



GREEN SPRING GARDENS

4603 GREEN SPRING ROAD • ALEXANDRIA • VIRGINIA
22312

PHONE: (703) 642-5173 • FAX: (703) 642-8095

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RECOMMENDED NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS FOR SUNNY GARDENS IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

Native plants are species that occur in the region in which they evolved. Therefore, they are uniquely adapted to local conditions. Native plants provide food and shelter for a myriad of birds, butterflies, and other wildlife. Best of all, gardeners can feel the satisfaction of preserving a part of our natural heritage while enjoying the beauty of native plants in the garden.

Native herbaceous perennial plants form little or no woody tissue, live for several years, and most are deciduous (leaves turn brown in the winter). Some perennials are short-lived and may only live three years, such as wild columbine, while others can live for decades. They are a group of plants that gardeners are passionate about because of their lovely flowers and foliage, and wide variety of textures, forms, and heights.

Native herbaceous perennial plants are a joy to garden with because they can be easily moved to create new design combinations and provide an ever-changing scene in the garden. They are appropriate for a wide range of gardens, from perennial borders to meadow-like gardens.

The following are useful definitions:

- **Cultivar (cv.)** – a cultivated variety designated by single quotes ('Blue Ice'). A **variety (var.)** or **subspecies (subsp.)**, in contrast, is found in nature and is a subdivision of a species.
- **Naturalistic use** – native plants that, when properly sited, perform well with minimal care; best used in an informal design that suggests a natural landscape. Most native species can be used this way, but this is the best way to use some species with informal growth habits or others that reseed readily.

The following is a list of native herbaceous perennial plants that perform well in sunny gardens and naturalistic settings in the Washington, D.C. area (6 hours or more of full sun daily). Most of these plants prefer a moist, well-drained site. Perennials that need to grow in wet sites are not included. Light requirements and special cultural requirements or tolerances are noted in the comments column.

Most of these plants are native to Virginia. These plants existed in Virginia before Jamestown, Virginia was founded in 1607. It is noted if they are not native to Virginia; plants that are not native to Virginia are found in other southeastern states.

Help conserve native plant populations by buying only propagated plants: never buy plants collected from the wild. The North Carolina Botanical Garden has an excellent website about native plant nurseries for our region - **Recommended Plant Sources for Native Plants** (<http://ncbg.unc.edu/pages/48/>). The Potowmack Chapter of the Virginia Native Plant Society also sells plants twice a year at Green Spring (in May and September).

The following plant information sheets list the month(s) of bloom, flower color, and any fall color for the perennials growing in the Virginia Native Plant Garden at Green Spring Gardens:

- **Ornamental Plants with Spring Bloom in the Virginia Native Plant Garden**
- **Ornamental Plants with Summer Bloom and Fruit in the Virginia Native Plant Garden**
- **September, October, and November in the Virginia Native Plant Garden: Bloom, Fruit, and Fall Color of Foliage**

For additional information on native perennials see:

- **Recommended Hardy Ornamental Grasses and Sedges for Gardens in the Washington, D.C. Area**
- **Recommended Native Herbaceous Perennials and Ferns For Shade Gardens in the Washington, D.C. Area**
- **Using Native Plants to Attract Birds in the Washington, D.C. Area and Virginia**
- **Using Native Plants to Attract Butterflies and Clearwing Moths in the Washington, D.C. Area and Virginia**

These plant information sheets are available on the Green Spring website under **Gardening** and in our Horticulture Center.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	Yellow Giant Hyssop	Full sun; some reseeding; tall & coarse texture but architectural; likes moist soil
<i>Allium cernuum</i> Note: <i>A. oxyphilum</i> is good for rock gardens due to its small size	Wild Nodding Onion Lillydale Onion	Full sun; bulbs but behave like perennials – foliage persists the entire growing season; tolerate dry sites; some reseeding
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i> (‘Montana’ - shorter than the species type; ‘Blue Ice’ is shorter as well – looks like the species but possibly a hybrid)	Eastern Bluestar	Full sun to light shade; reseeds readily in moist sites; tolerates dry sites
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i> Note: <i>A. virginica</i> is less vigorous & less persistent over time when planted in soil – supposedly likes rock crevices	Plantainleaf Pussytoes	Full sun to part shade; tolerates dry sites; <i>A. plantaginifolia</i> reseeds readily; a groundcover; best for naturalistic use – painted lady & American lady caterpillars (two butterflies) feed on the foliage
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine	Full sun (moist site) to part shade; allow to reseed: individual plants short-lived perennials (no mulch or light mulch allows better reseeding)
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> <i>A. tuberosa</i> Note: <i>A. syriaca</i> best for naturalistic use due to aggressive spreading nature	Swamp Milkweed Butterfly Weed Common Milkweed	Full sun in moist or wet sites Full sun in dry or moist sites; some reseeding

<i>Aster</i> – see under <i>Doellingeria</i> & <i>Symphotrichum</i> below (<i>Aster</i> is an old name that is still commonly used in the nursery trade; botanists have now divided American asters into different genera)		
<i>Baptisia australis</i> (VA native) & <i>B. australis</i> var. <i>minor</i> (<i>B. minor</i>) - shorter & native to KY, MO, & other states in central U.S. <i>B. alba</i> – two varieties according to USDA: var. <i>alba</i> (formerly called <i>B. pendula</i>) - native to VA & var. <i>macrophylla</i> (formerly called <i>B. leucantha</i>) - native to KY, TN, & other states in central U.S.	Blue Wild Indigo White Wild Indigo	Full sun for all species & varieties <i>B. australis</i> - tolerates dry sites & reseeds readily Note: 'Purple Smoke' is a purple-flowered hybrid between <i>B. australis</i> & <i>B. alba</i> – not for naturalistic use
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (‘Pink Beauty’ is long-lived)	Boltonia	Full sun; moist or wet sites Note: 'Snowbank' - declines over time in some gardens & does not like to be crowded – best to grow in different locations over time
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> (naturalized in VA – native to Midwest)	Purple Poppy Mallow	Full sun; tolerates dry sites; some reseeding
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Bluebell	Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites; often a short-lived perennial but long bloom period; some reseeding
<i>Chelone glabra</i> (‘Black Ace’) <i>C. obliqua</i>	White Turtlehead Pink Turtlehead	Full sun to light shade best; moist or wet sites; some reseeding Note: <i>C. lyonii</i> is a NC native - less ornamental than <i>C. obliqua</i> & harder to grow (plants often incorrectly labeled this in nursery trade; IPNI does not recognize this species – see “A Note About Scientific Names” at the end of this document)
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> (<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>)	Mistflower	Full sun to light shade; reseeds readily; most commonly for naturalistic use because it dies out in patches but reseeds in new locations

<p><i>Coreopsis gladiata</i> (<i>C. helianthoides</i>) - native to NC & southeastern states</p> <p><i>C. major</i></p> <p><i>C. tripteris</i></p> <p><i>C. verticillata</i> (‘Grandiflora’ & ‘Zagreb’)</p>	<p>Swamp Coreopsis, Coastal Plain Coreopsis</p> <p>Woodland Coreopsis</p> <p>Tall Coreopsis</p> <p>Threadleaf Coreopsis</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade; tolerant of periodically wet sites (found in swamp forests in nature); lovely fall bloom</p> <p>Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites; best for naturalistic use</p> <p>Full sun; reseeds readily; likes moist sites & can tolerate periodically wet sites</p> <p>Full sun; tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> (<i>Aster umbellatus</i>)</p>	<p>Tall Flat-topped White Aster</p>	<p>Prefers moist sites; some reseeding</p>
<p><i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (naturalized in VA – native to NC & states west of VA)</p>	<p>Eastern Purple Coneflower</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerates dry sites; some reseeding</p> <p>Note: <i>E. laevigata</i> is the true VA native but U.S. endangered species & hard to grow – do not grow other <i>Echinacea</i> near <i>E. laevigata</i> populations (in some mountain & Piedmont counties of VA); colorful hybrids of different species have been developed but tend to be short-lived</p>
<p><i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i></p>	<p>Rattlesnake Master</p>	<p>Full sun; some reseeding</p>
<p>Eupatorium: old name which is still used for some species; botanists have now moved some species into different genera.</p> <p><i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> ‘Big Umbrella’</p> <p><i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i></p> <p>Now Eupatoriadelphus: <i>Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus</i> (<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>)</p> <p><i>Eupatoriadelphus maculatus</i> (<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> subsp. <i>maculatum</i>) - ‘Atropurpureum’ & ‘Gateway’. We are also testing ‘Little Red’.</p> <p>Note: <i>Eupatoriadelphus dubius</i> (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>) ‘Little Joe’ has smaller flowers & is shorter than the other two <i>Eupatoriadelphus</i>.</p>	<p>Sweet Scented Joe Pye Weed</p> <p>Boneset</p> <p>Joe Pye Weed, Trumpetweed</p> <p>Spotted Joe Pye Weed</p> <p>Coastal Plain Joe Pye Weed</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade; some reseeding; tolerate periodically wet sites</p> <p>Most Joe Pye Weeds are tall perennials.</p> <p><i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> is much shorter & less showy than the other species—good for naturalistic use or for when want a white flower</p> <p><i>Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus</i> is native to the Virginia Native Plant Garden site at Green Spring.</p> <p>Note: Species that don’t work as well in gardens - <i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i> (dogfennel) has beautiful foliage but seeds excessively in gardens – common in old fields. & <i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i> (hyssopleaf thoroughwort) did not like to be crowded & was short-lived at Green Spring.</p>

<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Flowering Spurge	Full sun; tolerates dry sites; some reseeding
<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Queen of the Prairie	Full sun to light shade; needs consistently moist sites
<i>Gillenia trifoliata</i> (<i>Porteranthus trifoliatus</i>)	Bowman's Root	Full sun to light shade; some reseeding; prefers moist sites Note: <i>G. stipulata</i> was harder to grow at Green Spring
<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>	Soapwort Gentian	Full sun to light shade in consistently moist sites Note: flowering of <i>G. andrewsii</i> in gardens was not reliable for us
<i>Glandularia canadensis</i> (<i>Verbena canadensis</i>) - may just be naturalized in VA	Verbena	Full sun; a groundcover that needs a well-drained site to be winter hardy
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Helen's Flower	Full sun in moist sites
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> (‘First Light’ is shorter than the species – this species & not <i>H. salicifolius</i> because the stem is hairy)	Swamp Sunflower	Full sun to light shade; moist or wet sites; some reseeding
<i>H. divaricatus</i>	Spreading Sunflower	Full sun to part shade; tolerant of dry sites; best in large sites or for naturalistic use due to spreading habit
Note: <i>H. atrorubens</i> & <i>H. hirsutus</i> best for naturalistic use – not as showy as the above species	Purpledisk Sunflower	Full sun best - floppy plant
	Hairy Sunflower	Full sun to light shade; very drought tolerant
<i>H. tuberosus</i> best for large sites or naturalistic use – aggressive spreader	Jerusalem Artichoke	Edible roots
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> & cultivars	False Sunflower	Full sun; tolerates dry sites; similar to a sunflower but blooms sooner; some reseeding
<i>Hibiscus laevis</i> (<i>H. militaris</i>)	Halberdleaf Hibiscus	Full sun; wet or moist sites
<i>H. moscheutos</i> (the pink-flowered form once called subsp. <i>palustris</i> now just <i>H. moscheutos</i>)	Hardy Hibiscus, Rosemallow	Note: <i>H. coccineus</i> (scarlet hibiscus) is naturalized in VA - native to FL & lower southeastern U.S. This species & hybrids of this species are beautiful in garden settings – not for naturalistic use.
<i>Hylotelephium telephioides</i> (<i>Sedum telephioides</i>)	Alleghany Sedum	Full sun; needs excellent drainage - performs well in rock walls; tolerates dry sites

<p><i>Iris virginica</i></p> <p><i>I. versicolor</i> - similar to above but a more northern species</p> <p>Note: 'Gerald Darby' is a hybrid between the above 2 species – purplish new foliage in spring (not for naturalistic use).</p> <p><i>I. prismatica</i> (finer textured species – best for naturalistic use)</p>	<p>Virginia Iris, Southern Blue Flag</p> <p>Harlequin Blue Flag</p> <p>Slender Blue Iris</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade in moist or wet sites</p>
<p><i>Liatris spicata</i> (‘Kobold’ - shorter than the species)</p> <p>Note: <i>L. aspera</i> - performs well in my home garden in dry loamy soil with little irrigation – not happy at Green Spring with more irrigation & crowding</p>	<p>Dense Blazing Star, Liatris</p> <p>Tall Blazing Star, Liatris</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerates dry sites</p> <p>Full sun; needs dry sites</p> <p>Note: <i>L. pilosa</i> (<i>L. graminifolia</i>) & <i>L. squarrosa</i> were also short-lived at Green Spring.</p>
<p><i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i></p>	<p>Virginia Saltmarsh Mallow, Seashore Mallow</p>	<p>Full sun; constantly moist to wet sites; do not crowd; lovely with native <i>Hibiscus</i>; individual plants can be short-lived so allow reseeding</p>
<p><i>Lobelia cardinalis</i></p> <p>Note: <i>L. siphilitica</i> - best for naturalistic use because not as showy as the above</p>	<p>Cardinal Flower</p> <p>Great Blue Lobelia</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade best; moist or wet sites; often short-lived perennials; some reseeding (no mulch or light mulch allows better reseeding)</p> <p>Full sun (moist site) to light shade; some reseeding</p>
<p><i>Monarda didyma</i> & powdery mildew resistant cultivars (‘Gardenview Scarlet’ & ‘Jacob Cline’)</p> <p><i>M. fistulosa</i> & powdery mildew resistant cultivars (‘Claire Grace’ & ‘Violet Queen’)</p> <p>Hybrids of the above species such as ‘Raspberry Wine’ – not for naturalistic use</p>	<p>Bee Balm</p> <p>Wild Bergamot</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade; light reseeding</p> <p><i>M. fistulosa</i> & <i>M. punctata</i> tolerate drier sites & prefer more sun</p> <p><i>M. clinopodia</i>, <i>M. didyma</i>, & <i>M. fistulosa</i> spread the most in moist sites</p>

<p>Mostly for naturalistic use: <i>Monarda clinopodia</i> has white flowers - less showy & <i>M. punctata</i> - an unusual short-lived perennial</p>	<p>Basil Bee Balm</p> <p>Dotted Bee Balm, Eastern Horse Mint</p>	<p>The most tolerant of dry sites</p>
<i>Napaea dioica</i>	Glade Mallow	Full sun; likes moist soil
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	Sundrops	Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites
<i>Packera aurea</i> (<i>Senecio aureus</i>)	Golden Ragwort	Full sun (moist site) to part shade; moist or periodically wet sites preferred; reseeds readily in moist locations - somewhat invasive in gardens
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i> <i>P. hirsutus</i>	White Penstemon Hairy Penstemon, Northeastern Penstemon	Full sun; most species like excellent drainage & are drought tolerant, but <i>P. digitalis</i> tolerates more moisture in the soil. Other species, such as <i>P. canescens</i> , have been harder to grow at Green Spring & shorter lived.
<i>Phlox glaberrima</i> <i>P. paniculata</i> (also powdery mildew resistant cultivars such as 'Bright Eyes', 'David', 'Katherine', 'Nicky', & 'Shortwood')	Smooth Phlox Garden Phlox	Full sun to light shade Best in light shade - less problems with true bugs feeding on foliage in light shade compared to full sun; likes consistently moist sites; some reseeding
<i>Phlox subulata</i> & cultivars Note: <i>P. nivalis</i> for rock gardens – likes dry, well-drained soils (rocky or sandy soils in nature). Shorter-lived than the above species.	Creeping Phlox Trailing Phlox	Full sun; tolerates dry sites – needs good drainage
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (‘Vivid’ - shorter than average)	Obedient Plant	Full sun to light shade; likes moist sites & tolerates periodically wet sites
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i> <i>P. muticum</i> Note: <i>P. tenuifolium</i> - best for naturalistic use – not as showy as above species. <i>P. verticillatum</i> – a VA native but the showiest form is var. <i>pilosum</i> (native to WV, TN, KY, & other states; hard to purchase)	Hoary Mountain Mint Clustered Mountain Mint Narrowleaf Mountain Mint Whorled Mountain Mint	Full sun to light shade; tolerate dry sites; some reseeding <i>P. muticum</i> is invasive in moist sites (spreads by runners)

<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	Meadow Beauty	Full sun in moist to wet sites; do not crowd
<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i> (much wider distribution in VA than the following)	Carolina Wild Petunia	Full sun to light shade; tolerant of dry sites; recently started to grow <i>R. caroliniensis</i> - looks promising. We have grown <i>R. humilis</i> for years but low vigor in part shade.
<i>R. humilis</i>	Fringeleaf Wild Petunia	
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> (‘Goldsturm’)	Orange Coneflower	Full sun to light shade; some reseeding; looks best in moist sites
<i>R. laciniata</i> (the cultivar ‘Autumn Sun or ‘Herbstsonne’ - probably a hybrid with this species & the more southern species <i>R. nitida</i> . Lovely in flower but floppy plant)	Cutleaf Coneflower	Full sun to light shade; likes moist sites; some reseeding; native to the Virginia Native Plant Garden site at Green Spring.
<i>R. subtomentosa</i> (native to TN, KY, & other states in the central U.S.)	Sweet Coneflower	Full sun; tolerates dry sites
<i>Salvia azurea</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i> (native to TN, KY, & other states in central U.S.)	Azure Salvia	Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites; some reseeding
<i>Sedum glaucophyllum</i> (see <i>Hylotelephium telephioides</i> above – once classified as <i>Sedum</i>)	Cliff Stonecrop	Full sun with excellent drainage – performs well in rock walls; tolerates dry sites
<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	Showy Skullcap	Full sun to light shade; some reseeding
<i>Silphium asteriscus</i> (<i>S. dentatum</i>)	Southern Rosinweed	Full sun to light shade (<i>S. asteriscus</i> is the most shade tolerant); tolerate dry sites; some reseeding (<i>S. perfoliatum</i> reseeds the most – reseeds readily)
<i>S. perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant	
<i>S. terebinthinaceum</i>	Prairie Dock	
<i>S. trifoliatum</i>	Whorled Rosinweed	
Note: <i>S. laciniatum</i> is naturalized in VA – great vertical accent so nice in gardens	Compassplant	

<p><i>Solidago roanensis</i></p> <p><i>S. rugosa</i> ('Fireworks')</p> <p><i>S. sphacelata</i> 'Golden Fleece' (have not tried to grow the species)</p> <p>Note: Species for naturalistic use – Many species are suitable such as <i>S. juncea</i> & <i>S. sempervirens</i></p>	<p>Roan Mountain Goldenrod</p> <p>Rough-stemmed Goldenrod</p> <p>Golden Fleece Goldenrod</p> <p>Early Goldenrod</p> <p>Seaside Goldenrod</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerate dry sites; <i>S. rugosa</i> reseeds readily</p> <p>Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites</p> <p>Average soil</p> <p>Dry soil on the sandy side to minimize flopping</p>
<p><i>Stokesia laevis</i> (native to NC & other southeastern states) ('Honeysong Purple', 'Klaus Jelitto', & 'Purple Parasol')</p>	<p>Stoke's Aster</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade; likes moist sites</p>
<p><i>Symphyotrichum</i> (Aster):</p> <p><i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i> (<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>) ('Honeysong Pink' & 'Treasure' are taller cultivars; 'Purple Dome' is a short cultivar)</p> <p><i>S. oblongifolium</i> (<i>Aster oblongifolius</i>) ('Raydon's Favorite' – broad-spreading plant; 'October Skies' - smaller plant that is not as showy - better for small spaces)</p> <p>Note: asters best for naturalistic use - <i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i> (<i>Aster laevis</i>) ('Bluebird' – showier than the species) - the species itself is best for naturalistic use</p> <p><i>S. lateriflorum</i> (<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>), <i>S. pilosum</i> (<i>Aster pilosus</i>), & other species</p>	<p>New England Aster</p> <p>Shale Barren Aster</p> <p>Smooth Blue Aster</p> <p>Calico Aster</p> <p>Heath Aster</p>	<p>Full sun best; prefers moist sites but tolerates periodically wet sites (tolerates dry sites but loses lower leaves); the cultivar 'Our Latest One' – very floppy but lovely blue flowers (large gardens only)</p> <p>Full sun; <i>Symphyotrichum oblongifolium</i>, <i>S. laeve</i>, <i>S. lateriflorum</i>, & <i>S. pilosum</i> tolerate dry sites best</p> <p>Drought tolerant; reseeds readily in moist sites so best in dry sites in gardens</p> <p><i>S. lateriflorum</i> - drought tolerant & lovely in flower but most forms tend to be short-lived in gardens</p>

<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Tall Meadow Rue	Full sun to light shade; prefers moist sites but can take dry sites; some reseeding
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i> <i>V. noveboracensis</i>	Giant Ironweed New York Ironweed	Full sun to light shade; reseed readily – some gardeners may only want for naturalistic use; tolerate periodically wet sites
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root	Full sun to light shade; some reseeding
<i>Zizia aptera</i> <i>Z. aurea</i>	Heartleaf Golden Alexanders, Meadow Zizia Golden Alexanders, Golden Zizia	Full sun to part shade; some reseeding; species are similar - basal leaves are simple for <i>Z. aptera</i> & compound for <i>Z. aurea</i>

Additional species for naturalistic use (some also appropriate for special habitats):

Clematis ochroleuca (curlyheads), *Erigeron pulchellus* (Robin's plantain), *Manfreda virginica* (eastern false aloe), *Mimulus ringens* (Alleghany monkey flower), *Parthenium integrifolium* (wild quinine, American feverfew), *Phlox pilosa* (downy phlox), *Salvia lyrata* (lyreleaf salvia), *Senna hebecarpa* & *S. marilandica* (once *Cassia*; wild senna), *Silene stellata* (starry campion), *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* (blue-eyed grass), *Verbena hastata* (swamp verbena), & *Verbesina alternifolia* (wingstem).


Gardens with Sandy Soil: Green Spring does not have sandy soil in sunny areas & native plants that need or prefer dry, sandy soil generally have not done well here. An example is *Eurybia spectabilis* (*Aster spectabilis*) – it has performed well for years in my home garden in full sun to light shade in a dry, loamy soil near a redbud tree (a small tree), while it got crowded out & overwatered at Green Spring.

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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Developed by Brenda Skarphol, Curatorial Horticulturist at Green Spring Gardens. Updated 12/2007 (Native Sun Perennials)



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