TREE, SHRUB, & PERENNIAL SELECTION & CARE GUIDE

City of Durango
Parks & Recreation Department
Forestry Division
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DEAR CITIZENS OF DURANGO:

The Management of our urban forest is the responsibility of public and private owners. It involves a combination of property owners, City Forestry Division, private tree care firms, nursery people and others. Optimum management, however, requires a system that considers both the needs of individual trees and the forest as a whole. The Parks and Recreation Director and the City Arborist are given the responsibility for coordinating the management of the urban forest.

Benefits of Community Forest Programs. The urban forest serves a wide variety of functions that promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents. These functions include:

- conserving energy, by providing shade and evaporative cooling through transpiration;
- reducing local and global air pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide and ozone, absorbing particulate matter, and producing oxygen;
- reducing wind speed and directing air flow;
- providing habitat for birds, small mammals, and other wildlife;
- reducing runoff and the potential for soil erosion;
- increasing real property values;
- enhancing visual and aesthetic qualities that attract visitors and businesses and serve as a source of community image and pride;
- recreation and relaxation

All these benefits increase as canopy cover increases. By establishing and maintaining maximum tree cover, the community is able to realize the maximum benefits the urban forest can provide.

Thanks to the support of the Durango City Council and the citizens of Durango, we have been recognized as a Tree City USA since 1980, and through working with Public Works to minimize damage to trees during construction projects, landscape review with the Planning Department, and our Christmas Tree Recycling Programs, the City of Durango also has received the Growth Award since 1993.

In keeping with one of the priorities of the Parks and Forestry Advisory Board to convey to the citizens of Durango the importance of proper tree pruning and care and also to make them aware of the City's landscape and pruning ordinances, we provide this Tree, Shrub, and Perennial Selection and Care Guide.

We are proud of our urban forest and we want you to be too. Please use this guide as a reference to some of the most used and recommended varieties for the City of Durango. There are many more selections within each variety worth exploring. Please check with your local nursery on other selections available. Feel free to call our office at 385-2950 if we can answer any of your questions about trees, shrubs or perennials.

Sincerely,

Cathy Metz
Parks & Recreation Director

Ron Stoner
City Arborist

THE HISTORY OF ARBOR DAY

The idea for Arbor Day originally came from Nebraska. A visit to Nebraska today wouldn’t disclose that the state was once a treeless plain. Yet it was the lack of trees that led to the founding of Arbor Day in the 1880's.

Among pioneers moving into the Nebraska Territory in 1854 was J. Sterling Morton from Detroit. He and his wife were lovers of nature, and the home they established in Nebraska was quickly planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Morton was a journalist and soon became editor of Nebraska's first newspaper. Given that forum, he spread agricultural information and his enthusiasm for trees to an equally enthusiastic audience. His fellow pioneers missed their trees. But more importantly, trees were needed as windbreaks to keep soil from blowing and for fuel and building materials, as well as shade from the hot sun.

Morton not only advocated tree planting by individuals in his articles and editorials, but he also encouraged civic organizations and groups of every kind to join in. His prominence in the area increased, and he became secretary of the Nebraska Territory, which provided another opportunity to stress the value of trees.

On January 4, 1872, Morton first proposed a tree-planting holiday to be called “Arbor Day” at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. The date was set for April 10, 1872. Prizes were offered to counties and individuals for planting properly the largest number of trees on that day. It was estimated that more than one million trees were planted in Nebraska on the first Arbor Day.

Arbor Day was officially proclaimed by the young state's Governor Robert W. Furnas on March 12, 1874, and the day itself was observed April 8, 1874. In 1885, Arbor Day was named a legal holiday in Nebraska.

During the 1870's, other states passed legislation to observe Arbor Day, and the tradition began in schools in 1882.

Today, the most common date for the state observances is the last Friday in April, and several U.S. presidents have proclaimed a national Arbor Day on that date. But a number of state Arbor Days are at other times to coincide with the best tree-planting weather, from January and February in the south to May in the far north.

Arbor Day has now spread beyond the United States and is observed in many countries of the world. In some countries it is the king and queen who lead the
national celebration, and in many countries exotic trees not suited to North America are planted in commemoration of the day.

J. Sterling Morton was proud of the success of Arbor Day and noted, “Other holidays repose upon the past. Arbor Day proposes for the future.” He thought trees are much superior to cold marble as a memorial to persons or events. “How much more enduring are the animated trees of our own planting,” he said.

**TREE CITY USA**

The National Arbor Day Foundation, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and participating Foresters of the National Association of State Foresters, recognizes towns and cities all over America who meet the standards of the TREE CITY USA program and are effectively managing their tree resources.

Durango, Colorado has met these standards and has been duly recognized annually since 1980.

Each year, typically on the first Friday in May, the Parks and Recreation Department and the Parks and Forestry Advisory Board celebrates Arbor Day with a tree planting ceremony and participation from area schools. During this ceremony, Durango receives its TREE CITY USA recognition and recognizes those who have planted Memorial or Honorary trees. If you are interested in Durango's Arbor Day celebration, please call the Parks and Recreation Department at 385-2950.

**TREE & SHRUB ORDINANCE**

The following is a summation of the major points included in the Tree and Shrub Ordinance, primarily as they relate to private citizens. A copy of the complete ordinance may be obtained at the Parks and Recreation Department or Planning Department Code Enforcement Division.

**Purpose**

This ordinance provides for the care of trees and shrubs on public rights-of-way and aids in the proper growth of a landscape program to enhance the beauty of the City. Voluntary compliance is sought as the prime means of enforcement of certain provisions if the objective of City beautifications are to be met.

The ordinance provides for a controlled, planned, and consistent tree care program on public rights-of-way which will provide a demonstration of proper tree and shrub care.

**Major Provisions:**

1. License, examination and certification is required for any person, firm or corporation engaged in tree trimming. The license is issued from the City Clerk and examination and certification are the responsibility of the Director of Parks and Recreation and the City Arborist.

2. Specialty license fees are payable in addition to the general business license fee. Tree trimmers fees are $75 per year. Before any license may be issued, the applicant shall be examined for the purpose of licensing and certification. Corporations may submit applications for certification for more than one employee. Prior to licensing, proof of insurance for personal injury and property damage, including damage to trees, must be filed with the City Clerk in the amounts of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each person, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) property damage and aggregate limits of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for each incident or occurrence. The City shall be named as an additional insured on any such policies and the licensee shall agree to indemnify the City against any loss, liability, or damage resulting from the operations of the licensee.

3. The Director of Parks and Recreation and the City Arborist are responsible for the safety of the public in connection with the manner of operation of tree trimmers. Rules and regulations pertaining to tree trimmers are subject to review by the Parks and Forestry Advisory Board and approval by the City Council.

4. The Director of Parks and Recreation and the City Arborist are the
enforcing authority for planting, locating, and replacing all trees on public streets and other public property, as well as their trimming and removal. The Parks and Forestry Board serves in an advisory capacity.

5. All trees in the public parks and all trees along the public streets have been inventoried as to location, species, and condition.

6. Hedges and shrubs within 10' of the curb at a corner must be trimmed and stand no higher that 36" above the sidewalk.

7. Any property within the city limits may be inspected for diseased plant material. The Director of Parks and Recreation or the City Arborist will notify the property holder in writing to correct the situation. If there is no compliance, the City will correct the situation and assess the property owner.

8. Trees on private property should not provide a menace to public travel and must be trimmed for 14' clearance above streets, and 8' clearance above sidewalks. Tree roots may not cause upraised sidewalk slabs. Any tree causing a hindrance or endangering the public may be declared a public nuisance by the Director of Parks and Recreation and/or the City Arborist. If the condition is not corrected by the owner following written notification, the Director of Parks and Recreation and the City Arborist will see that the nuisance is corrected, and the owner billed for the cost.

9. Appeals are filed with the City Clerk and heard by the Forestry Appeals Board.

STREET TREES

In 1982, the City Council passed an ordinance placing all responsibility for street trees which are in the public right-of-way on the Durango Parks and Recreation Department/Forestry Division. This is the area most commonly referred to as being between the curb and the sidewalk. In areas of town where there are no curbs and sidewalks, please contact our office and we will give you an exact measurement from our formula.

It is hereby prohibited for anyone to remove, prune, spray or hang anything on any tree listed in the boundaries mentioned above. The responsibility is placed on the City for removals, pruning, and spraying of all trees in the public right-of-way.

Any questions on this section or items you may deem an emergency or in need of immediate attention, please call the Parks and Recreation Department at 385-2950.

THE RIGHT TREE FOR THE RIGHT PLACE

A trees' purpose is the function you want it to serve for you. Some of the most common factors to consider should be:

SHADE:
Plant for where you want the shade during the hottest time of the year - and the time of day you desire the shade. High, wide-crowned trees with deciduous leaves are the best providers of shade.

AESTHETICS:
Tree invariably add beauty to the home landscape, but with some planning this purpose can be served even better. One good principle is to avoid locating a tree where it will split your lot or a view into equal halves. Another is to use your trees to enhance the house and lot. For example, to give the lot an appearance of greater depth, plant on a diagonal line outward from the front corners of the house. This is called framing. Trees planted behind the house and to the side will provide background. Trees can also add visual appeal to a patio, pool or play area or they can be used to separate spaces and provide space enclosures.

ACCENTS:
A tree with color or some other showy feature can be used as an accent point in your landscaping picture.

WINDBREAKS AND SCREENS:
Low-branching conifers that hold their foliage are most effective for screening unsightly areas and providing privacy. Noise is best reduced by tall, densely planted trees with fleshy, broad leaves. If combined with conifers, some noise reduction can be extended throughout the year. Dust can also be filtered by such a combination. Windbreaks can be made most effective through a dense, step-like arrangement of both conifers and deciduous trees. However, for protection on south and east sides of a house, deciduous species work best because they allow incoming solar radiation in Winter.

BOUNDARIES:
Trees can help to visually delineate your property. Small, narrow-crowned species will do the job while not invading your neighbor's space.
SIZE AND LOCATION:
Available space is probably the consideration most often overlooked or misunderstood when deciding what tree to plant. Even for professionals, it is often difficult to envision the planting site 5, 10, or 20 years in the future. Yet this is essential. Before planting, know what the tree will look like as it nears maturity. Consider its height, crown spread and root space.

The character of tree crowns and thus the form or shape of trees varies among species as much as leaf shapes or bark patterns. Its shape is another clue to how well it will fit the space you have available, what problems might occur and how well it will help meet the goals you have for your property.

CROWN FORM OR SHAPE:

**Round**
- White Oak

**Oval**
- Sugar Maple

**Columnar**
- Poplar

**V-Shaped**
- Hackberry

**Pyramidal**
- Pin Oak

DURANGO HARDINESS ZONE

Durango is 6,500 feet above sea level and situated in what is known as the Rocky Mountain Region. Under guidelines set forth by the United States Department of Agriculture, all plant material for the Durango area should be cold hardy to zone 5 or below. Before planting your landscape, be sure to check that your plant material meets or exceeds the cold hardiness rating for our area.
EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens are not allowed in the City Public Right-of-Way

FIR:
Douglas Fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Mature Height: 50 - 80'
Mature Spread: 15 - 25'
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun to Filtered Shade
Altitude: 10,000'
Horizontal, downswept branches with short, flat bright green needles form a narrow, soft textured pyramidal crown.

JUNIPER:
Cologreen Juniper
Juniperus scopulorum 'Cologreen'
Mature Height: 15 - 20'
Mature Spread: 4 - 6'
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 8,500'
Upright branches arch slightly outward to form a columnar to pyramidal juniper.

Rocky Mountain Juniper
Juniperus scopulorum
Mature Height: 20 - 30'
Mature Spread: 8 - 12'
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 10,000'
A pyramidal to upright rounded juniper with stiff spreading branches and shredding, reddish-brown bark. Scaly foliage ranges from green to gray.

PINE:
Austrian Pine
Pinus nigra
Mature Height: 40 - 60'
Mature Spread: 30 - 40'
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 8,000'
A broad, pyramidal to oval evergreen with thick plated, dark brown bark and wide spreading branches. Moderately long needles are dark, shiny green.

Bristlecone Pine
Pinus aristata
Mature Height: 20 - 40'
Mature Spread: Varies Greatly
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry
Exposure: Sun - Filtered Shade
Altitude: 9,500'
A rounded to pyramidal, often shrubby evergreen with scaly, dark gray bark and irregularly spreading branches. Short, dark green needles with specks of white resin that form on the undersides.

Mugo Pine
Pinus mugo
Mature Height: 5 - 20'
Mature Spread: 5 - 20'
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry
Exposure: Sun - Filtered Shade
Altitude: 8,500'
Stout, spreading branches sweep upward from the ground, with deep green needles to form a dense, broad, round to conical crown.

Pinon Pine
Pinus cembroides edulis
Mature Height: 20 - 30'
Mature Spread: 10 - 20'
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry
Exposure: Sun - Filtered Shade
Altitude: 7,500'
Spreading branches sweep upward to create a bushy, broadly rounded evergreen with scaly, orangish-brown bark. Stiff, flattened needles are deep green.

Ponderosa Pine
Pinus ponderosa
Mature Height: 60 - 80'
Mature Spread: 30 - 40'
Water Requirement: Dry
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 9,000'
Long, slender, light green, often yellowish needles are loosely arranged on open, spreading branches to form a large pyramidal crown. Thick plated bark is cinnamon-red to dark brown.

Scotch Pine
Pinus sylvestris
Mature Height: 30 - 50'
Mature Spread: 20 - 30'
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun to Filtered Shade
Altitude: 6,500'
Distinctive, heavily plated, yellowish-orange bark and layered, spreading branches create an interesting conical to rounded evergreen. Short, twisted needles are bluish-green.

Southwestern White Pine
Pinus strobiformis
Mature Height: 40 - 50'
Mature Spread: 20 - 30'
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 9,000'
A conical to rounded crown with layered, spreading branches clothed by slender, soft-textured, bluish-green needles. Ashy-gray bark becomes rough, blackish-gray as it ages.

SPRUCE:
Colorado Spruce
Picea pungens
Mature Height: 40 - 60'
Mature Spread: 20 - 30'
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun - Filtered Shade
Altitude: 10,000'
Deeply grooved, grayish-brown bark and stout horizontal branches clothed by short, stiff needles ranging from green to silvery-blue create a dense, broad pyramidal conifer.

Evergreens are not allowed in the City Public Right-of-Way
ASH:
* Autumn Purple Ash  
Fraxinus americana ‘Autumn Purple’  
Mature Height: 40 - 60’  
Mature Spread: 40 - 50’  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500’  
Fall Color: Purple-red  
Large, deep green, oblong-oval leaves turn a striking purplish-red in Fall. Thick upward curving branches form a uniform, upright, oval crown. Seedless.

* Summit Ash  
Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Summit’  
Mature Height: 50 - 60’  
Mature Spread: 30 - 40’  
Water Requirements: Adaptable - Dry  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 8,500’  
Fall Color: Yellow  
Dark green, oblong-oval leaves form on upright branches to create a uniform, oval crown. Deep grooves present a diamond-like pattern in the grayish-brown bark. Leaves turn golden-yellow during Autumn. Seedless.

BIRCH:
* Weeping Birch  
Betula pendula  
Mature Height: 30 - 40’  
Mature Spread: 30 - 40’  
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500’  
Fall Color: Gold  
White bark. Round, draping leaves.

HACKBERRY:
* Western Hackberry  
Celtis occidentalis  
Mature Height: 50 - 60’  
Mature Spread: 40 - 50’  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 9,000’  
Fall Color: Yellow  
Upright branches arch to create a high canopy of rounded habit. Blocky bark is light gray with knobby ridges. The bright green, serrated leaves turn yellow in Autumn.

HONEYLOCUST:
* Shademaker Honeylocust  
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis  
Mature Height: 40 - 50’  
Mature Spread: 30 - 40’  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500’  
Fall Color: Yellow  
An open, rounded tree with thornless, slightly arching branches turning upward at the ends. Rich green, small, oval leaves make up the light textured leaves, becoming lemon yellow during Fall.

* Imperial Honeylocust  
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis ‘Imperial’  
Mature Height: 30 - 40’  
Mature Spread: 30 - 40’  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500’  
Fall Color: Yellow  
A graceful tree with spreading, thornless branches forming a tight rounded crown. Leaves consist of small, oval, bright green leaves fading to soft yellow in Fall. Seedless.

LINDEN:
* Greenspire Linden  
Tilia cordata ‘Greenspire’  
Mature Height: 30 - 40’  
Mature Spread: 25 - 35’  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,000’  
Fall Color: Yellow  
Slender, upturned branches create a dense, uniform crown with a conical outline. Small, rounded, to heart-shaped leaves are green turning to yellow in the Fall. Tiny flowers in loose hanging clusters appearing in Summer are aromatic.

* Sterling Silver Linden  
Tilia tomentosa ‘Sterling Silver’  
Mature Height: 40 - 50’  
Mature Spread: 20 - 35’  
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500’  
Fall Color: Yellow  
Large, broadly heart-shaped leaves that are dark green with silvery undersides produce a thick cover on this pyramidal upright-oval tree. Fragrant, yellowish-white blossoms are produced in late Spring to early Summer.

* Legend American Linden  
Tilia americana ‘Wandell’  
Mature Height: 40 - 60’  
Mature Spread: 30 - 40’  
Water requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun - Filtered shade  
Altitude: 6,500’  
Fall Color: Golden Yellow  
Smooth, grayish bark becomes grooved with long, narrow ridges. Low, sweeping branches create a broad pyramidal, to rounded canopy. Enormous, heart-shaped leaves change from green to golden. Sweefly fragrant flowers appear in Summer.
*Little Leaf Linden  
*Tilia cordata  
Mature Height: 40 - 50'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 50'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500'  
Fall Color: Yellow  
Erect pyramid, dense canopy.

**MAPLE:**

*Autumn Blaze Maple  
*Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'*  
Mature Height: 40 - 50'  
Mature Spread: 30 - 40'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500'  
Fall Color: Orange-Red  
This hybrid between Silver and Red Maple has the hardness of the Silver, with the Fall color of the Red Maple.

*Deborah Norway Maple  
*Acer platanoides 'Deborah'*  
Mature Height: 40 - 50'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 50'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500'  
Foliage: Red - Bronze in Spring  
Coarse spreading branches form a broad rounded tree with large, five-lobed leaves emerging red in the Spring, then changing to dark bronze-green as they mature.

*Norway Maple  
*Acer platanoides*  
Mature Height: 40 - 50'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 50'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500'  
Fall Color: Yellow  
Broad, round dense canopy.

*Schwedler Maple  
*Acer platanoides "schwedler"*  
Mature Height: 40 - 60'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 50'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500'  
Fall Color: Red - Purple in Spring  
Broad, round, dense canopy. Green-maroon color.

**OAK:**

*Red Oak  
*Quercus rubra*  
Mature Height: 40 - 60'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 60'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,000'  
Fall Color: Russet-Red to Red  
Wide plated, shallowly grooved bark is ashy-gray sometimes black. Well balanced branches sweep upward to form a globular canopy. Sharply lobed, dark green leaves turn to bronze to wine-red during Autumn.

*English Oak  
*Quercus robur*  
Mature Height: 40 - 60'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 60'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,000'  
Fall Color: Golden Yellow  
Stately, spreading branches form a broad, conical to irregularly rounded crown. Smooth, dark brown bark develops deep grooves becoming dark gray as it ages. Dark green, lobed leaves turn golden-yellow with dry leaves persisting through Winter.

*Columnar English Oak  
*Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'*  
Mature Height: 40 - 60'  
Mature Spread: 15 - 20'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,000'  
Fall Color: Golden-Yellow  
Strong, upright branches developing low on the trunk create a dense columnar tree with dark gray, deeply grooved bark. Shallow lobed, deep green leaves turn to golden-yellow then brown in the Fall often clinging to the tree through the Winter.

**Bur Oak  
*Quercus macrocarpa*  
Mature Height: 50 - 80'  
Mature Spread: 50 - 80'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable - Dry  
Exposure: Sun  
Hardy to: 6,500'  
Fall Color: Golden-Yellow - Brown  
A massive trunk, that is deeply grooved supports coryck ridged twigs on wide spreading branches to create a majestic broad rounded canopy. Large, heavy textured, blunt lobed leaves are dark green turning yellowish to brown in Fall.

*White Oak  
*Quercus alba*  
Mature Height: 40 - 60'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 60'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun - Filtered Shade  
Hardy to: 6,000'  
Fall Color: Wine Red  
A picturesque tree with thick, horizontal branches forming a broad rounded canopy. Light ashy-gray bark is divided into narrow rectangular blocks. Deeply lobed leaves are dark green with a bluish cast turning wine red in Autumn.

**SYCAMORE:**

*Eastern Sycamore  
*Platanus*  
Mature Height: 50'  
Mature Spread: 40 - 50'  
Water Requirement: Adaptable  
Exposure: Sun  
Altitude: 6,500'  
Fall Color: Yellow  
Broad spreading crown.

*Street approved for planting in the Public Right-of-Way*
DEIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

"Street approved for planting in the Public Right-of-Way"

CHOKECHERRY:
"Shubert or Canada Red
Prunus virginiana 'Shubert'
Mature Height: 20 - 30'
Mature Spread: 15 - 25'
Flower Color: White
Flower Season: Spring
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 9,000'
Foliage: Red-Purple
A pyramidal to rounded, suckering tree with dense, slender branches. Elliptic leaves emerge rich green becoming burgundy as they mature. Narrow clusters of small flowers are produced during Spring.

LILAC:
"Japanese Tree Lilac
Syringa reticulata
Mature Height: 15 - 25'
Mature Spread: 15 - 20'
Flower Color: White
Flower Season: Late Spring
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun - Filtered Shade
Altitude: 6,500'
Fall Color: Golden Yellow
Rigid branches form a small tree or large shrub with a rounded crown. Broadly ovate leaves are deep green changing to golden-yellow in the Fall. Large, pyramidal clusters of small flowers emit a slight fragrance during late Spring.

MAPLE:
"Amur or Ginnala Maple
Acer ginnala
Mature Height: 15 - 20'
Mature Spread: 15 - 20'
Flower Color: Greenish-Yellow
Flower Season: Mid-Spring
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 8,000'
Fall Color: Bright Orange - Bronze-Red
Thornless horizontal branches form a small tree or large shrub with a globose habit. Single flowers in flat-topped clusters appear shortly after the dark green, oblong leaves have unfolded.

"Rocky Mountain Maple
Acer glabrum
Mature Height: 10 - 20'
Mature Spread: 10 - 15'
Flower Color: Greenish-Yellow
Flower Season: Early to Mid-Spring
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 9,000'
Fall Color: Yellow with Rose Tints
Smooth ashy-gray branches and five-lobed, dark green leaves form a small tree or large shrub with an upright, oval crown. Fall foliage turns rich yellow with rose highlights. Winged seeds turn green to rose during late Summer.

MAYDAY:
"Mayday Tree
Prunus padus
Mature Height: 20 - 30'
Mature Spread: 20 - 30'
Flower Color: White
Flower Season: Spring
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Adaptable
Altitude: 7,000'
Slender, nodding clusters of single flowers with an almond fragrance appear in Spring. Oval, green leaves turn yellow with orange in Fall. Branching structure creates a pyramidal to rounded outline.

PLUM:
"Newport Plum
Prunus cerasifera 'Newport'
Mature Height: 15 - 20'
Mature Spread: 15 - 20'
Flower Color: Pink
Flower Season: Spring
Water Requirement: Adaptable
Exposure: Sun
Altitude: 6,500'
Foliage: Red-Purple
Upright spreading branches create a broad oval to rounded crown. Oval leaves unfold reddish becoming purplish-red until they drop in Autumn. Single, pale pink flowers in early Spring.
SHRUBS

There are many selections available within each variety. Check with local nurseries on other choices available for your landscape needs.

Amur Maple Shrub Form
Acer ginnala
Mature height: 15 - 20'
Mature Spread: 20 - 25'
Shape: Spreading, irregular
A graceful shrub with spreading, slender branches. Fragrant flowers. Adaptable to many soil types. Sun or part shade. Extremely hardy.

Butterfly Bush
Buddleia davidii
Mature Height: 4 - 6'
Mature Spread: 4 - 5'
A vigorous growing multi-stem plant for the perennial border. Large flower spikes on new growth from July through September. Good cut flower, attractive to butterflies. Easy to grow, little care. Sun. Northern areas die back, trim to 6 - 10 inches in Spring.

Blue Mist Caryopteris
Caryopteris x clandonensis
Mature Height: 2'
Mature Spread: 2 - 3'
Shape: Mounded
Compact, low growing, free flowering shrub. Valuable for its long flowering season from late July until frost. Blooms blue. Dies back to ground in Winter, but flowers on new growth.

Red Twig Dogwood
Cornus
Mature Height: 8 - 10'
Mature Spread: 8 - 10'
Shape: Upright

Hedge Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster lusitania
Mature Height: 8 - 10'
Mature Spread: 4 - 5'
Shape: Upright
Black fruits. Fine hardy hedge. Free from insects and disease.

Winged Euonymus
Euonymus alatus
Mature Height: 10'
Mature Spread: 8 - 12'
Shape: Rounded

Lynwood Gold Forsythia
Forsythia x intermedia 'Lynwood Gold'
Mature Height: 5 - 7'
Mature Spread: 7'
Shape: Upright
Deep golden yellow flowers cover the branches in April. A dense growing plant with an upright habit. Tolerates city conditions well. May experience die back of flower buds in zone 4. Sun or light shade.

Cheyenne Privet
Ligustrum vulgare 'Cheyenne'
Mature Height: 4 - 5'
Mature Spread: 5 - 6'
Shape: Upright
Hardiest privet for Minnesota. White flowers.

Arnold Red Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatrica 'Arnold Red'
Mature Height: 6 - 8'
Mature Spread: 6 - 10'
Shape: Upright
Profuse flower display and brilliant show of fruit each year. Darkest red blossom of any honeysuckle. Fragrant pink-white flowers in May followed by large bright red berries through June - July. Easily grown in reasonably well-drained soil. Sun or partial shade, shrub border.

Jackmann Potentilla
Potentilla fruticosa 'Jackmannii'
Mature Height: 3 - 4'
Mature Spread: 3 - 4'
Shape: Rounded
Flowers deep yellow, 1 1/2". Performs well all Summer.

Western Sand Cherry
Prunus besseyi
Mature Height: 5 - 6'
Mature Spread: 5 - 6'
Shape: Upright

Staghorn Sumac
Rhus typhina
Mature Height: 10'
Mature Spread: 12 - 15'
Shape: Upright
A perfect informal hedge.

Shape: Wide spreading
Greenish flowers in dense terminal panicles. Clusters of crimson berries in Fall. Branches covered with dense velvet hair. Tolerates most soil types. Xeriscape plant.

Blueberry Elder
Sambucus caerulea
Mature Height: 15 - 25'
Mature Spread: 15'
Shape: Upright, spreading
Large shrub or small tree of up to 15 to 25'. Valued for its attractive blue berries in August.

Ash Leaf Spirea
Sorbaria sorbifolia
Mature Height: 6 - 8'
Mature Spread: 5 - 10'
Shape: Erect
Large plumes of creamy, white flowers in June. Formerly called Spiraea sorbifolia, Ural Falsespirea. Prefers moist, well-drained, organic soil.

Goldmound Spirea
Spirea x 'Goldmound'
Mature Height: 18 - 24'
Mature Spread: 2 - 3'
Shape: Low, mounded

Common Purple Lilac
Syringa vulgaris
Mature Height: 12 - 15'
Mature Spread: 8 - 12'
Shape: Upright, vase shaped
Delicate, fragrant, purple flowers in May. A perfect informal hedge.
Common Snowball Viburnum  
Viburnum opulus 'Roseum'
Mature Height: 10 - 12'
Mature Spread: 10 - 12'
Shape: Rounded
Very popular shrub. Blooms profusely. Large, double white flowers in April - May. Very showy. Also known as Viburnum opulus 'sterile'.

There are many selections available within each variety. Check with local nurseries on other choices available for your landscape needs.

Variegated Weigela  
Weigela florida 'Variegata'
Mature Height: 4 - 6'
Mature Spread: 6 - 8'
Shape: Rounded, compact
Compact grower with pink flowers and leaves edged pale yellow to cream.

2. Soil Preparation  Soil preparation before planting will affect the tree's growth for many years. Knowing the soil type is important in determining preparation needed.

Colorado soils vary widely from sand to heavy clay. A heavy clay soil does not have pore space large enough to provide air to the tree's root system, particularly under moderate watering. Water will fill the small pore space of clay, thus eliminating air to the roots and suffocating the tree. Coarse peat moss or other organic matter such as thoroughly decomposed compost can be used to amend a heavy clay soil. Do not use fine peat such as native mountain peat or fresh manure. Fine peat will fill up pore space in clay and fresh manure or other fertilizers may burn newly planted tree roots. One or two shovels of the recommended organic matter should be thoroughly worked into the soil you remove from the planting hole.

Sandy soils usually act the opposite of clays. Loose sand that has been tilled will be extremely porous, having large pore spaces which result in lack of water holding capability. This allows water to penetrate so fast that plant roots cannot benefit. Coarse peat or other organic amendment can be added to sand to increase water retention ability. Intermediate soils such as sandy loam clay will need little, if any, amending.

3. Backfilling  Backfilling is a simple step, but if done improperly will hinder tree growth. Remove all wire, metal, tar paper, plastic, and ropes from balls and containers before backfilling. Begin backfilling the hole while making sure the tree is upright and straight. Fill up the hole with soil, then fill with water. Allow the water to soak in, then proceed to fill the remainder of the hole

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with soil. Soak the tree with water to settle the backfill, but do not tamp. Fill in around the root ball to ground level and leave rough soil surface around the tree to act as a mulch.

Mulching can be extremely helpful in stabilizing soil temperature within the root ball. Woodchips, hay or other coarse material should be spread on the surface of your planting soil three to four inches deep. This mulching will help control weeds, conserve moisture and prevent sudden freezing and thawing of the soil.

**TREE MAINTENANCE**

Maintenance is crucial for the tree's health and for the safety of the public. In urban areas, trees should not be planted along streets unless long-term follow-up maintenance is planned.

Initial maintenance begins at planting time. When planted, or shortly after planting, young trees should be pruned if necessary. Considerations for pruning include limb height, whether multiple trunks are present, strength of crotches and proper top-to-root ratios, and on older trees, keep limbs high enough on the sidewalk side (about 8 feet) to allow pedestrians easy access underneath; on the street side, about 13.5 feet (high enough for truck traffic). All street trees should have one main trunk in order to obtain the height necessary for sidewalk and street clearance. The only exception would be for small trees like Hawthorn; these should be planted in enough space so limbs don't extend over the street or sidewalk. Removal of weak crotches (sharp "v" shaped crotches) will prevent serious breakage.

Little maintenance is needed on young trees, except for irrigation, initial pruning and fertilization. Irrigate only when needed and then thoroughly soak the soil. A tree will need watering when the soil is dry two to three inches below the surface.

After the first growing season, it may be necessary to fertilize. This can be accomplished by applying fertilizer such as 20-10-5 to the ground surface in Spring and watering well. Do not use "Weed and Feed" fertilizers around root zones of trees and shrubs. Use a root feeder for aerating only, or if for fertilization, extend probe only ten to twelve inches into the soil. Trees will probably need fertilization every three to five years depending on the site and amount of lawn fertilization.

The best tree care is preventative maintenance. This can be initiated by a routine inspection. Check for insect and disease damage or potential and check for pruning needs of the trees. A schedule of maintenance can then be developed.

Remember, proper pruning and care will prolong tree life and provide for public safety.
PRUNING

Tree pruning is one of the most important, yet most misunderstood maintenance practices we do to our trees. Properly pruning your tree will maintain the natural form, improve health, reduce insect and disease problems, and increase your trees’ life span. Improper pruning can destroy the trees’ natural form, create large wounds allowing disease to enter, and may weaken the tree.

The old technique of “flush cutting” (cutting the branch as close to the trunk as possible) is no longer the recommended method of pruning. Instead, leave a very slight stub and avoid cutting into the swollen area where branch meets the main stem, known as the shoulder ring. The branch bark ridge (that furrowed area in the branch crotch) should also be left uncut.

Pruning Evergreens
Conifers normally require very little pruning except where double leaders occur or when a change in branch density is desired. Removing the terminal bud on side branches will not only slow outward growth but also help to make the plant more bushy. If the tree develops two leaders, remove the less desirable leader early in the Spring.

Pruning Shrubs
Shrub pruning follows many of the same guidelines and techniques as trees. One note is that often shrubs receive little or no attention after planting until they are too large for their allotted space. By then, inside and lower foliage has probably been weakened by shade and pruning efforts leave a sparse, unattractive plant. To help rejuvenate old “leggy” shrubs (i.e. lilac) prune to encourage lower leaves and new stems. Pinching the tips of vigorous shoots periodically will keep the shrub compact and symmetrical. As with shrubs, to help rejuvenate old “leggy” hedges prune to encourage lower leaves and new stems.

Pruning Hedges
To maintain low foliage, shear a hedge so that it is wider at the base than at the top. When a hedge has become too tall or too wide, prune approximately one-third of the old stems to stimulate new branching and dense growth.

Pruning Fruit Trees
Pruning fruit trees is one of the most important steps in producing high quality fruit. Objectives are to permit entry of sunlight and remove unproductive, weak or crowded branches. Generally, 4 to 9 main scaffold branches are selected when the tree is young, and maintained. The central leader is removed after the scaffold branches are selected, to encourage lateral growth instead of height growth. Continue to prune undesirable branches to maintain the basic scaffold-branch structure to allow maximum light penetration for fruit production.

ASSISTANCE IN TREE SELECTION AND CARE

This publication provides general guidelines, information and ideas for tree and shrub selection and care. Additional knowledge and assistance can be obtained from the Durango Parks and Recreation Department, the Parks and Forestry Advisory Board, the Colorado State Forest Service (247-5250), and commercial arborists and nurseries.
The following is a summation of the major provisions concerning landscaping, with primary emphasis on the provisions relating to private citizens. A complete copy of the regulations may be obtained from the Parks and Recreation or Planning and Community Development Departments.

**Purpose**
The purpose and intent of the landscaping regulations is to provide for a well-designed landscaped treatment of development within the City of Durango. Emphasis is directed toward the treatment of exterior spaces which noticeably improves the overall quality of the development, strives toward preservation of mature and healthy trees and shrubs which are not in conflict with logical building needs, and provides for consistency in design and standards for landscaping of public rights-of-way. The regulations further emphasize restoration of areas subject to cuts and scarring, particularly when such scarring is on a hill side and subject to public view.

**Applicability:**
The landscaping provisions which pertain to public rights-of-way apply to all development which is subject to City development review. In addition, certain provisions of the ordinance pertain to landscaping on private property and apply to all zoning districts within the City with few exceptions.

**Major Provisions:**

1. Landscaping plans pertaining to public rights-of-way and proposed in conjunction with new development or redevelopment are to be submitted as part of the requisite development review documentation. Such plans are subject to review by the Director of Parks & Recreation and City Arborist to assure conformity in compliance with existing landscaping regulations.

2. Landscaping plans which pertain to private property are to be submitted together with site development plans to the Planning Department and will be processed with the site plan. These will also be subject to review by the Director of Parks & Recreation and City Arborist.

3. The Land Use and Development Code sets forth the detailed requirements in conjunction with landscaping plan specifications and reference should be made that document for such requirements. The landscaping plan specification must reflect, for example, lot boundaries, location or existing and proposed improvements, location of existing and proposed structures, parking areas, pedestrian ways and landscaping areas, a statement pertaining to proposed landscaping and disposition of existing vegetation and an identification of proposed landscaping showing the location, size, species, and spacing of trees and shrubs and the identification of the type of ground cover or ground treatment in all areas not covered by buildings or pavement.

4. **Design Standards:**
All vegetation areas shall be provided with an automatic sprinkling or drip system. Isolated trees on private property or within the public rights-of-way shall be provided with a drip or bubbler irrigator.

The following standards shall be met in the preparation of the plan and the installation of the landscaping materials.

4.1. The following plant sizes shall be installed:
   4.1.a. Standard deciduous trees (2 inch caliper)
   4.1.b. Small ornamental and flower trees - non-fruit bearing (2 inch caliper)
   4.1.c. Evergreen trees (not allowed in public rights-of-way) (6 feet)
   4.1.d. Shrubs (adequate size to be consistent with design intent) which size must be measured in inches and not by container size.

4.2. All plant material shall meet specifications of the American Association of Nurserymen for Number 1 grade. All trees shall be balled and burlapped or equivalent. Caliper shall be measured six inches above the root ball.
4.3. Trees planted in the public rights-of-way shall be at intervals no greater than forty (40) feet on center for shade trees and thirty (30) feet for ornamental trees.

4.4. Ground cover planted on exposed cut areas shall include various species which shall be selected for their ability to stabilize the slope and prevent erosion.

Landscaping shall be installed in accordance with the landscaping plan and any financial security agreement prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit for the project, or part thereof if a phased project. If the landscaping for the project cannot be completed due to the season of the year, an amendment of the development schedule may be considered by the Department.

5. Enforcement of the landscaping regulations is vested in the City of Durango. Landscaping plans must be approved prior to the issuance of any building permit for new construction and once approved, all landscaping must be installed in accordance with the landscaping plan or satisfactory arrangements must be made for such installation prior to the issuance of any occupancy permit for improvements within the proposed development.

6. Appeals from the provisions of the landscaping regulations may be made in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in the Land Use and Development Code.
**PERENNIALS**

Perennials are those plants that live more than two years. With proper care, they should give you many years of enjoyment. Biennials take two years to complete their life cycle. Care must be taken not to remove the dead flowers before the plant has a chance to reseed itself. Most biennials also provide years of enjoyment because they constantly replenish themselves. Annuals are plants that complete their life cycle in one year.

Perennials complement annuals, rather than replace them. Together they make a much stronger statement and over a much longer period of time than either does individually. Perennials tend to bloom for a shorter length of time than annuals, and many perennial species bloom in the early Spring, or in the Fall. Some perennials, such as the ornamental grasses, add interest to your garden when annuals are the least effective. Likewise in mid-summer, when annuals are the most colorful, perennials tend to have fewer species in bloom. Perennials also give colors, heights, and unusual textures that are unavailable in the annual world. The ideal garden plan includes both to give a wide range of color all season long.

In planning your perennial garden, you'll want to take into consideration height, color, and bloom time. We have tried to choose those varieties with the longest bloom time, and the most reliable bloomers. By choosing carefully, you can have a succession of color from very early in the Spring until the heavy frosts of late Fall.

One of the most important things you can do to be assured of a successful perennial bed is proper soil preparation. If you have clay or sandy soil, there's no better way to improve it than to add great quantities of organic material. Peat moss, composed mulch, decomposed manure, and dead leaves are excellent. Be careful of adding sawdust or wood chips. These take a long time to break down in the soil and rob your soil of nitrogen. Organic matter performs wonders if added in sufficient quantities. It loosens heavy soils and adds body to loose soils. It holds water and nutrients, and provides air spaces for your plant's root system. Remember, in a perennial bed, you pretty much get only one shot at improving the soil. Now is not the time to be stingy in adding organic matter.

Another thing to consider in making a new perennial bed is the location. The majority of perennials would like to have full sun, and a well-drained site. There are very few perennials that like to have constantly wet feet. Each yard has its own micro-climates. Don't be afraid to try a perennial you think looks interesting just because it happens to be for a zone warmer than your area. Do you have a spot on the south side in a protected place? Location is the key, and proper care. Don't be afraid to experiment! There are many books available that give you good tips for planning and maintaining your perennial bed. Take advantage of them!

How to use this section effectively: Each plant is listed by its Latin or botanical name, along with pronunciation, and the most popular common names. We use the botanical names so there is no confusion about which plant it is which. We have also given you the hardiness zone (see map on page 8) for the plant, a brief description of each plant including bloom time, color of bloom, height of the plant when it's in bloom, any special features, and whether it does best in sun or shade.

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**KEY TO SYMBOLS USED**

- O Full Sun
- ⊙ Partial Shade
- ● Full Shade
- ■ Ground cover
- X Good for Cut Flowers
ACHILLEA (ak-il-EE-a) (Yarrow) Zone 2 - 8 ○ ☀
filipendula “Parker’s” (Fernleaf Yarrow) - Showy golden yellow flower heads appear in July and August. Height: 24". Lacy and finely cut foliage. Also known as Cloth of Gold.
millefolium “Cerese Queen” - Bright, cherry red flowers on plants with finely-textured fern-like foliage. Excellent for cutting or for a bright spot in the border. Height: 18” to 24”.
ptarmica “The Pearl” (Sneezewort) - Pure white powderpuff-like double flowers bloom all Summer. Ideal for cutting and drying. Good for hot, dry sunny areas. Height 18” to 24”.
tomentosa (Yellow Woolly Yarrow) - Woolly, grey-green foliage forms a ground covering mat about 6” high. Light yellow 1” to 2” flower heads are borne in abundance from June through frost. Good for a hot, dry sunny spot.

AEGOPODIUM (aj-uh-PO-dim) (Snow-on-the-Mountain, Bishop’s Weed) Zone 3 - 9 ☀ ☀
variegatum (Variegated Bishop’s Weed) - Excellent rapid spreading groundcover with green and white variegated leaves. Height: 6”. White flowers appear in late May until late June on carrot-like heads bringing the height up to 14 inches. Will grow in poor soil.

AJUGA (aj-OO-ga) (Bugleweed) Zone 3 - 9 ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀
An effective, rapid growing groundcover. Excellent for under trees where lawn is difficult to establish as well as in the border or rock garden. Upright flower spikes bloom from April to May.
“Burgundy Glow” - Variegated foliage of burgundy, creamy white, and green giving a vivid tri-color effect. Blue flowers on 6 inch spikes.
genevensis “Pink Beauty” - Unique whorls of light pink flowers adorn the lustrous green foliage.
reptans “Bronze Beauty” - An excellent variety with deep bronze-purple foliage. Blue flowers on 6 inch spikes.

ALYSSUM (ul-LISS-um) also called AURINIA (aw-RIN-i-a) Zone 3 ☀ ☀
saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold) - Highly recommended! Bright yellow, showy masses of flowers appear in early May. For a regarding effect, plant in groups in the rock garden, border, or use as edging plants. Height” 8” to 10”.

ANCHUSA (an-KYOO-suh) (Summer Forget-Me-Not) Zone 3 - 8 ☀ ☀
italicum “Dropmore Strain” - Deep blue flowers appear in early Summer. Showy background plant for a hot, dry, sunny spot. Height: 3 - 5 feet.

Anemone (an-EM-on-e) (Pasque Flower) Zone 4 ☀ ☀
pulsatilla - Beautiful early Spring alpine plant with large 3” flowers that open before the leaves appear. Additional blooms continue to appear above the dark green finely divided hairy foliage. Flowers are deep shades of purple and blue and (rarely) red. We offer the red as a separate color this year. Height: 6 - 8”

ANTHEMIS (ANTH-uh-miss) (Marguerite Daisy) Zone 3 ☀ ☀
tinctoria “Kelway’s Golden Marguerite”) - Very attractive medium-height (3’) plant, covered with 2” to 3” lemon-yellow single flowers. Good long-lasting cut flower. Blooms profusely all Summer.
“St. John” - Deep orange form of the Golden Marguerite. Similar plant habit with same great flowering performance. Height: 3 feet

AQUILEGIA (ak-wi-LEE-jee-uh) Columbine) Zone 3 ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀
“Dynasty Series” - These gorgeous extra large flowered globes are dynamite! All have long spurs and are more compact, and come in beautiful separate colors. Height: 18 - 24”
“Blake” - mid-blue and white.
“Amanda” - pink and white
“Fallon” - red and white
“Krystle” - pure white
canadensis (Wild Columbine) - Beautiful small red and yellow flowers born on 18” to 24” stalks above compact, basal, fern-like foliage. Found in the wild in the Colorado oil shale country by our own Walt Henes of Southwest Seed, Dolores. Survives well in a dry area, but if irrigated, it puts on a show all Summer. Excellent rock garden plant.
“Rocky Mountain Blue” - Colorado State Flower. Beautiful blue and white flowers with long spurs. Does best in partial shade in well-drained, but moist soil. Height: 24” to 30”
McKana Giants - Large showy flowers of many shades and colors with long spurs that are widely flared. An old favorite. Ideal for position deep in the border. Very elegant. Height: 30"

ARABIZ (AR-a-Bis) (Rockcress) Zone 3 O ≡
Valued for their small flowers, low-growing Arabis is excellent in the rock garden or for edging. Blooms April through June. Height: 6"

alpina “Compinkie” (Pink Rockcress) Extra dwarf and uniform, Compinkie blossoms with lots of deep rose single flowers. Good for a hot, dry, sunny area.

alpina “Snowcap” (White Rockcress) - Nice compact Arabis, Snowcap becomes a mass of shining white, sweetly fragrant single blossoms in early Spring. Good for hot, dry, sunny areas.

ARCTOSTPHYLOIS (ark-to-STA-fil-os) (Kinnikinnick, Bear’s grape, Bearberry) Zone 2 O ≡

uva-ursi - Small, shiny, dark green leaves. Pale pink flowers with bright red berries in the Fall. Low-growing ground cover that does best in full shade around the Four Corners Area.

ARENARIA (a-ren-AIR-ia) (Sandwort) Zone 4 O ≡

montana - compact evergreen moss-like plants carpet the ground and are covered with small white blooms in May and June. Excellent groundcover for partially shady area. Height: 4-5”.

ARMERIA (ar-MARE-ee-uH) (Common Thrift, Sea Pink) Zone 3 O ≡

“Ornament” - Brightly colored flower balls in shades of pink in June and July. Wintergreen foliage forms grassy mounds. Prefers a sunny and well-drained location. Height: 12”.

ARTEMISIA (ar-tuh-MEE-zee-uH) Zone 3 - 9 O ≡
schmidtiana “Silver Mound” - A compact mound-like plant about 8 - 10’ tall. The foliage is really soft, fern-like and silver-gray. Makes a wonderful contrast in color and texture. Excellent in the rock garden or for edging. Insignificant white flowers should be trimmed off for the plant to remain mound-like for the entire season.

ASCLEPIAS (ass-KLEEP-ee-us) (Butterfly Flower, Butterfly Weed) Zone 3 O ≡
tuberosa - Brilliant orange flowers in July - August. Attractive pointed seed pods add interest in the Fall and are a delight for dried arrangements. Would like a sunny, well-drained spot. Excellent long-lived perennial, native and drought tolerant. Height: 30”

ASTER (AS-ter) (Michealmas daisy) Zone 3 O ≫

Spring Blooming

alpinus “Benary’s Trimix” - Highly recommended! Alpine daisy mixture with shades of white, blue and pink. Low growing, but makes a nice cut flower. Height: 12 - 18”
tongolensis “Wartburg Star” - Large light blue flowers with a yellow eye, borne on 18 to 24” plants in early Summer. Strong stems make for excellent cut flowers.

Fall Blooming

nova-angilae “September Ruby” - A New England aster with deep crimson flowers borne on 35 to 40” pest-free plants. Blooms appear in September and continue for weeks.
novi-belgii “Alert” - Nice dwarf, compact plant with beautiful crimson red flowers in August to October. Height: 12 - 15”.

ASTILBE (uh-STILL-bee) (Spirea, Goatsbeard) Zone 4 O ≫

Fluffy spikes of various shades of white, pink or red adorn the elegant and lacy foliage from June to July. A good cut flower that will also enhance dried bouquets. One of the very best perennials. They prefer partial shade and rich, moist soil, especially if they get hot afternoon sun. Durable and long lasting.

arendsi, “Deutschland” - White plumes, blooming early June. Height: 24”
arendsi, “Fanal” - Deep blood-red plumes, blooming early June. Height: 22”
arendsi, “Peach Blossom” - Delicate pink plumes, blooming late June. Height: 24”
chinensis “Pumila” - The lavender-pink flowers on this dwarf Astilbe bloom from July to August. Attractive as a groundcover or in front of the perennial border. Height: 10 - 12”.
simplicifolia “Sprite” - Attractive dark bronze foliage. Lovely shell pink flowers. A dwarf selection. Flowers mid to late Summer. Height: 12”.

AUBRIETA (aw-BREE-she-uH) (Purple Rockcress) Zone 4 O ≡

“Novalis Blue” - Improved Aubrieta bearing flowers twice as large as standard strains. Plants form a vigorous 6” mat blooming in early Spring, right on the heel of Creeping Phlox. Plant both for a beautiful succession of bloom.

BELLIS (BELL-iss) (English Daisy) Zone 4 - 8 O ≡

“Pomponette Mixture” - Bright, colorful, small, double ball shaped flowers with quilled petals. A riot of colors in early
BERGENIA (ber-JEE-nee-uh) (Saxifrage) Zone 3 ○ ☳
“Cordifolia “Heartleaf” - The attractive foliage makes for a very decorative groundcover, border or rockery plant. Showy blooms of pink appear from April to May and survive the early morning frost. Native of Siberia. Height: 12”

CAMPANULA (cam-PAN-yoo-luh) (Bellflower, Harebell) Zone 3 ○ ○ ☳
carpatica “Blue Clips” - Light green leaves, large violet blue cup-shaped flowers. Produces masses of flowers from June until September. Hardy long-lived perennial that is an excellent choice for the rock garden. Height 8”
glomerata “Superba” - Stunning, large clusters of rich violet flowers in June and July. Height: 20”
poscharskyana (Serbian Bellflower) - Drought-hardy trailing plant with lavender-blue star-like flowers. Will cling to dry walls making it an ideal plant for terraces or well-drained banks. Blooms June and July. Height: 6”
rotundifolia (Bluebells-of-Scotland) - Dainty bright-blue bells about an inch long in clusters. Blooms July to September. Height: 12” to 18”

medium calycanthema “Dark Blue Cup and Saucer” - This biennial has large bell-shaped flowers in June and July. Long-lasting cut flower. Height: 2 to 3 feet. Also comes in Rose-Pink and White.

CARNATION, also known as DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS Zone 4 ○ ☳
“Grenadin Series” - Bushy 20” plants bear double medium-sized flowers on strong stems. Flowers mainly June and July, but sporadically until hard freeze. These aromatic flowers are excellent as cut flowers.
“Black King” - Dark red
“Golden Sun” - Yellow
“Snow White” - White
“Triumph” - Rose
“Mixture” - Well blended mix of colors

CATANACHE (kat-a-NAN-kee) (Cupid’s Dart) Zone 6 ○ ☳
caerulea - Crisp blue blossoms appear from June to August on wiry 15 to 18-inch stems. Excellent in fresh or dried arrangements.

CENTAUREA (cen-TOR-ea) (Perennial Bachelor Button) Zone 3 ○ ○ ☳
montana “Mountain Blue” - Mountain Blue begins to bloom in early Summer and produces large cornflower blue deeply cut flowers with magenta eyes. The 18” to 24” tall plants re-bloom sporadically all Summer long. Nice cut flower.

CENTRANTHUS (sen-TRAN-thus) (Red Valerian) Zone 4 ○ ○ ☳
ruber - Compact, bushy plant produces large fragrant clusters of carmine-red to deep crimson flowers all Summer long. Large rich bluish-green foliage. Excellent cut flower. Cutting flowers will stimulate additional flower production. Good plant for the novice perennial gardener due to dependable bloom. Tolerates drought. Height: 24”

CERASTIUM (ser-ASS-tee-um) (Snow in Summer) Zone 2 ○ ☳
tomentosum - Attractive, evergreen, silver-gray foliage. Spreading mat of growth good for groundcover. Produces a pretty white flower May and June. Height: 8”

CHRYSANTHEMUM (kris-AN-the-mum) (Cushion Mums) Zone 4 ○
The backbone of the Fall garden are the cushion mums. Nice mounds of brilliant colors from August until our first hard freeze. We have twenty different varieties in colors of yellow, bronze, red, white pink, lavender and purple. Cushion mums come in flower forms of daisies, buttons, decorative, spoon mums and quills. Beautiful selection, a must for every garden!

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (kris-AN-the-mum Max-a-mum) (Shasta Daisy) Zone 4 ○ ☳
“Alaska” - Abundant 4” single daisies on 32” plants. Blooms off and on, June until frost, if spent blooms are cut. Excellent cut flower. Spreads quickly once established.
“Diener’s Giant Double” - Large 6” flowers borne on long 30” heavy stems just made for cutting. Flowers are semi-double to double with second year plants more double than first.
“Silver Princess” - Dwarf 12” to 15” compact plants form a dense round mound that becomes covered with medium-sized single white flowers with yellow centers. Blooms all Summer.
“Lady’s Daisy” - Bushy basal-branching plants produce loads of large 7” single white daisies with yellow centers from June until frost. Excellent cut flowers all season long. and a super display for the rear of the perennial border. Height: 4”
CLEMATIS (KLEM-at-is) Zone 4 - 9 O ⊗ X
Vining plant that bears masses of large showy flowers in a wide range of colors from early to late Summer. These deciduous vines are excellent for use on lamp posts, trellises, walls and fences. Shade roots by mulching or planting annuals around the base.

“Crimson Star” - 5 - 6" wine-red flowers with chocolate stamens. Long flowering from June through September. Height: 8 - 12’. No Winter pruning necessary.

“Henryi” - 6 - 7” pure white blooms. Beautifully exotic, blooming from June through September. Height: 12 - 20’. No Winter pruning necessary.

“Huldine” - 3 - 4” pearly white semi-translucent flowers with pale mauve-pink bar in reverse side. Blooms from July through October. Prune hard in Winter. Height: 12 - 20’.

“Jackmani” - 5 - 6” velvety purple flowers with greenish stamens. Profuse bloomer from June through September. Height: 8 - 12’. Prune hard in Winter.


“Mme. Baron Veillard” - 4 - 6” warm lilac-rose flowers with greenish-white stamens. Generous clusters of soft textured blooms from June through September. Height: 8 - 12”. Prune hard in Winter.

“Nelly Moser” - 7 - 9” pale bluish-pink flowers with a reddish bar. Profuse bloomer in May, June and September. Beautiful seed heads. Height: 8 - 12’. No Winter pruning necessary.

“Pink Chiffon” - 4 - 6” beautiful light pink blossoms from June through September. Try it in combination with Jackmani Superba for a dynamic duo! Height: 8 - 12”. Prune hard in Winter.

“Ramona” - 6 - 8” delicate lavender-blue flowers with dark stamens. A very vigorous grower, blooming from July through September. Height: 10 - 16’. No Winter pruning necessary.

CONVALLARIA (kon-val-AIR-ia) (Lily of the Valley)
Zone 3 ⊗ ⊗ X
majalis - Fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers in May and June. Good groundcover for a shady spot. Spreads by underground stems. Wonderful cut flower often used in Spring weddings.

COREOPSIS (cor-ee-OP-sis) (Butter Daisy, Tick Seed)
Zone 3 O X
grandiflora “Sunray” - A Flureau Select Award winner for 1980. Abundant large 4” golden-yellow double flowers are weather resistant. Excellent plant habit: dense, basal-branching and self-supporting stems. Height: 20 - 24”. Sunray prefers to grow in full sun and will bloom all Summer if spent flowers are removed.

“Early Sunrise” - Gold Medal winner of both All-American Selections and Flureau Select, and with good reason! Early Sunrise bears rich golden-yellow semi-double blooms on uniform 24” x 26” plants. It continues blooming all Summer and into the Fall, providing bright, cheery garden color and lots of flowers for bouquets, too. Carefree plant; highly recommended.

CORONILLA (ko-ro-NILL-a) (Crown Vetch) Zone 3 O ⊗ varia - A fast spreading groundcover for steep banks and hillsides. Pinkish-white flowers appear in June and continue until frost. This carefree grower is well known for erosion control. Height: 18 - 24”.

CORTADERIA (cor-ta-DEER-ia) (Pampas Grass) Zone 6 O X
sellana - Showy white or pink silk flower plumes bloom from September through October on 8 to 10 foot stalks. Excellent for dried arrangements.

DELOSPERMA (del-o-SPERM-a) (Hardy Ice Plant) Zone 3 - 5 O ⊗ cooperi - Dwarf, spreading, succulent ground cover. Pink cactus-like blossoms. Does well in poor soils. Lays flat against the soil.

nubigenum - The first plants grown in the Rocky Mountain Region were planted at the Denver Botanic Gardens in the Summer of 1980. This yellow-flowering variety of the Hardy Ice Plants is quite hardy, being successfully grown at 9,000 feet elevation. Does well in poor soils. A healthy clump can bloom so heavily as to obscure the foliage.

DELFPHINIUM (del-FIN-ee-um) (Larkspur) Zone 2 - 3 O ⊗ X
Delphiniums are right at home in the Four Corners Region. They prefer a rich soil that’s neutral to slightly alkaline, and well-drained yet moist. Delphiniums bloom in June, but if you cut the first flower heads promptly, the plants may produce a second flush of bloom late in the Summer. Their height requires staking to support the soft hollow stems.
DICENTRA (dy-SEN-tra) (Bleeding Heart) Zone 2 - 3
eximia - This fringe-leaf bleeding heart is shorter and has fernier foliage than the old fashioned bleeding heart. Heart-shaped pink flowers in May and June. Height: 15”.
spectabilis - Commonly called the Old Fashioned Bleeding Heart. This old favorite bears long racemes of drooping rosy-pink heart-shaped flowers in May and June. Turn the flower upside-down and you’ll see why the English call it “Lady in a Locket”. Height: 30”.
spectabilis “Alba” - Similar to above, with white flowers.

DIGITALIS (di-j-i-TAL-iss) Foxglove Zone 4  O  X
grandiflora - A dwarf perennial foxglove, these dignified spikes of tubular flowers are yellow with brown speckles. Good border plant. Blooms June to July. Height: 2’.
mertonensis - A hardy perennial, this foxglove has raspberry-colored flowers. Blooms June to July. Height: 3’.

DORONICUM (doh-RON-ih-cum) (Leopard’s Bane) Zone 4  O  X
caucasicum “Magnificum” - Colorful, bright yellow daisy-like flowers in April and May. Attractive cut or dried flowers. Height: 16 - 20”.

ECHINACEA (ee-ch-in-AY-see-uh) (Purple Cornflower) Zone 3  O  X
purpurea - Immense daisy-like blooms of rosy-red with a maroon center that remains attractive even after the flower fades. This native wildflower is attractive to butterflies, blooming mid to late Summer. Height: 36”.

ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on) (Oregon Fleabane) Zone 2  O  X
“Azure Fairy” (Blue Mid-Summer Aster) - Large lavender-blue daisy-like flowers with yellow centers that bloom in July and August. Grows well in hot, dry, sunny spots. Height: 1 - 2’.

EUONYMUS (yew-ON-im-us) Zone 4  O  O  <
fortunei “Colorata” (Purple Leaf Wintercreeper) - An excellent hardy groundcover because of its sprawling growth habit, this evergreen’s leaves turn dark purple in the Fall. Height: 12 - 15”.

FESTUCA (fes-TU-ka) (Blue Fescue) Zone 4  O  O
ovina glauca - Dwarf, ornamental grass that forms blue-gray tufts. Used for borders, mass plantings, or to give a variety of texture and color to the perennial bed. Height: 6 - 8”.

DIANTHUS (di-ANTH-us) (Sweet Williams, Border Pinks, Pinks) Zone 4 - 8  O  X
alwoodii alpinus “Allwood’s Pink” - Fragrant, single pink flowers from early Spring to late Fall. Good rock garden plant for front of the border. Requires full sun and well-drained soil. Height: 12 - 15”.
barbatus “Double Midget Mix” - Sweet Williams is an old fashioned plant that is actually a biennial. Flowers in June and July with double flowers in bright shades of red, pink, and white. Makes a neat alpine or rock garden plant. Height: 7”.
barbatus “Newport Pink” - This Sweet Williams makes a nice complement to the dwarf Sweet Williams. A salmon-pink biennial that blooms in June to July. Height: 16”.
caesius (Cheddar Pink) - Miniature pink carnations on small mounds of evergreen foliage. Excellent rock garden plant. Blooms May through June. Height: 6”.
deltoides “Brilliant” - Called “Maiden Pinks”, this Dianthus makes prostrate spreading mats covered with brilliant crimson flowers in May and June. A good groundcover for edging or in the rock garden. Height: 4”.
plumarius “Spring Beauty” - Known as “Clove Pinks” because of their carnation-like fragrant flowers. Double-flowering with a colorful range of pink, rose, salmon and white shades blooming in June and July. Excellent cut flower. Height: 16”.
“Zing Rose” - Bright rose flowers cover dense green foliage. Blooms in June and last well into Summer. Height: 6”.

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GAILLARDIA (gay-LAR-dee-uh) (Blanket Flower) Zone 2 - 3 O X
Gaillardias make great cut flowers and a bright spot in the border. Blooms almost all Summer. Blanket Flower prefers a sunny, well-drained spot. Also spreads well by reseeding on its own.

"Burgundy" - Large glowing wine-red flowers all Summer long. Great in perennial and wildflower gardens. Height: 16 - 24".

"Goblin" - Compact bushy dwarf plants. 12 - 14" tall plants produce loads of 2" crimson flowers with broad gold tips. These daisy-like flowers are produced nearly all Summer long.

"Golden Goblin" - A golden-yellow solid version of Goblin. Makes a nice contrast. Height 12 - 14".

GALIUM (GAY-lee-um) (Sweet Woodruff) Zone 4 O O O ≡ odoratum (Asperula odorata) - An excellent groundcover for the partially shaded, moist areas. Tiny white flowers appear during May and June. The leaves impart a delightful fragrance of newly-mown hay. Galium is very attractive beneath shrubs or in a naturalized area. Height: 6".

GERANIUM (jer-AY-nee-um) (Cranebill) Zone 4 O O
Highly valued for their Summer-long blooming periods, as well as the attractive foliage, these hardy geraniums will enlighten the perennial border or rock garden.

dressi "Wargrave Pink" - Clear rose-pink flowers from June through September on vigorous mound-shaped plant. Foliage is deeply notched and very attractive. Height: 12".

ibericum platypetalum - A neat growing plant. Violet-blue saucer-shaped flowers with dark vein bloom in June and July. Height: 18".

sanguineum (Bloody Cranebill) - Large magenta flowers from June to September. Foliage turns blood-red in Fall. Height: 10 - 12".

GEUM (GEE-um) (Avens) Zone 5 O O X
chilone "Lady Strathearn" - Deep golden yellow double flowers from May through July. This rock garden favorite is good for cut flowers. It likes partial shade to full sun and well-drained soil. Height: 24", when in bloom.

chilone "Mrs. Bradshaw" - Brilliant orange-scarlet double flowers makes this a perfect complement to "Lady Strathearn". Blooms from May through July. Height: 24", when in bloom.

GYPSOPHILA (jiP-SOFF-ill-a) (Baby's Breath) Zone 4 - 8 O X
Baby's Breath bears thousands of tiny pink or white flowers. Well known for cut or dried flowers, this hardy perennial prefers well-drained alkaline soils.

pacific - Starry pink blossoms on four foot spreading plants. Free-branching habit. Blooms in late Summer to early Fall.

paniculata "Double Snowflake" - Pure-white flowers in Summer. Height: 2 - 3'.

repens "White" - Rock garden or trailing plant with low creeping habit. Spreads quickly. Plants are covered with clouds of tiny white blooms from June until frost. Height: 6".

repens "Pink Baby" - Pink Baby is a rosy-pink form of the creeping gypsophila. Habit and performance are similar to Repens White, but the color is a unique rosy-pink. Use them together for a dynamite contrast! Height: 6'.

HELIANTHEMUM (hee-lee-ANTH-uh-mum) (Sun Rose) Zone 5 - 9 O ≡ nummularium - Compact low-growing perennial with dark green foliage. Creeping woody stems produce abundance 1 inch flowers. This plant should be used more because of its ease of growing, showy blooms, and tolerance of a wide range of conditions in our Colorado gardens. This evergreen perennial comes in several colors:

"Double Apricot" - Double apricot flowers. Height: 10".

"Single Pink" - Single rose-pink flowers. Height: 10".

"Rock Rose Mixture" - A mix of yellow, white, pink or red flowers. Height: 6 - 8".

appennium (Silver Sun Rose) - The Silver Sun Rose has foliage covered with a fine coat of hairs that give the plant a whitish appearance for much of the growing season. In the Wintertime, the foliage persists, although it gradually turns a darker shade of green. The flowers are as large as most sun roses, however, they are pure white. Height: 6 - 8", with a prostrate form.

HELIOPSIS (hee-lee-OP-sis) (False Sunflower) Zone 4 O X
scabra "Summer Sun" - Also called "Orange Sunflower", this plant produces bright golden 4" double flowers all Summer long on four foot tall mounded plants. Long, strong stems make for great cut flowers. Blooms June through September.

HEMEROCALLIS (hem-er-o-KAL-is) (Daylily) Zone 3 - 5 O O
Daylilies are reliable perennials producing long rush-like leaves and showy large flowers in a variety of shades of reds, oranges and yellows. The flowers last only a day, but they are such profuse bloomers that
there's always a show. Since the flowers only last a day, if they are heavily rained upon, the next day you'll have a beautiful fresh supply of flowers.

"Star Dream" - Pale yellow flowers that are very fragrant. Height: 26". Blooms in August.
"Ida Jane" - Fragrant violet flowers blooming in June. Height: 30".
"Green Flutter" - Round, ruffled greenish-yellow flowers blooming in late June to mid-July. Height: 24".
"Indian Love Call" - Velvety red flowers blooming in June. Height: 28".
"Sunshine Express" - Rich lemon drop flowers that are heat resistant. Blooms late June to mid-July. Height: 28".
"Winning Ways" - Creamy yellow blooms in June. Height: 35".
"Topper Miss" - 5" flesh pink flowers with a gold throat blooming late June to mid-July. Height: 24".
"Party Partner" - 6" apricot flowers blooming from mid-July to mid-August. Height: 32".
"Jay" - Rich cherry red blooms from mid-July to mid-August. Height: 24".
"Golden Accent" - 6" orange-gold flowers blooming from mid-July to mid-August. Height: 36".
"Shady Side" - 5-1/2" red-purple flowers that are heat resistant. Blooms in June. Height: 32".
"LaLouisiana" - 8" pastel melon flowers that bloom late June to mid-July. Height: 28".
"My World" - 5" pastel peach pink ruffled flowers blooming in June. Height: 28".
"Velvet Wine" - 7", deep mahogany-purple flowers, blooming in June. Height: 32".
"Suzy Wong" - 3-1/2" yellow flowers that bloom in June. A good producer. Height: 24".
"Maybe So" - 6-1/2" pale apricot flowers with wide petals. Blooms in June. Height: 24".
"Walt Disney" - 6" apricot melon blend with a glowing throat. Blooms from mid-July to mid-August. Height: 26".
"Gold Wonder" - Beautiful pure gold flowers in June. Height: 28".

"Black Friar" - Deep black-red flowers blooming in June. Height: 30".
"Prairie Charmer" - Pale flesh pink flowers with a deep rose eye. Blooms in June. Height: 24".
"Buried Treasure" - Light yellow ruffled flowers in June. Height: 32".
"Fan Dancer" - Large pink blossoms in July and August. Re-blooms easily. Height: 28".
"Arkansas Post" - Pink-beige flowers blooming in June. Height: 36".
"Geraldine Dean" - Hot pink flowers in June. Height: 36".
"Crawley Crow" - As its name suggest, these black flowers bloom in June. Height: 36"
"Westward Vision" - 5-1/2" velvety black-purple flowers blooming in June. Height: 30".
"Plum Pudding" - Dark purple blossoms in June. Height: 30".
"Party Whirl" - 6" deep pink and lavender blooms with a tangerine throat. Blooms late July to mid-August. Height: 30".
"Stella de Oro" - This superb daylily has been praised by every garden magazine published! Its 2-1/2" golden blooms first appear in early Spring and continue through the Fall. This dwarf daylily is an excellent plant for pots, borders or mass plantings. Height: 8 - 12".

HERBS - See separate list following perennials.

HESPERIS (HES-per-iss) (Garden Rocket, Sweet Rocket, Dame's Rocket, Sweet Phlox) Zone 3 - 8  ♂  ♀

HEUCHERA (HEW-ker-uh) (Coral Bells) Zone 3  ♂  ♀
sanguinea "Bressingham Hybrid" - Coral Bells is a reliable perennial forming mounds of heart-shaped metallic green leaves and 18" stems bearing a multitude of small bell-shaped flowers in shades of white, pink, coral, and reds. Blooms all Summer. Good for edging or in the border.

 HOLLYHOCK Zone 2 - 3  ♂
rosea "Pompered Mix" - These hollyhocks come in a
gorgeous array of colors. Bright blooms of yellow, white, pink, scarlet and salmon are fully double and are borne on 3 to 4 foot spikes. Flowers are very uniform and an inch larger than any other double hollyhock: 4 - 5" across! Excellent for hiding an ugly fence or shed. Blooms June to July.

HOSTA (HOSta) (Plaintain-lily) Zone 3  ○  ●
One of the best perennials in existence and exceedingly popular with perennial enthusiasts. A valuable addition for the garden and landscape. Remains attractive from Spring until frost with handsome foliage in addition to the flowering performance. A choice groundcover. Hostas increase in value with each year, never needing any maintenance except to cut out the old flower stalk, or to divide the clumps in order to increase the areas of plantings. Best grown in shade or partial shade in well-drained soil.

sieboldiana "Elegans" - Heavily textured, large, blue-gray, rounded leaves. Color is best in shade to light sun. White flowers. Leaves corrugated as they mature. Foliage size at maturity: 12 - 24" spread.
undulata "Variegated" - Still a favorite variety. Wavy leaves with white center with green margins. Lilac flowers in July. Foliage size at maturity: 12 - 24" spread.

HYPERICUM (Hy-PER-ih-cum) (St. John's Wort)
Zone 5 - 8  ○  ○  ⊳
calyicum - Blooming from May through July, this 6 - 12" tall plant is good for a groundcover or in the rock garden. It’s always green and hardy, even without much protection. Distinctive pincushion-like flowers, bright yellow with showy stamens. A choice perennial!

IBERIS (eye-BEER-iss) (Candytuft) Zone 3  ○  ○  ⊳
sempervirens - This low evergreen groundcover is tough as nails, and covered with mounds of bright white flowers in April and May. Candytuft is a good plant to mix with Spring-flowering bulbs. One of the most popular dwarf garden plants! Height: 12".

IRIS (EYE-ris) (German Iris) Zone 4  ○  ⊳
Tall Bearded Iris - Known as the "orchid" of the perennial world. They provide a stunning splash of color in the garden and are also ideal for cutting and arranging. These iris prefer average, near neutral soil with no liking for excessive fertility of manure additives. Blooms May through June.

“Cut Crystal” - Wide domed creamy white standards with lilac flush, wide flaring falls with lemon edge, very ruffled, and fragrant.
“South Pacific” - A beautiful true light blue.
“Jesse Viette” - One of the first to flower and last to stop blooming. Clear white standards with rich yellow falls.
“Carved Cameo” - Very exquisite! Ivory and cameo pink.
“Snow Mound” - Snow white standards with velvety purple falls.
“Apricot Beauty” - Beautiful shade of apricot!
“Pink Beauty” - Pure, true pink.
“Raspberry Ripples” - Fragrant raspberry-colored blossoms.
“Royal Touch” - Fragrant, huge deep blue-purple flowers with navy beard. Extra hardy.
“May Magic” - Light opal pink, and true to its name!
“Repartee” - Red and champagne blooms.
“Morning Sunlight” - Pure bright yellow.

Dwarf Bearded Iris - Similar to the Tall Bearded Irises, these lovelies grow from 8 to 15 inches tall and bloom in May. We have a dozen color combinations to choose from.

Siberian Iris - Zone 3 - Medium-sized beardless flowers that are easy to grow and relatively pest free. Performs best in a rich, moist soil but will tolerate dry soil and part shade. Begins blooming in June after the Tall Bearded Iris. One of the finest cut flower iris and extremely long-lived. A good plant for naturalized areas.

“Little White” - This dwarf white is only 15" tall.
“White Sails” - Flaring white.
“Caesar” - Violet purple flowers on 40" stems.
“Ego” - Broad ruffled blue flowers on 24" stems.
“Vi Luihn” - Electric deep cobalt blue flowers that are large
and flaring. Height: 40".

"Snowcresst" - Pure white flowers on 40" stems.

**KNIPHOFIA** (ny-FO-fee-uh) formerly **Tritoma** (tri-TO-ma) (Red Hot Poker, Torch Lily) Zone 5  O  X

unvaria "Pfitzer's Hybrids" - Strikingly attractive late Summer and Fall-flowering perennial with long grass-like leaves and long poker-shaped flower heads in orange, red and yellow shades. A remarkably strong accent for late Summer and Fall borders. Excellent cut flower. Height: 2 - 3'.

**LAMIUM** (LAY-mee-um) (Spotted Dead Nettle) Zone 3  O  G  =

maculatum "Beacon Silver" - Herbaceous groundcover or contrast plant with silver-white leaves and green margin which radiates color. Dormancy breaks early in the Spring and foliage lasts until very late Fall. Not as invasive as other forms. Semi-shade is best, but will do well in heavier shade. Pink flowers in April through July. Height: 4 - 8".

galeobdolon "Variegatum" - Low growing groundcover. Green and silver variegated leaves, with more green than Beacon Silver. Pink flowers in April through July. Height: 4 - 8". Does best in shade.

**LATHYRUS** (LATH-uh-rus) (Hardy Sweet Pea) Zone 3  O  G  =

latifolia "Hardy Sweet Pea Mixture" - A vigorous perennial which can be used to climb on fences, trellises or rocks. Excellent as a groundcover or erosion control on steep banks. A rainbow of deliciously fragrant flowers that bloom June to September. Climbs 4 - 8'.

**LAVENDULA** (lav-AN-dew-la) (True Lavender, English Lavender, Sweet Lavender) Zone 5  O

angustifolia - Evergreen, aromatic gray foliage. Scented flower spikes are highly valued and popular in potpourris and sachets. Good border or specimen plant. Blooms June through September.

"Jean Davis" - Pale pink flowers. Height: 15".

"Munstead Strain" - Rich lavender flowers. Height: 15 - 18".

**LEONTOPODIUM** (lee-on-tuh-PO-dee-um) (Edelweiss)

Zone 5  O  =

alpinum - Alpine wildflower made famous by Julie Andrews and the Von Trapp family in the movie "The Sound of Music". Excellent rock garden plants producing white star-like clusters of floral leaves during June and July. Foliage is woolly and silvery white, and makes an attractive 8" high plant. Can be used in dried flower arrangements.

**LIATRIS** (lie-AY-tris) (Blazing Stars, Gayfeather) Zone 3  O  X

spicata "Picador" - This Gayfeather is an attractive unusual native plant. Excellent used in the border, as a cut flower, or dried for Winter arrangements. Very attractive to butterflies and other nectar-feeders. "Picador" has extra-long deep purple flower spikes and blooms from July to September. Height: 3'.

ligulostylis "Snow White" - Same form and usage as "Picador", this Gayfeather has pure white feathery blooms on a 3' tall spike. Considered by many to be the most beautiful white. Both would benefit from a partial shade planting.

**LINUM** (LIE-num) (Flax) Zone 4 - 5  O

flavum compactum (Golden Flax) - Waxy yellow flowers appear in abundance in June on 8 - 12" high dark green plants. Blooms all Summer long. Excellent rock garden plant.

perenne (Blue Flax) - Heavenly blue flowers mainly in May and June, but is a repeat bloomer all Summer long making Blue Flax a desirable border plant. Attractive feathery blue-green foliage. Height: 12 - 18".

**LIRIOPE** (li-ri-O-pe) (Lily-turf) Zone 4  O  G  G  X


"Variegata" - Same as above, only young leaves are yellow striped. Flowers are dark violet.

**LOBELIA** (lo-BEE-lee-uh) (Cardinal Flower) Zone 6  O  G

cardinalis "Queen Victoria" - Bright cardinal-red blooms in long spikes up to 3'. Dark, dark foliage offers a wonderful contrast in the border. Prefers rich, moist soil and sun or partial shade. Tender perennial, but well worth the trouble. Blooms July to September.

**LOTUS** (LO-tus) (Dawn Trefoil) Zone 4  O

corniculatus - Bright green foliage with brilliant yellow flowers June to August. Flowers turn orange with age. Good for banks and hillsides. Height: 18 - 24".
LUNARIA (loo-NAY-ree-uh) (Money Plant, Honesty Plant) 
Zone 3 ○ ○ ※
biennis - Honesty is a biennial but an attractive accent to the perennial border. Sweet scented flowers are produced in late Spring. Showy paper-like seed pods that look like flat coins are highly valued for Winter bouquets. Blooms in May with seed pods appearing in July and August. Flowers are a mix of purples and reds. Height: 24 - 36".

LUPINUS (loo-PIE-nus) (Lupine) Zone 4 ○ ○ ※
"Popsicle Series" - The Popsicle Lupines are true dwarf lupines, compact, free-flowering and extremely hardy. Popsicles only grow to about 18 - 20", yet the flower spikes are still big and husky. These graceful plants bloom May through July, have very attractive foliage and beautiful pea-shaped blooms borne on stately spikes.

"Popsicle Pink" - This hot pink lupine will make your garden jump with its vibrant bright and rosy spikes. So cool, it will take your breath away!

"Popsicle White" - Cool and clear, the snowy white spikes of Popsicle White create a refreshing contrast to the other colors.

"Popsicle Blue" - Icy cool blue sure to satisfy your desire for a good dwarf lupine. Let it soothe you!

"Popsicle Red" - Look at the color of this cherry red Popsicle. Its juiciest color is super.

"Popsicle Yellow" - Bright banana blossoms guarantee satisfaction when you pick this Popsicle.

"Russell’s Hybrid Series" - The best known and widely-grown lupines, these vigorous growers reach 30" high. Lupines require rich, well-drained soil, lots of moisture and lots of sun to develop their best floral display. Plant in large, bold groups for best effect. Blooms May to July.

"Russell’s Chandelier" - Large lemon yellow spikes.

"Russell’s Chatelaine" - Pure clear pink.

"Russell’s The Governor" - Marine blue.

"Russell’s The Pages" - Carmine-red blossoms.

"Russell’s Noble Maiden" - Ivory white stately spikes.

"Russell’s Mixture" - A good mix of rainbow shades of lavender, blue, pink, red, white and yellow.

LYCHNIS (LIK-nis) (Maltese Cross) Zone 3 ○ ※
viscaria “German Catchfly" - Catchfly produces brilliant red double flowers on 18" plants during May through July. In the Summer, plants form neat mounds of green that turn almost crimson in the Fall. Prefers a moist soil that is well-drained. Good for cut flowers.

chalcedonia “Maltese Cross" - Large clusters of cross-shaped, fiery red flowers in June and July. Adds brilliant color to your perennial bed. Height: 24".

LYSIMACHIA (ly-sim-AK-ee-uh) (Moneywood, Creeping Jenny) 
Zone 3 ○ ○ ※
nummularia - Low growing, fast spreading green groundcover. Many small, bright yellow flowers in June. Prefers moist soil and partial shade. Good in hanging basket as a houseplant. Vigorous grower that sometimes gets out of hand. Height: 2".

MISCANTHUS (mis-CAN-thus) (Maiden Grass) Zone 4 ○ ※
sinensis gracillimus - Upright, arching stalks with feathery, fine-textured creamy flowers appearing in September. Really makes a wonderful addition to the Fall and Winter garden. The sunset through these beautiful plumes is really outstanding! Moisture tolerant. Height: 4 - 5’.

MONARDA (mo-NARD-a) (Bee Balm, Bergamot, Oswego Tea) 
Zone 4 ○ ○ ※

MYOSOTIS (my-OH-SOH-tis) (Forget-me-Not) Zone 2 - 8 ○ ※
alpetris “Victoria Blue” - Low growing, moisture-loving plant. It likes some shade and blooms late Spring to early Summer. Makes a good cut flower. Uses include borders, rock gardens, rockeries, wild flower gardens and porch boxes. Victoria Blue is a superior strain of forget-me-nots and is very compact and free flowering. Dwarf, bushy 5 - 6” tall plants make terrific perennials. Also in Pink and Indigo.

NEPETA (NEP-et-a) (Catmint) Zone 4 ○ ○ ※
mussinii - Silvery, aromatic foliage provides excellent contrast in the herb garden, the front of the perennial planting, or cascading over a rock wall. Will tolerate drought and poor soils.
Be sure to plant Catmint where your cat can get to it and not destroy the rest of your garden. Our cats go wild over it! Height: 12". Lavender-blue flower spikes mainly in May and June, but sporadically throughout the season.

OENOTHERA (ee-no-TEE-ra) (Evening Primrose, Sundrop) Zone 4 ○ ○ missouriensis - Low bushy 12" plant produces large 4 - 6" bright lemon-yellow flowers from June until September. Flowers open in the afternoon, stay open through the night, close late the following morning, only to reopen again after the heat of the day. Ripening seedpods are also quite ornamental.

PACHYSANDRA (pak-uh-SAN-dra) (Japanese Spurge) Zone 5 ● ≈ terminalis - One of the best rapid-spreading groundcovers for shaded situations. Rich, lustrous green foliage. White flowers in May. Height: 6".

PAEONIA (pee-O-nia) (Garden Peony) Zone 3- 8 ○ ○ × Hybrids - Incredibly long-lived, with huge fragrant flowers available in reds, pinks, and white, with glossy foliage that is attractive all season. Flowers are large, 3 - 6" across, and sit atop long stems ideal for cutting. They bloom in May and June. Height: 36". Peonies make a valuable addition to any yard.

PAPAVER (pap-AY-ver) (Poppy) Zone 2 - 3 ○ nudicaule "Wonderland Mix" (Iceland Poppies) - Extra large flowers in a super bright color range makes this new dwarf Iceland poppy a sure winner for your perennial bed or border. Short stocky stems, strong, bushy and vigorous plants. Height: 12". Blooms mainly in May and June, but will bloom longer if spent flowers are removed promptly.

orientale - This is what most people think of when they say Poppy - old fashioned and long lived; magnificent flowers that are papery delicate.


"Beauty of Livermore" - Bark oxblood red flowers on a 3' vigorous plant.

"Brilliant" - Brilliant really is! Vivid fiery red blooms to 6" across on robust 36" plants. This old favorite is the standard orange-scarlet color like Grandma used to grow.

"Prince of Orange" - Brilliant orange-scarlet crepe-paper blooms on 36" tall plants.

"Princess Victoria Louise" - Delicate salmon pink shades on 36" tall plants.

Rhoeas (Flanders Poppy) - Beautiful true red flowers with black eyes. Flowers about 2" across on 3' stems. Blooms late Spring, early Summer. Absolutely gorgeous in mass plantings. Very hardy, re-seeds readily.

PENSTEMON (pen-STE-ee-mun) (Beard Tongue) Zone 4 ○ ○ barbatus "Elfin Pink" - Two-inch clear pink tubular flowers borne on thin spikes in June and July. Height: 12".

barbatus "Prairie Fire" - Beautiful scarlet-crimson flowers in June and July on 20" spikes.

strictus "Rocky Mountain Penstemon" - A native wildflower, this penstemon produces lavender-blue tubular flowers in early Summer. Drought tolerant. Height: 2 - 3'.

"Dwarf Mix" - Tubular flowers on spikes in shades of pink, purple, scarlet, and rose, blooming in June and July. Height: 12".

PHLOX (flox) (Garden Phlox, Tall Phlox) Zone 3 ○ ○ paniculata - No perennial border is complete without phlox. Garden Phlox produces fragrant, showy flowers during July and August. Most average about 3' unless otherwise noted. Phlox prefers rich, moist soil and full sun to partial shade.

"Blue Boy" - Nearest to true blue.

"Sandra" - Showy scarlet heads. Height: 24".

"Starfire" - Considered one of the best reds.

"Fairest One" - Shell pink florets on large well-formed heads. Height: 24"

"Mt. Fuji" - Enormous heads of white.

"Prime Minister" - Vigorous grower, white with red eye.

"Bright Eyes" - Clear, pink, with red eye.

"Lilac Time" - Clear lilac, vigorous grower.

"Fairy's Petticoat" - Light pink with deeper eye.

PHLOX (flox) (Creeping Phlox, Moss Pinks) Zone 3 ○ ○ × subulata - Perfect groundcover for rock gardens, borders, banks, slopes. One of the first things to bloom in the Spring. Great mixed with Spring-flowering bulbs. Height: 4 - 6".

"Blue Emerald" - Compact, long-flowering blue.

"Atropurpurea" - Rich wine-red.
"Emerald Pink" - Compact, long-flowering pink.
"Red Wing" - Striking crimson, with dark red center.
"Scarlet Flame" - Bright scarlet red flowers.
"White Delight" - Large, pure white.

PHYSOSTEGIA (fi-so-TEE-jee-uh) (Falso Dragonhead, Obedient Plant) Zone 2 - 3 O O X

virginiana - Physostegia bears pretty shell pink florets densely packed in neat rows forming attractive spikes of color. Individual florets stay in a bent position when they are moved to either side - that's why it's called "Obedient Plant". Excellent cut flower. Blooms in August and September. Height: 36".

PLATYCodon (Plat-ih-KOH dun) (Balloon Flower) Zone 3 O O X

grandiflorus "Marie's Balloon Flower" - Dwarf 16 - 18" plant bearing large single deep blue bell-shaped flowers. Buds look like balloons. Flowers June until frost. Likes good sun and rich, moist soil. Excellent cut flowers, holding well over a week.

POLEMONIUM (pol-uh-MOH-nee-um) (Jacob's Ladder) Zone 2 - 3 O X

ceruleum - Soft blue flowers appear in May and June. Two foot tall plants with fern-like foliage. Excellent in the perennial border.

POLYGONUM (po-LI-go-num) (Japanese Fleece Flower) Zone 4 O X

"Border Jewel" - Rose-pink flowers on upright spikes. Dark green leaves turn red in Fall. Vigorous ground cover. Blooms in May. Height: 4".

POTENTILLIA (poh-ten-TILL-uh) (Cinquefoil, Five Finger) Zone 4 O O

nepalensis "Miss Willmott" - Strawberry-like leaves on compact plant growing a foot high. Bears a profusion of 1" carmine red flowers with deep red centers. Blooms all Summer, even in hot and dry periods.

verna nana - Bright yellow flowers on low evergreen mounds. Makes a good groundcover that can be walked upon. Flowers most of the Summer. Height: 3".

PRIMULA (PRIM-yoo-luh) - Zone 4 O O X

acaulis - One of nature's most beautiful and varied species, Primrose knows no limit to its wide range of colors and bicolors. They grow best in shade or filtered sun with adequate moisture. Flowers all Summer if kept cool. Height: 4 - 6".

PRUNELLA (proo-NEL-la) (Self-Heal) Zone 5 O O X

"Loveliness Pink" - An easy grow groundcover with profuse pink blooms from June to July. Height: 4", 10" when in bloom.

PYRETHRUM (pie-REE-thrum) also Chrysanthemum coccinum (Painted Daisy) Zone 2 - 3 O X

Fern-like foliage to 24" high. In June and July, lovely daisy-like flowers on strong, wiry stems appear continuously. An excellent cut flower.

"Robinson's Dark Crimson" - Beautiful 3-inch single crimson flowers with yellow center.

"Robinson's Rose" - Lovely rose-pink flowers.

"Robinson's Mix" - A mix of light and dark pink shades.

RUDBECKIA (ruh-DECK-ee-uh) (Black-eyed Susan, Gloriosa Daisy) Zone 4 O O X

fulgida "Goldstrum" - This excellent variety is the most widely-used rudbeckia for landscaping. The plant will last for years, spreading as it grows. It bears an abundance of 3" bright yellow flowers with dark brown centers on bushy 24" plants. Super plant habit with dense basal branching produces lots of flowers bearing stems. The flowers will last well into the Fall with attractive seed heads. Good for drying. Blooms July until frost.

"Goldilocks" - A Fleuroselect Award winner! Drought and heat resistant, covered all Summer with 3 - 4" double and semi-double bright golden daisy-like flowers. Height: 8 - 10".

SAGINA (sa-GEE-nee-uh) (Corsican Pearlwort) Zone 4 O O X

subulata "Irish Moss" - Moss-like evergreen foliage. Excellent for shaded situations and planting between stepping stones. Tiny white flowers in Spring. Height: 2 - 4".

subulata "Scotch Moss" - Same as above, only light, bright green foliage.

SALVIA (SAL-vye-uh) (Meadow Sage, Perennial Salvia) Zone 4 O O X

superba - Deep violet-purple spikes appear July to September on 2' tall plants. Hardy sages are excellent garden plants, vigorous and trouble free.

SAPONARIA (sap-o-NARE-ee-uh) (Rock Soapwort) Zone 2 O O X

ocymoides - A lovely, low-growing groundcover forming an 8" high mass of bright rose pink flowers primarily in May and June. You may want to trim this vigorous grower back as Summer progresses to keep from looking over its neighbor. Wonderful
groundcover for low traffic areas. Looks great hanging over a rock wall!

SCABIOSA (scab-ee-OH-suh) (Pincushion Flower) Zone 3 O "
caucasia “Fama” - A delightful plant for the border and an excellent cut flower. Scabiosa bears large frilled deep rich blue 2-1/2" to 3" flowers on long 20" stems. Blooms begin in July and last through August. Easy to grow.

SEDUM (SEE-dum) (Stonecrop) Zone 3 O ≈
Interesting fleshy-leaved plants are perfect for rockery or dry banks, taller varieties for the perennial border. Distinct foliage changes with the seasons. Perfectly hardy, will grow in any soil. Fascinating variety of plant forms, textures, and colors. They all love a nice bright spot.
acre “Golden Carpet” (Goldmoss Stonecrop) - Creeping 3" high carpet of light green mossy leaves, becomes covered with small, bright-yellow flowers when it blooms in June.
globosum “Old Man’s Bones” - Interesting globular, puffed leaves. Insignificant flowers.
reflexum “Blue Spruce” - Yellow flowers late Spring. Blue-gray narrow leaves closely set on stem looks like little spruce branches. Height: 8".
spurium “Dragon’s Blood” - Bronze foliage, covered with brilliant flowers from June through August. Height: 3 - 4".
spectabile “Autumn Joy” - Simply one of the finest perennials in existence. Fleshy, blue-green foliage gives way in August to rosy pink, rounded heads of flowers that are attractive to bees and butterflies. The colors deepen through the Fall to deep ruby red and they last through the Winter, adding texture and looking marvelous when covered with snow! Makes a superb outdoor potted crop. Does equally well in sun or light shade. Height: 15".
spectabile “Brilliant” - Gray-green leaves. Flat clusters of rose colored flower heads in August and September. Leave the flowers on throughout the Winter for an interesting effect after snow fall. Ideal for the light shady area. Height: 18".

SEMPERVIVUM (sem-per-VY-vum) (Hens & Chicks, Houseleek)
Zone 4 O ≈
Hens & Chicks are used in the perennial border, in miniature gardens, in porch boxes, in garden vases, for edging, or as rockery or rock wall plants. They will grow well in a wide variety of soils, even pure sand, but they should have good drainage.

Red - Mahogany Red.
Green - Medium green.

SIDALCEA (si-DAL-shee-uh) (Miniature Hollyhock, False Mallow)
Zone 3 O "
“Stark’s Hybrids” - Hollyhock-like flower spikes 18 - 36" long, covered with 1-1/2" blooms in shades from the palest pink to deep, deep rose. Blooms from July through September, making a valuable addition to the late Summer perennial border.

STOKESIA (sto-KEE-sia) (Stokes Aster) Zone 5 O ≈
laevis “Blue Danube” - Light blue disk flowers 5" wide from July until frost. Tolerant of heat and drought. Good decorative cut flower. Height: 12 - 18".

STRAWBERRIES O ≈
Quinault - Everbearing variety, super-sweet even when picked slightly green. Medium sized fruit with white centers. An excellent variety. Useful in hanging baskets and planters. Plant in a good, rich, well-drained soil in full sun.
Ft. Laramie - An improved variety of the old favorite, Ogallala. Everbearing variety, producing large fruit with red centers. An excellent variety. Also useful in hanging baskets and planters. Plant in a good, rich, well-drained soil in full sun.

THYMUS (TI-mus) (Creeping Thyme) Zone 3 O ≈
Dense, aromatic foliage. Mat-like creepers which makes it excellent for planting between flagstone walks. Attractive in the rockery. Easy to grow. If your thyme does not live through the Winter, perhaps it has damp feet or has been subjected to drying Winter winds. Plant them in a sunny, dry and protected spot with excellent drainage.
“Citriodorus” - Delightful lemon fragrance. Foliage is variegated mixture of green, white and yellow. Pale purple flowers in June and July. Needs more moisture than other varieties. Height: 3 - 6".
lanuginosus (Woolly Thyme) - Seldom shows its pinkish flowers. Forms thick woolly, silver-gray aromatic mat. Will take light traffic. Height: 2 - 3".
serpyllum (Mother of Thyme) - Purple flowers bloom June and July. Dark green, aromatic leaves can take light traffic.
Creeping variety, 2 - 6" tall.

**vulgaris “Argenteus” (Variegated Silver Thyme)** - Tiny lavender flowers in June and July. Fragrant gray-green leaves edged in white. Really quite striking. Height: 6 - 12".

**TRADESCANTIA (trad-ess-KAN-tia) (Virginia Spiderwort)**

**virginiana** - Dense clusters of violet-blue flowers in Summer. Grass-like purple veined foliage. Sun or shade; good for border planting or naturalized areas. Easy to grow and tolerates neglect.

“Red Cloud” - Rosy-red flowers June to September. Height: 15 - 18".

**VERBENA (ver-BEE-na)** Zone 5  O  ≈

**canadensis/aublieta (Creeping Verbena)** - Long-blooming and very showy, this native perennial verbena bears it deep violet blossoms above an 8" high mat of foliage. Blooms May to frost.

**bipinnatifida/canadensis “Pink” Creeping Verbena** - Clusters of pink flowers in Summer. Prefers a sunny site. Will spread. Height: 10 - 12".

**bipinnatifida “Lilac” (Lilac Creeping Verbena)** - Clusters of lilac flowers all Summer long. Height: 10 - 12". Will spread. Likes a sunny spot.

**VERONICA (vuh-RON-ih-kuh) (Speedwell)** Zone 4  O  ⊗


**latifolia (teucrium)** - Violet-blue flowers in June and July. Height: 15".

**pectinata (Blue Woolly Veronica)** - Originated in the Eastern Mediterranean region where summers are hot and often very dry. As a result, it keeps an excellent form in the Rocky Mountain region when provided with ordinary garden attention. The flowers of this form are a vivid, cobalt blue that are spectacular for a long season. The flowers are produced 6 - 8 months on well-cared for plants. The foliage is a deeper green. Height: 2 - 3".

**spicata (Cat’s Tail Speedwell)** - Dense clusters of flowers in blue and violet shades from June to August. Fine cut flower or border plant. Deep green leaves. Height: 18".

**spicata Pink** - Rose-pink flowers in spikes in Summer. Thick, soft green leaves. Height: 12".

**repens (Creeping Speedwell)** - Small lavender or white flowers in Spring. Mat-forming groundcover. Sun or light shade. Height: 2".

**VINCA (VING-ka) (Periwinkle, Trailing Myrtle)** - Zone 4 - 8  ⊗  ≈

**minor** - Trailing evergreen that forms a dense groundcover. Does well in shade. Violet blue flowers in May. Height: 6 - 8".

**VIOLA (vee-OLE-uh) (Miniature Pansy, Tufted Pansy)** - Zone 4  O  ⊗  ≈

These are the favorite bearers of Spring greetings! Very hardy 6" plants. Violas prefer light shade and regular moisture. They bloom all Summer if kept cool. In the Winter, you may see them blooming as the snow melts off!

“Blue Elf” - Deep violet and light blue with gold eye.

“Helen Mount” - Combination of violet, lavender and canary yellow.

“Prince John” - Bright yellow flowers cover the entire plant. Good companion to Blue Elf.

“Twilight” (Johnny Jump Up) - Flowers are deep blue and white with yellow center.

**cucullata (odorata) (Sweet Violets)** - Heart-shaped leaves with fragrant flowers in early Spring. These old-fashioned favorites do best in moist locations.
Below is a list of local nurseries the City of Durango recommends for your landscaping needs.

Animas Valley Arborist
613 C.R. 213
Durango, CO
(970) 259-1055

Bayfield Gardens Greenhouses
East end of 160B
Bayfield, CO
(970) 884-0616

Four Season's Greenhouse & Nursery
1/4 mile West of Hwy 145 on C.R. P
Dolores, CO
(970) 565-8274

James Ranches
33800 Hwy 550N
Durango, CO
(970) 259-0301

Kroeger's Animas Garden Center
114 C.R. 250
Durango, CO
(970) 259-5111

Because of the City of Durango's commitment to the growing of trees, this booklet was printed on recycled paper

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