



## Online Native Plant Catalog

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# Ferns

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Adiantum pedatum	(6-12")	Fern, Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum pedatum)	NF-0007	Maidenhair ferns thrive in moist situations. The rhizome habit is short and creeping. An interesting feature of this fern is the pink color of the croziers and juvenile foliage. These ferns are typically found in moist, rich forest or among rocks in exposed sites. Sometimes used as an indoor plant.
Athyrium filix-femina	(6-12")	Fern, Lady Fern (Athyrium filix-femina)	NF-0001	Handsome crowns of feathery fronds are typical of this genus. Strong growing, the Lady Ferns are dependable garden plants for moist to average shady spots. The Lady Fern is known for its sultry red stems.
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	(6-12")	Fern, Hayscented Fern (Dennstaedtia punctilobula)	NF-0002	Deciduous fern with finely divided fronds to 2ft tall. Spreads quickly to make an attractive groundcover. Crushed fronds smell like freshly cut hay, hence the name. If given adequate water, it will do well in poor, rocky soil.
Dryopteris goldiana	(6-12")	Fern, Goldie's Wood Fern (Dryopteris goldiana)	NF-0008	This wood fern is the largest of our native Dryopteris species. It is typically found in cool, moist woods, often near water in the Northeast U.S. This fern has short, creeping habit. It is distinguishable by the large, oblong, triangular, pinnate blades that taper at the tip.
Dryopteris marginalis	(6-12")	Fern, Eastern Wood Fern (Dryopteris marginalis)	NF-0012	Also known as marginal wood fern grows from 1-3 feet long with erect-arching fronds. Can be evergreen depending on zone. The Marginal Wood fern is a sturdy plant that works well in a woodland garden or residential garden. It has distinctive blue-green fronds. It is Native to the eastern U.S.
Matteuccia struthiopteris	(6-12")	Fern, Ostrich Fern (Matteuccia struthiopteris)	NF-0003	Unfolding young fiddleheads are edible. Plants can reach 6ft. in moist, moderate climates. Attractive woodland or waterside plant.
Onoclea sensibilis	(6-12")	Fern, Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis)	NF-0005	A freely running, deciduous fern with broad smooth leaves. It spreads in moist soil and stays low to the ground, usually not more than 12-18 inches, though heights of up to 3' are possible in ideal conditions. Very effective as a moist shade groundcover. Wet meadows, swamps and open woods.
Osmunda cinnamomea	(6-12")	Fern, Cinnamon Fern (Osmunda cinnamomea)	NF-0004	Cinnamon colored stems. Spreads with vigor.
Osmunda regalis		Fern, Royal Fern (Osmunda regalis)	NF-0011	Fronds are 2-5', though sometimes to 10', long, erect, deciduous. Easy to grow. It is typically found in swamps and other wet sites in eastern North America. This family of ferns does well in the typical garden in both sun and shade. Hummingbirds have been found to collect the fronds for their nests.
Polystichum acrostichoides	(6-12")	Fern, Christmas Fern (Polystichum acrostichoides)	NF-0006	While not as showy as some others, this fern makes up for it with its neat habit, easy culture and lustrous, nearly evergreen leaves. Often used in Christmas floral arrangements because it is still attractive in December. It is a wonderful companion for spring blooming bulbs. Found in acid to neutral soils on shaded slopes and well-drained flats.
Thelypteris noveboracensis	(6-12")	Fern, New York Fern (Thelypteris noveboracensis)	NF-0010	This fern of eastern North America, has delicate, yellow-green, pinnate blade that tapers gradually at both ends. It is a very strong grower and very aggressive with its long creeping rhizomes. It is excellent for filling in lightly shaded spaces in woodland or shade gardens where space is not an issue.



# Grasses

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Andropogon gerardi	(12-24")	Bluestem, Big (Andropogon gerardi)	NG-0001	The king of native grasses, found in moist meadows and along side roads and rivers. Very tolerant of diverse conditions in full sun, dry and sandy to clay. Distinctive three-fingered seed heads in August, handsome red stems in the fall.
Andropogon virginicus	(12-24")	Sedge, Broom (Andropogon virginicus)	NG-0002	Golden clump forming native warm season grass found in open fields with dry or poor soil. A pioneer soil stabilizing plant. Tolerant of dry or average conditions as well as flood plains.
Carex flaccasperma	(6-12")	Sedge, Blue Wood (Carex flaccasperma)	NG-0003	A good shady ground cover. This is a strong clump-forming sedge with blue to blue-green, slightly quilted leaves that are up to half an inch wide. An excellent companion for ferns and other woodland natives. Spreads slowly and is quite drought tolerant and bright shade tolerant once established.
Carex pennsylvanica	(6-12")	Sedge, Native (Carex pennsylvanica)	NG-0005	This sedge is a wonderful native ground cover for average to dry, deciduous shade. Slow, spreading clump former. Happiest in the company of Oaks. Native to open woods.
Carex stricta	(6-12")	Sedge, Tussock (Carex stricta)	NG-0006	The plants form big tussocks in wet places. The flowering stalks appear from May to August but are short lived. The best way to recognize these plants is by the big leafy tussocks and triangular stems. The female flower clusters are thin and narrow; reddish to purple-brown; made up of small flat sacs.
Eragrostis spectabilis	(6-12")	Grass, Purple Love Grass (Eragrostis spectabilis)	NG-0007	Fields come alive with clouds of purple in late summer when this species is in bloom. Drought tolerant.
Panicum virgatum	(12-24")	Grass, Switch Grass (Panicum virgatum)	NG-0008	Bluish green foliage with airy panicles. Prefers average to moist soils. Occurs in moist meadows, fields, along riverbanks and sandy shores.
Schizachyrium scoparium	(12-24")	Bluestem, Little Bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium)	NG-0009	Native warm season grass for poor, dry soils. Often associated with high magnesium levels in the soil. Some lovely blue and red forms appear. Thinner leaved, and redder, skinnier bladed than Andropogon virginicus. Best not to plant after mid-September
Sorghastrum nutans	(12-24")	Grass, Indian Grass (Sorghastrum nutans)	NG-0010	Native warm season grass for average to dry meadows. Translucent yellow-deep gold fall color. Found in moist or dry fields and roadsides.
Muhlenbergia capillaris	(6-12")	Grass, Pink Muhly Grass (Muhlenbergia capillaris)	NG-0012	Native to areas with rocky soils, pine barrens and openings in woodlands. Blooms September to November and grows to 3 feet tall. This grass has dark green foliage topped with masses of flower panicles that are pink or pink-red. Drought tolerant and works best in full sun or very light shade. Will work in the landscape as a single plant but is most dramatic in sweeps.
Sporobolus heterolepis		Grass, Prairie Dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis)	NG-0011	The summer color is a medium green turning to deep orange in the Fall. This grass is a clump former and is drought resistant once established. It is a slow grower, but once mature(3-5 years) it will thrive in poor, clay soils in sunny or part shade areas.

# Shrubs

Name	Size	Common Name	Online	Description
Gaylussacia		Huckleberry, Black (Gaylussacia)	WP-074	The black huckleberry is a deciduous ground cover. It has a great red color in the fall and the leaves can stay on well into the winter depending on where you live. The plants are drought resistant and grow best on rocky and sandy soil. They are commonly found in dry to wet woods and thickets. Can take some sun, but will not do well in full summer sun. The plants grow to a height of 12-15 inches. The fruit is generally edible. The berries are small and round, usually less than 5 mm in diameter, and contain 10 relatively large seeds. Berries range in color according to species from bright red, through dark purple, and into the blues. In taste the berries range from tart to sweet, with a flavor similar to that of a blueberry, especially in blue/purple colored varieties. Huckleberries are a favorite of many mammals including humans..
Gooseberry, Black Velvet		Black Velvet Gooseberry	WP-076	Even though this is not a U.S. native, we have gotten so many calls for this that we decided to grow it. After all, it is not invasive and the purple fruits of this particular plant are very sweet. It does require sun and a loomy soil, but in several years you should have a good fruit set, which usually occurs in July. The fruits are the size of seedless grapes. Gooseberries can be trained as a beautiful compact tree that grows to about seven feet tall. You can also train into an attractive single, double or even triple "cordon. Gooseberries are also good for making pies. Great in bog gardens and acidic soils. Zones 3-7
Hypericum prolificum		St. Johnswort, Shrubby (Hypericum prolificum)	WP-077	This St. Johnswort has an upright and dense habit. Narrow, glossy blue-green leaves drop in the fall. It shows bright yellow flowers through much of the summer.
Aesculus parviflora	(1-2 ft)	Buckeye, Bottlebrush (2-3') (Aesculus parviflora)	WP-001	Native to rich woods. White blooms in early summer. Buckeyes need a fairly rich and moist but well-drained soil to thrive. Used as a specimen plant.
Aesculus pavia	(6-12")	Buckeye, Red (2-3') (Aesculus pavia)	WP-002	Red Buckeye is native to fertile woodlands and margins and has bright to pinkish red blooms in Spring. It is a good understory tree with one or two trunks and a crown that is narrower than tall. It is a fairly slow grower but worth the wait.
Amelanchier grandiflora	(3-5 ft)	Serviceberry, Apple (3-5') (Amelanchier grandiflora)	WP-004	Drooping clusters of white flowers opening from pinkish buds in spring just before or during leaf-out. These are followed by edible blueberry-flavored fruits excellent in pies. Especially good in woodland gardens. Noninvasive roots and light shade make these good trees to garden under.
Arctostaphylos uva-ursil	(3-6")	Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursil)	WP-005	This is a good groundcover. Uva-ursi means literally berry of bear. It forms fast-creeping mats of glossy leaves that are deep green in summer and bronze-red in winter. Bearberry will survive heat and humidity provided there is good drainage. The flowers are light pink and bloom in Spring. The fruits are large, 3/8 inches, bright to dark red. The fruit is eaten mainly by mammals. Bearberry is a food plant for the larvae of the northern zigzag fritillary(Boloria freija) and hoary and brown elfins(Callophrys polios and C. augustus).Pick berries that are fully red and enjoy fresh or dried. They are drought, wind and salt tolerant once established.
Aronia arbutifolia	(3-4 ft)	Chokeberry, Red (3-4') (Aronia arbutifolia)	WP-063	Red chokeberry is the most ornamental Aronia species, boasting bright red fruits that slowly shrivel like maroon raisins in winter, and a striking brilliant scarlet to pinkish orange fall color. Native to swamps and bogs, also drier thickets.
Aronia arbutifolia	(4-6 ft)	Chokeberry, Red (4-6') (Aronia arbutifolia)	WP-006	Red chokeberry is the most ornamental Aronia species, boasting bright red fruits that slowly shrivel like maroon raisins in winter, and a striking brilliant scarlet to pinkish orange fall color. Native to swamps and bogs, also drier thickets.
Aronia melanocarpa	(>4 ft)	Chokeberry, Black (1-2') (Aronia melanocarpa)	WP-065	Blooms in springs with white flowers. The berries are dark purple in color and are usually eaten by early winter if not sooner. Has the potential to cross with the red chokeberry if there is one close by. This is a very adaptable shrub. Can be used in massings or shrub border.
Aronia melanocarpa	(3-4 ft)	Chokeberry, Black (4-6') (Aronia melanocarpa)	WP-064	Blooms in springs with white flowers. The berries are dark purple in color and are usually eaten by early winter if not sooner. Has the potential to cross with the red chokeberry if there is one close by. This is a very adaptable shrub. Can be used in massings or shrub border.
Calycanthus floridus	(2-3 ft)	Sweetshrub (Calycanthus floridus)	WP-007	Native to deciduous woodlands, stream sides and bottomlands. Blooms are maroon or yellowish in late Spring to Summer. May bloom periodically after into Fall. This shrub is a relative of the Magnolia. It is very fragrant. It can be used in massings, naturalizing and in mixed borders. The blooms are 1 inch in diameter and resemble a Magnolia or Water Lily.
Ceanothus americanus	(6-12")	New Jersey Tea (Ceanothus americanus)	WP-008	Creamy white flowers bloom in summer. Will tolerate rain and humidity provided that there is good drainage. It is a finely branched, multi-stemmed shrub. The plant is a good nectar source. It is the larval source for a number of butterflies including Pallid Tiger Swallowtail and the Orange Tip Admiral.
Cephalanthus occidentalis	(1-2 ft)	Buttonbush (1-2') (Cephalanthus occidentalis)	WP-009	Native to swamps and stream sides, often emergent in shallow water. Creamy white blooms in summer. Used to naturalize on banks and in shallow water. It is a great nectar plant that can be included in butterfly gardens.
Chamaedaphne calyculata	(6-12")	Leatherleaf (Chamaedaphne calyculata)	WP-073	Leatherleaf requires damp, acidic soils. It is a low growing shrub that works well in a bog garden or next to a pond. The flowers are white and bloom in early spring. The flowers are a good early season nectar source. It is one of the preferred food plants for the larvae of the brown elfin butterfly.

# Shrubs (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online	Description
Clethra alnifolia	(2-3 ft)	Sweet Pepperbush (2-3') (Clethra alnifolia)	WP-010	This compact form of Clethra is an easy plant for all but droughty areas of the garden. It grows almost like a perennial in the way it quickly establishes and begins to bloom. Ivory white fragrant flowers bloom in summer.
Cornus amomum	(2-3 ft)	Dogwood, Silky (2-3') (Order for Spring 2009)	WP-054	Native to woods, thickets and stream sides. Flowers are creamy white and bloom in Spring. This is a great shrub for naturalizing and attracting wildlife but is less showy than other Cornus species.
Cornus racemosa	(2-3 ft)	Dogwood, Grey (2-3') (Cornus racemosa) (Order for Spring 2009)	WP-053	Native to stream banks, old fields and thickets. The flowers are creamy white and bloom in Spring. Good to use in naturalized situations similar to the Red Osier Dogwood. It is fairly drought tolerant and the fruit produced is good for wildlife.
Cornus sericea	(2-3 ft)	Dogwood, Red Osier (2-3') (Cornus sericea)	WP-011	Native to swamps, stream banks and thickets. The flowers are creamy white and bloom in spring. In the wild, Red Osier is a suckering, layering tangle of caney branches that form dense thickets in wet soils. It has white fruits and twigs that are greenish in summer but develop a dark red, maroon, or blood red color, which can be stunning poking through the snow.
Corylus americana	(2-3 ft)	Hazelnut, American (2-3') (Corylus americana)	WP-012	Hazelnut is one of the first plants to bloom in spring. Pairs or triplets of male catkins on the twigs in autumn elongate into dripping, yellowy locks as the frost leaves the ground in spring. Hazelnuts establish themselves in a wide range of soils, tolerating considerable dryness in summer but never wet feet. Can be grown as an understory shrub, though fruiting will diminish in shade.
Fothergilla gardenia	(12-18")	Dwarf Witch Alder (12-18") (Fothergilla gardenia)	WP-013	The flowers are white, with a hint of green and bloom in Spring. Likes at list 2-3 hours of sun. It is a good source of nectar for insects.
Hamamelis virginiana	(1-2 ft)	Witchhazel (3-5') (Hamamelis virginiana)	WP-014	Native to wood slopes; floodplains, damp woods and thickets. Golden yellow flowers bloom in fall. It is a fast growing when young with a slight zigzag pattern to the twigs as the leaves come out. It is an easy and adaptable plant. Larger sizes available for pick-up at the farm.
Hydrangea quercifolia	(2-3 ft)	Hydrangea, Oak Leaf (2-3') (Hydrangea quercifolia)	WP-015	Native to woodlands. Blooms are white, fading to pink. In fall, the leaves turn deep maroon. Can be used in massings and mixed borders or as a scattered specimen. Fertile forms are good nectar plants.
Ilex glabra	(2-3 ft)	Holly, Inkberry (1-2') (Ilex glabra)	WP-016	Native to wooded swamps, low woods and thickets. Blooms in late spring. Inkberry is adaptable with deep evergreen foliage that shines even in winter. The fruits are black, but they are a plum purple as they begin to ripen. Good fruit will set when the male plant is up to 50ft. away.
Ilex verticillata	(3-4 ft)	Winterberry (3-4') (Ilex verticillata)	WP-017	Native to wet woods swamps and thickets. Greenish-white, blooms in spring. The hardiest of the native species. Normally found in wetlands, often where water stands in spring, but it has proved fairly adaptable in landscape situations provided the soil is not droughty. Requires cross-pollination.
Itea virginiana	(12-18")	Virginia Sweetspire (2-3') (Itea virginiana)	WP-018	Sweetspire is an exceptional nectar plant that has white blooms in early summer. Later in the season, the deciduous leaves turn red, orange and maroon before dropping. It can be readily transplanted from containers in spring or fall. It does best in a moist, moderately fertile soil with at least 4-6 hours of sun, but it will grow in dry or wet soils and in light shade, albeit more slowly.
Kalmia angustifolia	(12-18")	Sheep Laurel (12-18") (Kalmia angustifolia)	WP-020	This shrub is native to thickets, bogs, open woodlands and sand barrens. The flowers are typically hot-pink or red-pink and blooms in late spring to summer. It is a very adaptable shrub that grows in a variety of soil and moisture conditions. It can be used in difficult to grow places such as dry banks and upland woods. It is less showy than the K. latifolia.
Kalmia latifolia	(18-24")	Mountain Laurel (6-12") (Kalmia latifolia)	WP-021	Kalmia is native to rocky woods, cliffs. The buds are pink with flowers that can be white or light pink. It forms a large rounded shrub supported by several trunks. The leaves are typically 2-3 inches long and tend to be a rich glossy green, even in winter. Requires a strongly acidic soil and a moist humid climate to survive. It can be used as specimen plant, screening and/or bog areas.
Kalmia latifolia	(18-24")	Mountain Laurel (Olympic Fire) (18-24") (Kalmia latifolia)	WP-022	Blooms in late spring to early summer. Deeper pink to magenta flowers. Native to rocky woods, cliffs. Full sun will produce the best flower affect.
Leucothoe axillaris	(12-24")	Leucothoe, Coast (12-18") (Leucothoe axillaris)	WP-023	The blooms are creamy white in Spring. These plants will grow well where rhododendron thrive: in moist, acidic soils in shaded, deciduous woodlands. It makes a good filler plant on slopes and under tall trees and shrubs. They will grow in dry conditions, but they will not look as good. It is typically used as a tall groundcover, massing or in screenings.
Lindera benzoin	(18-24")	Spicebush (2-3') (Lindera benzoin)	WP-024	Native to low woods, wooded swamps and pond shores. Yellow blooms in early spring. Good understory shrub that is deer resistant. It is used in hedgerows, naturalizing in the understory and pond shores. It is also a good early-season nectar source for birds. Larger sizes available for pick-up at the farm.
Myrica pennsylvanica	(1-2 ft)	Bayberry (1-2') (Myrica pennsylvanica)	WP-025	Tolerates moist to dry soils; Dark red and green; blooms in spring to early summer. This plant is a good substitute for alien species such as Japanese barberry and winged euonymous. It will survive in a wide range of conditions including roadsides, dry slopes, and lightly shaded woodlands. Making bayberry candles is an enjoyable possibility.

# Shrubs (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Raspberry	(3-4 ft)		WP-062	Caroline Red produces some of the largest berries that ripen in the fall, with a super strong raspberry flavor. Caroline is very productive and can be grown nearly anywhere. Tolerant to root rot and high resistance to grey mold.   Fall-bearing canes can be cut down to the ground in early spring if an early crop of fruit isn't wanted.  Raspberries require a good soil with slight acidity and adequate drainage. Raspberries also require one to three inches of water a week. More water is required as the berries get close to harvest.
Raspberry	(3-4 ft)		WP-061	Heritage is an ever-bearing red variety that continues to bear on new, thornless canes through the fall. They have a small crop in the spring and a larger crop in the fall. This long, arching, upright, sturdy cane is a favorite. Self-fertile and root rot resistant, the fruit is high quality, firm and excellent in flavor. Heritage is a classic name in raspberries, a red variety with sweet flavor and great holding ability on the vine. Unlike some varieties, Heritage won't fall to pieces if you delay picking the ripe fruit a day or two; it stays firm, juicy, and super-flavorful. Plants are very vigorous and resist Powdery Mildew. Raspberries prefer a deep, well-drained, fertile soil.
Rhododendron arborescens	(1-2 ft)	Azalea, Smooth (1-2') (Rhododendron arborescens)	WP-026	Smooth Azalea grows fairly fast into a rather large, rounded shrub with glossy, oval deciduous leaves and flowers that are pure white and with the odor of vanilla and jasmine. Likes moist, acidic soil.
Rhododendron calendulaceum	(1-2 ft)	Azalea, Flame (1-2') (Out of Stock) (Rhododendron calendulaceum)	WP-046	Native to moist woods, slopes, stream banks. The flowers are yellow through orange and red and blooms in Spring. The Flame Azalea has the largest flowers of any of the native azaleas. It is also remarkably variable in flower color.
Rhododendron periclymenoides	(3-4 ft)	Azalea, Pinxterbloom (1-2') (Rhododendron periclymenoides)	WP-028	Pinxter grows abundantly in wooded areas of the east coast. It has a faint, honeysuckle fragrance, small, light green, oval, round-tipped leaves and a spreading habit. Likes moist, acidic soil.
Rhododendron prunifolium	(3-4 ft)	Azalea, Plumleaf (2-3') (Rhododendron prunifolium)	WP-049	Native to damp ravines and stream sides. The flowers are light or dark orange red and blooms in late summer. One of the great assets of this plant is that it holds its blooms through early Summer before bursting into orange blooms in late summer. The habit of this plant is clumping and upright-rounded.
Rhododendron viscosum	(2-3 ft)	Azalea, Swamp (2-3') (Rhododendron viscosum)	WP-029	Swamp Azalea blooms in summer and has a white to pink flower. It is native to wooded swamps and open swamps and stream sides. It is a small-leaved plant, with blades variously glossy green. It is commonly used in specimen, shrub borders, foundations and naturalizing in a woodland understory.
Rubus odoratus	(2-3 ft)	Flowering Raspberry (2-3') (Out of Stock) (Rubus odoratus)	WP-051	Native to damp woodlands, margins, stream sides and thickets. The flower is a deep rose purple and blooms in Summer. Very showy in among the natives. It spreads by stolons to form mounded colonies. Good for naturalizing and fruit production for birds and mammals.
Rubus spp. Rosaceae	(3-4 ft)		WP-060	Arapaho has large, glossy conical shaped fruit which is quite firm. Self-supporting 6-8' upright canes establish fruit quickly. A vigorous, disease resistant, early season variety. The Arapaho Blackberry Plant ripens earlier than any other thorn-less variety, in the last of May. The large berry of the Arapaho Blackberry Plant is a colorful berry with reds and blacks. Self-fertile.
Rubus spp. Rosaceae	(3-4 ft)		WP-059	Triple Crown is an early-season variety. Its large crops of fruit with unparalleled production up to 30 pounds per plant, outstanding vigor and cold hardiness is extremely popular with the home gardener. This self-fertile plant is a trailing variety, so it should be trellised. Ripens late July on thornless, semi-erect 10-12ft. canes. Cut spent canes to the ground after they finish fruiting. Spread: 6-7 ft.  Self-pollinating.
Salix discolor	1-Small	Willow, Pussy (2-3') (Salix discolor)	WP-030	Native to swamps and other wet, open ground. This is a common wetland shrub or occasionally a small, multitrunked tree with oval two inch long leaves. They are fast growers and easy to propagate. A cut dormant stem sunk in the ground will often take root. Used in watercourse bank stabilization, screening and some rock gardens.
Sambucus canadensis	(1-2 ft)	Elderberry, Common (1-2') (Sambucus canadensis)	WP-032	Blooms in early summer. Common elderberry is an agreeable informal shrub with pinnate leaves composed typically of three pairs of oval leaflet and one terminal leaflet. Thrives anywhere the soil is not dry and the leaves get a few hours of sun. Can be cut just like a perennial and still bloom well in season. Isolated specimens set good quantities of fruit, so cross pollination is not needed.
Symphoricarpos albus	(12-18")	Snowberry (12-18") (Symphoricarpos albus)	WP-035	The flowers are white flushed with pink and it blooms in late Spring to early Summer. It is native to dry, rocky woods, outcrops, old fields and woodland margins. Snowberry adapts to a variety of soil conditions except swamps. Typically used in as a massing in difficult sites and for soil stabilization.
Symphoricarpos oriculata	(6-12")	Coralberry (6-12") (Symphoricarpos oriculata)	WP-036	The flowers are white flushed with pink and it blooms in late Spring to early Summer. Expect the plant to become a dense mound of fine branches hung in fall with a tremendous load of 1/2 inch berries. The fruits remain a while, but eventually it serves as a good food source for birds. Typically used in as a massing in difficult sites and for soil stabilization.
Vaccinium angustifolium	(6-12")	Blueberry, Lowbush (6-12") (Vaccinium angustifolium)	WP-037	Blooms in Spring with white flowers with pink accents. It is native to upland woods, rocky outcrops and barrens. This blueberry is useful as a ground cover and produces fruit in clusters on leafless side branches. A common dry site species in the East with narrow 1 inch leaves on twiggy stems. It also has a brilliant red Fall color.





# Shrubs (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online	Description
Vaccinium corymbosum	(18-30")	Blueberry, Bluejay (18-30") (Vaccinium corymbosum)	WP-057	Bluejay is an exceptionally vigorous, rounded mid-season variety reaching 5' with large, distinctive light green leaves and bountiful crops of sweet, medium sized fruit. Soil Requirements: Low pH of 4.5 to 5.5, well-drained soil. Sun: Full sun.
Vaccinium corymbosum	(12-18")	Blueberry, Groundcover or Patio (TopHat) (12-18") (Vaccinium corymbosum)	WP-058	Tophat is a mid-season unique, dwarfed highbush blueberry. The tophat resembles the lowbush species but is a sport of northern highbush. Simple to care for, tophats grow to 24" in height. This is a favorite as a patio container plant for those who desire small, sweet berries for baked goods. Self-Pollinating.
Vaccinium corymbosum	(18-30")	Blueberry, Highbush (Jersey) (18-30") (Vaccinium corymbosum)	WP-038	Like the Lowbush Blueberry, this shrub blooms in spring with white flowers with a bit of pink. It is most abundant in open or wooded swamps or bogs, old fields and watersides. The fruits are blue-black in color and the fruits are quite tart. Fall color is can range from crimson to burgundy. Mature plants have craggy, contorted stems that add winter interests.
Vaccinium corymbosum	(18-30")	Blueberry, Highbush (Patriot) (18-30") (Vaccinium corymbosum)	WP-056	Patriot is a popular early-season variety which endures temperatures below 40 degrees. The rounded, compact bush has dense, glossy, colorful foliage reaching 4 feet with tasty medium-sized fruit. Patriot is a very productive blueberry that can produce 10-20 pounds of fruit per plant. The berries are large and firm, have a rich flavor and ripen in July.
Viburnum acerifolium	(1-2 ft)	Viburnum, Mapleleaf (1-2') (Viburnum acerifolium)	WP-040	Flowers are creamy white and bloom in Spring. It is one of the few shrubs that survive in the understory of dry upland woods. In autumn, the fruits turn from green to deep blue-black while the foliage turns a burgundy color on top and purple-gray below
Viburnum dentatum	(3-4 ft)	Viburnum, Arrowwood (2-3') (Viburnum dentatum)	WP-041	Most viburnums are found in the wild in open wetlands and thickets, but they are adaptable to areas that are not excessively dry. Blooms in spring with creamy-white blooms. The plant is typically a vase-shaped to rounded shrub producing a number of fast-growing sprouts from its narrow base.
Viburnum lentago	(1-2 ft)	Viburnum, Nannyberry (1-2') (Viburnum lentago)	WP-067	This shrub is native to woods, thickets and swamp margins. The flowers are creamy white and bloom in late spring. Nannyberry gets its name from the goat odor of the flower and ripe fruits. It is an adaptable shrub that can tolerate drier soils once established. The fruits are excellent for birds and other wildlife.
Viburnum prunifolium	(2-3 ft)	Viburnum, Black Haw (2-3') (Viburnum prunifolium)	WP-042	Creamy white flowers bloom in spring. Black Haw forms a craggy, horizontal to broad oval canopy from a stubby trunk reinforced with vigorous suckers growing vertically from its nether regions. The edible olive-shaped fruits make a very good jelly. Native to woods, thickets and hedgerows.
Viburnum trilobum	(3-4 ft)	Cranberry Bush (3-4') (Viburnum trilobum)	WP-043	Cranberry bush is a vase-shaped to mounded caney shrub with large, maple-shaped leaves and big dripping clusters of brilliant red fruits that develop in late summer. The tart berries are good in jellies and spreads. The blooms on this shrub are white lace capped flowers that appear in mid-Spring, followed by edible fruit in the Fall. This is a very fast growing shrubs producing suckers that will grow up to six feet or more per season and begin to branch and flower in their second year. It is native to damp thickets, low woods and swamps.
Xanthorhiza simplissima	(6-12")	Yellowroot (6-12") (Xanthorhiza simplissima)	WP-044	This shrub is native to rich woods. The flowers are a purple-bronze color and blooms in Spring. It is one of the most adaptable, care free native plants available, but it is little used. Foliage appears in early Spring. The leaves are particularly attractive. They produce spreading colonies prohibiting weed growth and is drought tolerant. It will work as a ground cover of sorts under other shrubs, like rhododendrons.
Comptonia peregrina	(6-12")	Sweet Fern (Comptonia peregrina)	WP-069	Not really a fern but a low shrub of dry ground with slender, erect branches that are somewhat fern-like. The leaves and stem have a distinct spicy odor. Grows to 2-4 feet. Great for naturalizing and good dry area small shrub.
Hamamelis vernalis		Witchhazel, Spring (Hamamelis vernalis)	WP-068	Yellow to bronze blooms in mid-to-late winter; Spring witchazel is shorter than its sister Common Witchazel. It has a thicket forming habit. There is a slight apricot fragrance to the thread-like blooms. This species will even bloom when the ground is still frozen and there is snow on the ground.
Ilex glabra	(18-24")	Holly, Inkberry (Shamrock) (Ilex glabra)	WP-070	Native to wooded swamps, low woods and thickets. Bronze green foliage and blooms in late spring. The Shamrock version is a selection of the native that stays fuller at the bottom and stays a bit more compact and shorter than the 6 foot straight species.
Hydrangea arborescens		Hydrangea, Smooth (Annabelle) (Hydrangea arborescens)	WP-071	Native to hillsides, rich woods and damp thickets. The flowers are white and bloom in early to mid-summer. Annabelle has been selected for its large flowers, sometimes 1 ft. across.
Rhus aromatica	(12-18")	Sumac, Fragrant Gro-Low (15-18') (Rhus aromatica)	WP-072	Yellowish flowers in late March. Low, wide-spreading habit, excellent glossy foliage. Fall color is a good orange-red. This plant serves as an excellent fast cover for banks, massing. It also has the ability to develop roots as the stems touch the soil and is therefore good for stabilizing banks. Good nectar plant as well as source of fruits for over wintering birds. The sumacs are the primary larval host for the red-banded hairstreak butterfly.
Vaccinium vitis-idaea		Lingonberry, Regal (Vaccinium vitis-idaea)	WP-075	Lingonberries are relatives to the blueberry and cranberry. The plants are native to most parts of the U.S. The plants have many branches that grow from the base and are stoloniferous. The plant height is approximately 12-18" and spreading to a width of 1-2' at maturity. The flowers are plentiful and white in color. The fruits are at first green and turn to red as they ripen. It is very ornamental as well as a nutritious food crop. A wonderful treat, lingonberry plants bloom twice a year to produce fine crops of sparkling red berries high in Vitamin C. Their slightly tart taste is wonderful in jams, jellies, sauces and wines. Plant in full to part sun, with more shade in areas (Zones 5-7) that have hotter summers. Great in bog gardens and acidic soils. Zones 3-7



# Theme Gardens

Name	Size	Online Code	Description
Blueberry Patch Garden	(4 Plants)	TG-25	Blueberry plants are always one of our best sellers every year. So we decided to put together a package high in anti-oxidants but low in cost. This pack of 4 plants will offer over a 10% savings versus if you buy them individually. So hurry and order your plants now. You will receive one each of the following: Patio Blueberry (great for containers and small in height (less than 24")), Low Bush Blueberry and two varieties of High Bush Blueberry, Jersey and Blue Jay. At least 2 varieties are needed for pollination. Individual plant descriptions are provided in the shrub section of the on-line shop.
Butterfly Garden	(15 Plants)	HG-1	The 'Butterfly Garden' perennial package designed for you by Yellow Springs Farm brings together an assortment of wildflowers including 3 each of Butterfly Flower, Gayfeather, Mountain Mint, Summer Phlox and Black-Eyed Susan. This group of 15 wildflowers will cover an area of approximately 50 sq. ft. The flowers will present in colors of yellow, white, purple and pink. A planting diagram will be included. This grouping will be sure to attract multitudes of birds and butterflies. Please specify desired plant delivery week. We will sometimes substitute another plant species appropriate for this garden according to seasonal availability. A decorative gift box is sent for the holidays. Plants are delivered in Spring. A planting diagram is included with each package.
Deer Resistant Garden	(15 Plants)	HG-6	The Deer Resistant Garden perennial package is designed for you by Yellow Springs Farm and brings together an assortment of wildflowers that are deer resistant including an assortment of 5 species selected from the following: Creeping Mint, Mountain Mint, Golden Alexander, Golden Ragwort, Blue Lobelia, Stonecrop and Spiderwort. This assortment of 15 wildflowers will cover an area of approximately 50 square feet. The flowers will present in colors of white, purple and gold. A decorative gift box is sent for the holidays. Plants are delivered in Spring. A planting diagram is included with each package
Edible Garden	(4 Plants)	HG-7	Curious about plants with edible leaves, fruits, or berries? We have created an Edible Garden that contains a special assortment of culinary and fruit species, including Elderberry, Blueberry, Mountain Mint, Paw Paw, Persimmon, Cranberry, Serviceberry, Anise Hyssop and more. By late summer you will be sitting back and enjoying the fruits of your labor...pun intended! A total of five plants among the above species depending on availability will be included. A decorative gift box is sent for the holidays. Plants are delivered in Spring. A planting diagram is included with each package
Help Support the Honeybees Garden	(5 Plants)	TG-35	We all well aware of the plight of the honeybee right now. We are losing so much native habitat to development, the source of food for native bees as well as honeybees is diminishing. We can all do our part, one garden at a time. This sample collection of five plants including Purple Coneflower, Trout Lily, Wild Geranium, Anise Hyssop and Goldenrod, will give your local bees a food source throughout the growing season into the fall, when food sources become more scarce. There is much research going on right now and new companies have been started to come up with a solution. In the meantime, we can do our part to support our local bee population which is very much needed for pollinating our food crops.
Hummingbird Garden	(5 Plants)	TG-19	Our butterfly gardens have been very popular over the years. We always get requests for how to attract hummingbirds too. So we assembled this mix of sun and part shade plants that will have you seeing hummingbirds in no time. This is truly the case of "if you build it, they will come" The selection that we have chosen for you includes one each of Bee Balm, Turtlehead, Red Lobelia, Coral Bells and Delphinium. The Coral Bells and Delphinium tend to like more shade. This price is 10-15% off of the regular price versus when you buy the plants individually. Order 2 or more gardens to create groupings of plants that will insure multiple hummingbird visits! Individual plant descriptions are located in the wildflower department or via keyword search.
Rain Garden	(5 Plants)	TG-20	Have you ever wondered what to do with that wet spot or puddle that develops after a rain storm. Well you may have an opportunity to create a rain garden. Rain Gardens can be constructed like a soup bowl, but if you have a naturally generated soup bowl, why not take advantage of this great opportunity. We put together a package of five sun-oriented perennials that will withstand occasional flooding from mother nature and will provide great roots and filtration systems over time as well as inhibit run-off. The plants in this collection include one each of Swamp Milkweed, Joe Pye, Blue Flag Iris, Bee Balm and Hibiscus. Buy multiples of the same package for larger areas and then you can have groupings of plants. By buying this theme garden you save 10-15% of the individual plant cost.
Rare Plant Collection	(5 Plants)	TG-16	One of our goals at Yellow Springs Farm is to offer the rare and unusual native plant as well as the standard bearers of the native plant community. Each year we search for plants for our customers that have withstood the test of time in nature, if not always in our garden. We have selected five relatively rare and hard-to-find species for the garden. This collection will offer one each of the following species: Turks Cap Lilly, Purple Trillium, Indian Physic, Blue Cohosh and Twin Leaf. Order 2 or more if you want to get 2-3 of each species. These plants may be shipped either bare root or in containers depending on time of year. You also save over 10% buy purchasing the package of plants versus buying them individually. Individual plant descriptions are available in the wildflower department.
Shade Garden Ground Cover	(15 Plants)	HG-2	Plants include 3 each of the following: Canada Anemone, Pennsylvania Sedge, Foamflower, Jacobs Ladder and Creeping Phlox. This group of 15 wildflowers will cover an area of approximately 50 sq. ft. The flowers will present in colors of white, purple and pink. A planting diagram will be included. Please specify desired plant delivery week. We will sometimes substitute another plant species appropriate for this garden according to seasonal availability. A decorative gift box is sent for the holidays. Plants are delivered in Spring. A planting diagram is included with each package.
Shady Rock Gardens	(5 Plants)	TG-21	Do you have a shady rock garden area that you are looking to plant? Well we have a nice selection of shady perennials that should fit the bill. We have chosen plants that are hardy, easy to maintain once established and offer good spring color. The five plants in this garden package include, Iris cristata, Jacobs Ladder, Creeping Phlox, Violets and Pennsylvania Sedge. Individual plant descriptions are located in the wildflower section. This theme garden price is 10-15% better than if you buy the plants individually.
Spring Ephemeral Garden	(5 Plants)	TG-15	There is no other way to start spring then with our wonderful spring ephemeral garden. These plants are some of the first to bloom in the spring. They will dress up and add color to any woodland or shade garden. We are including one plant of each of the following plants in this package: Virginia Blue Bells, Spring Beauty, Shooting Star, Purple Trillium and Toothwort. Feel free to order 2-3 of this package if you would like to get 2-3 plants per species. You will save over 10% buying the package versus buying the plants individually. Individual plant details are included in the wildflower department. We may ship plants either in bare root or in containers depending on time of year ordered.



Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Acer rubrum	(2-3 ft)	Maple, Red (3-4') (Acer Rubrum)	NT-001	It is mostly native to woods and swamps with red blooms in early spring. It will grow just about anywhere so it is becoming the shade tree of choice. It grows relatively quickly when young.
Acer saccharinum	(4-6 ft)	Maple, Silver (4-6') (Acer saccharinum)	NT-002	Greenish yellow blooms in Spring. You can find silver maple along most of the major rivers in the East. It has lacy-like leaves with a white bloom on the underside. This is a very fast growing tree when young. Maples are shallow-rooted which makes spring or fall transplanting easy.
Acer saccharum	(3-4 ft)	Maple, Sugar (3-4') (Acer saccharum)	NT-021	Native to rich woods, especially on limestone. Flowers are greenish yellow and bloom in Spring. If given enough space, the lower branches will spread out horizontally. Good fall color.
Aesculus flava(octandra)	(5-6 ft)	Buckeye, Yellow (5-6') (Aesculus flava)	NT-003	Native to rich, moist woods and bottoms. Yellow or yellowish-white blooms in Spring. The largest species of Aesculus. The gray bark peels off in irregular, curling strips. Likes at least 3-4 hours of sun.
Aralia spinosa	(3-5 ft)	Devil's Walking Stick (Aralia spinosa)	NT-022	Native to low woods. The flowers are white and purple-pink and bloom in late summer. Has a tendency to spread underground so this is best used for naturalizing on a woodland edge or an island in a lawn. It will grow as a small tree with the right pruning and is excellent as a good source for birds.
Asimina parviflora	(1-2 ft)	Paw Paw, Dwarf (Asimina parviflora)	NT-004	Often found in sandy or dry woods. The leaves are about 4-8 inches long and up to 4 inches wide. The flowers are brownish purple to greenish purple. The fruit is small compared to Asimina triloba.
Betula lenta	(2-3 ft)	Birch, Sweet (Betula lenta)	NT-023	The flowers are yellow brown and bloom in late Spring. Native to rich forests and rocky outcrops. Can be used as a successional tree. Fall color is a glowing shade of bright yellow. Betula is very important to moths and butterflies. It is a larval food source for the viceroy and white admiral. The seeds also provide for over wintering for birds.
Betula nigra	(3-4 ft)	Birch, River (Betula nigra)	NT-005	This tree is native to river banks and flood plains, often subject to periodic flooding. Yellow-brown blooms appear in Spring. The bark is pinkish-brown and curls off. It is heat tolerant and not subject to the borers and miners that affect the white birch. Due to size, this item is for farm pick-up only.
Carya glabra	(1-2 ft)	Hickory, Pignut (Carya glabra)	NT-024	Native to floodplains and riverbanks. The flowers are yellow-green and bloom in Spring. Pignut is so named because of the thick-walled nuts it produces that were considered fit only for swine. This species is the most widely adapted to habitats, happy in dry and moist soils. It is an important food source for forest animals.
Carya ovata	(1-2 ft)	Hickory, Shagbark (Carya ovata)	NT-025	Native to bottomlands, slopes and upland forests. The flowers are yellow-green and bloom in Spring. This species is named for its shaggy bark which can be quite attractive. Not as tolerant of poor soils as is Carya glabra. Also a good food source for insects and mammals.
Celtis occidentalis		Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)	NT-006	The blooms are greenish white and appear in early Spring. This tree is tolerant of a range of soils. It makes a good street or shade tree. The fruits are eaten by birds and mammals and are red-orange to dark blue when ripe. The leaves feed the larvae of a number of host-specific butterflies, including the tan, brown and white hackberry butterfly. The bark is light gray and ridged. In the open it develops wide, rounded branches.
Cercis canadensis	(2-3 ft)	Redbud, Eastern (4-6') (Cercis canadensis)	NT-007	Eastern Redbud is one of the nicest small flowering trees that fit nicely in small gardens and woodlands understories. The tree blooms in early spring and are pea-like in shape. The blossoms are found in little clusters all along the twigs, branches and even older trunks. Drought tolerant and thrive in poor soil. Larger sizes available for pick-up at the farm.
Chionanthus virginicus	(3-4 ft)	Fringetree (3-4') (Chionanthus virginicus)	NT-008	Native to rich woods, stream sides, and swamp margins. Flowers are bright white and blooms in late spring. The flowers grow in little clusters on leafless branchlets from the lower buds of the prior year wood. If you have males and females, (Occasionally the females pollinate themselves), the latter will set a good crop of dark blue fruits.
Cladrastis lutea		Yellowwood, American (4-6') (Cladrastis lutea)	NT-026	Native to rich bottomlands, cove forests and rivers. The flowers are white or pale pink and bloom in late Spring. It is among the rarest trees in our eastern flora. Good to use as a specimen shade tree. Also a good source of nectar. The real attraction with these trees is the chain of snow white flowers that hang from the branch tips when the leaves are nearly expanded.
Cornus florida	(3-4 ft)	Dogwood, Flowering (3-4') (Cornus florida)	NT-009	Native to woods. Flowering pink dogwood produces very showy, crimson berries in small knobby clusters at the branch tips that ripen in the fall. The leaves turn deep burgundy sometimes flushed with red, and color develops early in the fall, coinciding with fruit ripening to help attract the attention of birds. Blooms in spring with ivory white streaked flowers with maroon or occasional pink. Larger sizes available for pick-up at the farm.
Diospyros virginiana	(2-3 ft)	Persimmon, Common (2-3') (Diospyros virginiana) (Out of Stock)	NT-010	Blooms in late spring with white and yellow flowers. Native to thickets, forests margins and hedge rows. The small fruits are delicious when fully ripe. Persimmons are lovely trees with clean, glossy leaves, dark green in summer and rich reddish purple in fall. They have beautiful bark and a well-mannered habit. Good for naturalizing along forest margins and fencerows.

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Franklinia alatamaha	(2-3 ft)	Franklin Tree (2-3') (Franklinia alatamaha)	NT-011	This is a rare hard-to-find species of tree and is small and multi-stemmed. It produces long, tapered dark green leaves. Flowers are white in fall with orange-gold stamens. This tree does well once it is established. It will grow reasonably fast, 8-18 inches per year. This tree has a certain mystery to it. It is hard to find if not extinct in the wild today. John Bartram, a plant explorer was thought to have discovered it in Georgia and brought to his home in Pennsylvania
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	(4-6 ft)	Ash, Green (4-6') (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)	NT-027	Native to moist woods and wooded swamps. The flowers are yellow and bloom in Spring. Good to use as a shade tree. Ashes are popular host trees for butterfly caterpillars, such as the two-tailed tiger swallowtail, mourning cloak, Baltimore and the striped hairstreak and banded hairstreak.
Halesia carolina	(3-4 ft)	Silverbell (3-4') (Halesia carolina)	NT-028	Native to rich wooded slopes and stream banks. The flowers are white or occasionally rose pink and bloom in Spring. The striped and patterned bark and fruits are ornamental in Winter. The tree blooms about the same time as Redbud. Makes a good specimen or understory tree.
Ilex opaca	(2-3 ft)	Holly, American (Dan Fenton) (female) (2-3") (Ilex opaca)	NT-012	It is native to woods and hedgerows. Greenish white blooms in Spring. The leaves are spiny-toothed and ever-green. The leaves are matte green in summer and yellow in winter. Best fruit production is in the sun. This tree will tend to take on a pyramidal shape if grown in the open. This tree is good for screening, specimen, massing, hedging and foundation plantings.
Juniperus virginiana	(12-18")	Cedar, Eastern Red (2-3') (Juniperus virginiana)	NT-037	Sun to part sun; Moist to dry soil; Height- 50-60 feet; Native to old fields, pastures, roadsides and margins of swamps. Good woodland restoration and early succession tree. Used for screenings, windbreaks, foundation and massings. It is also a good food source for birds. Also a good food source for the varied hairstreak butterflies.
Liquidambar styraciflua		Sweetgum (3-4') (Liquidambar styraciflua)	NT-029	Native to mixed woodlands; fencerows and swamps and riverbanks. The flower is greenish-yellow and blooms in Spring. It is a fast-growing pyramidal tree when young. Very good fall color. They do drop gumballs in the Fall and Winter but can serve as a good food source for birds. Good as a shade tree.
Liriodendron tulipifera	3-Large	Tulip Poplar (6-8') (Liriodendron tulipefera)	NT-013	Tulip Poplar is the largest native magnolia relative and is the tallest tree in North America. The blooms are orange and lime green. Given sun and a fertile, moist soil, tulip poplar will grow quickly into a broad pyramid with a straight central trunk.
Maclura pomifera	(3-4 ft)	Osage Orange (3-4') (Maclura pomifera)	NT-030	Native to thickets usually. The flowers are greenish-white and bloom in Spring. Good use as a hedgerow and windbreaks. The trees have a low, spreading crown similar to crabapple. It is a dioecious species so male and female are needed to get fruit. The fruits can be as big as grapefruits.
Magnolia virginiana	3-Large	Magnolia, Sweetbay (>6') (Magnolia virginiana)	NT-041	Creamy white blooms in spring and early summer. A good understory species.
Magnolia virginiana	1-Small	Magnolia, Sweetbay (2-4') (Magnolia virginiana)	NT-014	Creamy white blooms in spring and early summer. These trees like moist, fertile soils. Shade tolerant. A good understory species.
Magnolia virginiana	2-Medium	Magnolia, Sweetbay (4-6') (Magnolia virginiana)	NT-040	Creamy white blooms in spring and early summer. A good understory species.
Nyssa sylvatica	1-Small	Gum, Black (3-4') (Nyssa sylvatica)	NT-036	A spring bloomer with unique four season interest. Not good to transplant once in the ground, since it has a tap-root. It will also grow in a drier soil once established. Trees will grow from 6-12" per year. Also known as Tupelo, the tree does produce a black-berried fruit in late summer that is enjoyed by the birds. It also has a brilliant fall color and is one of the first trees to turn color in the fall.
Oxydendrum arboreum	(5-7 ft)	Sorrel Tree/Sourwood Tree (5-7') (Oxydendrum arboreum)	NT-015	It is native to woods and fencerows. The flowers are creamy white and bloom in summer. It is a favorite of bees especially since it blooms in mid-summer when most flowering is in a lull. The tree is mycorrhizal so you can feed the fungi with rotted bark or leaves. It makes a good small specimen tree for a front lawn area or woodland edge.
Platanus occidentalis	(2-3 ft)	Sycamore Tree (2-3') (Platanus occidentalis)	NT-042	Native to floodplain forests, bottomlands, and occasionally uplands. Blooms are green in late spring. All sycamores slough off their bark like unwanted skin, revealing beautiful underbark that is at first white or light green, then olive, then dark green and finally brown before it falls off in irregular jigsaw puzzle patches.
Platanus occidentalis	(4-6 ft)	Sycamore Tree (4-6') (Platanus occidentalis)	NT-017	Native to floodplain forests, bottomlands, and occasionally uplands. Blooms are green in late spring. All sycamores slough off their bark like unwanted skin, revealing beautiful underbark that is at first white or light green, then olive, then dark green and finally brown before it falls off in irregular jigsaw puzzle patches.
Populus tremuloides	(2-3 ft)	Aspen, Quaking (2-3') (Populus tremuloides)	NT-031	Native to moist woods, bottomlands, disturbed areas and boreal forests. Quaking Aspen gets its name from the way the leaves quake and tremble in a light breeze. The sound it creates is similar to the bead-filled rain stick available in retail outlets. Good to use in naturalizing and reclamation projects. Poplar buds are good food sources for ground-feeding birds and mammals. The leaves are a primary or secondary food source for a number of butterfly species. Good rapid grower of 2-6 feet a year.

# Trees (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Prunus americana	(3-4 ft)	Plum, Native American Plum (3-4') (Prunus americana) (Out of Stock)	NT-032	Native to fencerows, thickets and roadsides. The flowers are white and bloom in Spring. Can create large spreading colonies so it is good for restoration and wildlife habitat projects. Fruits ripen red or yellow flushed with red. Prunus provides fruit and cover for birds and other animals. It also serves as a good nectar and foliage source for insects. The fruit is edible. The tree is also a larval food source for a number of butterflies including the tiger swallowtail.
Prunus serotina	(5+ ft)	Cherry, Black (4-6') (Prunus serotina)	NT-016	This cherry has white flowers and blooms in spring. Provides fruit and cover for birds, insects. They are the preferred larval host plants for the tiger swallowtail butterflies among others. It is used for naturalizing, soil conservation and massing.
Quercus alba	(3-4 ft)	Oak, White (6-8') (Quercus alba)	NT-033	Native to bottomlands, slopes and upland forests. The flowers are yellow-green and blooms in Spring. Good to use as a shade tree and in reclamation projects. Serves as an excellent food source for mammals, butterflies and other insects.
Quercus coccinea	(3-4 ft)	Oak, Scarlet (18-24") (Quercus coccinea) (Out of Stock)	NT-034	Scarlet oak is a tree of dry upper slopes and ridges. The Fall red coloration may last 3-4 weeks. It is adaptable, but it prospers in moist well drained soils even though in the wild it is often found on dry, sandy soils.
Quercus palustris	(3-4 ft)	Oak, Pin (3-5') (Quercus palustris)	NT-038	This is a bottomland species that does not need a taproot, so it is relatively easy to transplant and is a popular street and park tree. Fall color ranges from red to burgundy. Oaks are great food sources for birds and butterflies too numerous to mention. If you are looking to attract wildlife of this kind, this is definitely the tree to have!
Quercus prinus	(3-5 ft)	Oak, Chestnut (3-5') (Quercus prinus)	NT-039	Sun to Part Sun; Moist to dry, well drained; Height to 80';   Native to rocky woods and cliffs. The bark is deeply channeled and the leaves are broadly oval. Great food source for birds and butterflies!
Quercus rubra	(>6 ft)	Oak, Red (3-4') (Quercus rubra)	NT-018	Native to moist woodlands and slopes. The flowers are yellow-green and bloom in Spring. Useful as shade tree or for restoration projects. It is a good species for ground feeding animals and there are quite a few species of butterflies that feed on the leaves. Fall color is a rich mahogany.
Rhus typhina	(4-6 ft)	Sumac, Staghorn (4-6') (Rhus typhina)	NT-019	Produces yellow-green blooms in summer. Useful for massing, reclamation and soil stabilization. Named for the honey-colored bristly hair that coats year-old stems the way fuzz coats developing antlers. The red berries on females are effective well into winter. Has a spectacular orange fall color.
Sassafras albidum	(>4 ft)	Sassafras Tree (>4') (Sassafras albidum)	NT-044	Native to woodland margins, fencerows, old fields, rocky or sandy places; Blooms in Spring. Female Sassafras trees, should they set a crop of oil-rich fruit, are much appreciated by migrating birds. Used primarily as specimen, grouped or massed along boundaries.
Sassafras albidum	(3-4 ft)	Sassafras Tree (3-4') (Sassafras albidum)	NT-043	Native to woodland margins, fencerows, old fields, rocky or sandy places; Blooms in Spring. Female Sassafras trees, should they set a crop of oil-rich fruit, are much appreciated by migrating birds. Used primarily as specimen, grouped or massed along boundaries.
Tsuga canadensis	(12-18")	Hemlock, Eastern (12-18") (Tsuga canadensis)	NT-035	The tree forms yellow cones and blooms in Spring. It can grow 2-3 feet in a season. It casts a very dense shade. Hemlocks like humusy, moist, acidic soil. They like cool and humid climates so it is particularly suitable to the North East. Other than the wooly adelgid, there are few pests that trouble this species. Good to use as a specimen and screen. Good source of nesting cover for birds who also eat the seeds.
Amelanchier canadensis	(2-3 ft)	Serviceberry, Shadbush (3-5') (Amelanchier canadensis)	WP-003	Native swamps and low woods. White flowers bloom in early spring. Makes an attractive smaller tree, taller than wide when some of the smaller stems are removed. Bark is uniformly smooth and cool gray and the fruits are small, dark purple, and edible. Used near foundations or in mixed borders where height is desired.
Asimina triloba		Pawpaw Tree "Wells" (Asimina triloba)	NT-051	The flowers are maroon and bloom is in Spring.   Paw Paws need a fertile, loamy soil to survive and if open grown, will become pyramidal. Better to plant two unrelated individuals to insure fruit-set. Paw Paws are valuable food for raccoons, opossums and other mammals. Pawpaw leaves are the larval food source for the Zebra Swallowtail butterfly. This selection was selected from the wild in Indiana.
Carpinus caroliniana	(4-6 ft)	Hornbeam, American (Carpinus caroliniana) (4-6')	NT-050	Good understory tree with a crown wider than tall. Fall color is great; yellow blended with orange and scarlet. The trees are fast growing and are a good ornamental tree for a winter effect. Nuts are eaten by birds and mammals. The leaves are one of the foods for the White Admiral, Striped Hairstreak and Tiger Swallowtail butterflies.

# Wildflowers

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Anemone thalictroides	(6-12")	Rue Anemone (Anemone thalictroides)	WF-118	This plant offers wonderful fern-like foliage and white, upward facing flowers. This anemone grows to 8 inches and will bloom in spring. Occasionally the flower are pink. It is very much at home in the shade garden among rocks or under deciduous shrubs. The Anemone will go dormant in the summer so it is a good idea to plant other shade loving plants like Phlox that will fill out the space during the summer.
Antennaria plantaginifolia		Pussy Toes (Antennaria plantaginifolia)	WF-119	The name Pussy Toes gets its name from the leaf structure resembling cat paws. It is a vigorous ground cover that can cover a large area. This plant grows well in a range of soils and thrive in dry, well drained locations, once established. They don't compete well, so be sure to put it in a place so that it will not be overrun by larger plants. This plant is the larval food source of the American Lady butterfly.
Caulephyllum thalictroides	(6-12")	Blue Cohosh	WF-120	This is a great native woodland plant. It is useful as a background or accent plant in the garden. It does like limestone soil which seems to enhance its overall color and vigor. The purple leaves that emerge in the spring are spectacular and the seeds turn purple as they mature. Blue Cohosh is a Native American term. It was used as a medicinal plant with a variety of uses surrounding pregnancy and childbirth.
Claytonia virginica	(3-6")	Spring Beauty (Claytonia virginica)	WF-121	Spring Beauties really typify the spring ephemeral category. They can be found carpeting rich woods and bottomlands. They seed out readily so over time you can have a nice patch in your shade garden. As summer draws near, they will die back for the summer so planting in other shade perennials will help fill the void. They really like moist but well drained soil. In summer they can tolerate the drought, as long as they good moisture again in the fall. Dicentra, Ginger, Creeping Phlox and Tiarella are all good combinations with this plant.
Clintonia umbellulata		Lily, Bluebead (Clintonia umbellulata)	WF-122	This plant holds up well in heat and moderate drought. It pairs up well with Ginger, Ferns and Phlox. This plant works well in shade gardens in general. We would suggest use this in a scattered pattern mixed in with the above shade plants. One of the special treats of Bluebead Lily are the fruits which are pea-sized and blue-black in color.
Delphinium tricorne	(3-6")	Dwarf Larkspur (Delphinium tricorne)	WF-123	The delphiniums are best in a mixed planting or naturalized in a meadow setting. It is small compared to other eastern species. It is a good choice for a damp spot that needs a little color. They will go dormant in the summer after their flowering period, so it is best to integrate it with other plantings.
Dentaria diphylla	(3-6")	Twin-leaf Toothwort (Dentaria diphylla)	WF-124	The deeply lobed leaves begin to appear as soon as the snow melts in the spring. The flowers soon follow. The toothworts go dormant in early summer, so be sure to mix in your favorite shade garden perennials to insure you have no large gaps. These plants like a humusy, slightly acid soil. They can also withstand some drought after they have been established for several years. Dentaria is a principal food source for the larva of two native white butterflies, Mustard White and West Virginia White.
Erythronium albidum	(6-12")	Lily, Fawn (Erythronium albidum)	WF-126	The flowers are lovely on this and it spreads less and blooms more than the sister plant E. Americanum, the Trout Lily. This is a spring ephemeral bulb that will go dormant in the summer. This species forms carpets of low, mottled foliage with occasional flowers. These plants like to go into fertile and well drained soil. All trout lilies respond to a good soil and fertilization in the spring.
Erythronium americanum	(6-12")	Lily, Trout (Erythronium americanum)	WF-127	Like its sister plant, Fawn Lily, this plant likes a woodland or shade situation. It will go dormant in the summer, so it is best to have this be a part of a mixed shade or woodland garden so as to avoid gaps. This hard-to-find species will be a treasure in the garden once established. It will be one of the first things to bloom in the spring ephemeral garden.
Lilium superbum	(6-12")	Turks Cap Lily (Lilium superbum)	WF-129	Native lilies like moist soil around that is lightly acidic. It likes to be around ponds, moist meadow or in a mixed garden. They will grow well in average soils too. It is most useful in borders and meadows. The flower is spotted internally with brown, black and maroon and complements that orange-red to yellow flowers.
Porteranthus trifoliatus		Indian Physic (Porteranthus trifoliatus)	WF-130	Indian physic has long been known for its potential medicinal qualities. It is a shrubby perennial in the rose family, with stems that zigzag. The flowers are in the shape of a star. After the blooms are past the foliage stays in good condition until fall when you see a spectacular orange and yellow. These plants are tough and drought tolerant. American colonists learned from the Native Americans about the use of a plant as an emetic. The plants can be used as an individual specimen or in massings.



# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>		Campion or Catchfly ( <i>Silene caroliniana</i> )	WF-158	This wonderful plant blooms in late Spring with light to dark pink color. It has a low mound of dark semi-evergreen leaves that curl and nestle together. The plant resembles creeping phlox in size. It is adaptable to most soils.
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	(6-12")	Anise Hyssop ( <i>Agastache foeniculum</i> )	WF-111	Native to upland woods and dry prairies. Blooms in late summer with blue-violet flowers. The anise scented foliage can be used to make tea. They are excellent nectar plants and the honey bees love them for this. Can be used in meadows and borders. A very drought tolerant plant once established.
<i>Amsonia hubrectii</i>	(6-12")	Arkansas Blue Star Flower (6-12") ( <i>Amsonia hubrectii</i> )	WF-001	A favorite nectar source of Mourning Cloaks and other early butterflies. This is a large carefree plant and shade tolerant. Light blue flowers bloom in Spring. Likes moist soil but reasonably drought tolerant once established. They have a long season of interest which is useful in perennial borders, wild garden and wildlife gardens. They have a shrubby habit so it tends to be useful in mass plantings.
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	(6-12")	Aster, New England ( <i>Aster novae-angliae</i> )	WF-113	Native to moist meadows, open woods, fields. Blooms in fall with violet to purple flowers. One of the showiest asters around. Forms a thick clump after a few years.
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	(6-12")	Turtlehead ( <i>Chelone glabra</i> )	WF-114	Native to wet woods, swamps and shores. The flowers are white and bloom in late summer to fall. Good for naturalizing in borders, wet meadows, next to water features. Good companions with the Lobelias and Obedient plant. White Turtlehead is one of the two larval food plants for Baltimore Checkerspot. The other is the native honeysuckle.
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	(3-6")	Eastern Shooting Star ( <i>Dodecatheon meadia</i> )	WF-125	The blooms on this plant are spectacular and look like tiny purple umbrellas torn inside out. The Shooting Star likes to be moist in the spring, when it is setting out new growth. They are spring ephemerals so they will go dormant and decline in the summer heat. It takes a while to establish, but once it does, it will be fairly hardy.
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	(6-12")	Nodding Onion (6-12") ( <i>Allium cernuum</i> )	WF-067	Native to woodlands, prairies and rocky outcrops. The plant forms thick stands of persistent foliage that give rise to tall medium pink flower stems. Blooms in summer months. Retains its foliage well after blooming.
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	(6-12")	Anemone, Meadow ( <i>Anemone canadensis</i> )	WF-002	A strong growing plant that needs room to move. Clear white single flowers from mid-spring into early summer. A robust and competitive plant that brightens up woodland edges.
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	(6-12")	Thimbleweed ( <i>Anemone virginiana</i> )	WF-069	Native to open woods and dry meadows. The thimble shaped seed heads are ornamental in nature. The blooms are white in early summer. Can be used in woodland, meadow or rock gardens
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	(6-12")	Columbine, Wild ( <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> )	WF-004	This perennial grows 1-2ft high in rocky woods, slopes, cliffs, ledges, pastures and roadside banks. The bright red and yellow tubed flowers bloom in April and May attracting hummingbirds and butterflies.
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	(6-12")	Jack-in-the-Pulpit ( <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> )	WF-005	Native to moist woods. The unusual spring flowers are green or mahogany and are really designed to capture the attention of small flies, who crawl down the spadix and over the flowers, pollinating them as they go. It is usually used as a specimen plant in the woodland garden or naturalizing in wooded wetlands.



# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Aruncus dioicus	(6-12")	Goat's Beard (Aruncus dioicus)	WF-006	This plant offers creamy white wispy blooms in early Spring. A large Goat Beard in full bloom attracts bees, wasps, beetles and flies. The plants are a tremendous source of pollen and nectar. This plant is dioecious, meaning male and female flowers are found on different plants; however, plants are never sexed before being sold. Grows best in a rich, moisture-retentive soil, but will perform well in all but the exceptionally dry. The plants self sow, so eventually you may need to cut back the females.
Asarum canadense	(6-12")	Wild Ginger (Asarum canadense)	WF-007	This original wild ginger has velvety leaves of soft green that form a carpet in moist shady areas. Brown jug-shaped flowers surround the base of the plant in early spring. This low growing and aromatic perennial grows best in moist, rich woods.
Asclepias incarnata	(1-3 ft)	Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata)	WF-070	Native to swamps and low meadows. Very showy with flattened, bright white and pink flower heads at the tips of tall stems. Although typically found in wet soils, it can tolerate do well in the garden if not too dry.
Asclepias tuberosa	(6-12")	Butterfly Flower (Asclepias tuberosa)	WF-003	Bright orange, blooms June-July with decorative pods in the fall. Drought tolerant. Attracts Monarchs.
Aster cordifolius	(6-12")	Aster, Blue Wood (Aster cordifolius)	WF-008	Average to dry soil, blue flowers in early Fall, a good naturalizer under trees, at the edge of woods, or as a filler among Hostas and Astilbes, which are dying out by September. Found in woods and dry meadows.
Aster divaricatus	(6-12")	Aster, White Wood (Aster divaricatus)	WF-009	Glistening white small daisies in September and October. Use in average to dry soil. Deciduous woods and roadsides.
Aster laevis	(6-12")	Aster, Smooth (Aster laevis)	WF-010	Violet flowers bloom in Fall. It has a neat habit, rarely needs staking and is very drought tolerant. Aster laevis is native to fields, dry woods and prairies.
Baptisia alba	(6-12")	Indigo, White Wild (Baptisia alba)	WF-075	Good evergreen ground cover. White with pink blooms in early summer. The fruits of this plant are edible. Wintergreen oil is found as a flavoring in toothpastes and mints. This species is drought tolerant, but does not like the extreme heat of the Southeast. While it does like the shade, mottled sun-light and some fertilizer in the Spring will help promote more vigorous growth.
Baptisia australis	(12-24")	Indigo, False Blue (Baptisia australis)	WF-012	Full sun will produce the best growth but they are adaptable to a range of light conditions. The flowers are violet in color and bloom in Spring. It does prefer soil pH a bit on the acid side. It is used most effectively in conjunction with ground covers or in the mixed perennial border. The blue-green foliage is a good backdrop for summer blooming perennials. It is the only food of the larval stage of the Wild Indigo Duskywing, a small Eastern butterfly.
Callirhoe involucrata	(6")	Mallow, Poppy or Wine Cups (Callirhoe involucrata)	WF-100	Flowers are deep pink to wine red with white at base. This flower is native to open places and dry prairies. It is easily grown in well drained soil and sun. It produces a deep taproot making it very drought tolerant once established. Flowers are continuously produced if the flowers are dead-headed during the season. Can be used as a cascade over walls, paving stones and banks.
Caltha palustris	(6-12")	Marsh Marigold (Caltha palustris)	WF-071	Native to wet woods, swamps, shallow marshes. This is a great garden plant that has golden yellow blooms in early spring. The plant grows into large clumps of shiny, rounded leaves that are toothed around the edges.



# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	(1-2 ft)	Thoroughwort (1-2') (Out of Stock) ( <i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i> )	WF-024	Good nectar plants for wildlife. This is a good clumping species for sandy, dry soils, with very narrow, whorled gray-green leaves and large flat-top flowers almost a foot long. It is easily transplanted in average garden soils in a sunny spot
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	(1-2 ft)	Joe Pye, Gateway (1-2') ( <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> )	WF-025	Big and beautiful, best known Joe Pye, brings the butterflies in droves.
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	(1-2 ft)	Joe Pye Flower (1-2') ( <i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> )	WF-026	This Joe Pye is found in thickets and open woods. It tolerates some shade and the purple flowers in fall have a sweet odor when crushed.
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	(3-6")	Wintergreen (3-6") ( <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> ) (Out of Stock)	WF-75	Good evergreen ground cover. White with pink blooms in early summer. The fruits of this plant are edible. Wintergreen oil is found as a flavoring in toothpastes and mints. This species is drought tolerant, but does not like the extreme heat of the Southeast. While it does like the shade, mottled sun-light and some fertilizer in the Spring will help promote more vigorous growth.
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	(12-18")	Windflower (12-18") ( <i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> )	WF-76	This is a fast maturing plant that also looks good in a container. Native to open, sandy places. Flowers are white, aging to pink from Summer to Fall. This plant is related to the Evening Primrose. Can be used as a drought tolerant border perennial. It forms bushy clumps of dark green leaves that get gradually smaller up the flowering stems. The orchid-like flowers are produced a few at a time and usually extend to the first frost.
<i>Gentiana clausa</i>	(6-12")	Gentian, Bottle (6-12") ( <i>Gentiana clausa</i> )	WF-027	This perennial grows best in sun to light shade in rich soil. Its deep blue-violet flowers appear in fall, attracting large solitary bees. Blooms late in the season, providing bursts of intense colors as days begin to cool. Used best scattered in the border.
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	(6-12")	Wild Geranium (6-12") ( <i>Geranium maculatum</i> )	WF-028	Blooms in Spring with pink and occasionally white flowers. Used in woodland gardens.
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	(1-3 ft)	Sunflower, False (1-3') ( <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> )	WF-058	This local native sunflower happily naturalizes in moist or dry conditions. Bright, 2" single, medium gold flowers for eight weeks, peaking in July. Imagine, a self-sowing butterfly magnet that also doubles as a bird feeder in the fall. Found in flood plains, fields and at wood's edge.
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	(6-12")	Coral Bells-Dale's Strain (6-12") ( <i>Heuchera americana</i> )	WF-059	Outstanding foliage plants for the shady garden with a bonus of ethereal flowers in spring or fall. They are superb in combination with ferns, carex and polemonium for a variety of textures and colors. Prefers average to dry location, unique silver-blue marbled foliage, white flowers in Spring
<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	(3-4 ft)	Rose Mallow, Scarlet (3-4') ( <i>Hibiscus coccineus</i> )	WF-078	Native to marshes near the coast. Blooms are deep red in mid- to late summer. The large 6-petaled crepe-paper flowers bloom from the tips of tall canes late in summer. The flowers only last for a few days each, but they appear in succession for several weeks. They are slow to emerge in Spring so it may take until early summer to see them thrive. They are good to use as a border plant, pond sides and naturalized in marshlands and swales.
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	(6-12")	St. John's Wort (6-12") ( <i>Hypericum calycinum</i> )	WF-061	A widely used and attractive evergreen groundcover, deep green, oval leaves and 2 inches gold flowers with pincushion-like center-clustered stamens in late spring and early summer. Most content in cooler areas away from drying winter winds.



# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Hypericum densiflorum	(3-6")	St. Johns Wort, Dense (3-6") (Hypericum densiflorum) (Order for Spring 2009)	WF-080	Plants are useful for summer color and fresh green foliage. Can be used for mass plantings and borders. Narrow, oblong leaves, with golden yellow flowers in mid-to-late summer.
Iris cristata	(6-12")	Iris, Crested (6-12") (Iris cristata)	WF-079	Native to rich wooded slopes and floodplains. Blooms in Spring are violet and occasionally white. The little flowers shoot up singly from buds along the previous year's growth. This plant is a good ground cover. It is adaptable, but it prefers fertile soil with a few hours of sun.
Iris versicolor	(1-2 ft)	Iris, Blue Flag (1-2') (Iris versicolor)	WF-029	Iris has a blue-violet to purple flower that blooms in late Spring. It is a very robust plant especially in shallow water, where the wide arching leaves can reach 4ft. in height. It is an excellent pond plant.
Liatris microcephala	(12-14")	Appalachian Blazing Star (12-14") (Liatris microcephala)	WF-082	Used in borders and meadows. Excellent nectar plants for butterfly gardens; seeds are important food for birds. This plant has grass-like leaves and rose purple flowers. These plants endure heat, cold, drought and poor soil.
Liatris spicata	(12-18")	Gayfeather (12-18")(Liatris spicata)	WF-030	Native to Pennsylvania and deer resistant. Upright spikes bloom in July and August. Adaptable to garden sites or very dry sites with poor soil.
Lobelia cardinalis	(6-12")	Cardinal Flower (6-12") (Lobelia cardinalis)	WF-031	Brilliant red spikes in July and August in moist shady spots. A favorite of hummingbirds. Found along stream banks, in ditches and wet meadows.
Lobelia siphilitica	(6-12")	Lobelia, Great Blue (6-12") (Lobelia siphilitica)	WF-032	Great Blue Lobelia holds its flowers in thick spikes that grow in solitary or branched inflorescences. It seeds prolifically in moist, open soils. Blue flowers bloom in late summer
Lonicera sempervirens	(3-6 ft)	Honeysuckle (John Clayton) (3-6') (Lonicera sempervirens)	WF-083	Very much like the straight species, this selection has a yellow flower and a good compact form.
Lonicera sempervirens	(3-6 ft)	Honeysuckle, Coral (3-6') (Lonicera sempervirens)	WF-033	Vine with deep rose flowers opening to light yellow in late May, then off and on until frost. Local to Chester County.
Meehanian cordata	(3-6")	Mint, Creeping (Meehan's Mint) (3-6")	WF-085	It is used as a woodland ground cover. The flowers bloom in Spring and are violet to white. This plant is a low creeping mint that sends out long trailing stems that root along the way.
Mertensia virginica	(6-12")	Virginia Blue Bells (6-12") (Mertensia virginica) (Order for Spring 2009)	WF-086	This plant is native to moist woods. This eastern woodland species are easily grown in moist, well drained soil with Spring sun. It is best used in woodland gardens and rock gardens. The flowers are pink changing to light blue and appear in early Spring. The plants tolerate a fair amount of drought in summer.



# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Mimulus ringens	(6-12")	Monkey Flower (6-12") (Mimulus ringens)	WF-088	Monkey Flower is a tall, narrow plant with light violet flowers that bloom in Summer. It is more reliable in colder areas and naturalizes well in wet meadows and watersides. They are long-bloomers and like muddy stream banks and mossy rock areas. These plants seed prolifically so you will have a nice size patch in a year or two.
Mitchella repens	(1-2")	Partridgeberry (1-2") (Mitchella repens) (Order for Spring 2009)	WF-087	Native to woodlands. White flowers bloom from Spring to Summer. Partridgeberry is one of the few native perennials in addition to a few species of fern and foamflower that has a good chance of staying green during the winter. The plants form a carpet of green with scarlet fruits nestled between the leaves. They are a little slow to get established but given a chance they will form a substantial ground cover.
Monarda didyma	(1-2 ft)	Bee Balm (1-2') (Monarda didyma)	WF-034	Bright scarlet tubular flowers are 1.5-2ft. long in dense heads. Opposite leaves are 3-5ft. long. This hairy perennial has square stems and grows 5ft. tall in wet areas, thickets and along stream banks throughout Pennsylvania. Large red flowers early June through August.
Oenothera fruticosa	(6-12")	Sundrops/Evening Primrose (Fireworks) (6-12") (Oenothera fruticosa)	WF-035	A tough and reliable perennial. Well suited to hot dry sites. The stems are thin, hairy and reddish with similar leaves. Native to the East Coast of North America. Easy, dependable and a strong grower. The buds begin as red but open into bright yellow flowers in early summer.
Pachysandra procumbens	(6-10")	Spurge, Allegheny Spurge (6-10") (Pachysandra procumbens)	WF-036	Allegheny Spurge produces whorls of semi-evergreen leaflets clustered near the top of short, clumping stems in a tea rose sort of arrangement. It grows in tight clumps, not spreading mats, with a flush of new leaves appearing just after the delicious cinnamon-scented blooms. Best scattered or massed in the woodland garden as a ground cover around taller plants.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	(3-4 ft)	Virginia Creeper (3-4') (Parthenocissus quinquefolia)	WF-089	Native to woods and clearings. The flowers are greenish-white and bloom in early Summer. Virginia Creeper will grow in a broad range of areas including swamps, dunes, shady woods and sunny hot arid areas. It makes a good screening for wall, arbors and fences. This vine produces fruit which is a good food source for birds. The leaves feed the yellow eye-spotted caterpillars of the Pandora sphinx moth. Great fall coloration, too.
Penstemon digitalis	(12-18")	Foxglove (Husker Red) (12-18") (Penstemon digitalis)	WF-038	Deep purple most of the year with spikes of porcelain white flowers. Very drought tolerant. It is a tall, robust, multi-stemmed plant for the border. Can also be used in meadows, xeriscaping, woodland, rock garden and massing.
Phlox divaricata	(6")	Phlox (London Grove Blue-Wild Sweet William) (6") (Phlox divaricata)	WF-076	This is a fast maturing plant that also looks good in a container. Native to open, sandy places. Flowers are white, aging to pink from Summer to Fall. This plant is related to the Evening Primrose. Can be used as a drought tolerant border perennial. It forms bushy clumps of dark green leaves that get gradually smaller up the flowering stems. The orchid-like flowers are produced a few at a time and usually extend to the first frost.
Phlox maculatum	(6-12")	Phlox, Meadow (6-12") (Phlox maculatum)	WF-090	Native to moist woods and damp meadows. Blooms in summer with bright pink to lavender flowers. A carefree spreader for a moist open site. This plant will form dense stands over time. Can be used in woodlands, borders and rock gardens.
Phlox paniculata	(12-18")	Phlox, Summer (12-18") (Phlox paniculata)	WF-039	This summer Phlox is native to fertile bottomlands and meadows. It is one of the tallest of the genus. It has pink to lavender blooms in summer. The plants form stiff clumps of tall stems that has pointed lance shaped leaves. The flowers are very showy. The plant thrives on evenly moist, fertile soils, but does not do well in drought.
Phlox pilosa	(6-12")	Phlox, Prairie (Lavender Cloud) (6-12") (Phlox pilosa)	WF-108	Native to prairies and open woods, usually in drier soils. This selection is floriferous, vigorous and wonderfully scented. Bright pink to lavender blooms in late spring. Can be used in woodland, border or rock garden.



# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Phlox stolonifera	(3-6")	Phlox, Creeping (Blue Ridge) (6") (Phlox stolonifera)	WF-040	The round to oblong leaves, blue flowers and creeping habit make them excellent ground covers in the native shade garden. Prefers average to deep shade.
Phystostegia virginiana	(6-12")	Obedient Plant (6-12") (Phystostegia virginiana)	WF-091	Native to open meadows and prairies. This plant is easily transplanted in Spring and Fall and a great flower for moist meadows, stream sides and large gardens. It will tolerate a range of soils as long as it is not too dry. The plant gets its name from the pliable nature of the pedicels, which allow the individual flowers to be twisted or bent at any angle. The flowers are light to dark pink and bloom in late summer.
Podophyllum peltatum	(6")	Mayapple, Wild Mandrake (6") (Podophyllum peltatum)	WF-107	Native to moist woods and streambanks. Easily grown in wet to dry soils. Mayapple is extremely tough and once established can grow in drought-like conditions. They do prefer rich, fertile soil. Can be used as a deciduous ground cover for large areas and tough locations.
Polemonium reptans	(6-12")	Jacob's Ladder (Blue Pearl) (6-12") (Polemonium reptans)	WF-041	Native to moist woods. A vigorous, sprawling species that easily naturalizes. Produces light blue flowers in spring. The plants form much-branched flower stems that hold the blooms in loose sprays over the foliage
Polemonium reptans	(6")	Jacob's Ladder-Variegated (Stairway to Heaven) (6") (Polemonium reptans)	WF-077	Part sun to light shade; moist soil; grows to 10-16"; Light blue flower in early spring.   Native to moist woods along the east coast. Heavily variegated leaves brighten up shade all season long. It is a vigorous and sprawling species that will naturalize over time.
Polygonatum odoratum	(6")	Solomons Seal, Variegated (6") (Polygonatum odoratum)	WF-104	Solomon Seal is native to moist woods. Arching 2' stems of alternating, lance-shaped leaves with white margins and streaking. The flower is white and blooms in May-June timeframe.
Pycnanthemum muticum	(1-2 ft)	Mint, Mountain (1-2') (Pycnanthemum muticum)	WF-042	Interesting species with oval, pointed, deep green leaves and large, well-developed silvery bracts. It is somewhat drought tolerant. The blooms are white to violet and occur in mid- to late summer. Mountain mint is easily grown in a sunny spot. They will also grow in part shade but the flowering will be reduced. It is a great nectar plant and will attract butterflies, day-flying moths, flower flies. The foliage has a strong, clean fragrance somewhere between peppermint and oregano.
Rhexia mariana	(6")	Maryland Meadow Beauty (6") (Order for Spring 2009)	WF-095	Native to moist open meadows and wet ditches. The plants tend to seed into disturbed, moist spots along pathways and among mosses. Uses include water gardens and bog gardens. The flowers are rose pink, lavender or white and blooms in late summer.
Rudbeckia fulgida v. fulgida	(1-2 ft)	Brown-Eyed Susan (1-2') (Rudbeckia fulgida v. fulgida)	WF-043	This plant blooms in mid-to late summer with yellow flowers with black to brown centers. They are true meadow plants that fit in nicely with ornamental grasses and cone flowers. They are also good nectar plants visited by a host of butterflies and other insect. This Rudbeckia is easily transplanted when not in bloom. Will grow well in a range of soils but like fertile, well drained and sunny spots in the garden. They are best used in borders, meadows and massings. Much longer flowering than Black-eyed Susan, mid-July to October. Six weeks after Black Eyed Susan is brown, this plant is still going strong.
Rudbeckia hirta	(1-2 ft)	Black-Eyed Susan (1-2') (Rudbeckia hirta)	WF-044	Blooms in mid-summer. Shiny deep green foliage; Average to dry soil.
Rudbeckia lacianata	(1-2 ft)	Coneflower, Cutleaf (1-2') (Rudbeckia lacianata)	WF-045	Flowers are light yellow green disk that bloom in summer. A stately perennial with deeply cut leaves and tall stems drooping, informal blooms. This species will slowly spread.

# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Rudbeckia maxima	(2-3 ft)	Coneflower, Great (2-3') (Rudbeckia maxima)	WF-092	Native to moist prairies and forest openings. The flowers are yellow and brown and bloom in summer. It is an excellent plant for the border. It is especially fond of hot summers.
Ruellia humilis	(6-12")	Wild Petunia (6-12") (Ruellia humilis)	WF-046	This cute, drought tolerant species makes a good garden plant. It has pink blooms in summer and tends to be a long bloomer.
Salvia lyrata	(6")	Salvia (Purple Knockout (6")) (Salvia lyrata)	WF-047	This native Salvia produces violet to purple tubular shaped flowers on branched spikes. Its real appeal is its wide and very decorative foliage which is bronze in Spring, purple in Summer and red in Fall. Useful in borders and xeriscaping. Salvia is also attractive to bees and butterflies.
Scutellaria incana	(1-2 ft)	Skullcap, Hyssop (1-2') (Scutellaria incana)	WF-093	Native to upland woods. The flowers are violet-blue and bloom in mid-to late summer. This is adaptable to a variety of soil types. If you nip off the seed heads, the plant remains good-looking for a longer period of time. Used in borders, meadows and woodlands. The name skullcap refers to a protuberance of the calyx that protects the developing seeds.
Sedum ternatum		Stonecrop (Groundcover)	WF-049	Sedums are easily grown in well-drained soils in sun or light shade. They are superb nectar plants. It is an adaptable, shade tolerant species that can be found in mossy borders in the middle of a stream to rather dry limestone cliffs. Very useful as groundcover, rock gardens, massing and borders.
Senna hebecarpa	(2-3 ft)	Wild Senna (2-3') (Senna hebecarpa)	WF-094	The yellow flowers that bloom in summer cover the top 1-2 feet of the 7 foot flower stems. These are dramatic plants, valuable for vertical effect in large gardens. They grow naturally in fairly damp, fertile soils. Good plant for screenings or large borders.
Silene virginica	(6")	Fire Pink (6") (Silene virginica)	WF-048	Fire Pink is a good plant for rock gardens and sandy banks. This species blooms in summer with scarlet to crimson flowers. The leaves are narrow and form dense, low clumps. The plants self sow pretty easily if there is a butterfly or bee nearby. This is also considered a drought tolerant plant.
Smilacina racemosa	(6-12")	Solomon Seal, False (6-12") (Smilacina racemosa)	WF-096	Native to moist woods. The flowers are creamy white and bloom in Spring. The flowers are fragrant and a good nectar source for bumblebees. This plant is trouble-free and adaptable. It is good for naturalizing along woodland edges or massed in the shade garden. They also produce berries in the fall which is a good food source for birds. The berries form in grape-like clusters that change from green to white to red when fully ripe.
Solidago flexicaulis	(6-12")	Goldenrod, Zig Zag (6") (Solidago flexicaulis)	WF-101	Native to woods. Flowers are golden yellow and bloom in fall. It is a good woodland plant, with stems that have a noticeable zig-zag shape. They are moderate spreaders. They can be divided in spring or early summer. Useful as borders, in meadows and butterfly gardens.
Solidago rugosa	(1-3 ft)	Goldenrod, Wrinkle Leaf (Fireworks) (1-3') (Solidago rugosa)	WF-050	A compact clump forming plant with a radiating flower form that really looks like fireworks. Prefers average to moist soil, but is tolerant of a variety of conditions.
Spigelia marilandica	(6-12")	Indian Pink (6-12") (Spigelia marilandica)	WF-097	This plant rarely used is a great addition to the garden. It is native to moist woods and coves. The flowers are crimson with light yellow interior and bloom in summer. Used as a specimens or in massings in the border or wild garden. In rich mountain coves, Indian Pink can form a continuous ground cover in dappled shade. The plants start off slow, but if you are patient, it will get better with every year. Under good conditions, Indian Pink will bloom in Summer and early Fall. The flowers are best pollinated by Hummingbirds.



# Wildflowers (cont.)

Name	Size	Common Name	Online Code	Description
Spiranthes cernua	(6-12")	Chadd's Ford Orchid (Nodding Lady's Tresses) (6-12") (Spiranthes cernua)	WF-099	Native to estuaries and marshes along the coastal plain. The blooms are white with green veins and bloom in late fall. This orchid hooded flowers are arranged in a perfect spiral staircase on the stems. Best grown in a moist open spot like a low area, bog, pond side and moist borders. Over time it will form colonies.
Stylophorum diphyllum	(6-12")	Poppy, Celandine (6-12") (Stylophorum diphyllum)	WF-051	Native to rich woodland. Celandine is an undemanding plant with medium green pinnate leaves. It is easily grown in a variety of soils, but prefers rich, moist soils under deciduous trees. Interplant with Solomon's seal or ferns to hide the bear spots when the plant goes dormant. Celandine blooms for three to four weeks in spring before setting seed. Prolific spreader if let seed pods remain on plant.
Tiarella cordifolia	(6")	Foamflower, Creeping (6" Groundcover) (Tiarella cordifolia)	WF-052	Native to Eastern U.S. Strong grower with glossy leaves and excellent bronze fall/winter color. Light pink flowers for 6-8 weeks in spring. A robust clump forms with some runners in spring and fall.
Tradescantia ohiensis	(1-2 ft)	Spiderwort (1-2') (Tradescantia ohiensis)	WF-054	This Spiderwort of Pennsylvania provenance is a great landscape plant for hot sunny locations. Good bluish-gray foliage with flowers in blue, pink or purple from early June to September. Think of a flowering grass-like, drought-loving native perennial.
Tradescantia ohiensis	(1-2 ft)	Spiderwort (Sweet Kate) (1-2') (Tradescantia ohiensis)	WF-055	Similar to Spiderwort except this selection has bright golden-yellow foliage, and deep purple flowers which can brighten up any shady spot
Vernonia glauca	(6-12")	Ironweed, Upland (6-12") (Vernonia glauca)	WF-102	This ironweed likes it on the dry side. It is a butterfly favorite. It blooms in August and has a purple flower. This plant is easily cultivated in a sunny garden. Pinching back the plants in early summer will yield bushier plants with less of a tendency to lean. Used in screenings, large borders and naturalizing in meadows.
Viola pedata	(3-5")	Violet, Bird's Foot (3-5") (Viola pedata)	WF-103	Native to dry, rock or sandy slopes, fields and open woods. Blooms in Spring with variable violet, purple flowers. The plant grows from a fat caudex that sends out a tuft of leaves and flowers. The plant needs a well-drained site to avoid crown rot and full sun to encourage flowering. Best used as a ground cover for woodland or rock gardens.
Zizia aurea	(6-12")	Golden Alexander (6-12") (Zizia aurea)	WF-066	Golden clusters of 3-4ft. umbels in May and June. Deep green, handsomely divided basal foliage. Wooded bottomland, stream banks, moist meadows and floodplains.
Geranium sanguineum	(6-12")	Geranium, Bloody Cranesbill (Geranium sanguineum)	WF-110	Likes full sun to part shade. The spread is 1-1.5 feet and 1 foot in height. Flowers are cup-shaped pink to purple flowers. Good as a border or in rock gardens. The leaves are fragrant and this plant has good Fall color.
Helianthus microcephalus	(6-12")	Sunflower, Small headed (Helianthus microcephalus)	WF-112	Native to woods and clearings. Blooms in late summer with small, yellow flowers. Tolerates some drought and shade. Good for screening, rear of borders, meadows, butterfly gardens and pond sides. It serves as a nectar source and a larval food source for the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly and the Bordered Patch butterfly.
Jeffersonia diphylla	(6-12")	Twinleaf (Jeffersonia diphylla)	WF-128	The flowers are short-lived on this plant, but the real beauty is in the leaves that look like butterfly wings floating above the ground. The plants grow from clumps, but if planted close enough, you can create a nice ground cover for a shady area. The other great aspect of this plant is the seed development process. The cinammon-toned seeds develop in a very curious pod shaped urn with a pointed hinge trash can lid. Twinleaf is fairly drought tolerant preferring bright shade in spring, but a shady spot in the summer. It likes a dusting of limestone occasionally. It ensures that the leaves will keep their blue-green appearance. The foliage combines well with ferns and other fine foliage plants like the Dicentra group.
Passiflora incarnata	(6-12")	Wild Passion Vine (Passiflora incarnata)	WF-115	A very nice vine usually found in fields, rocky slopes and thin woods, roadsides and fencerows. Has purple blooms from June to September. Yellow fleshy berries are prevalent in the fall. Very fragrant.
Trillium erectum	(3-6")	Trillium, Purple (Trillium erectum)	WF-132	As a rule, trilliums want a moist, well drained soil. Be kind to the roots, since any damage, will set them back significantly. They are slow to establish, but not difficult to grow provided they are in the right site. Other than water during a drought and a bit of mulch and fertilizer in the spring, they require little maintenance. They can be used as scattered clumps or specimens in the shade garden. This trillium is the last to bloom and flowers can last through spring.
Trillium grandiflorum	(3-6")	Trillium, Snow (Trillium grandiflorum)	WF-133	As a rule, trilliums want a moist, well drained soil. Be kind to the roots, since any damage, will set them back significantly. They are slow to establish, but not difficult to grow provided they are in the right site. Other than water during a drought and a bit of mulch and fertilizer in the spring, they require little maintenance. They can be used as scattered clumps or specimens in the shade garden. White Trillium typically forms large stands in Sugar Maple-Beech woodlands. It is the showiest of any of the woodland flowers.
Viola labradorica	(3-6")	Violet, Labrador (Viola labradorica)	WF-116	Native to moist open sites. Blooms in spring are a dark violet purple. It is an easy and adaptable plant in the garden. Makes a dense ground cover in woodlands or rock gardens.