

BEES 'N' BLOOMS

Designed by David Bailey of Urban Oasis



- 1 - Alert Aster
- 2 - Autumn Joy Stonecrop
- 3 - Crimson Scabious

- 4 - Missouri Evening Primrose
- 5 - Navajo Sunset Hyssop
- 6 - Prairie Winecups

- 7 - Apache Sunset Hyssop
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1 Alert Aster
Aster (Symphyotrichum) novi-belgii 'Alert'
Mature Height: 12-15"
Mature Spread: 12-18"

Hardy To: 8,500'
Water: Medium
Exposure: Sun
Flower Color: Violet-Red
Flower Season: Late Summer to Early Fall
Attracts: Butterflies
Description: Alert Aster forms a short, rounded clump of narrow, glossy, dark green foliage covered by densely packed clusters of crimson-red flowers.
Care: Give this 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. Keep in mind this plant spreads easily, and can even be used as ground cover. Might be a candidate for hemming in upon planting.
Spring: Early spring or late fall, divide mature plants every 2-3 years to reinvigorate growth and to contain spreading.
Summer: Pinch back new growth before July to maintain a compact cushion effect.
Fall: None.
Winter: None. (*Remember winter watering for all plants.*)

2 Autumn Joy Stonecrop
Sedum 'Autumn Joy'
Mature Height: 18-24"
Mature Spread: 12-18"

Hardy To: 8,000'
Water: Low
Exposure: Sun
Flower Color: Salmon Pink
Flower Season: Late Summer to Fall
Attracts: Butterflies, Bees
Description: Autumn Joy is grown for its long flowering season and fleshy foliage. Its erect, thick stems support an umbrella of flowers that change from a soft pink in August to a coppery bronze seed head in November.
Care: This plant is best grown in poor, well-drained soils. It can actually become leggy in richer, heavier soils. It is drought tolerant because of its succulent leaves have the ability to store water.
Spring: Early spring, after first growing season, cut back mature plants to ground to allow new growth. Divide mature plants every 3-4 years to reinvigorate growth.
Summer: Cut back tips to approximately 6-8 inches to maintain compact growth.
Fall: Leave last blooms to self-seed and/or feed the birds come winter.
Winter: None.

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Crimson Scabious

Knautia macedonica

Mature Height: 18-24"

Mature Spread: 18-24"

Hardy To: 6,000'

Water: Low

Exposure: Full Sun

Flower Color: Burgundy

Flower Season: Summer

Attracts: Butterflies

Description: Crimson Scabious is a tall and clump-forming perennial with deep red pincushion flowers atop slender leaves. It makes an excellent cut or dried flower.

Care: Crimson Scabious is a fast-growing plant that requires little maintenance. This plant prefers dry and more alkaline soils, although it is tolerant of most soil types. This plant can be short-lived, but tends to self-seed. Plant may droop in the summer heat.

Spring: None.

Summer: Deadhead to encourage new blooms.

Fall: None.

Winter: None.

Fun Fact: Scabious, or *Knautia*, is a member of the honeysuckle family!

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Missouri Evening Primrose

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 Season: Late Spring to Summer

Resistant To: Deer, Rabbits

Description: The Missouri Evening Primrose has large, showy, almost square, lemon-yellow flowers. Although the flowers are only open for one evening, the plant will bloom again and again. Once the flowers have closed, unique origami-football seedpods are left behind.

Care: 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. Prevent complete soil dryness, and maintain a mulch layer. New growth can be slow to appear in the spring, so be patient.

Spring: Early spring or late fall, after first growing season, cut back mature plants by one third to one half to allow new growth.

Summer: Deadhead to encourage new blooms.

Fall: Deadhead to encourage new blooms.

Winter: None.

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Navajo Sunset Hyssop

Agastache aurantiaca 'Navajo Sunset'

Mature Height: 24-28"

Mature Spread: 24-30"

Hardy To: 7,000'

Water: Low

Exposure: Sun to Filtered Shade

Flower Color: Orange

Flower Season: Mid-Summer to Fall

Attracts: Hummingbirds, Butterflies, Native Bees

Resistant To: Deer

Description: Navajo Sunset Hyssop has silvery green leaves on slim, branched stems with large numbers of curved, pale orange flowers. This variety is distinguished by its compact growing habit. A member of the "Hummingbird Mint" family, its foliage has an intensely minty fragrance when handled.

Care: Hyssop 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 will need little to no supplemental irrigation once established.

Spring: After first growing season, cut back old growth of mature plants once new growth shows. Early spring, divide mature plants every 3-5 years to contain spreading and/or for propagation.

Summer: None.

Fall: Do not cut back in Fall!

Winter: None.

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Prairie Winecups

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, Native Bees

Resistant To: Deer

Description: A member of the mallow family, Prairie Winecups are also referred to as the "Buffalo Rose", because they grow well in dry, rocky areas like prairies, pastures, open woods, and roadsides. Its pink chalice-shaped flowers complement its deep green trailing foliage.

Care: Plant in a sunny, well-drained location. Overwatering may cause root rot. Due to its long taproot, Winecups are incredibly drought-resistant, and its foliage will stay green nearly all year.

Spring: None.

Summer: Deadhead to encourage new blooms.

Fall: Deadhead to encourage new blooms. Cut back by a third to half to encourage compact growth.

Winter: None.

Fun Fact: This Colorado native is also known as Buffalo Rose or Purple Poppy Mallow and can be found as a wildflower in pastures, open woods, or along roadsides.

7 **Apache Sunset Hyssop**
Agastache rupestris 'Apache Sunset'
Mature Height: 18-24'
Mature Spread: 18-24'

Hardy To: 6,500'
Water: Low
Exposure: Full Sun
Flower Color: Orange Pink
Flower Season: Summer to Fall
Attracts: Butterflies, Hummingbirds
Resistant To: Rabbits

Description: Bold spikes of sunset-orange flowers with hints of purple. The Apache 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.

Care: Hyssop 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. Water regularly for the first season to establish the root system. Make sure the soil is well drained, as Hyssop does not tolerate soil that is constantly wet. After it is established, it is very drought tolerant and watering once a month is all it needs. Using rock mulch rather than wood mulch for these will help keep the roots from staying too moist.

Spring: After first growing season, cut back old growth of mature plants once new growth shows. Early spring or late fall, divide mature plants every 3-5 years to contain spreading and/or for propagation.

Summer: None.

Fall: Do not cut back in Fall!

Winter: None.

8 **White Coneflower**
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 Season: 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. The White Coneflower makes an excellent cut flower.

Care: Once established, these plants are very tough, and they are able to tolerate heat, drought, and poor soils. Division is seldom necessary for the Coneflower, and it is not recommended.

Spring: After first growing season, cut back any old growth you left intact over the winter.

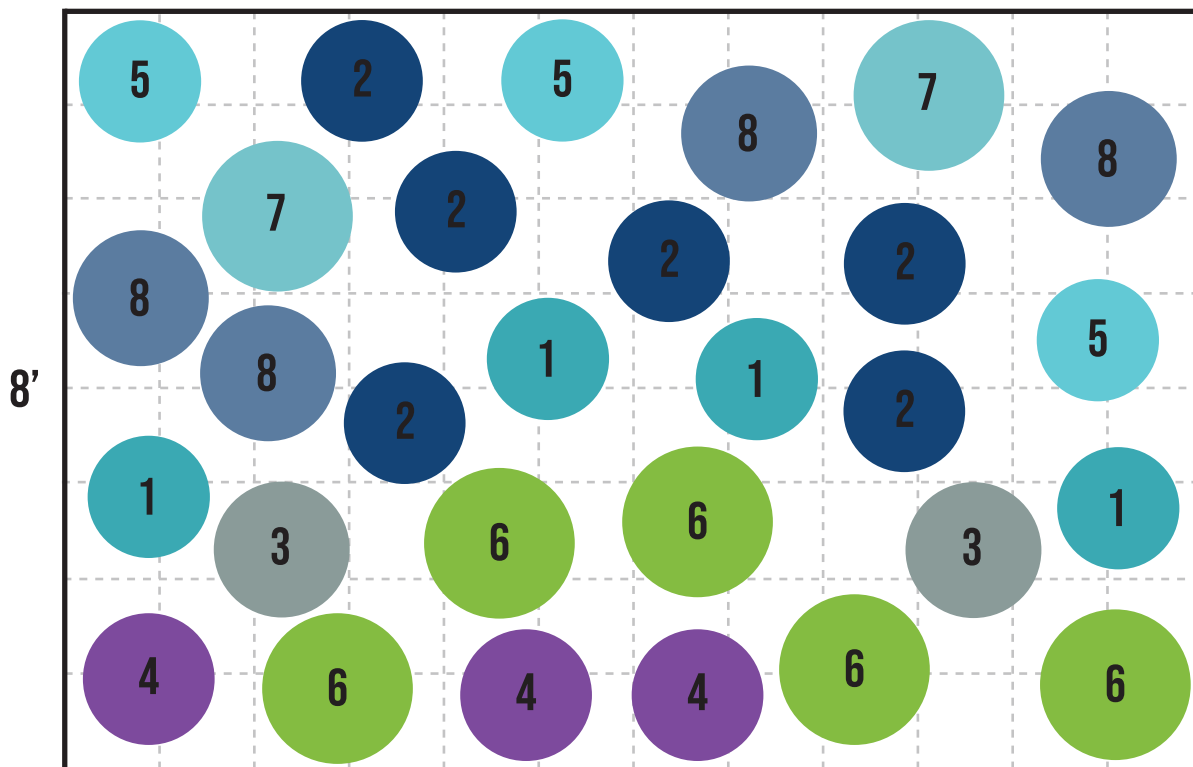
Summer: Deadhead to encourage new blooms.

Fall: Deadhead or leave last blooms to self-seed and/or feed the birds come winter.

Winter: None.

Fun Fact: The Coneflower is famous for the medicinal properties of its roots! Coneflowers do double duty when it comes to benefiting wildlife. The new flowers provide nectar for butterflies and other pollinators while old flowers provide seed for songbirds.

1 PLANT BY NUMBER DESIGN OPTION:



12'

1 box = 1 square foot