

Moderate Water Usage Perennials

These perennials require 14" -18" of water during the growing season.



Alcea rosea 'Double Pink'



Geranium 'Blue'



Papaver orientale 'Pilotree'



Liatris spicata

- Acanthus (Bear's Breech)
- Ajuga (Bugleweed)
- Alcea (Hollyhock)
- Alchemilla mollis (Lady's Mantle)
- Amsonia (Blue Star)
- Andropogon (Big Bluestem Grass)
- Anemone japonica (Windflower)
- Aquilegia (Columbine)
- Aruncus (Goat's Beard)
- Asarum (Wild Ginger)
- Aster (Michaelmas Daisy)
- Bergenia (Heartleaf Bergenia)
- Campanula (Bellflower)
- Carex (Sedge)
- Crocosmia
- Delphinium (Larkspur)
- Doronicum (Leopard's Bane)
- Echinacea (Cone Flower)
- Echinops (Globe Thistle)
- Eremurus (Foxtail Lily)
- Euphorbia (Spurge)
- Gallium (Sweet Woodruff)
- Gaultheria (Wintergreen)
- Geranium (Cranesbill)
- Geum (Herb Bennet)
- Helianthus (Sunflower)
- Helleborus (Hellebore)
- Hemerocallis (Daylily)
- Heuchera (Coral Bells)
- Heucherella (Foamy Bells)
- Knautia (Crimson Scabiosus)
- Leucanthemum (Daisy)
- Liatris spicata (Dense Blazing Star)
- Lilium (Lily)
- Lupinus Gallery Series (Lupine)
- Malva (Mallow)
- Miscanthus (Maiden Grass)
- Monarda (Bee Balm)
- Platycodon (Balloon Flower)
- Potentilla (Cinquefoil)
- Paeonia (Garden Peony)
- Papaver orientale (Poppy)
- Phlox subulata (Creeping Phlox)
- Physostegia (False Dragonhead)
- Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower)
- Salvia (Sage)
- Sanguisorba (Burnet)
- Saponaria (Soapwort)
- Scabiosa (Pincushion Flower)
- Sisyrinchium (Blue Eyed Grass)
- Solidago (Golden Rod)
- Stachys (Lamb's Ear)
- Veronica (Speedwell)

High Water Usage Perennials

These perennials require 18" or more of water during the growing season.

- Aconitum (Monkshood)
- Actaea (Bugbane)
- Adiantum (Maidenhair)
- Aralia (Spikenard)
- Arisaema (Cobra Lily)
- Astilbe (False Goat's Beard)
- Astilboides (Roger's Flower)
- Astrantia (Masterwort)
- Athyrium (Lady Fern)
- Bletilla (Hardy Orchid)
- Brunnera (Siberian Bugloss)
- Chelone (Turtlehead)
- Convallaria (Lily of the Valley)
- Cornus (Dogwood)
- Darmera (Umbrella Plant)
- Dicentra (Bleeding Hearts)
- Digitalis (Foxglove)
- Dodecatheon (Shooting Star)
- Dryopteris (Shield Fern)
- Filipendula (Meadowsweet)
- Gunnera
- Hakonechloa (Forest Grass)
- Helenium (Sneeze Weed)
- Helianthus (Sunflower)
- Hosta (Plantain Lily)
- Houttuynia (Chameleon plant)
- Imperata cylindrica (Japanese Blood Grass)
- Incarvillea (Hardy Gloxinia)
- Iris
- Kirengeshoma (Yellow Waxbells)
- Ligularia (Golden Ray)
- Lysimachia (Loosestrife)
- Matteuccia (Ostrich Feather Fern)
- Molinia caerulea (Moor Grass)
- Osmunda (Royal Fern)
- Persicaria (Knotweed)
- Phlox
- Phyllitis (Hart's Tongue Fern)
- Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)
- Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)
- Polystichum (Holly Fern)
- Pulmonaria (Lungwort)
- Rheum (Rhubarb)
- Rodgersia (Roger's Flower)
- Sanguisorba (Burnet)
- Solidago (Golden Rod)
- Tiarella (Foam Flower)
- Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)
- Tradescantia (Spiderwort)
- Trollius (Globe Flower)
- Tricyrtis hirta (Japanese Toad Lily)
- Viola (Violet)



Trollius 'Lemon Queen'



Saponaria ocymoides

Drought Tolerant PERENNIALS



For more information on
Drought Tolerant perennials,
visit www.florissa.com

A period of drought can last a few days, weeks, several months, or even years, but all droughts have one thing in common: a lack or absence of water. While it's not unusual for various parts of the country to experience drought, the frequency of drought and imposed water restrictions are inspiring many gardeners to become more aware of drought tolerant plant characteristics.

What is it that helps a plant tolerate drought? Some drought tolerant perennials have fine tiny hairs over their leaves, allowing moisture in the air to be caught and absorbed at the leaf's surface. Plants with fine lacey foliage also evaporate less water because of their reduced surface area. Other drought tolerant plants, such as sedum, have thick waxy coatings over their leaves, forming a barrier to the environment, enabling them to store water in their plant tissues. Drought tolerant perennials can have a single tap root, or root systems that grow deep into the ground in search of consistent moisture. Others grow complex root systems of finer roots at or near the soil surface which

collect moisture and nutrients, as well as providing stability.

Does 'drought tolerant' mean that plants just use less water? Can plants go for longer periods without watering? Drought tolerant perennials need water too, especially when they are newly planted into the landscape. New plantings have yet to develop root systems to survive drought as easily as older, more established perennials. Allow at least 2-3 growing seasons for newly planted perennials to establish and develop their root systems before expecting them to survive the heat and drought of an extremely hot summer. Water newly planted perennials regularly during the second and third seasons of growth, gradually increasing the time between watering. Once established, drought tolerant perennials can be watered infrequently, but do water them more thoroughly, to encourage roots to grow deeper down into moist soil. Water in the early morning, before the heat of the afternoon.

Keep in mind though, if a drought is extreme, even

established plants can experience stress, injury and mortality due to a lack of water.

Selecting plants suited to the local growing conditions results in healthier, stronger plants. Use native plants, shrubs and trees to create a diverse habitat to support pollinating insects, birds, and other wildlife.

This list of drought tolerant (once established) perennials will help you get started making plant selections. Consult with your local garden centre for recommended local (native) varieties in your area.



Chelone



Dianthus Raspberry Surprise



Hepatica Nobilis

Low Water Usage Perennials

These perennials require 8" or less of water during the growing season.

- Achillea (Yarrow)
- Aegopodium (Bishops Weed)
- Agastache (Licorice Mint)
- Allium (Ornamental Garlic)
- Arctostaphylos (Bearberry)
- Armeria maritima (Common Thrift)
- Arrhenatherum (Oatgrass)
- Artemisia (Sagebrush)
- Asclepias (Butterfly Flowers)
- Baptisia australis (False Indigo)
- Bergenia (Heartleaf Bergenia)
- Calamagrostis (Feather Reed Grass)
- Coreopsis (Tickseed)
- Delosperma (Hardy Ice Plant)
- Dianthus (Pinks)
- Dictamnus (Gas Plant)
- Epimedium (Fairy Wing)
- Eryngium (Sea Holly)
- Eupatorium (Boneset)
- Euphorbia (Spurge)
- Festuca (Fescue)

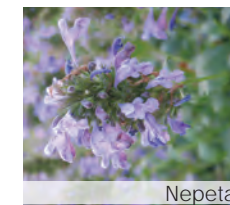
- Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)
- Helianthus (Sunflower)
- Helictotrichon (Blue Oat Grass)
- Hepatica (Liver Leaf)
- Iris
- Kniphofia (Red Hot Poker)
- Lavandula (Lavender)
- Nepeta (Catmint)
- Oenothera (Evening Primrose)
- Ophiopogon (Black Lily Turf)
- Panicum (Switch Grass)
- Pennisetum (Fountain Grass)
- Penstemon (Beard Tongue)
- Perovskia (Russian Sage)
- Phalaris (Ribbon Grass)
- Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)
- Salvia nemerosa (Sage)
- Sanguinaria (Bloodroot)
- Sedum (Stonecrop)
- Sempervivum (Hen & Chicks)
- Sidalcea (Prairie Mallow)
- Yucca (Palm Lily)



Sidalcea



Achillea



Nepeta



Bergenia



Baptisia australis



Gaillardia Burgundy