



GREEN SPRING GARDENS

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RECOMMENDED ANNUALS, TENDER PERENNIALS, TENDER BULBS, AND BIENNIALS FOR GARDENS IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

Annuals, tender perennials, tender bulbs, and biennials add bold splashes of color and texture to the garden. Many species have glorious blossoms with an astounding range of colors, but others have brilliant foliage, such as coleus, or a wealth of color in their fruit, such as ornamental pepper. These plants play a supporting role in the garden - they do not provide a great deal of structure, but instead add an air of spontaneity and playfulness. **Most of these plants require full sun (6 hours or more of sunlight daily) and perform best in moist, well-drained soil.**

True annuals complete their life cycle in one growing season - from seed to flower back to seed again, then death. Since they are not trying to put a significant portion of their resources underground as perennials do (perennials live three or more years), most annuals put their energies instead into flowering and producing seed. Consequently, their length of bloom is longer than most perennials. Annuals are divided into **tender, half hardy, and hardy annuals**. Some hardy annuals such as pansies are grown for their fall, winter, and spring flowers and are often removed when the heat of the summer starts. Tender annuals and many half hardy annuals are at the height of their glory in the summer, and even into the fall. Many plants we grow as annuals in the Washington, D.C. area are perennials in their native habitats.

Tender annuals need to be planted after all danger of frost is past, so the best time to plant in the Washington, D.C. area is after May 1. **Half hardy annuals** can be planted outdoors after April 15, and **hardy annuals** can be planted before April 15. Most annuals are grown from seed indoors, then planted outside at the recommended time. However, it is best to direct seed some species such as larkspurs.

Most **tender perennials and bulbs** are grown for their marvelous flowers, but some are grown for their foliage. Foliage types range from the large, imposing leaves of elephant ear to the fragrant green, gray, or variegated foliage of scented geraniums. These plants should be planted outdoors after May 1. Tender perennials and bulbs generally need to be overwintered indoors, but some species will survive mild winters. **Tender perennials** are overwintered as rooted cuttings or potted plants. Some **tender bulbs** are dug up before the first hard frost and overwintered as potted plants, while others can be dug up after the first hard frost and stored indoors (see comments column). In addition, listed tender bulbs are actually tubers, corms, or rhizomes in botanical terms; none of these tender bulbs go dormant in the summer like many hardy bulbs do.

Biennials are plants that complete their life cycle in two years. The first year they usually produce only leaves; they overwinter, flower, set seed, and die the second year. Some biennials can be short-lived

perennials, especially if they are not allowed to set seed. They are grown for their showy flowers and foliage. Biennials are hardy plants, so they can be planted before April 15 and are sometimes planted in the fall to encourage bloom the following spring or summer.

The species and cultivars listed below grow well in the ground in the Washington, D.C. area (a wider variety of plants perform well in containers). The list is divided into the following categories based on how Green Spring horticulturists grow them: a) annuals (assumed to be tender and need to plant after May 1 unless otherwise noted; **many cultivars of these annuals will perform well in our area**), b) tender perennials, c) tender bulbs, and d) biennials. **Species that are native to Virginia are marked with an asterisk (*) and highlighted in red.** Native plant species are suitable for **naturalistic use**: examples include informally-designed gardens that suggest a natural landscape and the restoration of native plant communities.

ANNUALS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Ageratum	Full sun
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Blood Flower	Full sun; reseeds readily; drought tolerant; grown primarily as a butterfly plant. Naturalized in TN – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Begonia</i> (Semperflorens Cultorum Group) – fibrous rooted	Begonia	Full sun to part shade; some gardeners prefer to grow as tender perennials & overwinter indoors in containers
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> red-foliaged cultivars	Ruby Chard	Full sun; direct seed in April (half hardy); leaves are edible
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ornamental Pepper	Full sun; grown for fruit - fruit is edible but often hot for ornamental types
<i>Celosia argentea</i> – small-flowered forms best in our hot, humid climate	Celosia	Full sun; best for cut flower & dried flower use; some reseeding
<i>Consolida ajacis</i> (<i>C. ambigua</i>)	Larkspur	Full sun; reseeds readily; hardy annual but seldom transplant plants - seed in fall (best) or early spring. Naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Cosmos	Full sun; reseeds readily; loved by rabbits; drought tolerant Note: <i>C. bipinnatus</i> does not perform as well in our area. Both species are naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Euphorbia marginata</i> (‘Summer Icicle’ is shorter than the species)	Snow-on-the-mountain	Full sun; reseeds readily; hardy annual - direct seeding easiest in fall or early spring; drought tolerant. Native to central U.S. & naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas.

<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> (<i>G. haageana</i> is a taller species)	Globe Amaranth	Full sun
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (naturalized in VA but low level of competition – native further west; ‘Italian White’ blooms the longest at Green Spring)	Sunflower	Full sun; hardy annual but prefers warm weather - can direct seed before April 15 but much faster if transplanted or direct seeded after May 1; cultivars with large seeds are edible; drought tolerant; some reseeding. Primarily grown for cut flower use.
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i> <i>I. auricom</i> ‘Jungle Gold’ looks promising (needs less water than the above). Note: <i>I. capensis</i> * (Green Spring has not grown the other native species, <i>I. pallida</i>)	Impatiens Jewelweed	Light shade to part shade in constantly moist sites due to high water needs (we no longer grow it in the ground at Green Spring); some reseeding in moist sites Tall species for naturalistic use in moist sites; best in light shade; reseeds readily & attracts hummingbirds; well adapted to our region
<i>Nicotiana langsdorffii</i> <i>N. x sanderae</i> (often sold as <i>N. alata</i> , one of its parents) <i>N. sylvestris</i>	Nicotiana, Flowering Tobacco	Full sun to light shade; some reseeding – <i>N. sylvestris</i> reseeds the most; an occasional plant is winter hardy; <i>N. sylvestris</i> described in some references as half hardy but Green Spring staff transplants after May 1
<i>Nierembergia</i> ‘Blue Mountain’ (<i>N. hippomanica</i> hybrid) <i>N. scoparia</i> ‘Purple Robe’	Nierembergia	Full sun; overwinters some years – a tender perennial that is commonly grown as an annual (Green Spring staff plants after May 1). Good for rock gardens due to small size.
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist	Full sun; reseeds readily; hardy - best to direct seed in fall or early spring. Naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> (‘Siam Queen’ & purpleleaf cultivars are the most ornamental)	Sweet Basil	Full sun; tasty culinary herb
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Lettuce Poppy	Full sun; some reseeding in moist sites; hardy – best to direct seed (preferably fall or early spring) Note: <i>P. rhoeas</i> (corn poppy) - harder to grow in our area yet naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas

<i>Petunia x hybrida</i> Note: <i>P. integrifolia</i> is also showy but hard to find - can overwinter as cuttings	Petunia Violet Petunia	Full sun; some reseeding; <i>P. integrifolia</i> sometimes overwinters
<i>Salvia coccinea</i> (‘Coral Nymph’ is similar to ‘Brenthurst’; white-flowered forms also)	Tropical Salvia	Full sun to light shade; <i>S. coccinea</i> cultivars can be treated as tender perennials & propagated by cuttings; prefers moist sites so different than most salvias; some reseeding
<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i>	Sanvitalia, Creeping Zinnia	Full sun; liked by rabbits; overwinters some years in well-drained sites (Green Spring staff plants after May 1). Naturalized in MD – little or no reseeding at Green Spring.
<i>Tagetes patula</i>	French Marigold	Full sun; half hardy annual but Green Spring staff usually transplants after May 1. Naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas (less ornamental <i>T. erecta</i> has naturalized as well).
<i>Thymophylla tenuiloba</i> (<i>Dyssodia tenuiloba</i>)	Dahlbery Daisy, Golden Fleece	Full sun; some reseeding; native to southern U.S.; likes good drainage & drought tolerant so great in rock gardens
<i>Torenia flava</i> ‘Suzie Wong’ <i>T. fournieri</i> (‘Yellow Moon’ – possibly a hybrid)	Wishbone Flower	Full sun to part shade
<i>Viola tricolor</i> & hybrids like the Sorbet series – smaller flowers than pansies <i>V. x wittrockiana</i>	Violet, Johnny-Jump-Up Pansy	Full sun best; prefer cool weather - hardy annual; best to transplant in fall but can also plant in early spring; some reseeding of <i>V. tricolor</i> (can be a short-lived perennial)
<i>Zinnia angustifolia</i> <i>Z. elegans</i> (tallest species) <i>Z. haageana</i> ‘Persian Carpet’ Z. Profusion Series	Zinnia	Full sun

TENDER PERENNIALS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Abutilon</i> × <i>hybridum</i> cultivars like 'Marion Stewart' (green leaves) & 'Souvenir de Bonn' (variegated leaves)	Abutilon, Flowering Maple	Full sun; 'Marion Stewart' is winter hardy some years with a heavy winter mulch (true for 'Souvenir de Bonn' also but to a lesser extent)
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> 'Macafeeana' (other cultivars available as well)	Macafeeana Acalypha, Copperleaf	Full sun to light shade; species is a shrub in native habitat. Connoisseur plants.
<i>Alternanthera dentata</i> 'Wave Hill' & 'Purple Knight' (similar plants) <i>A. (ficoidea)</i> 'Red Threads' ('Calico' & 'Chartreuse' are good plants if other foliage colors are desired; 'Gold Thread' has the finest textured foliage)	Purple-leaved Alternanthera Red Threads Alternanthera	Full sun
<i>Arctotis</i> 'Flame' & 'Wine'	African Daisy	Full sun; loved by rabbits
<i>Cordyline australis</i> & hybrids with purple foliage – 'Purple Tower' & 'Red Sensation'	Purple-leaved Cordyline	Full sun. Connoisseur plants; dig up before frost & overwinter indoors.
<i>Cuphea cyanea</i> (some plants will overwinter in well-drained locations) <i>C. ignea</i> 'Lutea' & 'Petite Peach' (other cultivars as well) – less vigorous than hybrids <i>C. 'David Verity'</i> (<i>C. ignea</i> hybrid – more vigorous than species) <i>C. llavea</i> - 'Georgia Scarlet' & 'Tiny Mice' ('Tiny Mice' has heavier bloom)	Cuphea, Firecracker Plant	Full sun Note: Green Spring also grows a tall, large-flowered orange selection that we do not know the name of. Green Spring grows a reliable plant sold under the name <i>C. laevis</i> – supposedly similar to this species but not truly this species.
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Lemongrass	Full sun; a culinary herb mostly grown for edible leaves; dig up before frost & overwinter indoors
<i>Duranta erecta</i> 'Golden Edge'	Golden Edge Duranta	Full sun to light shade

<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> (a tree in Australia & more like a shrub when overwinters here)	Spiral Eucalyptus	Full sun; winter hardy in some years in well-drained sites; easiest to start from seed indoors – hard to get cuttings to root if take them in early fall. Drought tolerant.
<i>Evolvulus pilosus</i> 'Blue Daze'	Blue Daze Evolvulus	Full sun in sites with excellent drainage; drought tolerant – great in rock gardens & waterwise gardens; water lightly when overwinter in pots (Green Spring uses small pots & scree soil mix)
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> 'Ace of Spades', 'Blackie', 'Margarita', & 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'	Ornamental Sweet Potato	Full sun; grown for showy foliage; tubers edible but not very sweet
<i>Lantana camara</i> & hybrids - many lovely cultivars including 'Miss Huff' (the hardiest cultivar - overwinters many years – tall plant if overwinters)	Lantana	Full sun; drought tolerant; both species have some reseeding
<i>L. trifolia</i>	Lavender Popcorn Lantana	<i>L. trifolia</i> is harder to get to root & overwinter indoors – can start from seed
<i>Musa</i> cultivars including 'Zebrina' (taller) & <i>M.</i> 'Sumatrana' x 'Grand Nain' (shorter)	Blood Banana	Full sun; easiest to overwinter indoors in containers & keep actively growing in winter (water in winter but water less than during growing season). Connoisseur plants. Note: <i>Ensete glaucum</i> & <i>E. ventricosum</i> 'Maurelii' are even larger banana plants.
<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i>	Cat's Whiskers	Full sun to light shade
<i>Pelargonium</i> 'Peacock', <i>P. sidoides</i> , 'Skeleton Rose', & 'Snowflake' - perform well in beds	Scented Geranium	Full sun; sometimes winter hardy from the roots; many other selections – grown mainly for foliage
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> 'Rubrum' ('Purpureum')	Purpleleaf Fountain Grass	Full sun; dig up before frost & overwinter indoors in containers.
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i> & hybrids	Pentas	Full sun; attracts butterflies
<i>Phormium tenax</i> Purpureum Group (see under names like 'Purpureum', 'Atropurpureum', & 'Rubrum')	Purpleleaf Phormium or New Zealand Flax	Full sun; dig up before (or after) frost & overwinter indoors; sometimes winter hardy but seldom look good the following year. Connoisseur plants.
Note: Variegated cultivars are less vigorous.		

<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> (many cultivars including 'Prostratus' & 'Tuscan Blue')	Rosemary	Full sun; culinary herb; drought tolerant; most cultivars are hardy in mild winters at the very least - 'Arp' & 'Hill Hardy' ('Madalene Hill') are winter hardy in our area in well-drained sites
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> - USDA has changed name to <i>R. caerulea</i> but IPNI doesn't list new name – see end of handout for scientific name references. The tall form is the showiest.	Ruellia	Full sun; does well in moist to periodically wet areas (don't crowd if want the best bloom)
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Fountainbush	Full sun; good for areas where it can cascade (unusual mounding habit & long, slender, green stems). Connoisseur plant.
<i>Salvia</i> - A. Marginally winter hardy species & cultivars in our area (overwinter at least some years in well-drained sites & noted if overwinter most years): <i>S. chamaedryoides</i> <i>S. coahuilensis</i> <i>S. darcyi</i> (overwinters most years; <i>S.</i> 'Silke's Dream' is a hybrid between this species & <i>S. microphylla</i> – floppy plant but nice orange-red flowers) <i>S. elegans</i> <i>S. farinacea</i> <i>S.</i> 'Indigo Spires' <i>S. involucrata</i> 'Bethellii' & <i>S. puberula</i> 'El Butano' (<i>S. involucrata</i> according to some botanists) - usually overwinter	Salvia or Sage Mexican Blue Salvia Coahuila Salvia Darcy's Salvia Pineapple Salvia Mealycup Salvia Indigo Spires Salvia Roseleaf Salvia	Full sun in well-drained sites. <i>S. chamaedryoides</i> , <i>S. coahuilensis</i> , <i>S. involucrata</i> , & <i>S. leucantha</i> are drought tolerant once established & prefer drier conditions. <i>S. elegans</i> is drought tolerant but looks better under moist conditions. Most of these marginally hardy plants benefit from a winter mulch, but don't use a heavy winter mulch on <i>S. chamaedryoides</i> & <i>S. coahuilensis</i> (subshrubs – short, woody perennials). <i>S. farinacea</i> is sometimes winter hardy but often grown as an annual (half hardy – plant after April 15). Indigo spires salvia likes moist sites.

<p>A. Marginally winter hardy <i>Salvia</i> – continued: <i>S. leucantha</i> 'Midnight' ('All Purple') is hardy some years in protected locations (the white- & purple-flowered species type is less showy). The variegated 'Eder' & the shorter 'Santa Barbara' are less hardy.</p> <p><i>S. 'Purple Majesty'</i> (a plant will sometimes overwinter here & there)</p>	<p>Mexican Bush <i>Salvia</i></p> <p>Purple Majesty <i>Salvia</i></p>	<p>Full sun</p>
<p>B. Tender <i>Salvia</i> in our area (have not overwintered): <i>Salvia</i> 'Anthony Parker'</p> <p><i>S. mexicana</i> 'Limelight' (the species is not as showy)</p> <p><i>S. miniata</i></p> <p><i>S. 'Phyllis' Fancy</i> (also called 'Phyllis Fancy') –</p> <p><i>S. splendens</i> 'Van Houttei' (wine-colored flowers; other cultivars include 'Caribbean Coral' – orange flowers & 'Paul' – purple flowers)</p>	<p>Anthony Parker <i>Salvia</i></p> <p>Limelight <i>Salvia</i></p> <p>Belize <i>Salvia</i></p> <p>Phyllis' Fancy <i>Salvia</i></p> <p>Van Houtte <i>Salvia</i></p>	<p>Note: 'Blue Chiquita' is a beautiful plant but harder to propagate than many species & cultivars</p> <p>Seed-grown cultivars of <i>S. splendens</i> much shorter & not as showy</p>
<p><i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i> (<i>Coleus scutellarioides</i>)</p> <p>Note: <i>Perilla</i> 'Magilla' looks similar to coleus</p>	<p>Coleus</p>	<p>Full sun to part shade; some are sun adaptable & others are not; types that are grown from seed are generally grown as annuals – not as showy as cutting-propagated cultivars</p>
<p><i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i></p>	<p>Blue Porterweed</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerates poorly drained soils; attracts butterflies</p>

TENDER BULBS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<p><i>Canna</i> species, hybrids, & cultivars</p>	<p>Canna</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerate wet & dry sites; dig up after first hard frost – Green Spring overwinters them indoors in 2 ways:</p> <p>A. Unpotted clumps of rhizomes are placed under potting benches in heated greenhouses; these clumps start actively growing in March & can pot up for early May planting outdoors (planting directly outdoors in the spring is possible but plants don't look as good)</p> <p>B. Cleaned rhizomes are placed in vermiculite in slightly opened plastic bags in the basement of the Historic House (temperatures should not fall below 40 degree F) – can pot up in March for planting outdoors, or plant rhizomes directly in the ground, in May</p> <p>Note: winter hardy in many years with a thick winter mulch in well-drained sites</p> <p>Naturalized in NC – keep away from natural areas</p>
<p><i>Colocasia esculenta</i> & cultivars including: 'Black Magic', 'Nancy's Revenge', 'Rhubarb' ('Red Stem Rhubarb'), & 'Yellow Splash'</p> <p>Note: <i>Alocasia</i> 'Portodora' has even larger leaves but <i>Colocasia</i> cultivars are showier</p>	<p>Elephant Ear</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade in moist to wet sites; dig up species type after the first hard frost & store indoors (see cannas above – can do A. or B.); species type is sometimes winter hardy with a thick winter mulch.</p> <p>Cultivars are connoisseur plants; dig up cultivars before hard frost & overwinter indoors as potted plants.</p>

<i>Crinum procerum</i> var. <i>splendens</i> ('Splendens') & <i>C.</i> 'Sangria' (supposedly hardier than the above)	Purple-leaved Crinum, Red-leaved Crinum	Full sun; dig up before hard frost & overwinter indoors as potted plants; connoisseur plants. Note: pink-flowered <i>C. x powellii</i> has been winter hardy at Green Spring for years & we are evaluating other cultivars. <i>C. bulbispermum</i> is one of its parents but this species is naturalized in NC, so keep away from natural areas.
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> <i>H.</i> 'Peach Delight' (‘Elizabeth’ is beautiful but blooms best the 2 nd year after planting outdoors; ‘Daniel Weeks’ has also performed well)	Ginger Lily	Full sun to light shade; tolerate periodically wet sites during the growing season; best to dig up before first hard frost to overwinter indoors as potted plants Note: winter hardy in many years with a thick winter mulch in well-drained sites
<i>Xanthosoma</i> 'Lime Zinger' <i>X. violaceum</i>	Lime Zinger Xanthosoma, Tannia Bluestem Taro, Blue Taro	Full sun to light shade in moist sites; dig up before first hard frost to overwinter indoors as potted plants. Connoisseur plants.

BIENNIALS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Angelica gigas</i> Note: for native plant lovers, Green Spring has only grown <i>A. triquinata</i> * (mountain angelica) – best for naturalistic use in the Appalachians	Korean Angelica	Full sun (moist site) to light shade; some reseeding in moist sites - mulch lightly or not at all to allow reseeding
<i>Argemone polyanthemos</i> (native to central & western U.S.)	Crested Pricklypoppy	Full sun; prefers warm weather so best to plant after May 1; drought tolerant; some reseeding; sometimes acts as an annual or a perennial (persists for years in good sites)
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon	Full sun; can be grown as an annual if using for foliage effect; grown as a biennial or short-lived perennial if flowers desired (but not always winter hardy: needs well-drained soil in winter)

<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Full sun (moist site) to light shade; reseeds readily in moist sites. Naturalized in WV – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> * Note: <i>O. argillicola</i> * (shale barren sundrops) is hard to find commercially but is a showier plant	Evening Primrose	Full sun to light shade; naturalistic use - grown primarily for wildlife value (moths); drought tolerant; reseed readily; <i>O. biennis</i> can be an annual & <i>O. argillicola</i> can be a short-lived perennial
<i>Phacelia bipinnatifida</i> *	Fern-leaved Phacelia	Light shade to part shade; reseeds readily
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> * & cultivars such as 'Indian Summer' & 'Prairie Sun' (species type is best for naturalistic use) <i>R. triloba</i> * (best for naturalistic use)	Black-eyed Susan Three-lobed Coneflower	Full sun to light shade; cultivars of <i>R. hirta</i> reseed the least & <i>R. triloba</i> reseeds the most; can be short-lived perennials
<i>Salvia argentea</i>	Silver Sage	Full sun; drought tolerant; good for rock gardens & waterwise gardens Note: <i>S. sclarea</i> (Clary Sage) often grown in herb gardens - less showy foliage than the above but longer lived because reseeds readily. Naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas. <i>S. aethiopis</i> (Mediterranean sage) has leaves somewhat like <i>S. argentea</i> but it is a serious exotic invasive in the western U.S. (a noxious weed) – do not grow in our area.
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	Full sun; best to direct seed in spring or fall; reseeds readily. Naturalized in VA – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Verbascum olympicum</i>	Greek Mullein	Full sun; reseeds readily; drought tolerant; can be a short-lived perennial; striking vertical accent

Grow With Caution Due To Exotic Invasive Potential (Possibly Too Much Reseeding of These Non-Natives):

<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket	Full sun; can be a short-lived perennial as well. Reseeds readily; naturalized in VA in moist sites – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Lunaria annua</i> (the species is very invasive in gardens - 'Alba Variegata' is far less invasive than the species)	Money Plant	'Alba Variegata' performs best in light shade – keep away from natural areas in case it reverts to the parent type. Do not grow the pink-flowered species: naturalized in many states including VA.

Exotic Invasive Species Available in the Nursery Trade (Heavy Reseeding In Our Region):

Perilla frutescens (Beefsteak Plant – green foliage; **Purple-leaved Perilla is more ornamental: 'Atropurpurea' is the preferred name & var. *nankinensis* is no longer valid**) – species is on VA exotic invasive list

A Note About Naturalized Plants and Exotic Invasive Plants:

Naturalized plants are non-native plants which have succeeded in reproducing and spreading to a limited extent on their own. Most naturalized plants are not a serious threat to native species or to native plant communities. Naturalized non-native plant species in our region are noted in the **USDA PLANTS Database** (<http://plants.usda.gov/>).

A small percentage of naturalized plants become invasive. Exotic invasive plants reproduce quickly, displace native plant species, and are difficult to eradicate. The **Division of Natural Heritage in the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation** lists exotic invasive plant species in Virginia on their website (http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/documents/invlist.pdf).

A Note about Scientific Names:

Current names are from the **International Plant Names Index** (IPNI; www.ipni.org/index.html) and/or the **USDA PLANTS Database** (<http://plants.usda.gov/>; this website also has many photographs of native plants). If a second scientific name is given, it is usually an old name that is still seen in some references or used by some nurseries. The **Missouri Botanical Garden** is also an excellent reference for plant names, gardening information, and photographs: the **Kemper Center for Home Gardening Plantfinder** features plants in their Kemper Center display gardens and is one of my favorite websites about ornamental plants (www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/alpha.asp). Another resource is their plant name database for plants throughout the world at **w³TROPICOS** (<http://mobot.mobot.org/W3T/Search/vast.html>).

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