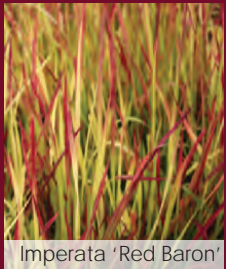


## Disease Resistant Grasses

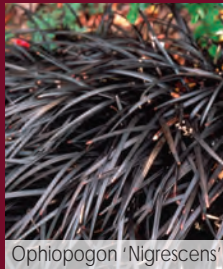
- Andropogon
- Calamagrostis
- Carex
- Hakonechloa
- Imperata cylindrica
- Miscanthus
- Molinia caerulea
- Ophiopogon
- Panicum
- Pennisetum
- Schizachyrium
- Sisyrrinchium



Miscanthus



Imperata 'Red Baron'



Ophiopogon 'Nigrescens'



Panicum



Sisyrinchium



Carex



Hakonechloa 'Aureola'

## Disease Resistant Ferns

- Adiantum
- Athyrium
- Dryopteris
- Matteuccia
- Osmunda
- Polystichum



Athyrium 'Godzilla'



Adiantum Pedatum



Athyrium 'Pearly White'



Matteuccia



Polystichum



Osmunda regalis

# Disease Resistant PERENNIALS



For more information on  
Disease Resistant Perennials, visit  
[www.florissa.com](http://www.florissa.com)



Gardeners are placing importance on selecting and growing strong healthy plants that are resistant to different types of stress. Strong healthy plants minimize the impact of disease and reduce or eliminate the need for chemical intervention.

### Tips to Keep Your Gardens Disease Free:

**Select Insect & Disease Resistant Plants:** incorporating disease resistant plants into the garden can reduce garden maintenance. Even with optimal growing conditions, some plants are especially susceptible to insects, pests, and disease. Here are some gardening practices to help improve plant health.

**Right Plant – Right Place:** Plants have specific needs for light, sun or shade, wind protection, soil and moisture. Choose the appropriate location in the landscape for your plants. If you have a plant that is obviously in the wrong place, it's best to transplant it to a preferred site than struggling to try to keep it healthy. Select plant varieties that are suited to your region and growing conditions. Native plants are often a good choice as they have adapted to local growing conditions and they tend to be trouble free. Ornamental grasses are also a good choice since most have excellent pest and disease resistance.

**Increase Air Circulation:** Increase the air circulation around plants and allow for adequate spacing between them in the garden. Consider their full size at maturity when choosing their permanent locations. Proper spacing between plants allows their foliage to dry quickly, as many diseases germinate and spread in prolonged periods of wetness.

**Amend your Soil with Compost:** Compost improves the soil structure, balancing pH and adding nutrients, as well as beneficial microbes, worms, and insects. Spread 2-4 cm of compost or well-aged manure over your garden in the spring.

**Mulch:** Mulches such as leaves, grass clippings or straw keep the soil cool and retain moisture content in the summer. Mulch also helps to keep weeds to a minimum while adding more nutrients to the soil.

**Water Deeply During Extended Droughts:** Young tender plantings must be watered well and not allowed to dry out before they are established.

**Create Diversified Habit:** In a natural ecosystem, a wide variety of organisms depend upon each other. Predators and prey tend to keep each other in balance. For example, aphids that attack roses are eaten by ladybug larvae which in turn are eaten by birds. To establish these natural

relationships in your garden, increase the number of different kinds of plants. Several different families, types and species of plants will attract a variety of living organisms. Companion planting can also help repel pests and prevent disease as well as improve soil fertility.

**Prune Trees and Shrubs:** Prune overly bushy branches on trees, shrubs and perennials to provide more light, and increase air circulation.

**Keep an Eye on Your Plants & Eliminate Sources of Infestation:** Prevent or minimize some sources of infestation by keeping your tools clean, disinfecting them regularly to get rid of bacteria, viruses and fungal spores. Dispose of all diseased or insect-infested plant litter. Remove weeds before they go to seed. Watch for any unusual signs on your plants including chewed, curled or discolored leaves, misshapen shoots, blooms, and spots on branches. The more you know about the plants in your garden and the problems that could affect them, the better equipped you will be able to aid them when they are stressed.

While any plant can experience stress, here are some suggestions for plants considered to be relatively pest and disease resistant.

### Perennials:

- Acanthus mollis
- Aconitum
- Actaea
- Aegopodium podagraria
- Ajuga reptans
- Alchemilla mollis
- Allium
- Aneome
- Arctostaphylos
- Arisaema
- Armeria maritima
- Artemisia schmidtiana
- Aruncus
- Asarum
- Asclepias
- Aster
- Astilbe
- Astilboides tabularis
- Baptisia australis
- Bergenia
- Bletilla striata
- Brunnera macrophylla



Leucanthemum 'Gold Rush'



Pulsatilla vulgaris Red

- Campanula
- Chelone oblique
- Coreopsis
- Cornus canadensis
- Darmera peltate
- Dictamnus albus
- Dianthus
- Dodecatheon meadia
- Echinops ritro
- Epimedium
- Eryngium
- Eupatorium
- Euphorbia
- Galium odoratum
- Gaillardia
- Gaultheria procumbens
- Geranium
- Geum
- Helenium autumnale
- Heliopsis
- Helleborus
- Hemerocallis
- Hepatica nobilis
- Heuchera hybrids
- Heucherella hybrids
- Iris
- Kirengeshoma
- Kniphofia
- Lavandula
- Leucanthemum superbum
- Liatris spicata
- Ligularia
- Lysimachia clethroides
- Macleaya cordata
- Malva
- Mertensia virginica
- Monarda
- Nepeta racemosa
- Penstemon digitalis
- Perovskia atriplicifolia
- Persicaria
- Phlox paniculata 'David'
- Phlox paniculata 'Flame Series'
- Physostegia virginiana
- Platycodon grandiflorus
- Polemonium

- Polygonatum
- Potentilla
- Pulsatilla vulgaris
- Rodgersia
- Rudbeckia
- Salvia nemerosa
- Sanguinaria canadensis
- Sanguisorba obtusa
- Scabiosa columbaria
- Sedum
- Sidalcea
- Stachys
- Thalictrum delavayi
- Tiarella hybrids
- Tradescantia
- Tricyrtis
- Trillium
- Veronica spicata
- Viola cornuta
- Yucca filamentosa



Coreopsis



Campanula