



## 'Shenandoah' Panicgrass

*Panicum virgatum*

1 gallon..... 15

This easy-to grow warm-season native grass forms tall, colorful pillars in summer. Like many ornamental grasses, panicgrass mostly grows as a clump that slowly expands by short underground rhizomes.

This grass does best if grown in moderate to wet soils, and will even tolerate some flooding. It can tolerate some drought once established. Panicgrass performs best in full sun, though it can tolerate some shade. It tends to flop if grown in shade or overly rich soils.

The foliage of 'Shenandoah' has deep burgundy tips, lending a touch of class to this stately perennial.

- Grows best in full sun.
- Prefers moist soil, but tolerates drought. Best grown in lean soils.
- Red-tipped foliage adds visual interest.
- Seeds feed birds in winter.



## 'Prairie Sky' Panicgrass

*Panicum virgatum*

1 gallon..... 15

This easy-to grow warm-season native grass forms tall, stately pillars in summer. Like many ornamental grasses, panic grass mostly grows as a clump that slowly expands by short underground rhizomes.

This grass does best if grown in moderate to wet soils, and will even tolerate some flooding. It can tolerate some drought once established. Panicgrass performs best in full sun, though it can tolerate some shade. It tends to flop if grown in shade or overly rich soils.

'Prairie Sky' has very upright, eye-catching silver-green foliage, making it useful as a focal point in the garden.

- Grows best in full sun.
- Prefers moist soil, but tolerates drought. Best grown in lean soils.
- Silvery foliage adds visual interest.
- Seeds feed birds in winter.



'standing ovation' Little Bluestem

*Schizachyrium scoparium*

1 gallon..... 15

Little bluestem flourishes in the hot and humid environment of the southeast. It does well in medium-moisture soils with good drainage, and also thrives in drought once established.

If planted in full sun, this plant has a tight, upright form that is excellent for providing excitement in the garden border. If planted in shade, the plant will develop and open center and flop.

This grass excels in sunny and dry sites, but should be kept away from excessive moisture and shade. Little Bluestem is one of the few grasses to have fall color.

'Standing ovation' has burgundy streaks in its gray-green foliage, which gives the foliage an overall darker appearance.

- Prefers full sun.
- Good drainage is essential.
- Grows well in hot and dry sites once established.
- Dark striations in foliage increase visual appeal.



## 'Prairie Blues' Little Bluestem

*Schizachyrium scoparium*

Little bluestem flourishes in the hot and humid environment of the southeast. It does well in medium-moisture soils with good drainage, and also thrives in drought once established.

If planted in full sun, this plant has a tight, upright form that is excellent for providing excitement in the garden border. If planted in shade, the plant will develop and open center and flop.

Little Bluestem excels in sunny and dry sites, but should be kept away from moisture and shade. Little Bluestem is one of the few grasses to have fall color.

'Prairie Blues' has silvery-green foliage, which can combine with its interesting structure and texture to make this grass a great structural component in the landscape.

- Prefers full sun.
- Good drainage is essential.
- Grows well in hot and dry sites once established.
- Silvery foliage adds interest.



## 'Indian Steel' Indian grass

*Sorghastrum nutans*

Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerant of a wide range of soils including heavy clays. Does well in poor, dry, infertile soils. Tends to open up and/or flop in moist, rich soils however.

'Indian Steel' forms a clump of blue-green leaf blades to 3-5' tall. The foliage turn yellow in fall and retain some gold color throughout the winter. Panicles turn bronze in fall and continue to provide interest into early winter.

- Does best in full sun
- Moist to dry soils
- Silvery foliage adds interest
- Bronze flowers feed birds and provide fall interest.



## Purple Muhly grass

*Muhlenbergia capillaris*

Best grown in sandy or rocky, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to light shade. Best in full sun. Tolerant of heat, humidity and drought, but generally grows taller with consistent moisture. Tolerates poor soils and urban conditions.

Purple muhly grass has become a prized plant among gardeners for its attractive, wiry puffs of summer foliage and its spectacular display of smoky purple fall flowers. Once the flowers fade, they turn a refined tan color and continue to provide months of winter interest.

- Full sun to light shade
- Moist to dry soils
- Tolerates heat, humidity, and drought.
- Wiry foliage produces an appealing clump all summer, then explodes into pink in fall.



## Joe-pye weed

*Eutrochium fistulosum*

1 gallon..... 15

Easily grown in average, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Plants prefer moist, fertile, humus-rich soils which do not dry out. Best in full sun. Tall stemmed plants are more likely to need support in part shade locations. Cut plants to the ground in late winter.

The billowy pinkish flowers of Joe-Pye weed are highly attractive to butterflies. If cut back promptly after flowering, the plant can be encouraged to bloom a second time in late fall. The hollow stems left behind after cutting back the previous year's growth make excellent nesting sites for wild bees!

- Does best in full sun. Will flop or develop powdery mildew in shade.
- Needs moist to wet soils. This plant will scorch if allowed to dry out.
- A butterfly magnet!
- Cut stems are good for cavity-nesting bees.



## 'little lanterns' columbine

*Aquilegia canadensis*

1 gallon..... 16

Columbines are beautiful woodland plants that have colorful, bell-shaped flowers that attract hummingbirds in mid-to-late-spring.

The foliage of *Aquilegia canadensis* is more resistant to pets than other columbines, but foliage will deprecate in summer heat if the plants are allowed to dry out.

As woodland plants, columbine must be kept in at least part shade and prefer moist, well-drained soil

'Little lanterns' is more compact and more floriferous than wild *Aquilegia canadensis*.

- Tolerates full sun in early spring, but needs at least half a day of evening shade in summer.
- Prefers evenly moist, well-drained soil.
- Flowers in April-May
- Self-sows freely under good conditions.



## Blue Wild indigo

*Baptisia australis*

*Baptisia* are rapidly becoming more popular among the ornamental plant community, and for good reason. Its blossoms are stunning, its form and foliage are interesting, and its seed pods formed after flowering are as interesting as the flowers (and they look great in arrangements!)

To top it all off, *Baptisia* are remarkably hardy. Once established, they can endure intense drought, poor soils, and even clay. They are adaptable to garden conditions, but may flop if given too much water or fertilizer.

- Grow in full sun (flops in shade)
- Tolerate a variety of soil types, but prefer sandy loam.
- Overfertilization will cause plants to flop.
- Blooms in May.



## 'hot lips' turtlehead

*Chelone lyonii*

This eye-catching member of the plantain family is a native of woodlands and streams of the southern Appalachia mountains. It spreads as a tightly-packed clump, forming pink flowers shaped like turtle heads in the late summer.

Turtleheads prefer soils that are evenly moist to damp, and can tolerate close to full shade. They do not appreciate full sun, and fare best with no more than a half-day of sun.

'Hot lips' is named for its roaring pink flowers. This selection also has attractive dark-green foliage and red stems.

- Prefers part to full shade.
- Requires moist soil. May get powdery mildew if kept dry.
- Pink, unusual-looking bloom in late summer. Good for bumblebees.



## 'Jacob Cline' bee balm

*Monarda didyma*

1 gallon..... 16

Red bee balm is a lover of water. It does best in moist, well-drained soils, but can tolerate fairly wet conditions and clay soils. This plant expands rapidly, so it is best placed in a site where it can wander a bit. Clumps should be divided every few years to prevent overcrowding.

The showy, unusual-looking red flowers bloom in mid- to late summer and strongly attract hummingbirds.

Red bee balm is susceptible to powdery mildew. It can be sheared back in fall to keep the fungus in check.

Plant near a walkway to appreciate the addictive citrusy scent of this plant's leaves!

- Does best in partial shade. It does not like summer heat at all.
- Grow in moist to wet soil. Good drainage is preferable, but not required.
- Blooms in mid to late summer.
- Hummingbird magnet.



## Cinnamon fern

*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*

This handsome fern fares well in moist to wet soils in partial to deep shade.

Cinnamon fern gets its name from its unique reproductive fronds, which stick straight into the air and have an attractive cinnamon color. Even though ferns don't technically bloom, these ferns' showy reproductive fronds are as good as flowers!

This plant is right at home in problematic areas with wet shade, such as streambanks and pond edges. It also adapts very well to garden conditions

- Requires full to part shade.
- Requires moist to wet soil, preferring acidic soils.
- Showy reproductive fronds appear in early spring and remain for some time.



## 'husker red' Beardtongue

*Penstemon digitalis*

1 gallon..... 16

Southeastern beardtongues are underutilized perennials with a lot to love. They're very durable once established, tolerating moist to dry soils in flowering well in full sun and part shade. Good drainage is a must.

In late spring, mounds of red-green evergreen foliage are topped by sprays of white flowers that bees adore. Flowers occasionally blush pink. Can self-sow aggressively under the right conditions.

'Husker red' is named for the reddish cast the foliage takes on. Fuller sun means redder foliage.

- Grow in full to part sun.
- Prefers moist to dry soil. Good drainage is imperative.
- White flowers adorn the plant in May.
- Foliage is evergreen!



## 'blue moon' woodland phlox

*Phlox divaricata*

Woodland phlox is an elegant, refined spring bloomer that remains attractive even when out of bloom. It is full of perfumey, periwinkle-colored flowers for four weeks from late March to April, with glossy evergreen foliage persisting after bloom. This plant spreads slowly by creeping stems. It can easily be propagated to speed up its spread or to share with friends!

Woodland phlox requires moist, well-drained soils and afternoon shade in summer.

The flowers of 'blue moon' open more fully than those of the species.

- Prefers part shade, though it will tolerate full shade.
- Prefers moist soil, though it will tolerate some dryness.
- Periwinkle-colored flowers in early spring.
- Evergreen groundcover!



## 'jeana' garden phlox

*Phlox paniculata*

1 gallon..... 16

Garden phlox is well-known garden plant that hails from the Appalachian mountains and has long been cherished among gardeners in England, the northeastern US, and the northwestern US. It is uncommonly used in the southeast because it is highly susceptible to powdery mildew.

No more, thanks to 'Jeana'! This variety of garden phlox is almost completely immune to powdery mildew. Given an evenly moist soil with a bit of a break from afternoon sun, this phlox will produce plenty of pink flowers for a few months in early summer, reblooming sporadically throughout the year. The small, numerous flowers of 'Jeana' make it a favorite among butterflies.

- Tolerates full sun, but appreciates a break from the summer heat.
- Requires moist, well-drained soils. Wilts in drought, gets root rot if wet.
- Pink flowers in late spring are very popular with butterflies.



## Blunt mountain mint

*Pycnanthemum muticum*

1 gallon..... 16

In spite of its common name, mountain mint isn't from the mountains at all! It's a plains species, found at the edges of rivers, in prairies and in open woodlands.

The flowers on *Pycnanthemum* are small and not very interesting, but are subtended by large, showy bracts that give the whole plant a silvery cast. Foliage smells strongly of mint.

Though the blossoms are not eye-catching, they are favorites of bees. Mountain mint is in a class all its own when it comes to plants for bees! This is a wonderful pollinator garden plant.

- Does best in full sun. May flop in part shade.
- Prefers moist soils. Will tolerate short droughts.
- Small flowers appear in July, accompanied by large, silvery bracts.
- Bee magnet.



## Purple-eyed grass

*Sisyrinchium 'Lucerne'*

1 gallon..... 16

This tiny plant may have “grass” in the name, but it’s not actually a grass at all! It’s a diminutive relative of *Iris*, with flowers to match its pedigree. The name comes from its grass-like foliage, which is evergreen in all but the hardest freezes.

In spring, from mid-march to early April, these plants are swaddled in a foam of purple blossoms with yellow centers. Once the flowers fade, handsome spiky foliage continue to provide textural interest.

Purple-eyed grass prefers evenly moist, well-drained soil. It also likes a break from the afternoon heat, though it can survive in full sun.

- Part shade is best, but tolerates full sun.
- This plant looks best in evenly moist, well-drained, fertile soil
- Profuse bloom in early spring.
- Benefits from division every few years.



## 'Brandywine' foamflower

*Tiarella cordifolia*

Named for its profuse spray of white, foam-like flowers, foamflower is an excellent plant for dry woodland areas in part to full shade.

Foamflower naturally occur in mountains and hilly areas throughout the eastern United states. Their preference for high places means their soil is often shallow and fast-draining, which gives them good drought resistance but poor tolerance of wet feet. Keep these plants well-drained for best results!

'Brandywine' is named for the wine-colored veins in the center of its basal leaves.

- Prefers part to full shade,
- Does well in evenly moist to dry soils. Good drainage is a must! Lots of compost helps make fluffier soil, which helps roots to breathe.
- White, foamy flowers bloom from March to April.
- Performs well in containers.



**'little carlow' aster**  
*Symphyotrichum* hybrid

Like many asters, 'little carlow' blooms profusely in fall, with purple-blue blossoms appearing from September to October. This late bloom time allows aster to shine when many other plants are finished for the season, which is as attractive to pollinating insects as it is to people. Bees will often visit this plant to get the last of the pollen reserves they need to keep their babies fed over the winter.

The plant forms a clump of dark green foliage reaching all the way to the ground. Best in moist to dry soil in full sun to part shade.

- Best in full sun to part shade.
- Prefers moist, well-drained soil, but tolerates some drought.
- Light purple flowers very late in the year.
- Attractive to fall pollinators!



## 'Iron butterfly' ironweed

*Vernonia lettermanii*

This plant is easily grown in medium to dry soils. It tolerates a broad variety of soil conditions, including dry, rocky, and alkaline soils. It tends to flop if grown in rich soils or anything less than full sun,

Ironweed's very fine foliage makes it valuable for shaking up the texture of your landscape.

'Iron butterfly' is particularly valued for its compact, mounding habit and long-lasting display of purple blooms.

- Full sun is necessary for good form, but the plant will survive part shade.
- Moist to dry foliage is best.
- Purple flowers from July to August.
- Good for hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies.



## 'Zagreb' whorled tickseed

*Coreopsis verticillata*

Easily grown in dry to medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun. Thrives in poor, sandy or rocky soils with good drainage. Tolerant of heat, humidity and drought. Prompt deadheading of spent flower stalks can be tedious for a large planting, but does tend to encourage additional bloom. Will flop if grown in overly fertile soils or in too much shade.

The fine foliage of whorled tickseed adds a fine texture to the border, while the sunny yellow flowers appeal to bees and gardeners alike. 'Zagreb' can spread in the garden by rhizomes and self-seeding, particularly in moist fertile soils.

- Best in full sun.
- Looks best in soils on the dry, lean side, though it adapts well to gardens.
- Sunny yellow flowers attract bees
- Fin-textured foliage provides interest when out of bloom



## 'Ruby Star' Coneflower

*Echinacea purpurea*

1 gallon..... 16

Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Best in full sun. An adaptable plant that is tolerant of drought, heat, humidity and poor soil. Divide clumps when they become overcrowded.

Plants usually rebloom without deadheading, however prompt removal of spent flowers improves general appearance. Freely self-seeds if at least some of the seed heads are left in place.

'Ruby Star' has large, daisy-like blooms with red to purple rays and dark bronze-brown central cones.

- Does well in full sun, but thrives with late afternoon shade.
- Adaptable to a range of soil types, but does best in moderately rich, evenly moist soil.
- Large, pink flowers in May attract bees. Sporadic rebloom all year long.



'American gold rush' black-eyed susan

*Rudbeckia* hybrid

Best grown in average, evenly moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates hot and humid summers. Tolerates some drought once established. Deadhead spent flowers to encourage additional bloom. May flop and require staking in rich, fertile soils. Divide clumps every 4-5 years to maintain robust growth.

American Gold Rush' is a naturally compact cultivar with narrow, 2-inch-wide hairy foliage bred for its resistance to foliar disease. Gorgeous bright, yellow-gold flowers bloom from July to September.

- Prefers full sun to part shade.
- Does best with evenly moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates mild drought.
- Bright yellow flowers in late summer attract bees.



**'Little goldstar' Black-eyed susan**  
*Rudbeckia fulgida var. sulivantii*

Easily grown in dry to medium, organically rich to average, well-drained soils in full sun. Best bloom occurs in full sun, although plants will tolerate some light shade. Plants prefer consistent moisture throughout the growing season, with some tolerance for drought once established. Tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions including dry soil, clay soil, and urban environments. Good air circulation is appreciated. Spreads slowly by rhizomes.

'Little Goldstar' is a compact, floriferous, clump-forming black-eyed Susan that features dark green foliage and golden yellow blooms from mid-summer to early fall.

- Does best in full sun, but tolerates a little shade.
- Does best with even moisture, but tolerates mild drought once established.
- Bright yellow flowers in last summer and early fall.



## Cardinal flower

*Lobelia cardinalis*

Easily grown in rich, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Needs constant moisture. Tolerates brief flooding. Soils should never be allowed to dry out. Appreciates afternoon shade.

Cardinal flower can be found growing in moist locations along streams, spring, and swamp in low, wooded areas. The flowers, which open in late summer, are known hummingbird and butterfly magnets.

- This plant will scorch in full sun. Give it partial to full shade.
- Requires consistently moist soil.
- Flashy red flowers are popular among nectar-drinkers.



## Pasture rose

*Rosa carolina*

1 gallon..... 19

Best grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil in full sun. Best flowering and disease resistance occur in full sun. Water deeply and regularly. Avoid overhead watering. Good air circulation promotes vigorous and healthy growth and helps control foliar diseases. Summer mulch helps retain moisture and keep roots cool.

Pasture roses bloom once in May; unlike the hybrid tea roses, pasture roses do not repeat bloom. They need less pampering than tea roses. The sweet-smelling flowers are good for bees.

- Full sun to part shade.
- Does best in deep, rich, evenly moist, well-drained soils. Does not like to dry out, but does not like water on the leaves.
- Pink flowers in May are bee attractors.
- Flowers followed by ornamental red rose hips.



## 'sunburst' st.john's wort

*Hypericum frondosum*

This plant does best in medium-moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It does well in the sand-clay soils of the southeastern coastal plain.

It forms a dense, upright shrub with attractive blue-green foliage that explodes with ostentatious, sunny-yellow flowers in June and July.

Can be susceptible to root rot if kept too moist. Late afternoon shade may benefit this plant.

'Sunburst' has larger flowers on a more compact plant than the wild *Hypericum frondosum*.

- Prefers full to part sun
- Needs evenly moist soils with good drainage.
- Yellow blooms in midsummer.
- Blooms on new wood



## Flame azalea

*Rhododendron calendulaceum*

This plant does best in acidic, well-drained soils in part shade. Prefers a dappled shade or high open shade. Needs protection from strong winds.

Flame azalea is an upright, loosely branched shrub that typically reaches 4-8 feet tall. Fiery red-orange flowers bloom from May to June.

Like many native azaleas, flame azaleas have very shallow root systems and should not be cultivated around.

- Does best in light shade. Will scorch in full sun and will fail to bloom in deep shade.
- Requires moist soils. Will scorch if dry or root rot if wet.
- Attractive orange flowers in early summer appeal to butterflies.



## Ocone Azalea

*Rhododendron flammeum*

Best grown in acidic, organically rich, medium moisture, moisture-retentive but well-drained soils in part shade. Prefers filtered, sun dappled conditions in part shade. This is a heat tolerant shrub that tolerates the heat and humidity typically found in the deep South. Good soil drainage is essential. Although these plants have a little drought tolerance, their roots must never dry out.

Gorgeous fiery-red flowers on this 6-8' tall shrub open in mid to late spring. Popular among butterflies and hummingbirds.

- High dappled shade is best. Requires protection from afternoon sun.
- Prefers evenly moist, well-drained soil. Does not tolerate wet feet and its roots must never dry out.
- Brightly-colored flowers are popular among pollinators.



## 'Mandarin Lights' azalea

*Rhododendron* hybrid

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Best grown in acidic, organically rich, medium moisture, moisture-retentive but well-drained soils in part shade. Prefers filtered, sun dappled conditions in part shade. Good soil drainage is essential. Although these plants have a little drought tolerance, their roots must never dry out.

'Mandarin Lights' is valued for its exceptionally full flower clusters, which are so packed with flowers that they form small, floriferous spheres. The plant is 4-5' tall.

- Part shade is required; needs a break from afternoon sun.
- Does best in evenly moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates light drought.
- Very full orange flowers in spring.



## Pinxterbloom azalea

*Rhododendron periclymenoides*

Like other native azaleas, this plant is happiest in acidic, compost-rich, moist but well-drained soils in part shade. In the hot southeastern summers, pinxterbloom azaleas need protection from hot summer sun, so afternoon shade is a must. The azaleas also thrive in high, dappled shade.

Pinxterbloom azaleas are native to moist woods, swamp margins, and open woodlands. Their shell-pink flowers open in April, attracting butterflies and hummingbirds.

- Does best in high dappled shade. Afternoon shade is a must,
- Prefers evenly moist, acidic, well-drained soils.
- Pink April flowers appeal to pollinators.



## 'salsa' helenium

*Helenium autumnale*

Easily grown in average, medium to wet soils in full sun. Prefers rich, moist soils. Intolerant of dry soils. Avoid overfertilization which may cause plants to grow too tall. Although not required, plants may be cut back in early June (at least six weeks before normal flowering) to reduce plant height and to encourage branching, thus leading to a more floriferous bloom, healthier foliage and less need for support.

Bright orange-red flowers make a showy statement in the late-summer and fall garden.

- Does best in full sun
- Prefers rich, moist soils. Cannot dry out.
- Brightly-colored flowers are a pollen source for bees.



## Arrowwood

*Viburnum dentatum*

Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist loams, but tolerates a wide range of soils. Established plants have some drought tolerance.

This plant's white blooms open in early summer. Once flowers have faded, they give way to small blue fruits that attract wildlife. It can have nice fall color, but this varies by location and by individual plant.

- Full sun to part shade
- Moist, well-drained soils are best. Has mild drought tolerance.
- White flowers are pretty, then give way to wildlife-supporting berries.



**'Ruby Slippers' Oakleaf Hydrangea**  
*Hydrangea quercifolia*

Easily grown in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Thrives in moist soils, and appreciates a summer mulch which helps retain soil moisture. Bloom occurs on old wood. Prune if needed immediately after flowering.

'Ruby' Slippers is a compact selection, reaching 3-5' wide.

This hydrangea's blooms start out white, but mature through pink to a deep ruby red. The leaves have a deep mahogany-red fall color.

- Prefers dappled shade or afternoon shade,
- Prefers evenly moist soils, but tolerates some drought. Like a little less water than the common mophead hydrangea.
- Gorgeous color-changing flowers and good fall color.



## 'Snowflake' Oakleaf hydrangea

*Hydrangea quercifolia*

Easily grown in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Thrives in moist soils, and appreciates a summer mulch which helps retain soil moisture. Bloom occurs on old wood. Prune if needed immediately after flowering.

'Snowflake' is one of the few double-blooming oakleaf hydrangeas. This cultivar of hydrangea was originally discovered by horticulturist Eddie Aldridge from the Aldridge gardens as a wild plant in the woodlands of Alabama, and has since been popularize in gardens around the world.

- Needs dappled or afternoon shade
- Prefers moist, well-drained soil
- Double blooms are unusual on oakleaf hydrangeas
- Interesting Alabama heritage



**'Snow Queen' Oakleaf Hydrangea**  
*Hydrangea quercifolia*

Easily grown in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Thrives in moist soils, and appreciates a summer mulch which helps retain soil moisture. Bloom occurs on old wood. Prune if needed immediately after flowering .

'Snow Queen' has an upright broad, rounded habit and typically grows 4-6' tall. Its flowers start white and age to pinkish purple. Like many oakleaf hydrangeas, 'Snow Queen' has good fall color.

- Does best in dappled or afternoon shade.
- Prefers moist, well-drained soil
- White panicles are on display all summer.
- Good fall color.



## 'Pee Wee' Oakleaf Hydrangea

*Hydrangea quercifolia*

Easily grown in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Thrives in moist soils, and appreciates a summer mulch which helps retain soil moisture. Bloom occurs on old wood. Prune if needed immediately after flowering.

'Pee Wee' is valued primarily for its compactness. While most oakleaf hydrangea are quite large, 'Pee Wee' reaches a maximum height of 4'. Its leaves and flower panicles are also much smaller than normal oakleaf hydrangeas. Like many oakleaf hydrangeas, it has good fall color,

- Does best in dappled or afternoon shade.
- Prefers moist, well-drained soil
- White panicles are on display all summer.
- Good fall color.



**'Annabelle' Sevenbark hydrangea**  
*Hydrangea arborescens*

Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade. Tolerates full sun only if grown with consistent moisture. Can adapt to a variety of soil conditions, but intolerant of drought. The foliage tends to decline considerably in dry conditions. Unlike the other shade-loving hydrangeas, Sevenbark hydrangeas bloom on new wood, so they can be pruned late in the season without affecting the next year's bloom period.

'Annabelle' has large, showy flowers for up to two months, sometimes with a weak repeat bloom in fall.

- Does best in dappled or afternoon shade.
- Prefers moist, well-drained soil
- Large balls of white flowers in display starting in June.
- Blooms on new wood, so pruning late will not ruin next year's bloom



## 'Hummingbird' Summersweet

*Clethra alnifolia*

Easily grown in average, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers part shade and consistently moist, acidic, sandy soils. Soils should not be allowed to dry out. Tolerates clay soils. Tolerates full shade, but bloom will be reduced and growth will be more lanky. Summersweet is a deciduous shrub native to swampy woodlands, marshes, and streambanks across the eastern United States, from Maine to Florida.

'Hummingbird' is quite compact and maintains its mounding habit well. It blooms more profusely than wild summersweet.

- Grows better in full sun to part shade, but tolerates full shade
- Requires consistently moist soil and prefers good drainage, but is adaptable to swampy conditions.
- White flowers in late summer attract pollinators.



## 'Ruby Spice' Summersweet

*Clethra alnifolia*

Easily grown in average, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers part shade and consistently moist, acidic, sandy soils. Soils should not be allowed to dry out. Tolerates clay soils. Tolerates full shade, but bloom will be reduced and growth will be more lanky. Summersweet is a deciduous shrub native to swampy woodlands, marshes, and streambanks across the eastern United States, from Maine to Florida.

'Ruby Spice' is noted for its fragrant, rose-pink flowers that bloom in late summer.

- Grows better in full sun to part shade, but tolerates full shade
- Requires consistently moist soil and prefers good drainage, but is adaptable to swampy conditions.
- Pink flowers in late summer attract pollinators.



## 'Mt. Airy' fothergilla

*Fothergilla major*

Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, acidic, organically rich soils which have good drainage. Good shade tolerance. May spread by root suckers if suckers are not promptly removed.

'Mount Airy' a vigorous deciduous shrub that grows 4-5' tall and is noted for its profuse spring flowering, excellent summer foliage, excellent fall color and consistently upright habit. Fall color range from yellow to orange to red-purple. Flowers are honey-scented.

- Benefits from a bit of afternoon shade.
- Prefers moist to well-drained soil, but it tolerates light drought.
- Good flowers, summer foliage, fall color, and interesting stem shape in winter. This plant is great in any season!



## Dwarf fothergilla

*Fothergilla gardenii*

Best grown in moist, acidic, organically rich, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Best flowers occur in full sun, but plants appreciate some afternoon shade in hot and dry summer climates. Performs well in sandy loams. Avoid heavy soils. Plants may spread by root suckers to form colonies if suckers are not promptly removed.

Dwarf fothergilla is native to moist lowland coastal plain bogs and savannahs. It is compact, with a maximum height of 3 feet. Like other fothergilla selections, Dwarf fothergilla has good spring flowering and excellent fall color.

- Benefits from a bit of afternoon shade.
- Prefers moist to well-drained soil, but it tolerates light drought.
- Good flowers, summer foliage, fall color, and interesting stem shape in winter. This plant is great in any season!