



GREEN SPRING GARDENS

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RECOMMENDED NON-NATIVE HARDY PERENNIALS AND FERNS FOR THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

Hardy herbaceous perennials are a group of plants that gardeners are very passionate about because of their colorful flowers and foliage and wide variety of textures, forms, and heights. Ferns, in contrast, have no flowers but grace our gardens with their beautiful foliage, providing a myriad of forms, textures, and colors. Herbaceous perennials and ferns are a joy to garden with because they are easily moved to create new design combinations and provide an ever-changing scene in the garden.

Hardy herbaceous perennials usually form little or no woody tissue. Most of these plants are deciduous and die back to the ground in the winter, although some species are semi-evergreen or evergreen, such as hellebores. Some perennials may only live three years, such as rose campion, so it is best to allow them to reseed. Other perennials can live for decades, such as peonies. Ferns are herbaceous plants with no woody tissue, with foliage ranging from deciduous to evergreen. The recommended ferns have been long-lived in gardens in our region.

The following are useful definitions:

- **Cultivar (cv.)** – a cultivated variety designated by single quotes, such as ‘Summer Beauty’. A **variety (var.)** or **subspecies (subsp.)**, in contrast, is found in nature and is a subdivision of a species.
- Full shade – the amount of light under a dense deciduous tree canopy or beneath evergreens.
- Part shade – the amount of light in an area shaded part of the day, among deciduous trees with high branches, among deciduous trees with foliage that is not heavy, or among thinned deciduous woods.
- Full sun – six hours or more of sunlight daily.

The following is a list of hardy, non-native perennials and ferns that perform well in the Washington, D.C. area. None of the recommended plants are invasive; two sections on exotic invasives are listed near the bottom of the document. Native plants are not included here – see **Recommended Native Herbaceous Perennial Plants for Sunny Gardens in the Washington, D.C. Area** and **Recommended Native Herbaceous Perennial Plants for Shade Gardens in the Washington, D.C. Area** in our Horticulture Center and on Green Spring’s website under **Gardening**.

Some perennials prefer to bask in full sun, while others are shade-loving. In contrast, most ferns prefer light shade to part shade. Most of these plants prefer a moist, well-drained site. Light requirements and special cultural requirements or tolerances are noted in the comments column. Perennials that are reliably evergreen are noted (*Epimedium* is a notable exception because both deciduous and evergreen forms need to be cut back in late winter before flowers appear). It is also noted if ferns are evergreen, semi-evergreen, or deciduous. Perennials that need to grow in wet sites, and perennials solely for rock gardens, are not included.

Non-Native Hardy Perennials For Gardens

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<p><i>Acanthus spinosus</i> (‘Summer Beauty’ – most likely a hybrid with the two species listed here)</p> <p><i>A. mollis</i> ‘Rue Ledan’ (cultivar is more heat tolerant than the species)</p>	Bear’s Breeches	<p>Light shade is ideal – look best in moist sites</p> <p>Showy, coarse-textured foliage – larger leaves than the above species</p>
<p><i>Achillea</i> ‘Coronation Gold’</p> <p><i>A. millefolium</i> ‘Ortel’s Rose’ (‘1869’) – hybrids with this species have not performed as well over time in our area</p>	Yarrow	<p>Full sun; tolerate dry sites</p> <p>Note: white-flowered <i>A. millefolium</i> is naturalized throughout the U.S., but it is not considered to be an exotic invasive. It is generally not grown in gardens.</p>
<i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i>	Monkshood	Prefers rich, moist soil in light shade
<i>Agapanthus campanulatus</i> (newer cultivars have not had reliable bloom in our area)	Bell Agapanthus	Full sun; best to mulch in late November/ early December in less protected sites for winter protection
<p><i>Agave havardiana</i></p> <p><i>A. parryi</i> & <i>A. neomexicana</i> (names in IPNI - see “A Note About Scientific Names” below; the USDA prefers <i>A. parryi</i> subsp. <i>parryi</i> & <i>A. parryi</i> subsp. <i>neomexicana</i>)</p>	Agave	Full sun; very drought tolerant; can tolerate sunny areas under tree canopies & building overhangs; evergreen
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Lady’s Mantle	Light shade to part shade
<p><i>Allium senescens</i> (var. <i>glaucum</i>, subsp. <i>glaucum</i>, or ‘Glaucum’ - all names for the same plant, but ‘Glaucum’ appears to be the correct name for this shorter, bluish-gray form)</p> <p>Note: see hardy bulb information sheet for ornamental onions with narrower foliage & a longer dormant period</p>	German Garlic	Full sun; a bulb but behaves like a perennial – foliage persists the entire growing season; tolerates dry sites - good for rock gardens & waterwise gardens
<i>Amsonia hubrichtii</i> (native to AR & OK)	Hubricht’s Bluestar	Full sun to light shade; reseeds readily in moist sites

<p><i>Anemone</i> 'Bressingham Glow'</p> <p><i>A. x hybrida</i> cultivars such as 'Honorine Jobert', 'Margarete', & 'Whirlwind'</p> <p><i>A. tomentosa</i> 'Robustissima'</p> <p>Note: for a spring bloomer - <i>A. sylvestris</i> (snowdrop anemone)</p>	<p>Bressingham Glow Anemone</p> <p>Japanese Anemone</p> <p>Robustissima Anemone</p>	<p>Full sun (moist site) to part shade</p>
<p><i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> (southwestern U.S. native)</p> <p><i>A. vulgaris</i> & hybrids</p>	<p>Golden Columbine</p> <p>Columbine</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade for best flowering; allow to reseed: individual plants short-lived perennials; <i>A. chrysantha</i> is more tolerant of dry sites</p>
<p><i>Arisaema ringens</i></p> <p><i>A. sikokianum</i></p>	<p>Asian Jack-in-the-Pulpit</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade in rich soil; some reseeding; go dormant in the summer after flowering & fruiting is complete</p>
<p><i>Asarum europaeum</i></p> <p><i>A. splendens</i> ('Quicksilver')</p>	<p>European Wild Ginger</p> <p>Chinese Wild Ginger</p>	<p>Light shade to full shade</p> <p>Note: <i>A. takaoi</i> is not as ornamental but has performed well</p>
<p>Astilbe: cultivars & hybrids of <i>A. chinensis</i>, <i>A. japonica</i>, & <i>A. simplicifolia</i> - good cultivars include: 'Purpurkerze' ('Purple Candle') 'Sprite' 'Visions'</p>	<p>Astilbe</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade; best in consistently moist sites</p>
<p><i>Baptisia sphaerocarpa</i> (native to south central U.S. including MO, AR, & TX) & its hybrid 'Carolina Moonlight'</p>	<p>Yellow Wild Indigo</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerant of dry sites</p>
<p><i>Begonia grandis</i></p>	<p>Hardy Begonia</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade; reseeds readily; a tuberous root but behaves like a perennial – foliage persists the entire growing season</p>
<p><i>Bouvardia ternifolia</i> (<i>B. glaberrima</i>) - native to TX, NM, & AZ</p>	<p>Firecrackerbush</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerant of dry sites - good for waterwise gardens; some reseeding. Can be borderline hardy in some sites – likes good drainage.</p>
<p><i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> (variegated cultivars - 'Jack Frost' is very showy but not as tough as 'Langtrees')</p>	<p>Heartleaf Brunnera</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade; best in moist sites; some reseeding</p>

<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Serbian Campanula	Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites Note: <i>C. punctata</i> & <i>C. takesimana</i> can spread excessively in gardens (especially under moist growing conditions). <i>C. latifolia</i> reseeds excessively. <i>C. persicifolia</i> is beautiful in flower but most plants are short-lived in our climate.
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Leadwort	Full sun to light shade
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> hybrids such as: 'Country Girl' 'Single Apricot' 'Venus' 'Virginia's Sunshine'	Korean Hybrid Mum or Chrysanthemum	Full sun; tolerate dry sites; some reseeding
<i>Clematis</i> 'Mrs. Robert Brydon' <i>C. integrifolia</i> (its short, woody hybrid <i>C. x durandii</i> is grown for its larger flowers) <i>C. recta</i> Serious Black ('Lime Close') ('Purpurea' has lighter purple foliage) <i>C. 'Rooguchi'</i> or 'Roguchi' (floppy but gorgeous flowers)	Clematis Solitary Clematis Purpleleaf Ground Clematis Rooguchi or Roguchi Clematis	Full sun to light shade; sprawling perennials except <i>C. integrifolia</i> <i>C. integrifolia</i> is drought tolerant Note: <i>C. heracleifolia</i> likes consistently moist sites, but it can reseed readily in moist sites – keep away from natural areas.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (variegated selections also but low vigor)	Lily of the Valley	Light shade to part shade in moist sites to look their best; spring ephemeral (goes dormant in the summer)
<i>Crocsmia</i> 'Lucifer'	Lucifer Crocosmia	Full sun; other cultivars have not had reliable bloom over time in our area
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> cultivars & hybrids such as 'Bath's Pink'	Cheddar Pink	Full sun; tolerate dry sites; good rock garden & waterwise plants; some reseeding
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> & 'Alba'	Bleeding Heart	Light shade to part shade; some reseeding; often goes dormant after dry, hot periods in the summer
<i>Digitalis lutea</i> Note: <i>D. grandiflora</i> – shorter-lived than the above <i>D. thapsi</i> - beautiful species but can be hard to purchase	Small Yellow Foxglove Yellow Foxglove Foxglove	Full sun (moist site) to light shade best; some reseeding Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites

<i>Disporum sessile</i> 'Variegatum'	Variegated Japanese Fairy Bells	Light shade to part shade; 'Variegatum' spreads but not excessively. <i>D. flavens</i> has showier flowers & grows in clumps.
<i>D. flavens</i> (<i>D. uniflorum</i>)	Fairy Bells	
<i>Epimedium</i> 'Black Sea'	Epimedium, Fairy Wings	Light shade to part shade best but some will grow in full sun if watered well during dry periods (full shade reduces flowering); most species & cultivars tolerate dry sites but prefer moist sites
<i>E. davidii</i>		
<i>E.</i> 'Enchantress' (one of its parents is <i>E. leptorrhizum</i> - low growing & prefers a moist site)		Note: many species & cultivars are semi-evergreen or evergreen but best to cut off all <i>Epimedium</i> foliage by early March so can see blooms well.
<i>E. grandiflorum</i> , hybrids, & cultivars including: 'Lilafee' 'Orion' 'Queen Esta' 'Rose Queen' 'Tama no Genpei' 'White Queen'		The purple-flowered cultivars of <i>E. grandiflorum</i> like 'Dark Beauty', 'Purple Prince', & 'Saxton's Purple' have lower vigor than other types – they do not like to be crowded & are connoisseur plants.
<i>E. x perralchicum</i> 'Frohnleiten' (parents of this hybrid are <i>E. perralderianum</i> & <i>E. pinnatum</i> – less showy but good garden plants)		<i>E. dolichostemon</i> is also more of a connoisseur plant in our area - likes lime (add bagged limestone when planting in acid soils in our region, & scatter more limestone on top of the soil over time).
<i>E. rubrum</i>		
<i>E. sagittatum</i> (grown for large leaves relative to other species)		
<i>E. versicolor</i> 'Sulphureum'		
<i>E. youngianum</i> 'Niveum', 'Tamabotan', & 'Yenomoto'		
<i>E. x warleyense</i> - 'Orangekonigin' ('Orange Queen')		
<i>Eryngium agavifolium</i>	Sea Holly	Full sun; evergreen
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> (often sold as var. <i>robbiae</i> - no longer considered to be a valid name)	Wood Spurge	Light shade to full shade; prefers dry sites; evergreen; spreads a bit so don't let it crowd out other plants
<i>Filipendula palmata</i> , <i>F. purpurea</i> , <i>F. multijuga</i> , & hybrids (cultivars include 'Nana' & 'Elegans' or 'Elegantissima')	Pink-flowered Meadowsweet	Full sun to light shade; need consistently moist sites
<i>F. ulmaria</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Meadowsweet	

<p><i>Geranium</i> species & cultivars that perform well in our area:</p> <p>Blue- or purple-flowered: G. 'Brookside' G. 'Johnson's Blue' (better performer than one parent we grow at Green Spring - <i>G. pratense</i>) G. 'Orion' G. Rozanne ('Gerwat') – long bloom period</p> <p>Note: <i>G. x magnificum</i> is lovely in flower but short bloom period compared to some of the above</p> <p>Magenta-flowered: <i>G. phaeum</i> ('Samobor')</p> <p>Pink-flowered: <i>G. x cantabrigiense</i> ('Biokova') <i>G. macrorrhizum</i> cultivars <i>G. sanguineum</i> ('Elspeth'; var. <i>striatum</i> is not a valid name but this plant has a nice form – also named 'Lancastriense' or 'Prostratum')</p> <p>White-flowered: <i>G. sanguineum</i> 'Album'</p>	<p>Hardy Geranium</p>	<p>Full sun (moist site) to light shade</p> <p>Light shade to part shade; reseeds readily</p> <p>Full sun to light shade; tolerate dry sites</p> <p>Note: some forms of pink-flowered <i>G. x oxonianum</i> reseed excessively, & foliage is sprawling & often looks bad in the summer – other species are more ornamental</p>
<p><i>Helenium</i> cultivars like 'Coppelia' & 'Feuersiegel'</p>	<p>Helen's Flower, Dogtooth Daisy</p>	<p>Full sun in consistently moist sites; one parent of these hybrids is a VA native (& 2 western U.S. natives are parents)</p>
<p><i>Helianthus</i> 'Lemon Queen' (hybrid of species native to VA & the Midwest)</p>	<p>Lemon Queen Sunflower</p>	<p>Full sun; tolerates dry sites but foliage does not look as good & less bloom</p>
<p><i>Helleborus foetidus</i></p> <p><i>H. orientalis</i> & hybrids (<i>H. x hybridus</i>)</p>	<p>Bearsfoot Hellebore</p> <p>Lenten Rose, Hellebore</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade; reseed readily; evergreen but can have lots of damage to foliage in winter in exposed sites (wind & sun)</p> <p>Note: <i>H. argutifolius</i> performs well in some locations – needs protected, well-drained sites. <i>H. niger</i> is much harder to grow (likes lime & not long-lived in our area).</p>
<p><i>Hemerocallis</i> species & hybrids</p>	<p>Daylily</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade; tolerate dry sites</p>
<p><i>Heuchera</i> 'Palace Purple' (less susceptible to black vine weevil than most non-native hybrids & cultivars)</p>	<p>Purple Palace Alumroot</p>	<p>Full sun (moist site) to part shade; tolerant of dry sites; sometimes roots eaten by black vine weevil so some plants are short-lived</p>

<p><i>Hibiscus coccineus</i> (naturalized in VA - native to FL & lower southeastern U.S.)</p> <p><i>H. dasycalyx</i> (native to TX – a short species – good for small gardens)</p> <p><i>Hibiscus</i> hybrids – many cultivars are available - VA native <i>H. moscheutos</i> also frequently used as a parent – cultivars bred for large, showy flowers</p>	<p>Scarlet Hibiscus</p> <p>Neches River Rosemallow</p> <p>Hardy Hibiscus, Rosemallow</p>	<p>Full sun in moist to wet sites; some reseeding</p> <p><i>H.</i> hybrids & cultivars are beautiful in garden settings – not for naturalistic use</p>
<p><i>Hosta</i> species & hybrids</p>	<p>Hosta</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade best; some plants that are not variegated will take full shade; loved by deer</p>
<p><i>Iris</i> - for moist or wet sites:</p> <p><i>I. brevicaulis</i> & hybrids with this species – cultivars like ‘Black Gamecock’ & ‘Hurricane Party’</p> <p><i>I. ensata</i> cultivars (‘Variegata’)</p> <p><i>I. sibirica</i>, hybrids, & cultivars (‘Caesar’s Brother’ & ‘Tropic Night’ are some of the most vigorous performers in our area; lighter-flowered cultivars like ‘Butter and Sugar’, ‘Sky Wings’ & ‘White Swirl’ bloom well but have less vigor than the above purple-flowered plants)</p>	<p>Zigzag Iris</p> <p>Louisiana Iris</p> <p>Japanese Iris</p> <p>Siberian Iris</p>	<p>Full sun; consistently moist or wet sites; foliage of <i>I. ensata</i> & <i>I. sibirica</i> is more upright than <i>I. brevicaulis</i> & Louisiana iris foliage</p> <p>Full sun to light shade; moist or wet sites Full sun; moist sites best</p> <p>Note: Some <i>I. sibirica</i> cultivars have performed poorly in our area – ‘Harpswell Haze’ only bloomed lightly after a few years</p>
<p><i>Iris</i> - for dry or moist sites:</p> <p>Bearded iris hybrids (cultivars range from dwarf to tall forms)</p> <p><i>I. graminea</i> (a dwarf beardless spuria iris)</p> <p><i>I. subbiflora</i> (a dwarf)</p> <p><i>I. tectorum</i> (low growing spreading type)</p> <p><i>I. variegata</i></p>	<p>Bearded Iris</p> <p>Iris</p> <p>Species Bearded Iris</p> <p>Japanese Roof Iris</p> <p>Species Bearded Iris</p>	<p>Full sun to light shade; tolerant of dry sites</p>
<p><i>Knautia macedonica</i></p>	<p>Knautia</p>	<p>Full sun; some reseeding</p>

<i>Kniphofia</i> hybrids & cultivars ('Little Maid' & 'Primrose Beauty'; 'Reddy Maid' is a Green Spring selection)	Kniphofia, Torchlily, or Red Hot Poker	Full sun; some forms are tolerant of dry sites but most prefer moist sites
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> <i>L. angustifolia</i> (many cultivars available) <i>L. intermedia</i> (many cultivars available)	Spanish Lavender, French Lavender Common Lavender Lavandin	Full sun in well drained sites that have been amended with sand, pea gravel, &/ or chicken grit; mulching <i>L. angustifolia</i> & <i>L. intermedia</i> with pea gravel has also been helpful; drought tolerant. Evergreen but not necessarily great looking foliage by late winter – <i>L. intermedia</i> generally has the best looking foliage by late winter. Short-lived if grown in less than ideal conditions. For example, at Green Spring <i>L. stoechas</i> has performed best in sunny sites under & near large oak & pine trees ('Kew Red' is not hardy). <i>L. intermedia</i> has performed well on the edge of building overhangs.
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> 'Becky' (<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>)	Becky Shasta Daisy	Full sun; tolerant of dry sites; the most heat-tolerant cultivar
<i>Limonium latifolium</i>	Sea Lavender	Full sun; tolerates dry sites
<i>Liriope muscari</i> & cultivars (a clumping species)	Liriope, Lilyturf	Full sun to full shade; tolerates dry sites; evergreen foliage in milder winters Note: <i>L. spicata</i> spreads too fast – naturalized in MD & other states
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> ('Alba')	Rose Campion	Full sun; tolerates dry sites; short-lived perennial but reseeds readily
<i>Nepeta x faassenii</i> 'Six Hills Giant' & 'Walker's Low' Note: 'Blue Wonder' is sometimes sold as the above species but Missouri Botanical Garden says really <i>N. racemosa</i> - 'Blue Wonder' is shorter than the above cultivars	Catmint	Full sun; tolerate dry sites
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> ('Gyoku-Ryu' - dwarf cultivar)	Mondo Grass	Full sun (moist site) to full shade; tolerates dry sites (dwarf cultivars prefer moist sites); evergreen
<i>O. planiscapus</i> 'Nigrescens' (also called 'Ebony Knight')	Black Mondo Grass	Full sun to light shade (to retain dark leaf color); evergreen
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> 'Aureum'	Golden Oregano	Full sun; tolerate dry sites
O. 'Rosenkuppel'	Rosenkuppel Oregano	

<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> hybrids & cultivars	Garden Peony	Full sun; tolerate dry sites; early to midseason bloomers best for our area so flowers last longer (many cultivars perform well in our area including 'Festiva Maxima', 'Ivory Treasure', & 'Tom Eckhardt')
<i>Papaver atlanticum</i>	Atlas Poppy, Moroccan Poppy	Full sun; biennial to short-lived perennial but reseeds readily
<i>P. orientale</i> 'Turkenlouis' (some pink selections have also done well locally)	Oriental Poppy	Full sun; summer dormant & foliage comes up again in the fall
<i>Penstemon barbatus</i> & hybrids (species is native to southwestern U.S.; hybrids tend to be longer-lived) Note: other species & hybrids that have performed well in some sites at Green Spring: <i>P. campanulatus</i> hybrids, <i>P. multiflorus</i> (native to AL, GA, & FL), & <i>P. murrayanus</i> (scarlet penstemon; native to south central U.S. including TX)	Penstemon	Full sun; tolerate dry sites & need well-drained soil. Good for waterwise gardens & rock gardens. Connoisseur plants - can be tricky to grow over time but lovely when successful.
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> & cultivars	Russian Sage	Full sun; a subshrub (short, woody perennial - cut back in March)
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i> - 'Miss Grace' ('Compact Grey' was an older name) <i>P. tuberosa</i>	Phlomis	Full sun; <i>P. fruticosa</i> tolerates dry sites & is evergreen, although less evergreen in very cold winters
<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i> (cultivars include 'Fuji Blue' & 'Komachi')	Balloon Flower	Full sun to light shade; comes up late: don't forget where it's planted!; tolerates dry sites; often a short-lived perennial
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> 'Variegatum'	Variegated Japanese Solomon's Seal	Light shade to part shade; tolerates dry sites
<i>Polygonum amplexicaule</i> 'Fire Tail' (USDA prefers <i>Polygonum</i> & the Missouri Botanical Garden prefers <i>Persicaria amplexicaulis</i>) – see "A Note About Scientific Names" at bottom of document <i>Polygonum</i> 'Red Dragon' (<i>Persicaria microcephala</i>) - lovely purple, silver & green foliage	Fire Tail Mountain Fleece Red Dragon Fleeceflower	Full sun to light shade in moist or wet sites

<p><i>Primula sieboldii</i></p> <p><i>P. vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>sibthorpii</i> (this is the name in the nursery trade but not a valid name – this pink-flowered form is longer-lived than the yellow-flowered species type)</p> <p>Note: others that have performed well locally include <i>P. 'Lois Lutz'</i>, <i>P. polyantha</i>, & <i>P. elatior</i></p>	<p>Siebold Primrose</p> <p>Pink-flowered Primrose</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade; spring ephemeral (goes dormant in summer)</p> <p>Light shade to part shade; best in moist sites</p> <p>Note: <i>P. japonica</i> is a connoisseur plant (Japanese Primrose) – it needs light shade to part shade in constantly moist or wet sites</p>
<p><i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i> 'Bertram Anderson' & 'Cevennensis'</p> <p><i>P. saccharata</i> & hybrids including 'Roy Davidson' & 'Victorian Brooch'</p>	<p>Lungwort</p>	<p>Light shade to part shade; some reseeding</p> <p>Note: pink- & raspberry-flowered cultivars have not been long lived.</p>
<p><i>Rohdea japonica</i></p>	<p>Rohdea, Sacred Lily</p>	<p>Part shade to full shade (needs shade to reduce browning of evergreen foliage); tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> 'Arp'</p> <p>'Madalene Hill' ('Hill Hardy') also is winter hardy</p> <p>Note: 'Prostratus' is less winter hardy but good for small gardens</p>	<p>Hardy Rosemary</p>	<p>Full sun in well-drained sites; tolerates dry sites; evergreen – but can get damaged in very cold winters (even more of a problem on less cold hardy forms like 'Prostratus' & 'Tuscan Blue')</p>

<p><i>Salvia arizonica</i></p> <p><i>S. greggii</i> (native to TX) & hybrids: 'Big Pink' 'Cherry Chief' 'Moonlight' 'Pink Preference' 'Raspberry Royale' 'San Takao' 'Teresa' 'Wild Watermelon'</p> <p><i>S. microphylla</i> (native to TX; 'La Trinidad Pink' & 'San Carlos Festival')</p> <p><i>S. guaranitica</i> ('Argentina Skies' & 'Black and Blue')</p> <p><i>S. uliginosa</i> (floppy but nice flowers)</p>	<p>Arizona Salvia</p> <p>Autumn Salvia</p> <p>Autumn Salvia</p> <p>Anise-scented Salvia</p> <p>Bog Salvia</p>	<p>Most species like full sun & tolerate dry sites; well-drained, protected sites for best winter hardiness</p> <p>'Dark Dancer' needs more moisture than other cultivars – lovely but harder to grow than the shorter 'Raspberry Royale' (similar flower color)</p> <p><i>S. microphylla</i> 'Hot Lips' has bicolor flowers (red & white), but sometimes reverts & loses bicolor flower color</p> <p>May want to mulch thickly in late November (some winter kill in very cold winters)</p> <p>Likes more moisture than the above plants; may want to mulch thickly in late November (some winter kill in very cold winters)</p>
<p>Note: the following <i>Salvia</i> can be marginally winter hardy in our area, but will overwinter in at least some years -</p> <p><i>S. chamaedryoides</i> <i>S. coahuilensis</i> <i>S. darcyi</i> <i>S. elegans</i> – hardy some years in some locations <i>S. 'Indigo Spires'</i> – hardy some years in some locations</p> <p><i>S. involucrata</i> 'Bethellii' & <i>S. puberula</i> 'El Butano' (<i>S. involucrata</i> according to some authorities) - usually hardy</p> <p><i>S. leucantha</i> - 'Midnight' ('All Purple') is hardy some years in some locations (the white- & purple-flowered species type is less showy)</p>	<p>Mexican Blue Salvia Coahuila Salvia Darcy's Salvia Pineapple Salvia</p> <p>Indigo Spires Salvia</p> <p>Roseleaf Salvia</p> <p>Mexican Bush Salvia</p>	<p>Full sun in well-drained sites; indigo spires salvia likes moist sites – other species are tolerant of dry sites</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Note: the following are hardy but need further evaluation - <i>S. leptophylla</i> (<i>S. reptans</i>; Green Spring grows the west Texas form, a tall selection) – hardy & reseeds readily in gardens – keep away from natural areas; tolerates dry sites.</p> <p><i>S. nemorosa</i> 'Caradonna' – may be promising & needs further evaluation (older hybrids & cultivars of this species declined over time at Green Spring).</p>

<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i> (western U.S. native)	Vancouveria, White Insideout Flower	Light shade to full shade; tolerates dry sites
<i>Veronica austriaca</i> 'Crater Lake Blue' (often sold as subsp. <i>teucrium</i> – not a valid name)	Veronica	Full sun to light shade
V. 'Goodness Grows'		
V. <i>umbrosa</i> 'Georgia Blue'		Light shade to part shade
V. 'Saraband' (gray foliage)		Full sun; prefers dry sites

NON-NATIVE FERNS FOR GARDENS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Athyrium niponicum</i> 'Pictum' & other colorful cultivars	Japanese Painted Fern	Deciduous; tolerates alkaline soil; Japanese painted fern & black lady fern have a spreading habit
A. 'Ghost' (a hybrid with the above species & VA native <i>A. felix femina</i> - Lady Fern)	Ghost Fern	
<i>A. japonicum</i> (name in IPNI – see "A Note About Scientific Names" below; <i>Deparia petersonii</i> in USDA Plants Database)	Black Lady Fern, Japanese False Spleenwort	
<i>Dyopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Wood Fern	Semi-evergreen in our area; moist sites best
<i>D. erythrosora</i>	Japanese Shield Fern, Autumn Fern	Evergreen; tolerates dry sites
<i>D. nipponensis</i>	Nippon Wood Fern	
<i>Phegopteris decursive-pinnata</i> (<i>Thelypteris decursive-pinnata</i>)	Japanese Beech Fern	Deciduous; spreading habit
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i> (<i>Divisilobum</i> Group)	Soft Shield Fern	Semi-evergreen; needs moist sites; a connoisseur plant Note: <i>P. polyblepharum</i> (Japanese Tassel Fern) lost its ornamental value at Green Spring over time & some died.

Grow With Caution Due To Exotic Invasive Potential (Non-Natives That Sometimes Spread Excessively And/ Or Reseed Abundantly):

<i>Arum italicum</i> & variegated cultivars like 'Pictum'	Italian Arum	Light shade to part shade; tolerates dry sites; some reseeding – naturalized in NC
<i>Aster tataricus</i> ('Jindai' is shorter than the species & spreads more slowly)	Tatarian Aster	Full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites; naturalized in several states including VA; spreads a bit in moist sites but have not seen reseeding at Green Spring
<i>Eomecon chionantha</i>	Snow Poppy	Aggressive spreader in gardens but has not reseeded outside the area it was originally planted in
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Creeping Liriope	Aggressive spreader in gardens; naturalized in MD & other states; grow <i>L. muscari</i> (a clumper) instead
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Pinkladies, Pink Sundrop	Aggressive spreader in gardens; native to south central U.S. & naturalized in VA & many states. Note: Also sold under the invalid name of <i>O. berlanderi</i> ('Siskiyou' is often sold under this name – no such species).
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Verbena, Purpletop Vervain	Naturalized in TN, NC, southeastern VA, & other southern states. Somewhat invasive in gardens – need to keep away from natural areas.

Exotic Invasive Species Available in the Nursery Trade

***Ajuga reptans* & cultivars (Bugleweed)** – VA exotic invasive list

***Foeniculum vulgare* (Fennel; 'Purpureum' is mostly commonly sold - Bronze Fennel)** - VA exotic invasive list

***Iris pseudacorus* (Yellow Flag Iris)** - VA exotic invasive list

***Lysimachia clethroides* (Gooseneck Loosestrife)** - very invasive in gardens & has naturalized in TN, KY, NC, & other states

***Lysimachia nummularia* (Moneywort; 'Aurea' is most commonly sold – Golden Creeping Jenny)** - VA exotic invasive list

***Lythrum salicaria*, hybrids, & cultivars (Purple Loosestrife)** – VA exotic invasive list

***Pinellia ternata*, *P. pedatisecta*, & possibly other species (Crowdipper or Pinellia)** – naturalized in MD, WV, & other states; seeds excessively in gardens & hard to kill

***Polygonum cuspidatum* & cultivars (Japanese Knotweed; variegated cultivars in the nursery trade often under other scientific names like *Fallopia japonica*, *Persicaria japonica*, & *Polygonum japonicum*)** – VA exotic invasive list

***Ranunculus ficaria* & cultivars (Lesser Celadine – a type of buttercup)** – VA exotic invasive list

***Securigera varia* (*Coronilla varia*; Crownvetch)** – VA exotic invasive list. Widely used in highway projects but have heard of some individuals growing it in gardens.

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/>). 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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