

Water Conservation Tips

WHAT

NEWLY PLANTED

Small Shrubs
in 8" or less diameter container)
Small container trees
(in 15" or less diameter container)
Large container shrubs
Small balled & burlaped plants
Large balled & burlaped plants
Evergreens
Annuals, Perennials
Groundcovers, & Vegetables

Lawns (seed or sod)

ESTABLISHED (In ground 2 years or more)

Shrubs and trees
Evergreens
Lawns

CONTAINER GARDENS

WATERING GUIDELINES

- The best way to decide when you need to water is to feel the soil. Pull back mulch and dig down 1-4". You should water most plants when the soil is just barely moist. Moist soil will feel cool to the touch but not wet. It should be somewhat crumbly but not dry and powdery.
- Thorough, deep watering is more effective than frequent, light watering. Deep watering encourages plants to root deep and develops drought tolerance.
- Always check soil moisture before watering. Plants may look wilted from too much water as well as from too little.
- Adding organic matter (peat moss, composted bark, manures, etc.) helps both to hold water available to plant and to improve drainage.
- Always water plants very well as you plant them, even if it is raining or predicted to rain.
- Don't water trees or shrubs with a sprinkler. Use a slow trickling open ended hose, a drip irrigation system or a deep root waterer inserted 6-12" into the ground.

WHEN

Check soil daily. Water when soil within original rootball is barely moist.
Same as above
When soil is barely moist 1" below surface
Same as above
When soil is barely moist 2-3" below surface
According to size. Continue to water through winter.
When soil is barely moist 1" below surface.
Keep surface constantly moist until seed has sprouted or sod rooted.
When soil is barely moist 3-4" below surface.
Continue to water through winter.
When soil is barely moist 1" below surface.
When soil is barely moist 1" below surface.

HOW

With trickling open ended hose for 2-5 minutes.
As above for 10 minutes
As above for 10 minutes
As above for 10-15 minutes
As above for 15-20 minutes
According to size above.
Hose with watering wand, drip irrigation or sprinkler until soil soaked 12-18" deep.
Sprinkler 1" of water to area (measure with coffee cans set in watering area.)
Slow flowing hose for 10-30 minutes or more.
Sprinkler 1" of water to area (measure with coffee cans set in watering area.)
Until water runs freely from drainage holes.

WATER MORE FREQUENTLY IF:

Soil is very light and well drained.
Weather is hot, sunny or windy.
Plants are small or newly planted.
The area is exposed to wind and sun. (West or south exposure).
Plants are actively growing in spring and early summer.
Plants are moisture lovers or shallow rooted such as azaleas and hollies.
Plants are flowering.

WATER LESS FREQUENTLY IF:

Soil is clay or poorly drained.
Weather is cool and humid.
Plants are large or well established.
Area is sheltered or shaded.
Plants are going dormant in fall.
Plants are drought tolerant.



CONSERVING WATER

1. Mulch all your plants 2-3" deep.
Water slowly to avoid runoff.
Do not use your sprinkler on a windy day, and never on shrubs & trees.
4. Water deeply but less frequently so plants roots grow deep.
5. Sacrifice watering lawn before your shrubs, trees, flowers and vegetable. The lawn will go dormant and is more likely to recover.
6. Keep weeds under control, so they will not rob your valuable plants of moisture.

ROUGH TOLERANT PLANTS

All plants need water when they are newly planted. These plants will be tolerant of extended dry periods once established.

GROUNDCOVERS

Barberry
Botanoneaster
Junipers
Virginia Creeper
Vinquefoil
Sedum

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Euonymus
Juniper
Lugo Pine
Bristlecone Pine
Yucca

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Barberry
Butterfly Bush
Quince
Smokebush
Broom
Witch Hazed
Bayberry
Potentilla
Rugosa Rose

TREES

Norway Maple
Mimosa
Ginkgo
Honeylocust
Juniper
Japanese Black Pine
Austrian Pine

PERENNIALS

Achillea
Anaphalis
Asclepias
Baptisia
Belamcanda
Chrysanthemum
Campanula persicifolia
Cerastium
Cheiranthus
Dianthus plumaris
Echinacea purpurea
Echinops
Euphorbia
Gaillardia
Geranium
Gypsophila paniculata
Hemerocallis
Iberis
Helianthemum
Lavandula
Liatris
Lychnis
Linum
Parthenium
Platycodon
Potentilla
Salvia
Santolina
Sedums
Sempervivums
Stachys
Thymus
Veronica incana
Rudbeckia

ANNUALS

Allysum
Cosmos
Dusty Miller
Gazania
Geranium
Marigolds
Portulaca
Thunbergia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

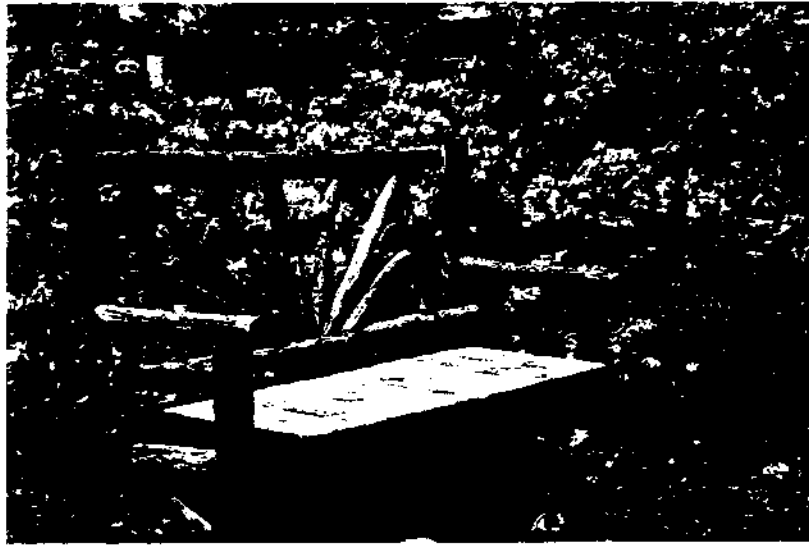
WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

RECOMMENDED BY DEVITTS GARDEN CENTER, INC.

- 1.) Use mulching materials to prevent surface evaporation and to conserve soil moisture.
 - a.) Apply black plastic mulch paper to areas around garden plants and shrubs.
 - b.) Cover plastic with an ample layer of mulch material, such as bark chips, shredded bark, stone or brick chips.
- 2.) Maintain weed free plantings, either through the above practice or manually pulling them. This will eliminate the weeds competing with your plantings for moisture.
- 3.) Apply water to the soil around the root system only, not the leaf surfaces. Use soaking devices such as soaker hoses and drip waterers.
- 4.) To prevent transpiration (loss of moisture) from leaves in hot days of summer, we recommend the use of anti dessicants, such as wilt-pruf.
- 5.) The use of soil additives such as peat moss when making new plantings, will increase the water holding capacity and help the soil retain the natural moisture from rainfall, and whatever water we can provide.
- 6.) Fertilizing our lawns will establish a deeper root system, and help the grass to survive with a minimum of moisture. An established lawn will not die, despite the fact that it turns brown from lack of water. An established lawn will green up when natural rains become adequate enough.
- 7.) Making a shallow well or saucer around trees and shrubs, will help to catch natural rainfall and retain unnecessary runoff.
- 8.) Prune, trim and shear plants to help reduce evaporation of water through leaves and stems.
- 9.) Have a catch basin from roof gutters to catch rain water for use on flowers, vegetables and shrubs. One inch of natural rainfall will provide us with 623 gallons of water for every 1000 sq. ft. of roof area.

X·E·R·I·S·C·A·P·E™ G·A·R·D·E·N·I·N·G

Water Conservation for the American Landscape



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MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK

MAXWELL MACMILLAN CANADA
TORONTO

MAXWELL MACMILLAN INTERNATIONAL
NEW YORK OXFORD SINGAPORE SYDNEY

In selecting plants look for time-tested favorites. Old-fashioned or antique roses have a place in any Xeriscape landscape because of their inherent durability and drought tolerance.

(PHOTO: DOUG WELSH)

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Macmillan Publishing Company Maxwell Macmillan Canada, Inc.
866 Third Avenue 1200 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 200
New York, NY 10022 Don Mills, Ontario M3C 3N1

Macmillan Publishing Company is part of the Maxwell Communication Group of Companies.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Ellefson, Connie Lockhart. 1954—

Xeriscape gardening: water conservation for the American landscape / Connie Ellefson, Tom Stephens, and Doug Welsh.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-02-614125-6

1. Xeriscaping—United States. 2. Drought-tolerant plants—United States. I. Stephens Thomas (Thomas L.) II. Welsh, Douglas F.
III. Title.

SB475.E83.E45 1992

635.9'5—dc20 91-32779

CIP

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Macmillan Publishing Company
866 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Printed in the United States of America

Xeriscape Plants for New England

BLESSED with abundant and fairly evenly dispersed rainfall (thirty to fifty inches per year), New England has long been the model for traditional landscapes—lush green lawns, stately trees, English-style perennial borders. For most of the year this type of landscaping is well matched to its environment, but there is a two-month period in the summer when dry spells can occur, and landscape plants conditioned by the climate to a steady input of moisture show drought stress. Dr. Don Rakow of Cornell University sees stress in some trees even after ten days without any significant moisture.

People may water their lawns from April to September to maintain a lush green lawn, though irrigation is rarely necessary for maintaining woody plants. Dr. Rakow feels turfgrass in the New England area may be overwatered when put under

Plant breeders have taken some wildflowers and enhanced their use in the landscape, as with blue salvia (Salvia farinacea 'Victoria Blue'), seen with its domesticated cousin, annual red salvia (S. splendens). (Photo: Doug Welsh)



automatic irrigation, and trees often get overwatered when they are part of a landscape that's watered regularly. Here the Xeriscape concept of zoning might be well employed, particularly separating turf areas from trees, not only to meet their individual watering needs but to separate the soil pH as well. Lawn grasses generally fare better with neutral pH (6.0 to 7.0) while many native New England trees will prefer acid soil. Selecting one of the new turf-type tall fescues rather than Kentucky bluegrass for lawns will also reduce some of the disparity in water needs.

The urban conditions of the many large cities in the Northeast give rise to "heat islands" that worsen drought stress on street trees. Faced with that situation people must either select the most drought-tolerant species or plan on regular irrigation of street trees.

The concept of Xeriscape landscaping was introduced in the New England area only in the late 1980s. Because of the high rainfall the region experiences, the idea seemed to have no bearing, in part because it was assumed that Xeriscape landscaping in New England meant using the same plants as in a Xeriscape-style landscape in Arizona. But Xeriscape gardening is definitely regional. In New England (as in every other part of the country) a strong accent must be made on appropriate plant selection—those suited to New England's generally moister environment, and able to withstand the summer dry season.

Interest in water conservation is definitely on the upswing in the Northeast. In recent years the squeeze has been put on water supply systems in some areas there partly because of increased watering in the summer, but compounded by a large influx of new residents. Water rates, especially in urban



A slate path provides not only access to the back of this Washington, D.C., townhouse, but a way to view this charming, old-fashioned garden as well.

of bright yellow buttonlike flowers, lives happily with a little drip irrigation in Albuquerque as well as on its own in Washington, D.C., enduring a twenty- to thirty-inch difference in precipitation totals.

Many other plants will survive wide variations of temperature, soils, and weather. Even cold hardiness has some flexibility if a potentially tender plant is installed in a location shielded from prevailing winter winds.

I have tried to include plants native to each region, giving consideration to availability of plant materials. One of the frustrations faced by early Xeriscape landscaping enthusiasts was the lag time for propagation in nurseries. Eager to try native plants, they often found few to purchase. In some cases native plants are slow or difficult to germinate, then slow-growing to reach marketable size.

The industry is making some progress in catching up with the demand for xeric plants. You can be part of the process of making native and xeric plants more available by "encouraging" your local nursery growers with frequent requests for specific plants—nursery growers need to know we're serious about Xeriscape gardening before they invest time and money in growing plants.

I offer these lists, again, as a starting point, and hope they will generate some experimentation and results that will confirm or alter them for greater accuracy in future editions. I welcome your input.

**Xeriscape Plants for New England
Natural Rainfall Zone**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	HEIGHT	ZONES
DECIDUOUS TREES			
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Tatarian maple	30'	4
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy serviceberry	10-40'	3-9
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> (susceptible to birch borer)	Paper birch	50-75'	2
<i>B. populifolia</i> (more resistant to birch borer)	Gray birch	35-50'	4
<i>Carya cordiformis</i> ***	Bitternut hickory	90'	4
<i>C. ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	75-100'	4
<i>C. tomentosa</i>	Mockernut hickory	90'	5
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa	40-60'	4-8
<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>	Cockspur hawthorn	20-35'	4
<i>C. mollis</i>	Downy hawthorn	35-50'	3
<i>C. phaenopyrum</i>	Washington hawthorn	20-35'	5
<i>C. pruinosa</i>	Frosted hawthorn	10-20'	3
<i>C. punctata</i>	Dotted hawthorn	20-35'	4
<i>C. viridis</i> 'Winter King'		30'	5-7
(Note: Many hawthorns are susceptible to pests)			
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Flowering crab apple	50'	2
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hophornbeam	35-50'	4
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork tree	30'	3
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> (short-lived)	Wild red cherry, Pin cherry	20-35'	2
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Common hop tree	20-35'	5
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	75-100'	4
<i>Q. coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	60-100'	4
<i>Q. ellipsoidalis</i>	Northern pin oak	50-75'	4
<i>Q. montana</i>	Chestnut oak	50-75'	5
<i>Q. muehlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin oak	35-50'	4
<i>Q. rubra</i>	Red oak	40-100'	3
<i>Q. velutina</i> *	Black oak	75-100'	4
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> , syn. <i>S. amurensis</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	Japanese tree lilac	30'	4
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf linden, Basswood	75'	3-8
<i>Ulmus americana</i> ***	American elm	75-100'	2
(Susceptible to many diseases—including Dutch elm disease—and pests)			
EVERGREEN TREES			
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir	75-100'	4
<i>A. veitchii</i>	Veitch fir	75'	3
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	150'	2
<i>P. glauca</i>	White spruce	40-90'	2
<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone pine	8-45'	5
<i>P. banksiana</i>	Jack pine	50-75'	2
<i>P. cembra</i>	Swiss stone pine	75'	2
<i>P. resinosa</i>	Red pine	75-100'	2
<i>P. rigida</i>	Pitch pine	50-75'	5

BOTANICAL NAME	Natural Rainfall Zone		HEIGHT	ZONES
	COMMON NAME(S)			
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS				
<i>Buddleia alternifolia</i>	Alternate leaf butterfly bush		15'	6-8
<i>Caragana</i> spp.	Peashrub		4-18'	2
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Bladder senna		12'	5
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweetfern		3-6'	2-5
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Huckleberry		2'	5-6
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	Kalm's St. Johnswort		3'	4
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush		10'	4
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	Privet		9-15'	3
<i>Malus sargentii</i>	Sargent crab apple		6'	5
<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	Mock orange		3-9'	4
<i>Rhododendron roseum</i> ***	Rose rhododendron		9'	3
<i>Rosa caroliniana</i>	Carolina rose		3'	4
<i>R. hugonis</i>	Father Hugo rose		7'	5
<i>Salix humilis</i>	Prairie willow		6-12'	3
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American alder		6-12'	3
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Russet buffaloberry		6-9'	2
<i>Stephanandra incisa</i> 'Crispa'			2'	5
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> *	Lowbush blueberry		3'	2
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i> 'Compacta'	Korean spice viburnum		5'	4
<i>V. rafinesquianum</i>	Rafinesque viburnum		3-6'	3
EVERGREEN SHRUBS				
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	Carolina rhododendron		6'	5
GROUND COVERS				
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Spurge		3'	4
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Goldmoss sedum		2"	4-9
<i>S. ternatum</i>	Mountain sedum		3-6"	3
<i>S. x 'Vera Jameson'</i>	Stonecrop		2-4"	4
PERENNIALS (all are hardy to at least Zone 3)				
<i>Armeria caespitosa</i>	Thrift		9"	
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy milkweed		2-4'	
<i>Aster linearifolius</i>	Savory-leaved aster		12-18"	
<i>A. novi-belgii</i>	New York aster		3-4'	
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Yellow false indigo		2-3'	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert		1-2'	
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie smoke		6-12"	
<i>Grindelia robusta</i>	Shore grindelia		2-4'	
<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	Sharp-lobed hepatica		8"	
<i>H. americana</i>	Round-lobed hepatica		6"	
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Wood lily		2-3'	
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild lupine		15"	
<i>Oenothera hookeri</i> (biennial)	Hooker evening primrose		3-6'	

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	HEIGHT	ZONES
PERENNIALS cont'd			
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	Violet wood sorrel	4-6"	
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	White penstemon	3'	
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Early meadow rue	8-30"	
<i>T. polycarpum</i>	Sierra meadow rue	16-40"	
<i>Verbascum olympicum</i>	Mullein	6'	
<i>Veronica incana</i>	Woolly speedwell	12-18"	
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada violet	12-18"	
<i>V. papilionacea</i>	Blue violet, Butterfly violet	6-12"	
<i>V. pedata</i>	Bird's-foot violet	2-6"	
<i>V. pedunculata</i>	California violet	6-24"	

VINES

<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet	35'	2
<i>Clematis verticillaris</i>	Rock clematis	3-20'	2
<i>C. virginiana</i>	Virginsbower	10-20'	3
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Limber honeysuckle	9'	2
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper, Woodbine	35'	2
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank grape	20-35'	2

Occasional Watering Zone

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	HEIGHT	ZONES
DECIDUOUS TREES			
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped maple	35-50'	3
<i>A. rubrum</i>	Red maple	100'	3
<i>A. saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	100'	3-9
<i>A. saccharum**</i>	Sugar maple	75-100'	3-8
<i>A. s. var. nigrum</i>	Black maple	75-100'	3
<i>A. spicatum*</i>	Mountain maple	20-35'	2
<i>Betula lenta*</i>	Sweet birch	50-75'	3
<i>B. pendula</i>	European birch	60'	2
(Note: Many birches are susceptible to borers. Drought stress increases susceptibility.)			
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Hornbeam	35-50'	2
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud/Judas tree	20-35'	5-8
<i>Fagus grandifolia**</i>	American beech	75-100'	3
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White ash	60-120'	3-9
<i>Juglans cinerea***</i>	Butternut	50-75'	3
<i>J. nigra***</i>	Eastern black walnut	150'	4
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black gum, Black tupelo	50-75'	5-9
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American plane tree	75-100'	4
<i>Populus alba</i>	White poplar	90'	3
<i>P. deltoides</i>	Eastern cottonwood, Eastern poplar	75-150'	3
<i>P. tremuloides</i>	Quaking aspen	35-50'	2
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean mountain ash	45'	4-7

(This species most resistant to borers that often kill other mountain ashes)

Occasional Watering Zone

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	HEIGHT	ZONES
EVERGREEN TREES			
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	45'	5
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	50-75'	2
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	100-150'	2
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS			
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow serviceberry	24'	3
<i>A. laevis</i>	Allegheny serviceberry	36'	4
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood	9'	5
<i>C. mas</i>	Cornelian cherry	24'	4
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked filbert	6-12'	3
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Atlantic leatherwood	3-6'	3
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel	15'	4
<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	Scarlet elder	6-12'	3
<i>Viburnum acerifolium*</i>	Mapleleaf viburnum	3-6'	3
<i>V. alnifolium***</i>	Hobblebush viburnum	6-12'	3
<i>V. cassinoides***</i>	Witherod viburnum	3-8'	3-6
<i>V. corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry	6-12'	4
<i>V. dentatum***</i>	Arrowwood viburnum	6-12'	3
<i>V. trilobum</i>	American cranberry bush	6-12'	2
EVERGREEN SHRUBS			
<i>Kalmia latifolia*</i>	Mountain laurel kalmia	12-20'	5
<i>Taxus canadensis**</i>	Canada yew	3-6'	2
GROUND COVERS			
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	6-8"	3-9
<i>Galax aphylla*</i>		4-6" (foliage), 12-18" (flowers)	5-6
<i>Gaultheria procumbens*</i>	Winterberry, Checkerberry wintergreen	2-6"	2
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot trefoil	2-4"	5
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridgeberry	2-4"	2
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle	3-6"	5-9
PERENNIALS (all are hardy to at least Zone 3)			
<i>Actaea alba</i>	White baneberry	18-24"	
<i>Aletris farinosa</i>	Star grass	18-24"	
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Meadow anemone	2'	
<i>A. deltoides</i>	Threeleaf anemone	6-12"	
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	Golden columbine	4'	
<i>A. formosa</i>	Sitka columbine	12-40"	
<i>Asarum shuttleworthii</i>	Mottled wild ginger	4-12"	
<i>A. virginicum</i>	Heartleaf	4-12"	
<i>Bergenia purpurascens</i>	Saxifrage	1'	
<i>Campanula americana</i>	Tall bellflower	7'	

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BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	HEIGHT	ZONES
PERENNIALS cont'd			
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	Striped pipsissewa	3-12"	
<i>C. umbellata</i>	Common pipsissewa	3-12"	
<i>Chrysopsis falcata</i>	Yellow aster	4-16"	
<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>	Spring beauty	8"	
<i>C. virginica</i>	Spring beauty	4-6"	
<i>Coptis groenlandica</i>	Common goldthread	4-6"	
<i>C. trifolia</i>	Alaska goldthread	4-6"	
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Tick trefoil	3-6"	
<i>Disporum lanuginosum</i>	Hairy fairy bells	16-30"	
<i>D. trachycarpum</i>	Wartberry fairy bells	1-2'	
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	2-8'	
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Andrew's gentian	1-3'	
<i>G. crinita</i> (biennial)	Fringed gentian	1-2'	
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Largeleaf geum	1-3'	
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	Downy rattlesnake plantain	6-18"	
<i>G. tessellata</i>	Checkered rattlesnake plantain	1'	
<i>Helenium bigelovii</i>	Bigelow sneezeweed	1-3'	
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	Golden thin-leaved sunflower	2-5'	
<i>H. tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem artichoke	5-10'	
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	Bluet	2-8"	
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	Golden seal	6-24"	
<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	American twinleaf	10"	
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada lily	2-6'	
<i>L. pardalinum</i>	Leopard lily	1-7'	
<i>L. superbum</i>	Turk's-cap lily	3-8'	
<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	Miterwort	1-2'	
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Common wood sorrel	3-5"	
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Common mayapple	12-18"	
<i>Polygonatum commutatum</i>	Great Solomon's seal	2-6'	
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Cutleaf coneflower	9'	
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Common blue-eyed grass	4-20"	
<i>S. bellum</i>	Western blue-eyed grass	2'	
<i>S. californicum</i>	Golden-eyed grass	16"	
<i>Streptopus roseus</i>	Rosy twisted stalk	1-2'	
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort	1-2'	
<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	Wood merrybells	1-2'	
<i>U. sessilifolia</i>	Little merrybells	8"	
<i>Viola blanda</i>	Sweet white violet	2-4"	
VINES			
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple wisteria	40'	

*Best in acid soil.

**Demands cool moist soil.

***Not often planted, but preserve if on-site.