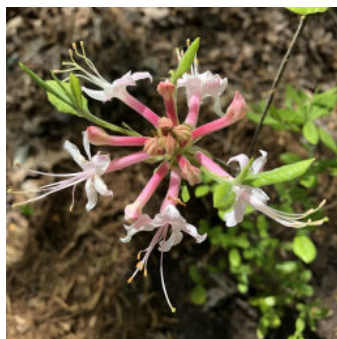


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### Piedmont Azalea (*R. canescens*) 1 Gal. - \$15



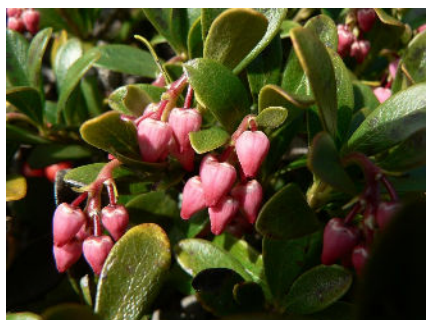
Southern pinxter azalea is a large woody, deciduous shrub in the Ericaceae (blueberry) family. This native shrub is found growing in moist woods, swamp margins, and along streams from North Carolina to Florida and west to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. The genus name derives from the Greek words *rhodo*, 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.

### Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* 'Massachusetts') 1 Gal. - \$15



Known as common bearberry, this native evergreen is a low growing perennial shrub that can be effectively used as a ground cover. Its natural habitat includes rocky sites, open woods, dry areas, sandy hills and mountain ranges. Its scientific name comes from the Greek *arctos* meaning 'bear' and *staphyle* translating to 'grape.' As the names indicate, the fruits of this plant are enjoyed by the local bear population. The berries are also suitable for human consumption, however, they are seldom eaten due to their lack of flavor.

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Soil surrounding the plant should not be compacted. Fertilization is discouraged.

It does not like to be transplanted, so choose the correct location when planting. Propagation is best done with stem cuttings, they can be placed in sand or propagating by layering.

It is low maintenance and prefers dry to moderate moisture and is drought tolerant. It does not do well in eastern US because of wet, humid summer weather. The plant forms a low, creeping, mat-like cover to the soil and grows slowly. This plant produces drupes, a small berry-like fruit which, though technically edible by humans, are not considered to have a desirable flavor and are rather mealy. These fruits do provide an interesting visual and are produced in the summer with a green color, which matures to red in the fall. The foliage is also green, however in the winter the leaves turn a bronze color but will regain their green foliage come spring. Other attractive features include the exfoliating bark and white flowers.

Bearberry is an important food source for butterflies, serving as a host plant for [Hoary Elfin \(\*Callophrys polios\*\)](#), [Brown Elfin \(\*Callophrys augustinus\*\)](#), and [Freija Fritillary \(\*Boloria freija\*\)](#) larvae.

Space: 12-24 inches apart

Issues: moist to wet soil can lead to root disease

Site: light-textured soil

Form: Prostrate low mat

Growth Rate: Slow to moderate

Insects, Diseases, and Other Plant Problems: No serious issues.

### **Elderberry** (*Sambucus canadensis*) 3 Gal. - \$35



American elderberry is a woody, deciduous shrub or small tree, 5 to 12 feet tall and 6 to 10 feet wide, that is native to North America, Venezuela, and Brazil. It is a member of the Adoxaceae (muskroot) family. It can be found in all areas of North Carolina along streams, marshes, moist forests, and disturbed areas. The genus name may be derived from sambuco, the Italian word for the elder bush.

American elderberry tolerates a wide variety of wet to dry soils but prefers rich, moist, slightly acidic soil in sun to partial shade. Plants will spread by root sucker and will form thickets if the suckers are not removed. In summer, small white flowers are borne in dense clusters. Flowers are followed by a purple-black drupe that is produced in drooping clusters from late summer to fall. The drupe is an edible

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fruit and when cooked can be used in pies, pancakes, and jellies. Elderberry flowers and fruits are used in winemaking. Wildlife also enjoys the fruits, and the arching branches provide a habitat for nesting birds.

Use this plant in naturalized areas, as a hedge, in a woodland, or along streams and ponds. It is a good addition to butterfly, edible, native, pollinator, or rain gardens. It is effective erosion control in moist sites. Due to the plants suckering and unkempt appearance, it is best not to use this shrub or tree in the home landscape.

### **Spicebush** (*Lindera benzoin*) 3 Gal.- \$35



Spicebush is a deciduous shrub that may grow to 8 to 15 feet that can be found in rich forests, dry forests on slopes, and swamps. The leaves are alternate with a smooth margin. Leaves produce a spicy odor when crushed. The bark is brown to gray-brown and speckled with light-colored lenticels. In early spring, small, yellow flowers mature in axillary clusters. The shrub produces a bright red drupe with a peppery taste and scent. The fruit matures in the fall. This plant is sensitive to heat and drought. This plant is dioecious, which means female fruit sets need male pollinator plants to reproduce. This plant has good, yellow fall color.

### **Dwarf Sumac** (*Rhus aromatica* 'Gro Low') 3 Gal.- \$35



The fragrant sumac is a dense, rambling, low spreading groundcover or low spreading deciduous shrub. It reaches a height of 2 to 6 feet tall and 6 to 10 feet wide. It spreads by root suckers and forms colonies and thickets. In mass plantings, it is excellent for stabilizing banks and slopes. In the early spring, small yellow flowers appear at the twig tips before the foliage appears. Its green leaves of spring and summer transition to beautiful shades of orange, red, or reddish-purple in the fall. The leaves have a lemony scent when crushed. There are male and female flowers that may appear on the same or a different plant. The female flowers produce small clusters of red berries in late summer which attract wildlife. This shrub is a member of the Anacardiaceae or cashew family.

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Fragrant sumac is best grown in full sun to partial shade and in moist to dry, well-drained soils. They prefer acidic soils but are tolerant of most soil types except for poorly drained areas. The stems will root easily when they come in contact with the soil. They may also be propagated by seed.

This plant has many benefits, including fall color, and is tolerant to drought, erosion, black walnut, rabbit, clay soil, dry soil, and shallow rocky soil.

### **Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*) 3 Gal.- \$35**



Carolina allspice, is an erect to rounded deciduous native shrub in the Calycanthaceae family. It is found in the south east growing in shady woodlands and along streambanks. It grows 6-12' tall with an equal or slightly greater spread. It is commonly called sweetshrub and strawberry bush in reference to the showy fragrant blooms which have been described as combining hints of pineapple, strawberry, and banana. Sweetshrub grows best in average to rich, well-drained soil in anywhere from full sun to deep shade. It prefers some shade in hot summer afternoons and it will grow lankier and less dense in shade than in sun. It is tolerant of a wide range of soil textures and pH but prefers rich loams. Plant it 3 to 5 feet from other shrubs to give it adequate room to grow. It blooms in early spring before leaves emerge, with the leaves, and sporadically thereafter.

Prune immediately after flowering to shape or maintain compactness. It has a suckering habit meaning those suckering branches need to be maintained unless you want this plant to naturalize in your landscape. Prune the plant to shape immediately after flowering. Note that next season's flowers are produced on new and old wood. Propagate this plant by seed.

It can tolerate brief periods of flooding, but it struggles in sandy soil and drought conditions. It withstands cold and heat, insect and disease pests, fire, and deer browsing. Plant it as a specimen or near a patio or walkway to enjoy its fragrance. Its form makes for a good screen or privacy hedge or plant it in the back of a shrub border or in a foundation planting. Consider this native in your cutting, sensory, or woodland garden.

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### Pink Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia* 'Ruby Spice') 3 Gal.- \$35



*Clethra alnifolia* 'Pink Spire', also called 'Pink Spire' summersweet or 'Pink Spire' sweet pepperbush, is a coastal wetland shrub native to the eastern United States. As for most summersweet, the real draw for 'Pink Spire' is the flowers, and this cultivar produces a profusion of fragrant pink-hued flower spikes that bloom from mid to late summer. Flowers are attractive to pollinators of all kinds, but especially butterflies and hummingbirds, and with their attractive pink shade, these blooms add further interest to the garden than pure white varieties; golden leaves in autumn add further multi-season interest.

'Pink Spire' summersweet is a standard sized *Clethra* variety, and grows to three to eight feet tall with a spread of four to six feet wide. Since most 'Pink Spires' are multi-stemmed, it is important to choose a large enough planting location, but this cultivar displays beautifully when planted in mass, when mixed into perennial borders, or when used in rain gardens or wetland restoration projects. Naturally found in coastal wetland areas or floodplains, *Clethra alnifolia* grows best in wetter areas with acidic, sandy soils and full sun exposure, but is not at all picky, and will tolerate drier soils as well as perpetually wet clay soils, and even those with some salt content. Native to Eastern Shore, Native to Maryland, and Native to U.S. **Mature Plant Height:** Very Tall: 73" and up. Deciduous. Sun (6+ hours) and Part Shade/Sun (4-6 hours of sun). Soil Moisture: Medium to Wet. Soil Type: Acidic and Sand. Bloom Time: Summer. Flower Color: Pink. Foliage color: Green Features: Attracts Butterflies, Attracts Pollinators, Attracts Hummingbirds, Host Plant for Butterflies or Moths, Erosion Control, Fragrant, and Fall Color Tolerances: Deer Tolerant, Shade Tolerant, Clay Soil Tolerant, Wet Soil Tolerant, Flood Tolerant, and Salt Tolerant Garden Type: Pollinator Garden, Woodland Garden, Wetland Restoration, Rain Garden, and Border/Screen

### Dwarf Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird') 3 Gal.- \$35



*Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' is an award-winning shrub with abundant, beautiful and fragrant white flower spikes. However, the habit eventually tends to flop and appear unkempt. It spreads by underground stems to make large clumps, but can be restrained when necessary. This plant can suffer in full sun and/or dry soils, but can bloom well in shade.

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### Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah') 1 Gal.- \$12



*Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah' is a spectacular red switchgrass. Its upright foliage becomes red tinted during the growing season, culminating in a dazzling red-leaved show in fall. *Panicum* are renowned for being drought tolerant and easy to maintain. They also provide food and shelter to wildlife. Our native *Panicum* have been studied in Europe where cultivars were reintroduced into North America. *Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah' is one of these: it was discovered by Hans Simon in Germany from a seedling of *Panicum virgatum* 'Hänse Herms'.

### Pink Muhly Grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*) 1Gal - \$12



Muhly grass is an absolute showstopper source of late-season color. As a native ornamental grass, it is a great complement to those landscape beds with fading summer annuals. The delicate plumes of flower panicles create a striking pink haze above the dark green, glossy foliage.

This perennial is attractive individually but makes a big show when used in a mass planting. Delicate pink flowers mature on long, narrow, wiry leaves in the fall. The grass produces tiny, purplish seeds. Pink muhly grass can reach a height of 4 feet and a width of 3 feet. Give it plenty of sunshine and transplant it into well-drained soil.

A North American native, pink muhly grass sounds too good to be true. Long-lived, with little to no insect or disease pests, and highly resistant to deer grazing, this ornamental grass is perfect for the low-maintenance garden. Muhly grass tolerates heat, humidity, drought, and poor soil and is highly salt tolerant. It is adaptable to home or commercial landscapes. Plant in groups or masses for fall season color.

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### **Osmundastrum cinnamomeum (Cinnamon Fern) 1 Gal-\$12**



Cinnamon fern is a NC native fern in the *Osmundaceae* family, which occurs in the moist, boggy ground along streams and on shaded ledges and bluffs. It typically grows in clumps to 2-3' tall, but with constant moisture can reach 6' in height. Separate spore-bearing, stiff, fertile fronds appear in early spring, quickly turning brown. The familiar "fiddleheads" also emerge from the base of the plant and unfurl into large, erect, pinnately-compound, yellowish-green, sterile fronds (2-4' long) which remain attractive throughout the summer and turn yellow in autumn. The common name of this plant is in reference to the cinnamon-colored fibers found near the frond bases. Osmunda fiber used in the potting of orchids comes from the roots of these ferns.

It is easily grown in medium to wet soils in part shade to full shade. Prefers moist, rich, humusy, acidic soils, but adapts to lesser conditions. This plant has compact, horizontal rhizome, its growth is vigorous. It may go dormant with dry soil. It is slow to establish but long-lived.

### **Lady Fern (Athyrium ang. forma rubellum 'Lady in Red') 1 Gal - \$12**



Strong-growing and dependable, the lady ferns are great garden plants. Tough and easy to grow, this beauty is the right choice for perennial borders and woodlands alike. A breathtaking flush of new fronds appears in the spring, with new leaves appearing throughout the season for a continuously fresh look. Lady fern flourishes in bright shade and moist, rich, organic soil. While it does tolerate wet feet, it does not tolerate clay. *Athyrium* tolerates sun if kept cool and moist.

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### Christmas Fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) 1 Gal - \$12



Christmas fern is a rhizomatous subterranean, decumbent, woody, densely scaly-scruffy evergreen in the Polypodiaceae family. Found growing in rich rocky woods, along stream banks, in swamps or thickets to a height of 2 to 3 feet in a fountain-like form.

The leaves are known as fronds and these fronds have many leaflets and grow directly from the ground in a clump, so no bark is present. No flowers are produced. The fern produces black spores on the underside of the leaf but not all fronds are fertile. The fertile fronds are narrower at the tip. Curled fiddleheads of new leaves emerge silvery in the spring.

It is best grown in organically rich, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. This fern will not spread or naturalize, however its clumps will increase in size over time.

It provides winter cover near the ground for songbirds who also use parts and scale-like hairs in nest construction.

In mass plantings, it makes an excellent plant to combat soil erosion on slopes.

### Dwarf Columbine, (*Aquilegia can.* 'Little Lanterns') 1 Gal- \$12



One of the sweetest woodland wildflowers, known for its red flowers with yellow centers that hang like drifts of softly illuminated lanterns in April and May. It is a relatively short-lived perennial. However, it can maintain its place in the landscape by self-seeding. The *Aquilegia* genus tends to hybridize quite easily, sometimes with *Aquilegia vulgaris* (European columbine). Hybrids of the native *A. canadensis* can be distinguished from European hybrids because they are always a shade of red.

Although there are many *Aquilegia* species native to the western United States, *Aquilegia canadensis* is the only species native to the east. It occurs naturally in rich rocky woods, north-facing slopes, cliffs, ledges, pastures, and roadside banks in partial shade and filtered sun.

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### Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) 1 Gal- \$12



Wild geranium is a woodland perennial flower in the Geraniaceae family that will naturalize in optimum growing conditions. This plant is found naturally in base-rich, mesic forests. The preference is for light shade to partial sunlight, moist to slightly dry conditions, and rich loamy soil with abundant organic matter. This plant also tolerates full sunlight if given sufficient moisture. It is easy to grow in cultivation and is one of the showiest of the native Cranesbills. During the hottest part of summer the foliage may decline and yellow. Shear back to reshape.

### Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) 1 Gal- \$12



Great Blue Lobelia is a herbaceous perennial that may grow 3 to 4 feet tall. The leaves are alternate with a toothed margin. Blue flowers first mature in mid-summer and continue into early fall. The flowers are larger than other Lobelias and have stripes on the tube portion.

This plant provides late summer bloom to the perennial border, wild garden, native plant garden, woodland garden, or naturalized planting. It is also effective near ponds or streams.

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### Spotted Bee Balm (*Monarda punctata*) 1 Gal-\$12



Spotted beebalm is a native herbaceous perennial to the eastern U.S. and typically occurs in full sun areas with dry soil in prairies, sandy areas, rocky woodlands, and coastal plains. It is a clump-forming, mint family member that features branching or simple, square stems which rise typically to 1'-2' tall sometimes 3'-4'.

Drought tolerant member of the Lamiaceae (mint-square stems) family. Makes excellent cut flowers. Remove spent flowers to improve plant appearance and possibly to prolong bloom. Spreads by runners to form large clumps, but is not considered to be too aggressive.

### Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) 1 Gal - \$12



It is easily grown in rich, medium to wet soil in full sun to part shade. The soil should never be allowed to dry out, and It will tolerate brief flooding. Although it will tolerate full sun in northern climates, it appreciates partial afternoon shade in hot summer climates of the lower Midwest and South. Root mulch should be applied in cold winter climates to protect the root system and to prevent root heaving. Mulch will also help retain soil moisture. If desired, this plant can be grown in a 1 gallon or larger container using rich, moist potting soil.

This plant is effective in moist areas of woodland/shade gardens, wet meadows, or along streams or ponds. Also water gardens and rain gardens. It also adds late summer bloom and height to borders as long as the soil is kept uniformly moist. It attracts hummingbirds and butterflies making it a welcome addition to a pollinator garden.

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### Beardtongue (Penstemon 'Blackbeard') 1 Gal- \$12



Dark purple flower stems hold its lilac-purple flowers with their white flaring tubes high above the low mound of deep eggplant purple leaves. Attractive dark burgundy seed pods follow the flowering performance for extended seasonal interest. 'Blackbeard' stays strictly upright all season long with no lodging.

Like all of our Penstemons, this one takes the heat and humidity in stride but is also very cold hardy. It continues to provide terrific color in the landscape all season long.

### Aster (Symphyotrichum ob. 'October Skies') 1 Gal-\$12



*Aster oblongifolius* 'October Skies', now *Symphyotrichum oblongifolium* 'October Skies', is an intensely floriferous, low-growing selection of aromatic aster. It forms a bushy habit of 2' tall by 2' wide and is covered with 1" blue-lavender flowers beginning late summer through to fall. Related to *Aster* 'Raydon's Favorite,' it grows slightly more compact and starts blooming two weeks earlier. This plant has great potential as a groundcover. Grow in full sun in average to dry soil. Cut back after flowering to prevent the spread of variable seedlings.

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### Foamflower (Tiarella cord. 'Running Tapestry') 1 Gal-\$12



Foamflower is a small, delicate native herbaceous perennial flower grown in gardens for its neat, interesting foliage and small spikes of creamy white flowers.

Despite its slow growth rate, Foamflower can be used as a groundcover as it spreads by underground rhizomes. A similar hybrid, Wherry's foamflower, forms clumps and does not spread by rhizomes.

An excellent ground cover for the heavy shade, and the airy white flowers attract pollinators. It spreads by slender runners to form colonies. It is not tolerant to drought conditions. It is found naturally in moist forests, coves, and well-drained bottomlands.

### Golden Alexanders (Zizia aurea) 1 Gal-\$12



The flat-topped yellow umbels of common golden–Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*), consisting of up to twenty individual tiny flowers, and similar in shape to Queen-Ann's-lace, are the primary highlight of this carefree species. It is a rugged colonizing plant, with simple heart-shaped basal leaves and compound, deeply toothed leaflets on stems growing 2-2½' tall. This plant is found in moist woodlands, meadows, and thickets and is best suited to an informal setting in full sun to light shade in average, well-drained soil.