

2016 GARDEN IN A BOX: GARDEN INFO SHEET

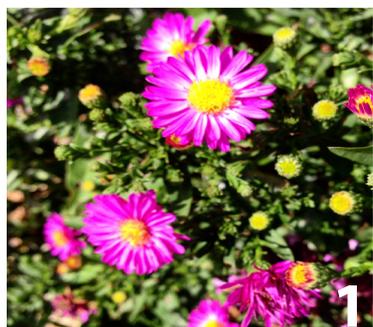
BEES 'N BLOOMS

Designed by David Bailey of Urban Oasis



CENTER FOR
ReSource Conservation

Garden In A Box



1 - Dwarf Red Fall Aster

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1

Dwarf Red Fall Aster

Latin Name: *Aster (Symphyotrichum) novi-belgii 'Alert'*

Mature Height: 12-15"

Mature Spread: 12-18"

Hardy To: 8,000'

Water: Medium

Exposure: Sun

Flower Color: Red

Flower Seasons: Late Summer to Early Fall

Attracts: Butterflies

Description: Adding outstanding color to any garden space, Dwarf Red Fall Aster forms a rounded clump of narrow, glossy, dark green foliage covered by densely packed clusters of crimson-red flowers. This North America native has an especially compact habit, makes a terrific accent to fall-blooming grasses and the changing color of trees, and makes an excellent cut flower. This beauty brings the gardening season to a dazzling conclusion in the autumn.

Care: Give Dwarf Red Fall Aster plenty of room to grow - It is susceptible to powdery mildew, a disease that can be prevented with good air circulation and planting in rich, moist soil. Pinch back new growth before July to maintain a compact cushion effect. Divide every couple of years to keep the plant vigorous.

Fun Fact: "Aster" is Latin for "star" in reference to the shape of its flower.

2

Sunset Hyssop

Latin Name: *Agastache rupestris*

Mature Height: 2-3'

Mature Spread: 2-3'

Hardy To: 6,500'

Water: Low

Exposure: Sun

Flower Color: Orange Pink

Flower Seasons: Summer to Fall

Attracts: Hummingbirds and Butterflies

Resistant To: Deer and Rabbits

Description: This native to the cool mountain slopes of the Southwest truly encapsulates a Western sunset in its flowers. Bold spikes of sunset-orange flowers are borne from August to frost. The Sunset Hyssop is known for its distinct aromas of licorice, root beer, and mint, and it possesses nectar rich flowers that are unsurpassed in their attractiveness to hummingbirds. It will thrive in our hot dry climate in sun or partial shade, and it is one of the best, most durable species in the *Agastache* family. The Sunset Hyssop is cold and drought-tolerant (once established).

Care: The Sunset Hyssop loves a hot, sunny position with well-drained soil. Divide in summer to propagate. Prune at the beginning of the growing season for sturdier, more vigorous growth. Remove faded flowers regularly so that new buds will form.

Fun Fact: The flowers of the Sunset Hyssop are not only beautiful and aromatic, but they are edible too. They can be added to salads, fruit dishes, used to decorate cakes, mixed with butters, cream cheese, and more!

3

Coronado® Hyssop**Latin Name:** *Agastache aurantiaca* Coronado®**Mature Height:** 15-18"**Mature Spread:** 12-15"**Hardy To:** 7,000'**Water:** Low**Exposure:** Sun to Filtered Shade**Flower Color:** Orange**Flower Seasons:** Mid-Summer to Fall**Attracts:** Hummingbirds, Bees, and Butterflies**Resistant To:** Deer

Description: Native to the Southwestern U.S. and Northern Mexico, the Coronado® Hyssop has silvery green leaves on slim, branched stems with large numbers of curved, pale orange flowers from mid-summer until the first frost. This variety of *Agastache* is distinguished by its compact growing habit. A member of the Korean mint family also known as "Hummingbird Mint," its foliage has an intensely minty fragrance when handled or crushed and its flowers are magnets for hummingbirds. The Coronado® Hyssop is an excellent choice for a beginner gardener because it is easy to grow in a variety of conditions and requires little maintenance. It will do well in average to poor soil with good drainage, and it will need little to no supplemental irrigation once established. The Coronado® Hyssop makes an excellent cut flower.

Care: Requires little deadheading. Water sparingly, especially once established. Leave the stems standing for winter and cut back in the spring when strong new growth is emerging – Coronado® Hyssops need the extra energy stored in their stems to make it through the winter and safely break dormancy.

4

Crimson Scabious**Latin Name:** *Knautia macedonica***Mature Height:** 18-24"**Mature Spread:** 18-24"**Hardy To:** 6,000'**Water:** Low**Exposure:** Full Sun**Flower Color:** Burgundy**Flower Seasons:** Summer**Attracts:** Butterflies and Bees

Description: Crimson Scabious is a tall and clump-forming perennial with deep red pincushion flowers atop slender leaves. The plant may be short-lived, but tends to self-seed. Crimson Scabious makes an excellent cut or dried flower that is quite attractive to both butterflies and bees. A good companion plant because of its leggy height, it should be underplanted with lower growing perennials. Crimson Scabious prefers dry and more alkaline soils, although it is tolerant of most soil types.

Care: The Crimson Scabious is a fast growing plant that requires little maintenance, although the flowers should be deadheaded to promote growth.

5

Prairie Winecups**Latin Name:** *Callirhoe involucrata***Mature Height:** 6-12"**Mature Spread:** 2-3'**Hardy To:** 7,500'**Exposure:** Full Sun**Water:** Medium to Low**Flower Color:** Magenta**Flower Season:** Early Summer to Fall**Attracts:** Butterflies and Native Bees**Resistant to:** Deer

Description: A member of the mallow family, Prairie Winecups are also called "Buffalo Rose" because they grow well in dry and rocky areas such as prairies, pastures, open woods, and roadsides. Its pink and chalice-shaped flowers compliment the silvery and deeply lobed foliage. Winecups will spread across your garden to create a delightful mat of foliage studded with showy pink blooms. Due to its long taproot, Winecups are incredibly drought-resistant and its foliage will stay green nearly all year.

Care: Plant in a sunny and well-drained spot. Remove old flowers before they go to seed to encourage future blooms. Prune regularly if the plant becomes too "leggy."

Fun Fact: Traditionally, the roots of *Callirhoe involucrata* were boiled and prepared in tea for pain relief.

6

Missouri Evening Primrose**Latin Name:** *Oenothera macrocarpa***Mature Height:** 10"**Mature Spread:** 2-4'**Hardy To:** 8,000'**Water:** Low to Medium**Exposure:** Full to Part Sun**Flower Color:** Cool Yellow**Flower Seasons:** Late Spring to Summer**Resistant To:** Deer and Rabbits

Description: The Missouri Evening Primrose has showy flowers that are too big to miss. Although the flowers are only open for one evening, they repeat and repeat so you really can't miss one. Opening in the evening and staying open until the heat of the following day, their almost square lemon-yellow discs smile off of trailing stems. Once the flowers have closed, unusual origami-football seedpods are left behind. New growth can be slow to appear in the spring, so be patient. The Missouri Evening Primrose fares well in hot, dry areas with well-drained soil, and once established, it will become drought-tolerant. The Missouri Evening Primrose will do best with supplemental irrigation in areas which receive under 15" annual precipitation.

Care: Clean up/cut back dry stems in late fall or early spring. Remove faded flowers to encourage more buds to form. Prevent complete soil dryness, and maintain a mulch layer.

Fun Fact: *Oenothera* is a combination of the Greek word *Oinos*, which means "wine", and *Thera*, which means "catcher" or "hunter." So, *Oenothera* is sometimes interpreted as a root that can absorb wine. It is speculated that ancient European hunters gave some of this wine-absorbing root to animals to calm them down. In other translations, it is said that adding it to wine would make the heart merry, and in other translations it simply means "wine scented."

7

Autumn Joy Stonecrop

Latin Name: *Sedum* 'Autumn Joy'

Mature Height: 18-24"

Mature Spread: 12-18"

Hardy To: 8,000'

Water: Low

Exposure: Sun

Flower Color: Salmon-Pink

Flower Seasons: Late Summer to Fall

Attracts: Butterflies, Bees, and Birds

Resistant To: Rabbits

Description: A native of Korea and China, Autumn Joy is a hardy, adaptable, undemanding perennial that is grown for its long flowering season and fleshy foliage. Its erect, thickened stems with elliptical, light green leaves support an umbrella of flowers that change from a soft pink in August to a coppery bronze seedhead in November. Autumn Joy puts on a show in the fall when the garden could really use a burst of color, and if left intact throughout the winter, its coppery seedheads will add beauty to your landscape and provide food for birds. As dependable and adaptable as they come, this plant is best grown in poor, well-drained soils, and it can actually become leggy and begin to flop in richer, heavier soils. Autumn Joy is a drought-tolerant plant because its thick, succulent leaves have the ability to store a supply of water.

Care: Leave Autumn Joy standing for winter interest and to provide food for birds. Dead stalks can be cut to the ground in early spring as new growth begins to emerge. Older plants tend to split in the center if they are not divided, so divide in spring every 3-4 yrs. To keep the plant smaller and prevent it from flopping over, tip prune 6-8" (this will also delay flowering) and be sure to avoid over-watering and overly rich soil.

8

White Coneflower

Latin Name: *Echinacea purpurea* 'White Swan'

Mature Height: 24-30"

Mature Spread: 18-24"

Hardy To: 7,000'

Water: Low

Exposure: Full Sun

Flower Color: White

Flower Seasons: Mid to Late Summer

Attracts: Butterflies, Small Birds, and Bees

Description: Large, deep green leaves form a wide base becoming smaller up the stems. Large, daisy-like flowers with white rays are held above the foliage in summer. Once established, these plants are very tough, and they are able to tolerate heat, drought, and poor soils. The White Coneflower makes an excellent cut flower.

Care: Cut back stems to promote more flowering, and cut off the dead and faded flowers to prolong the blooming season and prevent excessive self-seeding. Division is seldom necessary for the Coneflower, and it is not recommended. To add an attractive touch to your winter landscape, leave the rayless seed-heads through the fall and winter.

Fun Fact: The Coneflower is famous for the medicinal properties of its roots!

1 Plant by Number Design Option:

