

Plant description. Information and Care

Lungwort - *Pulmonaria*

In the dappled shade of woodlands (or under a tree in your garden), lungwort is an unobtrusive ground cover and will surprise you every spring with a burst of small blue, pink, or coral flowers.

Its lovely foliage is lungwort's greatest asset, however; you can find *Pulmonaria* cultivars with spotted leaves, leaves splashed with silver, white leaves with spots of green, or pale silver with a green rim. In shady spots lungwort's leaves will pick up the light and create a lovely contrast to surrounding greenery.



Lungwort - *Pulmonaria* blue pink salmon pink buds open to rich blue flowers **plant details**, information and resources.

Plant Type: Perennial
Foliage Shade: Green

Brunnera

Brunnera is a slowly spreading, rhizomatous perennial, native to woodland areas. It's prized for its sprays of spring flowers and its heart-shaped leaves. Short in stature, this plant is often used in masses or as a billowy ground cover.

Season: Flowers appear in early to mid-spring and can last through early summer. Foliage is evergreen in warm zones.

Size: 1 to 2 feet tall and 2 to 3 feet wide

Conditions: Partial to full shade; fertile, moist, well-drained soil

Propagation: Divide in fall; take root cuttings in winter.



Siberian Iris

Siberian irises are among the easiest of all types of iris to raise and bloom in the temperate climatic zones. Their graceful stems, blooms foliage and neat habit of growth make them the most adaptable irises for the perennial border and for landscaping. Their handsome foliage is attractive all year, even after the first frost when it turns rusty red-brown.



Siberian irises are very adaptable and hardy plants. They like lots of moisture in the spring and can survive dry periods in the late summer months but will be healthier plants and develop into specimen clumps faster if kept moist all summer. Try to plant them with other perennials that you normally irrigate during dry periods in July and August. They love full sun (especially in the northern areas) but will grow in light shade.

Tradescantia

Tradescantia are one of the types of plants that can be passed from friend to friend from pinched-off leaf cuttings, producing full-blown, trailing houseplants for a whole host of people. Propagation is also an easy and effective way to “refresh” your Tradescantia when it begins to show its age.



Sedum (Stonecrop)



Sedum are well-known perennials for their distinctive fleshy foliage and come in a wide range of shapes and sizes - from upright varieties to groundcovers. Star-shaped flowers are usually in clusters or sprays that often change color throughout their bloom time. Stonecrop enjoy full sun, but will tolerate some shade. They reach about 1 foot high

Daylilies

Daylilies should be planted in full sun or partial shade that receives 4-6 hours of sun per day. Despite the preference of full sun, occasionally colorful daylily blooms can be found under the shade of tall trees. Wherever some shade is present, the daylily flowers will face away from it toward open sky.



Stachys (Lamb's Ears)

Lamb's Ears is a wonderful evergreen perennial, mostly grown for its rich rosettes of showy, velvety, silvery tongue-shaped leaves, resembling lamb's ears and bringing interest to the border. Pink-purple flower spikes appear in late spring or early summer.

It is a handsome, fuzzy, grey-leaved groundcover that thrives in problem areas such as dry shade and poor soils. Lamb's Ears is a drought resistant perennial plant.



Centaurea (Perennial Blue Cornflowers)

Violet-blue flowers cornflower are carried on stiff stems above a spreading clump of long, silvery leaves.

Flowers from May- September. Plant it in well-drained soil. It prefers: sun or partial shade.

Height x spread: 45cm x 60c



Asters (Snow White)

Asters flower in response to the shortening [days of fall](#), giving gardeners a beautiful display of buds that can bloom from August through October. Native to North America, asters comprise many species in several different genera of plants, as well as dozens of cultivars, but for gardeners, asters are simply great flowers that provide purple or blue or white daisy-like flowers late in the season. Pollinators are also attracted to asters.



Flower attributes

Flowers: , August, and September

Position

Soil: Well-drained

Planting position: Sun/Partial Shade

Height x spread: 45cm x 60cm

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) is a native North American plant that's popular with pollinators and practically care-free, making it perfect for borders, ground covers, and open meadows.



Sweet Rocket

Sweet rocket is an upright, multi-branched, perennial or biennial. It has white, lavender or purple, flowers that are very fragrant, particularly in the evening.

Position: full sun or partial shade.

Soil: fertile, moist, well-drained.

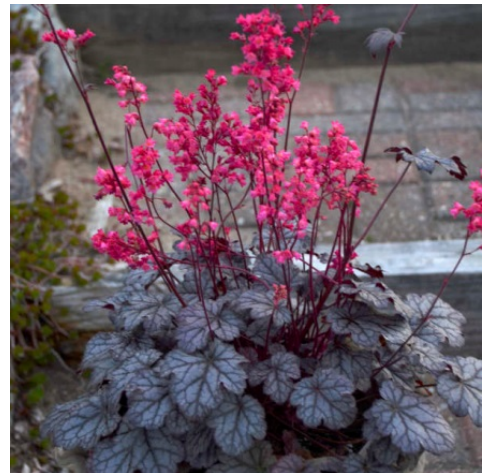
Rate of **Growth**: average.

Flowering period: May to June.



Heuchera

There are several different species in the Heuchera genus, all of which are North American natives. Heuchera is commonly called Coral Bells, a reference to the plant's pretty, bell-shaped flowers. These plants prefer to get their sunlight in the morning hours rather than in the hot afternoon. All species of Heuchera do quite well in a soft shade. There are some darker leaved varieties performing in a wider range of lighting, from full sun to complete shade. Species with white toned or pale green leaves like to be kept in shady locations because the pale-colored leaves burn easily.



When planted correctly with the right quality of soil and in the right location, Heuchera won't need frequent watering. Established plants are quite drought resistant. Water at soil level, and avoid getting water on the leaves.

Echinacea

Coneflowers are popular perennials with good reason. They are heat and drought resistant, easy to grow, bloom for months, make great cut flowers, and attract birds and pollinators. They come in glorious shades of pink, orange, yellow, red, and chartreuse,



CONEFLOWER BASICS

Zones: Varies, but species range from Zones 3 through 9.

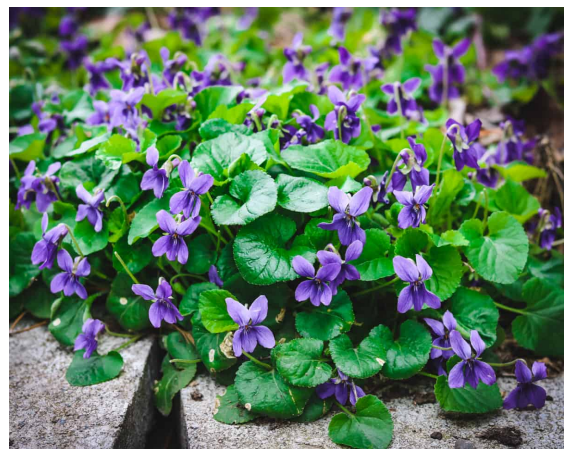
Height/Spread: : Varieties 2 to 5 feet tall and 1-1/2 to 2 feet wide.

Exposure: Varies by species and zone, but typically thrive in full sun. Some may tolerate partial shade, and in hotter southern climates, some light afternoon shade can prevent burning.

Bloom time: Varies by species and cultivar, but bloom times usually range from June to August or later

Violets

Wild violets are in the *Viola* genus, which also includes common garden varieties of wild violets. We have blue and white ones .Wild violets are a low growing plant that prefers a shady, wooded area with rich soil. They spread by underground rhizomes.



Ferns

Plant in shade or part sun in moist rich soil. Spreads underground.



Artemesia

Those cultivated for garden use are mostly herbaceous perennials. Most artemesias are grown as [foliage plants](#) and valued for their filagree-like leaves. Artemisia is normally planted in the spring as soon as the soil can



be worked, but this sturdy plant can really be planted almost any time. It will grow quickly, achieving full size within a couple of months. Established clumps will return even quicker each spring.

Sun Exposure	Full sun
Soil Type	Any average, well-drained soil
Soil pH	Any soil pH
Bloom Time	August to September
Flower Color	White or yellow