

# Currently Available

Most popular of over 500 varieties

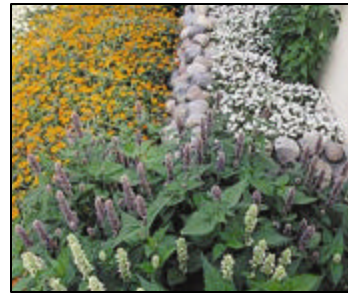
- Achillea (Gold Yarrow)
- Anemone (Windflower)
- Aquilegia (Columbine)
- Artemisia (Silvermound)
- Aster
- Chrysanthemum (Shasta Daisy)
- Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)
- Coreopsis (Tickseed)
- Delosperma (Ice Plant)
- Dianthus (Garden Pinks)
- Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)
- Digitalis (Foxglove)
- Echinacea (Cone Flower)
- Eupatorium (Joe Pye Weed)
- Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)
- Galium (Sweet Woodruff)
- Gaura
- Geranium (Cranes Bill)
- Helleborus (Lenten Rose)
- Hemerocallis (Daylily)
- Heuchera (Coral Bells)
- Hibiscus (Hardy Hibiscus)
- Hosta (Plaintain Lily)
- Iberis (Candytuft)
- Iris
- Lamium (Dead Nettle)
- Lavandula (Lavender)
- Liatris (Gay Feather)
- Lilium (Hardy Lily)
- Liriope (Lilyturf)
- Lobelia (Cardinal Flower)
- Mertensia (Virginia Blue Bells)
- Monarda (Bee Balm)
- Paeonia (Garden Peony)
- Perovskia (Russian Sage)
- Phlox
- Physostegia (Obedient Plant)
- Rudbeckia (Black Eyed Susan)
- Salvia (Sage)
- Santolina (Lavender Cotton)
- Sedum (Stone Crop)
- Solidago (Goldenrod)
- Stachys (Lamb's Ear)
- Tiarella (Foam Flower)
- Verbena (Vervain)
- Veronica (Speedwell)
- Viola (Violet)



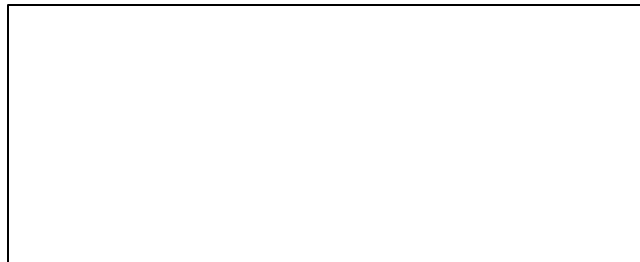
# The Beauty of Perennials

Perennials offer an endlessly fascinating variety in terms of flower color, scent, foliage texture & hue, and overall form. In spring, the excitement begins as plants emerge, often rapidly attaining full size. This is a good time to fertilize. In summer, sit back and enjoy the bounty, remembering to deadhead and water. In autumn you should reevaluate and perhaps relocate. Spring is the right time to take divisions (usually every second or third year), increasing your collection and possibly a friend's.

When planting, it's wise to combine plants with similar cultural needs, and then work within these guidelines for aesthetically pleasing combinations.



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# Perennials



**Any plant that lives for three or more years when it is grown in conditions to its liking is called perennial. Perennials offer a world of elaborate visual interest especially through flower color. Many perennials are grown for their foliage as well as flowers and offer dramatic and interesting ways to landscape your outdoor living room!**

**For detailed plant information visit  
[www.growingforyou.com](http://www.growingforyou.com)**

## Why

### Perennials

Perennial means enduring. Annuals live and die in one season and must be replanted each year. Plants that die down, endure the winter, but grow back bigger than ever when the spring comes, are perennials. Perennials can be planted at any time throughout the growing season, until 2-3 weeks before the ground



freezes. If you buy established perennials and plant them early, it's a pretty safe bet you'll get blooms in your garden before winter. Buying established plants is the fastest way to produce beautiful results in your garden. Plant perennials once and enjoy



their beauty year after year. Perennials come in all shapes and sizes. Become acquainted with fail-safe heirloom perennial or the hottest new gorgeous plant. Learning about design basics can provide you with a lifetime of gardening joy.



## How to Use

### Perennials

Learning to use diverse colors and textures of perennials is an endless joy. After all, isn't it the pure pleasure of watching your garden bloom and thrive throughout the spring, summer and fall that sparks your interest in the first place? Picking perennials that will thrive in your garden depends on a few things: the climate in your region; the amount of sun that reaches the planting area; the different bloom times of the perennials you choose; the flower colors you like best; the mature height and width of each plant; and the condition of the perennial at your reputable garden center.

We'll focus on the herbaceous perennials, the ones that have no woody stems and spend the coldest part of the year taking a nap. These plants die back to the ground after a growing season only to return the following spring in all their glory, often bigger than before. Many perennials are grown for their foliage shape and texture as well as their beautiful blooms. They offer dramatic visual contrasts or harmonies in addition to flower colors. The way to enhance your landscape becomes endless. Enjoy the mental satisfaction and increased physical health gardening provides. As your perennial knowledge and experience increases, your landscape will increase in value as well as long-term beauty. You will soon discover the true beauty and many varieties of perennials that are available.



## Selection of Perennials

### Climate

Is it temperate, cold, frequently wet, or hot and dry? See a Plant Hardiness Zone Map.

### Sunlight

Is it sunny, shady or something in between?

### Your Plan

Is it a rock garden with shallow sandy soil; an informal old-fashioned English garden with splashes of tall flowers and clusters of daisies; or do you visualize precise balance and symmetry; or is an informal meadow of wild native flowers your idea of a heavenly garden.

### Blooming Periods

Not all perennials bloom at the same time and most bloom for a few weeks. To ensure a continuous flow of blooms in a perennial garden select varieties which bloom at different times.

### The Plant

Does it look healthy and bushy? Perennials with the most flowers are not necessarily the best. Resist these in favor of full lush foliage with the promise of buds and future blooms. A well grown perennial should be well rooted in the pot. Once at home with your new plants, make sure the soil in the pot doesn't dry out if planting is delayed. Use common sense when watering after your perennial is in the ground. Don't over-water. Foliage droop will indicate when the plant needs a drink. Plants grown in the mid-Atlantic region of the country are already acclimated to the environment. Be careful of perennials grown outside of the region.