamium (Lamiastrum)  
galeobdolon, deadnettle  
Narcissus species, Dwarf Narcissus  
Polemonium cashmerianum, Cashmere Polemonium  
Polemonium pulcherrimum, Alpine Polemonium  
Polemonium reptans, Creeping Polemonium  
Primula denticulata, Himalayan primrose  
Primula florindae, Tibetan yellow primrose  
Primula vialii, “Missle-pop” primrose  
Tiarella hybrids, Foamflower or sugar cups  
Tiarella wherryi, Foamflower  
Tradescantia virginiana, Spiderwort  
Trillium grandiflorum, Showy Trillium  
**Tall : 18-36”**  
Actea rubra, Baneberry  
Aquilegia caerulea, Rocky Mt. columbine  
Aquilegia chrysantha, Golden columbine  
Aquilegia vulgaris, Granny’s bonnet  
Astilbe hybrids  
Astrantia major, Great masterwort  
Athyrium felix-femina, Lady fern  
Campanula glomerata, Clustered bellflower  
Campanula latifolia, Giant bellflower  
Campanula persicifolia, Peach-leaf bellflower  
Campanula sarmatica  
Cynoglossum amabile, Chinese forget-me-not  
Dicentra spectabilis, Showy bleeding heart  
Digitalis grandiflora, Yellow foxglove  
Digitalis lutea, Straw foxglove  
Digitalis purpurea, Common foxglove  
Hosta fortunei, Fortune’s Hosta  
Hosta ventricosa, Blue Hosta  
Meconopsis betinifolia, Himalayan blue poppy  
Monarda didyma, Bee balm  
Polemonium caeruleum, Jacob’s ladder  
Primula japonica, Japanese primrose  
Trollius ledebourii, Globeflower  
**Very Tall : 36-72”**  
Aconitum napellus, Garden monkshood  
Aralia californica, California Spikenard, Elk Clover  
Aruncus dioicus, Goat’s beard  
Cimicifuga racemosa, Black snakeroot  
Cimicifuga simplex, Kamchata bugbane  
Digitalis x mertonensis, Perennial strawberry foxglove  
Ligularia dentata, Toothed Ligularia  
Ligularia stenocephala, ‘The Rocket’ Ligularia  
Lilium species, Lilies  
Matteuccia struthiopteris, Ostrich fern  
Thalictrum aquilegifolium, Columbine leaf meadow rue  
Thalictrum rochebrunianum, Lavender mist meadow rue

# Sun

**Annuals for the sun** which usually return vigorously from seed include: Bachelor's Buttons, California and Flander's Poppy, Prairie Coneflower, Sunflower, Toadflax, Dame's Rocket (biennial)

.A few woody perennials (shrubs and vines) are included because of their use in perennial gardens

## Species, Common Name

### Perennial Shrubs

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi, Bear-berry  
COTONEASTER dameri 'Eicholz', Bear-berry Cotoneaster  
JUNIPERUS communis, Native Creeping Juniper  
PENSTEMON fruticosus, Woody Penstemon  
PINUS mugo, Dwarf Tyrolean Pine  
POTENTILLA fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil  
ROSA moschata hybrid, Hybrid Musk Rose  
ROSA rugosa, Hedge "tomato" Rose  
ROSA species, Miniature Rose  
SPIRAEA bumalda 'Gold Flame', Gold Flame Spiraea  
SPIRAEA densiflora, Mt. Pink Spiraea  
SYMPHORICARPOS chen. 'Hancock', Creeping Coralberry

### Vines

CLEMATIS alpina, Alpine Clematis  
CLEMATIS jackmanii, Jackman Clematis  
CLEMATIS ligusticifolia, Western Virgin's Bower  
CLEMATIS viticella, Viticella Clematis  
CLEMATIS tangutica, Temple Bells Clematis  
HUMULUS lupulus, Hop vine, Hops

### Very Low : mat -3"

ACHILLEA tomentosa, Woolly Yarrow  
ALYSSUM saxatile, Basket-of-Gold  
ARENARIA Montana, Sandwort  
ARMERIA juniperifolia, Pyrenee Thrift  
CAMPANULA pilosa  
DIANTHUS pavonius, Rock Pink  
LYSIMACHIA nummularia, Moneywort  
POTENTILLA verna nana, Creeping Potentilla  
SAGINA glabra, Scotch Moss  
SAGINA subulata, Irish Moss  
SAPONARIA ocymoides, Rock Soapwort  
SEDUM spurium, Two-Row Stonecrop  
THYMUS praecox ssp. arcticus, Minus Thyme  
THYMUS pseudolanuginosus, False Wolly Thyme  
THYMUS serphyllum coccineus, Red Creeping Thyme  
VERONICA repens

### Low : 3-8"

ANTENNARIA rosea, Pussytoes  
ARMERIA maritime, Sea Pink  
ARTEMISIA Stelleriana, Beach Wormwood  
ASTER alpinus, Alpine Aster  
BELLIS perennis, English Daisy  
CERASTIUM tomentosum, Snow-in-Summer  
DIANTHUS deltoideus, Maiden Pink  
DIANTHUS gratianopolitanus, Cheddar Pink  
DIANTHUS plumarius, Cottage Pink  
FRAGARIA virginiana, Wild Strawberry  
GENTIANA septemfida, Summer Gentian  
GEUM triflorum, Prairie Smoke  
GLECHOMA hederacea, Gill-go-over-the-hill  
GYPSOPHILA repens, Dwarf Baby's Breath  
OENOTHERA missouriensis, Ozark Sundrops  
PENSTEMON rydbergii, Meadow Penstemon  
PHLOX subulata, Mountain Phlox  
PRUNELLA vulgaris, Self-Heal  
SAPONARIA ocymoides, Rock Soapwort  
SAXIFRAGA species, Rock Saxifrage  
SEDUM kamtschaticum

SEMPERVIVUM tectorum, Hens and Chicks  
SILENE alpestris, Campion  
TEUCREUM chamadrys, Dwarf Germander  
THYMUS praecox ssp. arcticus, Mother of Thyme  
VERONICA prostrata, Heavenly Blue Veronica  
VERONICA pectinata, Woolly Veronica  
COREOPSIS auriculata, Blue Grass Daisy

### Medium : 8-18"

ARMERIA maritima, Sea-Pink, Common Thrift  
ALLIUM cernuum, Nodding Pink Onion  
ALYSSUM saxatile, Basket-of-Gold  
ANEMONE sylvestris, Spreading Windflower  
ANEMONE tuberosa, Windflower  
ANTHEMIS hybrid  
ARTEMISIA Schmidtiana, Silvermound, Angel's Hair  
ASTER ericoides, Heath Aster  
ASTER x dumosus, Dwarf Michaelmas Daisy  
BRIZA media, Perennial Quaking Grass  
CAMPANULA glomerata, Clustered Bellflower  
COREOPSIS verticillata, Threadleaf Coreopsis  
DELPHINIUM grandiflorum, Chinese Delphinium  
DENDRANTHEMA Weyrichii, Mat Chrysanthemum  
DENDRANTHEMA Zawadskii, Siberian Daisy  
DIANTHUS Allwoodii, Modern Pink  
DIANTHUS barbatus, Sweet William  
DIANTHUS plumarius, Garden Pink, Cottage Pink  
ERIGERON glaucus, Beach Aster  
EUPHORBIA marginata, Snow on the Mountain  
FESTUCA glauca, Blue Fescue  
FILIPENDULA ulmaria, Golden Meadowsweet  
GAILLARDIA x grandiflora, Blanket Flower  
GERANIUM himalayense, Lilac Geranium  
GERANIUM macrorrhizum, Bigroot Geranium  
HEMEROCALLIS hybrid, Daylily  
HEUCHERA sanguinea, Coral Bells  
HEUCHERA x brizoides, Coral Bells  
HYSSOPUS officinalis aristatus, Rock Hyssop  
IBERIS sempervirens, Candytuft  
LAVENDULA angustifolia, English Lavender  
LEUCANTHEMUM x superbum, Shasta Daisy  
LUPINUS hybrid, Dwarf Lupine  
LYCHNIS viscaria, German Catchfly  
MELISSA officinalis, Lemon Balm  
MENTHA x spicata, Chocolate Mint  
NEPETA Mussinii, Mauve Catmint  
NEPETA x Faassenii, Blue Catmint  
OENOTHERA pallida, White Evening Primrose  
OENOTHERA tetragona, Common Sundrops  
ORIGANUM vulgare, Wild Marjoram, Oregano

**Medium : 8-18" continued...**

PAPAVER orientale, Dwarf Oriental Poppy  
 PENSTEMON barbatus hybrid, Common Beard Tongue  
 PENSTEMON hybrid  
 PULSATILLA vulgaris, Pasque Flower  
 RUDBECKIA fulgida, Black-eyed Susan  
 SALVIA x sylvestris, Hybrid Sage  
 SALVIA superba, Hardy Sage  
 SCABIOSA farinosa, Dwarf Pincushion Bush  
 SEDUM spectabile, Showy Stonecrop  
 STACHYS byzantina, Lamb's Ear  
 STACHYS monieri  
 VERONICA gentianoides, Gentian Speedwell  
 VERONICA longifolia hybrid, Long-leaf Speedwell  
 VERONICA spicata hybrid, Speedwell

**Tall : 18-36"**

ACHILLEA filipendulina, Fernleaf Yarrow  
 ACHILLEA hybrid, Yarrow  
 ACHILLEA millefolium, Milfoil, Common yarrow  
 ADENOPHORA lilifolia, Lilyleaf Ladybells  
 ANAPHALIS margaritacea, Pearly Everlasting  
 ANTHEMIS sancti-johannis, Orange Marguerite  
 ANTHEMIS tinctoria, Golden Marguerite  
 ARTEMISIA absinthium, Absinthe  
 ASCLEPIAS tuberosa, Butterfly Weed  
 ASTER cordifolius, Heart-leaved Aster  
 ASTER lateriflorus, Calico Aster  
 ASTER x Frikartii, Frikart's Aster  
 CAMPANULA alliariifolia, Spurred Bellflower  
 CAMPANULA glomerata, Clustered Bellflower  
 CENTAUREA dealbata, Persian Cornflower  
 CENTAUREA montana, Perennial Cornflower  
 CHELONE Lyonii, Pink Turtlehead  
 DELPHINIUM elatum hybrid, Hybrid Bee Delphinium  
 DELPHINIUM x belladonna, Belladonna Delphinium  
 DICTAMNUS albus, Gas Plant, Dittany  
 DIGITALIS grandiflora, Yellow Foxglove  
 DIGITALIS lanata x grandiflora, Woolly Foxglove  
 DIGITALIS obscura, Willow-leaved Foxglove  
 ECHINOPS ritro, Globe Thistle  
 ERIGERON hybrid, Fleabane  
 FILIPENDULA vulgaris, Meadowsweet  
 GAILLARDIA x grandiflora, Basket Flower  
 GERANIUM maculatum, Wild Geranium  
 GERANIUM x magnificum, Showy Geranium  
 GERANIUM x oxonianum  
 GEUM chiloense, Chilean Avens  
 GYPSOPHILA paniculata, Baby's Breath  
 HELICTOTRICHON sempervirens, Blue Oat Grass  
 HEMEROCALLIS hybrid, Daylily  
 HEUCHERA cylindrica, Coral Bells  
 HEUCHERA x brizoides, Coral Bells  
 LEUCANTHEMUM x superbum, Shasta Daisy  
 LIATRIS spicata, Gay Feather  
 LIMONIUM latifolium  
 LINNARIA purpurea, Perennial Toadflax

LYCHNIS alpina, Alpine Campion  
 LYCHNIS chalcidonica, Maltese Cross  
 LYCHNIS coronaria, Rose Campion  
 LYSIMACHIA clethroides, Gooseneck Loosestrife  
 MALVA moschata, Musk Mallow  
 MONARDA astromontana, Bergamot  
 MONARDA didyma, Bee Balm, Oswego Tea  
 NEPETA siberica, Siberian Catmint  
 NEPETA x Faassenii, Blue Catmint  
 NEPETA cataria, Wild Catmint, Catnip  
 PAEONIA anemoneflora, Anemone Peony  
 PAEONIA lactiflora, Chinese Peony  
 PAEONIA officinalis, European Peony  
 PAPAVER orientale, Oriental Poppy  
 PENSTEMON barbatus hybrid, Common Beard Tongue  
 PENSTEMON digitalis, Smooth Penstemon  
 PENSTEMON strictus, Rocky Mountain Penstemon  
 PHLOX paniculata, Summer Phlox  
 RUDBECKIA fulgida Sullivantii, Coneflower  
 SAPONARIA officianlis, Bouncing Bet, Soapwort  
 SCABIOSA caucasica, Pincushion Flower  
 SEDUM hybrid  
 SOLIDAGO hybrid, Dwarf Goldenrod  
 SOLIDASTER luteus  
 TANACETUM vulgare crispum, Fernleaf Tansy  
 VERONICA longifolia, Long-leaf Speedwell

**Very Tall : 36-72"**

ALCEA rosea, Hollyhock  
 ALCEA rugosa, Yellow Fig-leaved Hollyhock  
 ARTEMISIA abrotanum, Southernwood, Old Man  
 ARTEMISIA lactiflora, White Mugwort  
 ASCLEPIAS incarnata, Swamp Milkweed  
 ASTER ericoides, Heath Aster  
 ASTER novae-angliae, New England Daisy  
 ASTER novi-belgii (New York Daisy, Michaelmas Daisy)  
 BAPTISIA australis, Blue False Indigo  
 BOLTONIA asteroides  
 DELPHINIUM elatum hybrid, Pacific Giant Delphinium  
 DIGITALIS x mertonensis, Strawberry Foxglove  
 ECHINACEA purpurea, Purple Coneflower  
 GALEGA x hartlandii, Goat's Rue  
 HELENIUM autumnale, Common Sneezeweed  
 HELIANTHUS decapetalus, Many-flowered Sunflower  
 HELIOPSIS helianthoides, Orange Sunflower  
 HEMEROCALLIS hybrid, Daylily  
 LUPINUS hybrid, Russell Lupine  
 MALVA alcea fastigiata, Hollyhock Mallow  
 MISCANTHUS sinensis, Maiden Grass  
 RUDBECKIA 'Golden Glow', Golden Glow Rudbeckia  
 RUDBECKIA laciniata, Cut-leaf Coneflower  
 RUDBECKIA nitida, Shining Coneflower  
 RUDBECKIA occidentalis  
 SALVIA transsylvanica, Romanian Sage  
 VALERIANA officinalis (Common Valerian, Garden Heliotrope)  
 VERONICASTRUM virginicum, Culver's Root