**Blue Flax**
*Linum perenne*

**Mature Height:** 1-2’
**Mature Spread:** 12-18”

**Hardy To:** 8,500’
**Water:** Low
**Exposure:** Sun
**Flower Color:** Blue
**Flower Season:** Late Spring to Mid-Summer
**Resistant To:** Rabbits, Deer

**Description:** Sky-blue flowers atop thin leaning stems create an airy clump of blue green foliage. Flowers close each evening and re-open each morning and bloom successively from the bottom to the top of the plant.

**Care:** Thrives in open areas along ridges and dry slopes making it an ideal candidate for dry, open, sunny locations. It performs best in lean, well-drained soils. Mulch with gravel or not at all. Since this plant has an extensive tap root it does not like to be transplanted or divided once established.

**Spring:** After first growing season, cut back mature plants to ground to allow new growth.
**Summer:** None.
**Fall:** Leave last blooms to self-seed.
**Winter:** None. *(Remember winter watering for all plants).*

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**Gayfeather**
*Liatris spicata ‘Kobold’*

**Mature Height:** 18-24”
**Mature Spread:** 12-18”

**Hardy To:** 8,500’
**Water:** Low
**Exposure:** Sun
**Flower Color:** Lavender-Purple
**Flower Season:** Mid to Late Summer
**Attracts:** Humming Birds, Butterflies, Bees
**Resistant To:** Deer

**Description:** Feathery lavender-purple florets set on slender wand-like stalks, originating from a compact tuft of narrow blade-like, bright-green foliage. Many gardeners call this vertical bloomer the best butterfly attracting plant out there.

**Care:** Gayfeather is slow to establish but hearty. It does well in dry, coarse soils and does not like overly moist soils or heavy soakings. Due to the shorter stature, the Kobold variety usually does not require staking to keep stalks from breaking.

**Spring:** Early spring or late fall, divide mature plants every 3 years to reinvigorate growth.
**Summer:** None.
**Fall:** Deadhead or leave last blooms to self-seed and/or feed the birds come winter.
**Winter:** In late winter, cut back to ground.
Mexican Feather Grass

*Nassella tenuissima*

**Mature Height:** 12-24”

**Mature Spread:** 20-24”

**Hardy To:** 5,500’

**Water:** Low

**Exposure:** Partial Sun to Full Sun

**Flower Color:** Tan

**Description:** Fine-textured silky cool season bunch grass with tightly rolled chartreuse leaves that stand erect in spring then cascade later in the season going dormant during the summer heat changing to a golden color.

**Care:** Benefits from full sun and well drained sandy soils but is adaptable to heavier soils. This grass readily reseeds itself and grows quickly in ideal conditions.

- **Spring:** Early spring or late fall, divide mature plants as needed.
- **Summer:** None.
- **Fall:** None.
- **Winter:** In late winter, cut back to about 6 inches.

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Powis Castle Sage

*Artemisia ‘Powis Castle’*

**Mature Height:** 2-3’

**Mature Spread:** 2-3’

**Hardy To:** 8,500’

**Water:** Low

**Exposure:** Sun

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Flower Season:** Late Summer to Early Fall

**Resistant To:** Deer

**Description:** Its soft feathery leaves create beautifully distinct dome-like mounds, and it is valued for its aromatic leaves, delightful texture and vigorous growth. This semi-evergreen shrub displays modest yellow flowers in late summer.

**Care:** This plant benefits from well drained soils. Crown rot may occur if soil is too moist or slow draining. Spreads by rhizomatous roots so you may consider hemming it in upon planting.

- **Spring:** After first growing season, cut back mature plants by one third to keep compact shape. Be sure not to cut into old wood; find where the buds start and do not cut below that point.
- **Summer:** None.
- **Fall:** Deadhead before buds open to keep compact shape. However, be sure not to cut into old wood. Find where the buds start and do not cut below that point.
- **Winter:** None.

Red Mountain Flame Iceplant

*Delosperma ‘Red Mountain Flame’*

**Mature Height:** 1-2”

**Mature Spread:** 10-12”

**Hardy To:** 7,000’

**Water:** Low

**Exposure:** Sun

**Flower Color:** Reddish Orange

**Flower Season:** Late Spring to Early Summer

**Attracts:** Butterflies, Hummingbirds, Bees

**Resistant To:** Deer

**Description:** This fast spreading, low maintenance groundcover creates a thick mat with long-lasting blooms beginning in spring and foliage remains green in winter adding year-round interest.

**Care:** Ice plant is a succulent and therefore thrives in poor quality, well-drained sandy or gravel soils. Do not amend or add compost to the soil around this plant. Mulch with gravel or not at all. It is important to water consistently during the first growing season in order to establish an extensive root system. Following the first year though, take care not to overwater this dry climate loving plant.

- **Spring:** None.
- **Summer:** None.
- **Fall:** Taper off any regular watering to decrease water retention in the leaves before winter, reducing freezing damage.
- **Winter:** Avoid too much moisture in the winter as it may succumb to root rot.

**Fun Fact:** This ice plant is a non-flammable groundcover perfect for creating fire-resistant landscapes in the Western US!

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Super Star Tickseed

*Coreopsis grandiflora ‘Super Star’*

**Mature Height:** 14-16”

**Mature Spread:** 16-18”

**Hardy To:** 8,000’

**Water:** Low

**Exposure:** Sun

**Flower Color:** Yellow and Red

**Flower Season:** Late Spring to Late Summer

**Attracts:** Butterflies

**Description:** Single two-tone daisy-like flowers featuring yellow rays (notched at the tips) with darker centers on slender tall stems.

**Care:** This plant benefits from well drained soils. Crown rot may occur if soil is too moist or slow draining. Fertilization is not needed and may reduce flowering.

- **Spring:** Deadhead to encourage new blooms.
- **Summer:** Late season, cut back by one third to encourage new blooms.
- **Fall:** None.
- **Winter:** None.
White Coneflower
_Echinacea purpurea ‘Happy Star’_

**Mature Height:** 30-40”
**Mature Spread:** 18-24”

**Hardy To:** 8,000’
**Water:** Low
**Exposure:** Sun
**Flower Color:** White
**Flower Season:** Mid to Late Summer
**Attracts:** Butterflies, Birds, Bees

**Description:** Large, daisy-like flowers with non-drooping white petals and spikey greenish orange cone center that towers above a wide base of dark green foliage in summer.

**Care:** Once established, these plants are very tough and 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.