

New Perennial/Grass/Fern Varieties

Planned for 2020

Note: Size will vary from plug to gallon size depending on species, some may not be available until later in the season or as requested by customers

Perennials/Ferns:

Asplenium trichomanes (maidenhair spleenwort fern) – small evergreen fronds, dark stems, tolerant of dry, rocky sites in shade

Baptisia tinctorial (yellow wild indigo) – bright yellow flowers on blue-green foliage, deer/drought resistant, sun

Boltonia asteroides (false or thousand flowered aster) – numerous small white flowers in late summer on tall stems, 3-6'

Coreopsis 'Mercury Rising' ('Mercury Rising' tickseed) – velvety, dark red flowers mid-summer – fall, older blooms develop white streaks/edges, 12-18", hardy hybrid of coreopsis rosea

Coreopsis tripteris 'Gold Standard' ('Gold Standard' tall tickseed) – strong stems reaching 6', numerous yellow flowers late summer-fall, a selection from Mt. Cuba, where it earned high ratings (4.7 out of 5) in coreopsis trials

Dryopteris intermedia (intermediate/evergreen wood fern) – lacy, evergreen fronds, 1-3', best in moist, shady sites

Erigeron pulchellus 'Lynnhaven Carpet' ('Lynnhaven carpet Robin's plantain) – slow spreading groundcover, gray-green foliage with lavender-white daisy-like blooms in spring, 12-15", part sun to shade, moist to dry soil, deer and drought resistant, attracts butterflies

Eriogonum allenii 'Little Rascal' (shale barren buckwheat 'Little Rascal') – perennial buckwheat native to shale barrens of VA/WV, pollinator magnet, sunny, well-drained, gravelly soil, PLUG

Helenium autumnale 'Helena Gold' ('Helena Gold' sneezeweed) – golden yellow flowers on sturdy stems, numerous and long lasting flowers, healthy foliage, 2-3'

Helianthus mollis (ashy sunflower) – perennial sunflower, stems/leaves covered in fine hairs giving it a gray-green appearance (seemingly covered in ash), attractive to pollinators/butterflies, birds eat seeds, tolerant of dry, rocky sites

Hibiscus laevis (rose mallow) – hardy native hibiscus for moist/wet sites

Liatris aspera (rough blazing star) – blooms later and more tolerant of drought and poor soils than liatris spicata

Monarda didyma (bee balm) – the straight species red bee balm

Osmunda claytoniana (interrupted fern) – vase-like shape, 3-4', fronds develop brown clumps of spores halfway up giving the "interrupted" appearance, best in moist shade, but tolerant of drier conditions once established, deer resistant

Osmunda regalis (royal fern) – one of the tallest native ferns (4-6') with distinctive bold-textured foliage, fertile fronds develop clusters of rusty-colored spores at the tips, so it is sometimes called "flowering fern"

Penstemon pallidus (pale beardtongue) – very pale pink/white flowers, stems/leaves covered in fine hairs, drought tolerant, deer/rabbit resistant, PLUG

Penthorum sedoides (ditch stonecrop) – greenish-yellow flowers that turn into red-orange seed heads, prefers moist/wet sunny sites

Phlox maculata (spotted/meadow phlox, wild sweet William) – a straight species phlox native to eastern US, generally better powdery mildew resistance than p. paniculate, prefers moist, rich soil

Solidago rigida ssp. humilis 'Golden Rockets' ('Golden Rockets' goldenrod) – compact selection with dense, round heads of yellow flowers, sturdy stems, tolerant of poor soils

Viola walteri 'Silver Gem' (prostrate blue violet) – groundcover for part to full shade, silver heart-shaped foliage with green veining, long-blooming violet-blue flowers, drought tolerant once established, deer resistant

Grasses:

Bouteloua curtipendula (sideoats grama grass) – somewhat compact native grass (18-24”), blue-green foliage changing to golden/red/purple shades in fall, small oat-like seeds

Bouteloua gracilis (blue grama grass) – compact native grass (8-15”), purple plumes in late summer, gray-green foliage turning bright gold in fall, drought tolerant, host plant for a variety of skippers, variety of birds/mammals eat seed

Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambitions' ('Blonde Ambitions' blue grama grass) – same as above, but slightly taller and with chartreuse seeds heads

Carex (sedges) – a variety of native sedges available (too many to list), plug to gal size depending on variety and time of year

Chasmanthium latifolium (Northern sea oats/Indian wood oats) – flat oat-like seed heads on sturdy blades, 3’, tolerant of sun to shade, moist to dry, host plant for Northern pearly eye butterfly and skippers, birds/small mammals eat seeds, can spread by reseeding

Deschampsia caespitosa (tufted hair grass) – clump forming, fine textured grass with airy seed heads, 2-4’, tolerant of some shade

Deschampsia caespitosa 'Goldtau' ('Gold Dew' tufted hair grass) – same as above but more compact (1-2’), chartreuse seed heads

Deschampsia flexuosa (wavy/crinkled hair grass) – compact (8”), fine-textured grass with unusual angular bends in seed heads, part to full shade, tolerant of dry sites, birds eat seed heads

Elymus hystrix (bottlebrush grass) – seed heads resembling bottle brush, 3-5’, tolerant of some shade and dry soils

Elymus virginicus (Virginia wild rye) – wheat/rye-like spikes, 2-4’, moist sites, sun to shade, reseeds, good choice for erosion control on slopes

Sorghastrum nutans (Indian grass) – upright clumps of slender blue-green foliage with bronze-copper seed heads, 3-4’, moist to dry sunny sites, seed/cover/nesting for birds, pollen for bees, host plant for pepper-and-salt skipper butterflies, can reseed and spread, remains upright throughout winter

Sorghastrum nutans 'Indian Steel' ('Indian Steel' Indian grass) – same as above but with showier steel blue-green foliage, 4-6’