

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 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 chilense, 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 chalconica, 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