Growing Tips 21

PERENNIALS Continuous Color



In bloom from early spring through fall, garden perennials will brighten your landscape year after year. Combine colors that please you. Make the flower garden a focal point.

Plants are **listed under the time period in which they usually bloom**. Expect flowers for several weeks, or longer, depending on weather conditions and the type of plant. These plants tolerate average conditions, but **pay attention to their preferences for the best results.**

Many spring blooming plants will multiply readily (naturalize) over the years.

Prepare the soil as you would for a vegetable garden. The same steps apply. → See *Growing Tips 18* Plan a Vegetable Garden.

EARLY SPRING April-May	Prefers	Color		
Daffodil (Narcissus spp.) bulb	00	Y, W		
Dwarf Iris (Iris spp.)	$\bigcirc \Diamond$	Y,B,V,W		
Fairy Wings (Epimedium spp.)	000	R,Y,W,P		
Helleborus (Helleborus spp.)	٥٥	Y,W,P		
Lungwort (<i>Pulmonaria</i> spp.)	٥٥	R,B,V,P		
Siberian Squill (Scilla siberica) bulb	$\bigcirc \mathbb{O} \delta$	B,W		
Virginia Bluebells (Mertensia spp.)	00	B,V		
Wild Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata)	00	B,V		
LATE SPRING May - June				
Bleeding Heart (<i>Dicentra</i> spp.)	000	Y,V,W,P		
Columbine (Aquilegia spp.)	000	R,Y,B,V,W,P		
Coral Bells (Heuchera spp.)	000	R, W,P		
Cornflower (Centaurea montana)	000	B,V,W,P		
Cranesbill (Geranium spp.)	000	B,V,W,P		
Peony (Paeonia spp.)	00	R,O,Y,V,W,P		
Viola (Viola spp.) perennial	₽ ◊◊	Y,B,V,W		
SUMMER July-August				
Astilbe (Astilbe spp.)	0000	R,W,P		
Bee Balm (Monarda spp.)	000	R,V,W,P		
Bellflower (Campanula spp.)	٥0 0	R,B,V,W,P		
Blazing Star (Liatrus spp.)	000	V,W,P		
Blue Star (Amsonia spp.)	⊙ 0 δ	В		
Coneflower (Echinacea spp.)	000	R,O,Y,V,P		
Daylily (Hemerocallis spp.)	000	R,O,Y,V,W,P		
False Sunflower (Heliopsis sp.)	00	Υ		
Foxglove (Digitalis spp.)	000	Y,V,W,P		
Iris (Iris spp.)	00	R,O,Y,B,I,V,W,P		
Lady's Mantle (Alchemilla spp.)	000	Y, G		
Landscape Rose (Rosa spp.)	00	R,O,Y,V,W,P		
Lily (Lilium spp.)	O O 00	R,O,Y,V,W,P		
Ornamental Onion (Allium spp.)	00	B,I,V,W,P		
Perennial Sage (Salvia spp.)	<u> </u>	B,I,V,P		
Daisy (Leucanthemum spp.)	00	Y, W		
Tickseed (<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.)	00	O,Y,V,W,P		
Yarrow (Achillea spp.)	00	R,O,Y,V,W,P		

O Sun - at least 6 hours	$lue{\mathbb{O}}$ Part shade	Shade
δ Average moisture $\delta\delta$	Steady moistur	re
Red, Orange, Yellow, Green	n, B lue, I ndigo, \	iolet. W hite, P ink

LATE SUMMER-FALL Sept-Oct	Prefers	Color
Autumn Stonecrop (Sedum spp.)	_0_0_	R, W, P
Fall Aster (Aster spp.)	00	R, B,I,V,W, P
False Sunflower (Heliopsis sp.)	\circ	Υ
Japanese Anemone (Anemone spp.)	$\circ \bullet$	W, P
	٥٥	
Garden Mum (Chrysanthemum spp.)	\bigcirc \Diamond	R,O,Y,V,W,P

Keep it Simple

- To begin a perennial garden, choose 2 or 3 kinds of plants for each season of bloom.
- For **visual impact**, plant at least three of the same kind of plant together in a group. Plant hardy, naturalizing bulbs generously
- Space according to the directions on the label.
- Plants may take 2 3 years to reach full size.
- Label plants securely with permanent tags.
- Mulch, then water with care throughout the season, as necessary. → See Growing Tips 6 Watering New Plantings.

Great Combos (Add more as you go!)

- Spring: daffodils, dwarf Iris, wild blue phlox
- Late spring: bleeding heart, cranesbill, peony
- Summer: coneflower, daylily, perennial sage
- Fall: autumn stonecrop, fall aster, false sunflower

Nifty Note

Plant breeders create different types of plants (cultivars and varieties) in different colors and sizes, and often with extended blooming periods. For instance, many new "landscape" roses bloom repeatedly into the fall and resist diseases. These plants keep the same generic name (for example: Rosa spp.).



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