

2024 Native Plant/Shrub Species Descriptions

Flame Azalea (*R. calendulaceum*) 1 Gal.- \$15



Flame azalea is usually an upright-branched deciduous shrub, 6-12 ft. tall and equally as wide, with large, showy, funnel-shaped flowers in clusters of 5 or more. Summer foliage is medium green and the fall color is subdued yellow to red. The non-fragrant flowers, appearing before or with the leaves, vary in color from pale yellow to apricot to brilliant scarlet red. A deciduous shrub with terminal clusters of tubular, vase-shaped, orange, red, or yellow flowers.

This beautiful southern Azalea forms striking displays on some of the grassy balds of the southern Appalachians. A wide variation of color forms occurs, from all shades of yellow to orange-yellow and scarlet. The flowers appear before or with the new leaves. This species is extensively planted as an ornamental. Like most members of the heath family, it does best in acid soil.

Pinxterbloom Azalea (*R. periclymenoides*) 1Gal. - \$15



Pinxterbloom azalea is a deciduous, woody shrub in the Ericaceae (blueberry) family that is native to moist woods, swamp margins, and open areas from Massachusetts to South Carolina and Tennessee. It is a dense, bushy, suckering shrub that typically grows 2 to 6 feet (less frequently to 10 feet) tall. The genus name derives from the Greek words *rhodo*, which means rose, and *dendron*, meaning tree. This plant has a slow growth rate and prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soils in dappled shade with protection from afternoon sun which can scorch the leaves. It does not tolerate dense clay, so if you have clay soil, amend with organic material. Plant the root ball high in the soil to help with drainage issues. Avoid overwatering and over-fertilizing. Pruning, if desired, may be done after flowering.

Pinxterbloom azalea would be at home as an understory shrub planted in groups in woodland or naturalized areas. It can also be used as a hedge or as a specimen in a butterfly or pollinator garden where the flowers will attract hummingbirds and bees.

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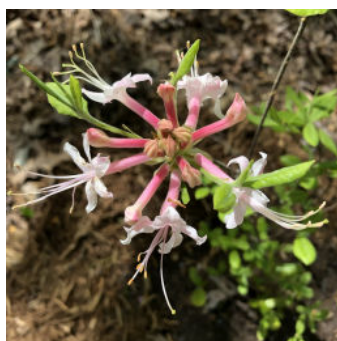
Sweet Azalea (*R. arborescens*) 1 Gal. - \$15



Rhododendron arborescens is a large, loosely branched shrub, usually 8-12 ft. tall with an equal spread. Glossy, bright green, deciduous foliage lacks the hairs on the underside of the leaves that other native azaleas have. Foliage turns deep red to purple in fall. Fragrant, funnel-shaped, white or pink-tinged flowers with protruding, red stamens cluster in subtle groups of 3 to 6 after the leaves appear.

Relatively tall and fast-growing for a native azalea, *Rhododendron arborescens* is one of the hardiest native white azaleas and one of the last azaleas to bloom in the spring. It is drought-sensitive and requires moist, partially shaded sites.

Piedmont Azalea (*R. canescens*) 1 Gal. - \$15



Southern pinxter azalea is a large woody, deciduous shrub in the Ericaceae (blueberry) family. This native shrub is found growing in moist woods, swamp margins, and along streams from North Carolina to Florida and west to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. The genus name derives from the Greek words *rhodo*, which means rose, and *dendron*, meaning tree. The specific epithet *canescens* means gray or off-white hairs referring to the hairs found on the undersides of the leaves.

Plant this azalea in moist, well-drained, acidic soil that is high in organic matter. It will not tolerate dense clay or poorly drained soil so those soils will need to be amended before planting. Ideal light requirements are dappled sunlight to partial shade. It will grow in full sun if protected from afternoon sun, which can scorch the leaves. This plant propagates slowly by root suckers and its shallow roots appreciate a yearly application of mulch. Rabbit browsing is tolerated well.

It typically grows to 6 to 8 feet tall and less frequently may grow to 15 feet tall. It will be 6 to 10 feet wide at maturity. The leaves are thick and velvety and appear after the showy light pink flowers with very prominent stamens in the spring. Flowers should be deadheaded after bloom. The bark is an interesting gray to reddish/brown and finely shredded. In the fall, leaves turn a burgundy red.

Southern pinxter azalea is ideal for a mass planting in woodland or naturalized area. Add it to a pollinator garden where its showy, fragrant flowers will attract butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds. Or use it in a shrub border or as an attractive hedge to line a walkway.

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Rosebay (Evergreen Rhododendron) (R. Maximum) 1 Gal. - \$15



Rhododendron maximum, commonly called rosebay rhododendron or great laurel, is a large, upright, loose, multi-stemmed, late-blooming, evergreen shrub that is native to North America from Ontario and Nova Scotia south to Ohio, Alabama and Georgia with a concentration of plants in the southern Appalachian Mountains where it typically grows in dense thickets which dominate the understory in some locations. It typically grows to 5-15' tall, but infrequently to 30-40' tall in the heart of its native habitat. Large, leathery, strap-like, evergreen leaves (typically to 4-8" long) have undersides with a hint of rusty orange. Flowers (to 2" across) are rose-purplish to pink to white, often with olive green to orange spots. Flowers bloom in umbel-like inflorescences from June to early July. Fruit is an oblong seed capsule which splits open when ripe to release numerous seed.

Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Scarletta' 1 Gal. - \$15



Leucothoe fontanesiana, commonly called drooping laurel, is a suckering, multi-stemmed, broadleaf evergreen shrub with arching branches that is native to moist forested mountain areas, dense thickets, stream banks and ravines from New York south to Alabama and Georgia, primarily in the Appalachian Mountains. It typically grows in a mound to 3-6' tall and as wide. Drooping spikes of waxy, urn-shaped, creamy white flowers droop from the leaf axils in spring (May). Leathery, lanceolate, evergreen leaves (to 5" long) have serrulate margins and taper to a long point.

Red Chokeberry (Aronia arbutifolia) 3 Gal.- \$35



The Red Chokeberry is a native, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub that has multi-season interest. It is found in both wet and dry thickets in Eastern Canada and the Central and the Eastern United States. It typically grows in a vase-shaped form to 6-12' tall and 3-6' wide but tends to sucker and form colonies. The plant has a stiff and upright habit with a fibrous root system. It is best used in mass planting as it tends to become leggy with age. The Red Chokeberry is easily grown in average, medium moisture soils. It has a wide range of soil tolerance, including boggy soils. It is recommended that root suckers be removed to prevent colonial spread. The best fruit and flower production occurs in full sun.

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Spring brings clusters of white to light pink flowers. The leaves are green and glossy throughout the summer and turn orangish-red or purple in the fall. Bright red pear-shaped berries appear in the fall and may persist through the winter. The bark is reddish-brown and adds interest to a winter garden.

The berries are tart and bitter. The Red Chokeberry's fruits can be used in canning or making jams and jellies. Jellies are heavy, sweet, and solid due to the abundance of pectin. The Red Chokeberry can be eaten raw and is more palatable than the Black Chokeberry. Birds tend to leave them alone, so berries remain on bushes and provide ornamental value.

Witch Alder (*Fothergilla major* 'Mt Airy') 3 Gal.- \$35



'Mount Airy' fothergilla is a showy deciduous dwarf shrub cultivar in the Hamamelidaceae family. It is thought to be a cross between the native *Fothergilla*'s *F. gardenii* and *F. latifolia*. The genus name comes from the English botanist and physician Dr. John Fothergill (1712-1780) and the cultivar name 'Mount Airy' is the namesake of Mt. Airy Arboretum in Cincinnati, Ohio where the cultivar was discovered by Michael Dirr.

Plant in acidic soils with high organic matter that are consistently moist but with good drainage. The best flowering occurs in full sun but it tolerates part shade conditions. With beautiful leathery green foliage, interesting bottle-brush flowers in the spring, and great red, yellow, or purple fall color this compact shrub brings long lasting seasonal interest to the landscape. Growing slowly 3 to 6 feet tall and about as wide, this multi-stemmed shrub has a rounded compact habit.

'Mount Airy' fothergilla spreads by suckers, which can be removed if this is not desirable. The fragrant flowers appear before blue-green leaves in spring and last 10-14 days. Leaves are bright yellow to orange to red to purple in fall, colors often combined on the same leaf.

This plant is resistant to browsing by deer. Use as a specimen in a cottage garden, in shaded shrub borders, as a low hedge, or in a sensory garden to take advantage of the sweet smelling flowers. This easy to grow shrub works well in mass plantings, along foundations, and can be planted with other acid-loving plants like rhododendrons and blueberries.

Annabelle Hydrangea (*H. arborescens* 'Annabelle') 3 Gal.- \$35



Hydrangea arborescens, commonly known as smooth hydrangea or wild hydrangea, is a loosely and widely branched deciduous shrub that typically grows to 3-6' (less frequently to 10') tall. It is native to

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moist or rocky wooded slopes, ravines, streambanks and bluff bases from New York to Florida west to Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Gray-brown stems are clad with opposite, broad egg-shaped to rounded, sharply toothed, dark green leaves (2-6" long) with pale green undersides. Leaves turn yellow in fall. Tiny white fertile flowers bloom in May-July in flattened hairy clusters (corymbs to 2-6" across). Scattered continuing flowering may occur throughout summer to September. A few large sterile flowers usually appear at the cluster margins (usually not enough for a quality lacecap effect). Flowers give way to dehiscent seed capsules which ripen in October-November.

'Annabelle' is a smooth hydrangea cultivar which features much larger flowers than the species. It is a deciduous shrub with a rounded habit which typically grows 3-5' tall. Clusters of sterile, white flowers appear in huge, symmetrical, rounded heads (corymbs) which typically grow 8-12" across. Blooms in June for up to two months, sometimes with a small repeat bloom in the fall. Dark green, serrate leaves (3-8" long). Species (*Hydrangea arborescens*) is native to southern Missouri. 'Annabelle' is a naturally occurring cultivar which was discovered in the wild near Anna, Illinois.

Dwarf Oakleaf (*H. quercifolia* 'Ruby Slippers') 3 Gal.- \$35



Hydrangea quercifolia, commonly called oakleaf hydrangea, is an upright, broad-rounded, suckering, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub that typically grows 4-6' (less frequently to 8') tall. It is native to bluffs, moist woods, ravines and stream banks from Georgia to Florida to Louisiana. It is noted for producing pyramidal panicles of white flowers in summer on exfoliating branches clad with large, 3-7 lobed, oak-like, dark green leaves.

The genus name *Hydrangea* comes from *hydor* meaning "water" and *aggeion* meaning "vessel", in reference to the cup-like capsular fruit.

'Ruby Slippers' (cross between oak leaf hydrangea cultivars 'Snow Queen' and 'Pee Wee') is a compact form that matures to only 3-4' tall and to 3-5' wide, and is noted for its compact size, large upright flower panicles, ruby red mature flowers (hence the cultivar name), mahogany red fall foliage color and exfoliating bark. Upright, elongated, conical flower panicles (to 9" long) of showy, mostly sterile, flowers begin bloom in late spring. Flowers emerge white, but quickly turn pink before finally maturing to ruby red. Distinctive, deeply-lobed, somewhat coarse, deep green, oak-like leaves (to 5" long) turn attractive shades of mahogany-red in autumn. Mature stems exfoliate to reveal a rich brown inner bark which is attractive in winter. 'Ruby Slippers' was introduced into commerce in 2010 by the U. S. National Arboretum.

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Blueberry (Vac. *Corymbosum* 'Jersey') 3 Gal.- \$35



Vaccinium corymbosum, commonly known as highbush blueberry, is an upright, deciduous shrub native to eastern North America where it typically grows in moist woods, bogs, swamps and low areas. Mature plants will reach around 5-8' tall with an equal spread and a dense, rounded habit. The dark green, ovate to elliptic foliage can reach 3" long and 1" wide and turns bright shades of coppery red in fall. Loose corymbs of white, pendulous, urn-shaped flowers bloom in spring. The flowers can also have a pale pink tinge. The round, sweet berries are dark blue to purple with a dull, blue-grey bloom on their surface.

'Jersey' produces light blue blueberries (to 1/2" diameter) which ripen in late mid-season (late July in USDA Zone 5). Ovate, dark green leaves (to 3.5" long) turn attractive shades of red in fall. Reddish stems can be attractive in winter. 'Jersey' is a popular variety that grows well in Missouri.

Winterthur Viburnum (*Viburnum nudum* 'Winterthur') 3 Gal.- \$35



Viburnum nudum, commonly called smooth witherod, is a rounded, multi-stemmed, upright-spreading, deciduous shrub that typically grows in the wild to 5-12' tall and as wide. It is native to low woods, swamps and bogs in the eastern and southeastern U.S. from Connecticut south to Florida and Louisiana. It features aromatic white flowers arranged in flat-topped clusters (cymes 2-5" wide) in May-June. Flowers are followed by clusters of ovoid berries that change color as they ripen, from light pink to deep pink to blue to purplish-black. The berries are highly acidic but edible. Elliptic to oblong-lanceolate glossy dark green leaves (to 4" long). Foliage sometimes turns an attractive maroon to dark red-purple in fall. In late summer to early fall, berries in shades of both deep pink and blue-purple often appear on the same cluster, in striking contrast to the foliage. This species is also sometimes commonly called possumhaw viburnum.

'Winterthur' is a compact cultivar that typically grows to 6' tall in cultivation. Leaves are somewhat glossier than those of the species.

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Blue Flag Iris (*Iris versicolor*) 1Gal - \$12



Larger blue flag iris, is a perennial in the Iridaceae (iris) family native to Canada and the United States spanning south from Nova Scotia into the middle and northeastern United States to Virginia. The specific epithet, *versicolor*, is derived from this plant's ability to produce many-colored blooms while the common name, "flag", comes from an old English word (flagge) for reeds and refers to its natural preference to wetlands.

It prefers to grow in rich, moist soils and thrives in full sun while it tolerates partial shade. Plants can be grown in up to 4 inches of standing fresh water.

The sword shaped blue-green clumping leaves reach 2 to 2.5 feet tall topped with a mass of blue lavender to white blooms. The blooms are formed of three upright inner standards and three distinctly marked sepals or falls. The leaves are narrow and strap-like 1 inch wide and up to 24 inches long crossing at the base to be fan-like. Though the fruit forms as a capsule, this plant propagates best by division of the rhizomes after blooms fade. Prune back the leaves after the first frost to just above the crown.

Grow in containers in ponds or other water gardens in up to 4 inches of standing water. It is most happy in wet areas of pond margins, wet meadows, and marshy areas where it multiplies naturally forming clumps. It tolerates browsing by deer.

Dwarf Crested Iris (*Iris cristata*) 1 Gal-\$12



Dwarf crested Iris is a native species in the Iridaceae (iris) family that grows in North Carolina. It reaches only 4-9 inches tall and spreads to form a groundcover in its native peaty woodland habitat. It offers an early perennial spring bloom in partly shady areas and grows well in rock gardens and woodland sites. Following the blooms, the foliage is useful as a ground cover in the woodland shade.

This plant grows best in partial sun to partial shade, preferring rich, well-drained soil but also grows in the difficult-to-manage dry shade. A too rich soil will encourage foliage growth and no blooms. It can tolerate full sun but needs more moisture. Use this plant for a ground cover in partly shady areas of rock gardens, woodland sites or in a perennial border. It is resistant to damage by deer.

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Woodland Phlox (*Phlox divaricata* 'Blue Moon') 1 Gal - \$12



Selected for outstanding flower color and very full flower petals, *Phlox divaricata* 'Blue Moon' bears many fragrant, 5-petaled flowers with the arrival of spring. Enjoy a knee-high sea of elegant, violet-blue flowers that attract hummingbirds & butterflies to your garden as it blooms from April to May. The foliage is glossy, medium-green, and lance-shaped growing about 6" tall in the garden. A long-lived, carefree native – the foliage rambles through the garden less like a groundcover and more like a part of a lovely patchwork quilt. Selected by Bill Cullina of New England Wildflower Society for its dense flower cover, compact growth, fragrance, and consistent bloom, 'Blue Moon' is best when interwoven with *Phlox stolonifera*, ferns, *Carex*, and other woodland species to create a tapestry of bloom time, foliage textures, and verdant greens.

Found in rich deciduous woodlands in eastern North America from Ontario to Vermont to Florida and jumping west to South Dakota through to New Mexico, *Phlox divaricata* prefers humus-rich, moist soils with good drainage. Woodland phlox even ambles near shaded streambanks and along open woods in part shade to dense shade. Best when given good air circulation and free-draining soil, *P. divaricata* can succumb to powdery mildew if placed in a poor site. For best appearances, cutback spent flower stalks in early summer to rejuvenate foliage and maintain tidy appearance.

Blunt Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum muticum*) 1 Gal - \$12



Pycnanthemum muticum, commonly called mountain mint or short-toothed mountain mint or clustered mountain mint, is a clump-forming aromatic perennial that typically grows 1-3' tall. It is native to Eastern North America (Maine to Michigan to Illinois and Missouri south to Florida and Texas) where it typically grows in grassy open places, meadows, fields, low woodland areas and occasionally in dry upland woods, but not in alpine areas as somewhat inaccurately suggested by its common name. In Missouri, it is only found in the far southeastern corner of the State.

This densely leaved mountain mint features dark green leaves which have a strong mint-like (spearmint) aroma when crushed. Branched stems (mostly square in cross section) are clad with nearly sessile, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate (pointed), dark green leaves (to 2 1/4" long) with round to heart-shaped

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bases and toothed margins. Plant foliage is topped in mid to late summer by a bloom of two-lipped tubular pink flowers (each to 1/2" wide) in dense flat-topped terminal (sometimes axillary) clusters, with each cluster being subtended and highlighted by a pair of unique and showy silvery fringeless leaf-like bracts located near the base of the cluster. When planted in groups or massed, the silvery bracts give the entire planting the appearance of being dusted by a white powdery snow. Flowers are attractive to butterflies and bees.

Leaves can be used to make mild tea. Native Americans used this plant for treatment of fevers, colds, stomach aches, and other minor physical ailments.

Autumn Goldenrod (*Solidago sphacelata* 'Golden Fleece') 1 Gal- \$12



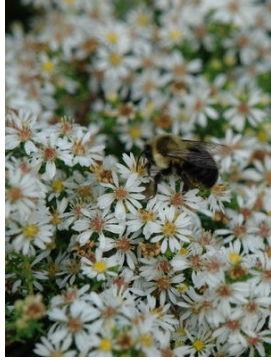
Displaying a stunning show of sprays of golden yellow flowers from mid-August through September, 'Golden Fleece' is a compact goldenrod, growing up to 20" tall and spreading to 36" over five years. The semi-evergreen heart-shaped leaves are blue-green in color and are a truly an excellent unconventional groundcover. Very durable, drought-resistant, and long-lived in the garden, it brings late-season splendor when other perennials begin to fade.

Solidago sphacelata is native to calcareous woodlands and rocky pastures from Virginia to Illinois and south to Kentucky and Georgia. Autumn goldenrod grows best in somewhat fertile, sandy, well-drained soils in full sun. It is tolerant of a wide range of conditions, from part shade and dry soil to moist soil in full sun but performs best in average garden soil. To receive a second show, cut back flowers after blooming to encourage rebloom.

Solidago sphacelata 'Golden Fleece' looks well in butterfly and wild gardens or as a groundcover or border perennial. It is a bee and butterfly charmer! Hairstreaks, sulphurs and skippers are particularly attracted to goldenrod. Monarchs visit it during their autumn migration. We love showing 'Golden Fleece' as an edging plant in a perennial border – the clean, green foliage smothers weeds in the summer and puts on a lovely display in the fall!

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Dwarf Aster (*Symphyotrichum ericoides* 'Snow Flurry') 1 Gal- \$12



A very low, dense carpeting groundcover that is smothered with 1/2" single white flowers with gold centers in September. A good strong grower and a totally new look and use for Asters! Makes an excellent container plant.

Aster (*Symphyotrichum cord.* 'Little Carlow') 1 Gal-\$12



Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun. Prefers organically rich soils. Good air circulation and consistent moist soils with good drainage helps reduce incidence of foliar diseases. Pinching back stems several times before mid-July will help control plant height, promote bushiness and obviate any need for staking. Pinching is probably less important for this compact cultivar than for taller asters. Thinning stems in summer promotes better air circulation. Plants may be cut to the ground after flowering.

'Little Carlow' is a hybrid between cultivars of *Aster cordifolius* and *Aster novi-belgii*. It typically grows to 2' tall with a similar spread and features clusters of 1-1.5" diameter sky blue asters (blue rays and yellow disks) which bloom in fall. The blue flower color (as opposed to the more common purple) sets this plant apart from most other asters.

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Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea) 1 Gal- \$12



Purple coneflower is an herbaceous perennial in the Asteraceae (daisy) family that is native to central and eastern United States. It may grow 3 to 4 feet tall and produce pinkish-purple flowers that mature in early summer through mid-fall.

This plant prefers well-drained, moist loam but is adaptable to various soil types. It is drought tolerant once established and can grow in full sun to partial shade. It is also deer, heat, humidity, and salt resistant. Easily propagated by seed, it will reseed itself in the garden.

This is a popular and long-blooming plant for use as a border or in groupings in a native or pollinator garden, meadow, and naturalized areas. Many cultivars are available for varied sizes and colors. Several pollinators are attracted to the flower, especially butterflies. Leave some of the flower heads on to produce seeds for the birds.

Coneflower (Echinacea pur. 'White Swan') 1 Gal-\$12



'White Swan' is not as cold hardy or vigorous as its common purple relative, but it makes up for this with its unique, beautiful, pure white flowers. A tall plant with large, dark green leaves and a large, 3-4" flower with white, broad, silky petals that surround a dark brown/bronze cone. Plants are tough and heat and drought tolerant once established. Their roots have famous medicinal qualities, they make great, long lasting, cut flowers and attract numerous butterflies and small birds.

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Star Tickseed (*Coreopsis* p. 'Sunshine Superman') 1 Gal-\$12



Mouse-eared tickseed is a native stoloniferous perennial in the aster (*Asteraceae*) family. It grows easily and is low maintenance, making its long blooms attractive in borders and beds, and it naturalizes easily. It tolerates humidity well and some dry conditions, but it is not as drought tolerant as some other species of *Coreopsis*. It is resistant to damage by deer.

Deadheading of spent flower stalks is tedious for a large planting, but it will encourage additional bloom. Shear plants in mid-summer to promote a fall rebloom and to tidy lanky unkempt foliage. With ideal growing conditions, it spreads over time to form an attractive mass planting. Do not fear, the spread is easy to check if you need to keep it in line. Divide clumps in the spring to spread around your garden or share with friends.

Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) 1 Gal-\$12



Swamp milkweed is an herbaceous perennial in the *Apocynaceae* (dogbane) family. *Apocynum* is the Greek term for “dog-away”. It is native to central and eastern United States and tends to grow in wet sites along streams, ponds, or bogs.

Plant swamp milkweed in full sun to partial shade in soils with neutral to acidic pH. It is native to wet sites but adapts to drier sites in moist clay or loam soils.

The attractive pink to rose-purple flowers mature in mid-spring and last into early fall. The seed pods split open to release seeds that float on the wind. Milkweed is an important food source for Monarch butterfly caterpillars and the flowers are visited by many pollinators. It is resistant to browsing by deer.

Use as an accent or border in a meadow, native, or pollinator garden. It will be at home in a naturalized area or along a pond or stream where it can grow up to 5 feet tall and spread 2 to 3 feet wide.

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False Indigo (*Baptisia australis*) 1 Gal-\$12



Blue False Indigo is a native herbaceous perennial plant in the bean family that grows in forests or natural areas in woodland borders. It grows from 3 to 4 feet tall, and with its showy blue flowers it is a spring highlight. Plant it in full sun to part shade but in the shade it tends to get leggy and droop over. It forms tall clumps which are especially attractive planted next to wooden fences. The bright, indigo blue flowers are attractive when combined with yellow or white flowering perennials.

Dwarf Black-eye (*Rudbeckia ful. var. sul. 'Little Goldstar'*) 1 Gal-\$12



Black-eyed Susans need little introduction, for whether lining the roadside or the garden path, they are some of our most cherished and recognizable wildflowers. They offer an award-winning combination of bold, eye-catching flowers and an easy disposition that has made the genus popular here and abroad. These are true meadow and prairie plants that are perfectly at ease with ornamental grasses, blazing stars, and coneflowers, among others, and they have helped to popularize a new trend in gardening based on a prairie aesthetic, characterized by bold sweeps of grasses intermixed with colorful drifts of late-blooming perennials. They are good nectar plants visited by a host of butterflies and other insects, and when in bloom look as if draped in a quilt of chocolate and gold. Adaptable to a wide variety of soil conditions in full to partial sun. Tolerates hot, humid summers and some drought. Deadhead to prolong blooming season. Disease and pest resistant.

Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma 'Jacob Cline'*) 1 Gal-\$12



This drop-dead red variety was found growing wild near the Blue Ridge Parkway by a Georgia plantsman who knew he had a good thing when his discovery proved to be quite the powdery mildew resistant strain.

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With its wonderfully aromatic foliage, typical mint family square stems, and enormous red tubular flowers, *Monarda* 'Jacob Cline' is a show stopper as it blooms from late June to August. Growing 3-4' tall and 2'+ wide, 'Jacob Cline' is named after the discoverer's son and the garden designer, Jean Cline, and was introduced to the trade by Saul Nursery.

It grows in full sun in wet meadows, moist open woods, woodland borders, thickets and disturbed sites. The plants require average to moist soil with good drainage. The bright red flower is a favorite among hummingbirds and long-tongued bees but watch carefully! Short-tongued bees access the long tubular flower by cutting right into the throat and drinking the nectar without pollinating the flower.