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growing guide

Perennials: Popular Hosta Varieties

Sun Tolerant Hostas

Hostas aren't just for shade, there are a number of cultivars that do quite well in the sun.

Make sure you liberally amend the soil with organic matter, such as Mushroom Compost. Mulch your plants or the bed to about 2" deep, (keep it away from the crowns of the hosta though), and be ready to add water during dry spells. Ideally some protection from afternoon sun is a good idea, too.

Sun Tolerant Hostas

- August Moon
- Golden Tiara
- Patriot
- Shade Fanfare
- Fragrant Bouquet
- Guacamole
- Regal Splendor
- Sum & Substance
- Francee
- Halcyon
- Royal Standard
- Sun Power
- Gold Drop
- Inniswood
- Sagae
- Wide Brim
- Gold Standard
- Minuteman

Fragrant Hostas

- Fragrant Bouquet
- Guacamole
- Royal Standard
- Stained Glass

Slug Resistant Hostas

Slug resistant hostas generally have denser, thicker leaves. Slugs usually prefer the more tender plants. Slug resistant varieties include:

- Big Daddy
- Bright Lights
- Inniswood
- Sagae
- Blue Angel
- Fire & Ice
- June
- Sieboldiana Elegans
- Blue Mammoth
- Frances Williams
- Maui Buttercups
- Sum & Substance
- Blue Umbrellas
- Halcyon

American Hosta Society's Recent Popularity Poll

(in order of popularity)

- June
- Sagae
- Sum & Substance
- Blue Angel
- Guacamole
- Paul's Glory
- Stained Glass
- Blue Mouse Ears
- Royal Splendor
- Halcyon
- Gold Standard
- Great Expectations
- Fragrant Bouquet
- Whirlwind

American Hosta Growers Selections for Hosta of the Year

- 1998 - Fragrant Bouquet
- 1999 - Paul's Glory
- 2000 - Sagae
- 2001 - June
- 2002 - Guacamole
- 2003 - Regal Splendor
- 2004 - Sum & Substance
- 2005 - Striptease*
- 2006 - Stained Glass
- 2007 - Paradigm*
- 2008 - Blue Mouse Ears
- 2009 - Earth Angel

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*All hosta varieties on this page are available at Hoerr Nursery while supplies last. except for those



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Perennials: Native to Midwest

Perennial plants native to our area have become much more recognized and popular recently. This is due to their amazing beauty, and their even more amazing hardiness and adaptability. Adaptability may not be such a fair word to use, as these plants have always lived here. Because of this they are perfectly "adapted" to our area and able to withstand the wide swings of the Mid-West climate, and the unique properties of our soils. More often than not these native perennials have fewer pests and diseases than do species recently introduced to the area. Also, once they

are established, they generally need less water than newly introduced species. Native perennials are much more attractive to butterflies, hummingbirds, and other wildlife.

Native perennials are wonderful to use to re-create a prairie, but can be used just as well in a cottage style garden or foundation planting along your house. Many native perennials have herbal and potential medicinal properties, however we recommend that you just grow and enjoy them for their beauty.



Here is a list of native sun loving perennials and grasses:

<u>Botanical name</u>	<u>Common Names</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Bloom time & color</u>	<u>Attract butterflies or hummingbirds</u>
Agastache	Anise Hyssop	3 to 4'	July-Aug., Medium blue	Yes, both
Aquilegia hybrids	Columbine	2 to 3'	Spring, many colors	Hummingbirds
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterflyweed	1 to 2'	July-Aug, Orange	Yes, both
Aster spp.	Aster	1 to 4'	Fall, many colors & sizes	No
Baptisia australis	False Blue indigo	4'	May-June, Indigo	No
Chasmanthium latifolium	Sea Oats Grass	3'	Fall, brown seed head	Birds
Chelone lyonii	Turtlehead	2 to 3'	July-Sept. Pink	No
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	2 to 3'	July-Sept. Maroon	Butterflies
Gaillardia grandiflora	Blanket Flower	1 to 2'	June-Aug. yellow-orange	No
Gaura lindhermeri	Whirling Butterflies	2 to 3'	July-Oct. white or pink	No
Heleiopsis heleanthoides	False Sunflower	3 to 4'	June to Sept. Yellow	No
Liatris	Blazing Star	2'	Late summer, Purple	No
Lobelia	Cardinal Flower	2 to 5'	July to Sept. Red to blue	Yes, both
Monarda spp. & hybrids	Bee-Balm	2 to 3'	June to July Red to Rose	Yes, both
Panicum Virgatum	Switch Grass	4'	Fall, seed head and texture	Birds
Phlox	Wild Phlox	2 to 3'	July to Aug. many colors	No
Physostegia virginiana	Obedient Plant	3'	Aug. to Sept. pink or white	No
Rudbeckia	Black-Eyed Susan	2 to 7'	July to frost. Yellow-gold	No
Sidalcea malviflora	Prairie Mallow	2 to 4'	June to July, Shell pink	No
Solidago spp. & Hybrids	Goldenrod	1 to 2'	July to Frost, Yellow	Birds
Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie Dropseed grass	1 to 2'	Orange F/C,fragrant flower	Birds
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem grass	1 to 2'	Blue foliage, orange F/C	Birds
Tradescantia	Spiderwort	3'	June, pink, blue or white	No

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Here is a list of native shade loving perennials:

<u>Botanical name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Bloom time & color</u>	<u>Attract butterflies or Hummingbirds</u>
<u>Aruncus</u>	<u>Goats beard</u>	<u>1 to 4'</u>	<u>June to July, White</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Asarium canadense</u>	<u>Wild ginger</u>	<u>6 in</u>	<u>Insignificant, ground-cover</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Dicentra exima</u>	<u>Bleeding Hearts</u>	<u>1 to 3'</u>	<u>Late spring to frost</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Dryopteris</u>	<u>Wood Fern</u>	<u>1 to 3'</u>	<u>No bloom, Texture only</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Equisetum</u>	<u>Horsetail Reed</u>	<u>1 to 3'</u>	<u>No bloom, Texture only</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Eupatorium</u>	<u>Joe-Pye Weed</u>	<u>3 to 5'</u>	<u>Fall, White</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Heuchera spp. & hybrids</u>	<u>Coral-Bells</u>	<u>1 to 2'</u>	<u>Spring, Pink to Red</u>	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Lamium maculatum</u>	<u>Dead-Nettle</u>	<u>1 to 3'</u>	<u>Spring, flowers & Foliage</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Mattiucca</u>	<u>Ostrich Fern</u>	<u>2 to 6'</u>	<u>No bloom. Texture only</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Mertensia virginica</u>	<u>Blue-bells</u>	<u>1 to 2'</u>	<u>Spring, sky-blue</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Polemonium careuleum</u>	<u>Jacobs Ladder</u>	<u>1 to 2'</u>	<u>Spring, light blue</u>	<u>No</u>



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Perennials: Hosta For Sunny Areas

Hosta aren't just for shade, there are a number of cultivars that do quite well in the sun. Just make sure you liberally amend the soil with organic matter, such as Mushroom Compost. Mulch your plants or the bed to about 2" deep, (keep it away from the crowns of the hosta though), and be ready to add water during dry spells. Ideally some protection from afternoon sun is a good idea, too.

These Varieties Will Grow in ½ Sun

- Blue Wedgwood
- Brim Cup
- Frances Williams
- Hosta tokudama 'Aureo-nebulosa'
- Pizzazz
- Snow Cap

These Will Grow in up to ¾ Sun

- August Moon
- Blonde Elf
- Blue Angel
- Blue Mammoth
- Blue Moon
- Blue Umbrellas
- Chartreuse Wiggles
- Fragrant Bouquet
- Fragrant Gold
- Francee
- Gold Drop
- Gold Regal
- Gold Standard
- Golden Medallion
- Golden Tiara
- Great Expectations
- Green Sheen
- Ground Master
- Honeybells
- Hosta fortunei 'Aureomarginata'
- Hosta montana 'Aureo-marginata'
- Hosta plantaginea
- Hosta sieboldiana
- Hosta sieboldii
- Hosta ventricosa 'Aureo-marginata'
- June
- Just so
- Kabitan
- Krossa Regal
- Little Aurora
- Love Pat
- Marilyn
- Midas Touch

- Minuteman
- Patriot
- Piedmont Gold
- Royal Standard
- Shade Master
- Shogun
- So Sweet
- Sugar & Cream
- Sultana
- Sun Power
- Sweet Susan
- True Blue
- Vera Verde
- Wide Brim
- Zounds

You Can Safely Plant Any of These in Full Sun

- Fringe Benefit
- Grand Master
- Green Fountain
- Invincible
- On Stage
- Shade Fanfare
- Shining Tot
- Sum & Substance
- Vanilla Cream
- Whirlwind



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Perennials: General Care

Planting Tips

- When planting, dig a hole twice as wide and just as deep as the container the plant is in.
- Use a combination of 3/4 garden soil and 1/4 compost and add to the hole, backfilling as you plant. Amend the soil with compost such as Better Earth Organic Compost®. This will encourage root growth.
- Firmly tap the soil with your hands once the plant is in.
- Water in well after planting; thereafter water twice a week. Keep the soil moist, but not wet, until the plant is established.
- Add a 2" layer of mulch on top of the area after planting. This will further help keep the weeds at bay and keep the soil moist.
- Fertilize with a time-release fertilizer such as Osmocote. This will encourage good root development.
- Always keep the information tags that come with your plants. Keep them in a plastic bag and put them in your garden journal. You can place the tags along with a rough sketch or photos of your area to refer back to if needed.

Maintenance Tips

- Remove spent blooms to encourage new bloom growth. This will need to be done throughout the growing season as long as the plant is in bloom.
- Remove any dead, diseased or dying flowers, leaves and stems as they appear. Also remove any leaf and flower litter from around the base of the plant. If you are not sure what ails your plant, bring a sample into Hoerr Nursery for diagnosis before treating for problems.
- Check the soil at least twice per week during hot weather to determine whether or not the plants need to be watered. A good indicator is either to put your finger or a paint-stirrer into the soil about 2-3" deep. If the soil feels moist, the plant likely doesn't need water. If the soil feels dry or "almost dry", it should be watered. Once established, most perennials can withstand a bit of dried out soil between waterings.
- Newly planted perennials planted in the sun may require more water than those planted in the shade. If you are not sure about the watering requirements of your plants, refer to the tags that came with your plants, or ask one of our Horticulture staff for recommendations.
- Prune back most perennial plants in the spring by removing dead stems and foliage from the previous year. This practice protects the roots during the winter from possible winter weather-related situations that may affect the health and vigor of the plant. Do this pruning when you are doing your general spring clean-up. If you are not sure about pruning back the plants you have (when, where, how much etc), refer to our Growing Guide on Pruning or ask one of our Horticulture Staff for advice.
- Roughly every three years, most perennials can be divided. If they have become over-grown, bare in the middle (resembling a 'doughnut') or are just not performing as they used to, it's time to divide them. Certain perennials prefer to be divided at certain times in the growing season. Not all perennials should be divided the same way. If you are unsure about how to divide your perennials, refer to our Growing Guide on Dividing Perennials, or ask one of our Horticulture staff for assistance.

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Perennials: Late Summer & Fall Bloomers

A well-rounded garden contains plants that bloom during different seasons, to help maintain a lively color scheme throughout the year. There are many hardy, long-lived perennials with a colorful fall bloom, beautiful seed heads, and glorious berries.

Some Tips on Fall Plants:

- Purchase your plants while they are in bloom in late summer and early fall. This will allow you to see what the flowers look like and fill those empty garden spaces with color.
- Be sure to prepare your soil with the addition of organic materials and fertilizers if necessary.
- After planting, spread mulch to hinder weeds, retain soil moisture, and help to prevent frost from damaging roots.
- Water deeply before the plant goes dormant for the season.

Below is a list of some of the popular fall bloomers.

Plant Name	Light Requirements
Aster	Full Sun to Part Shade
Anise Hyssop	Full Sun
Black-eyed Susan	Full Sun
Butterfly Bush	Full Sun
False Sunflower	Full Sun
Goldenrod	Full Sun
Hardy Mum	Full Sun
Japanese Anemone	Full Sun to Part Shade
Joe Pye Weed	Full Sun to Part Shade
Maiden grass	Full Sun to Part Shade
Monkshood	Part Shade

Plant Name	Light Requirements
Ornamental grasses	Full Sun
Plumbago	Part Shade
Plume Grass	Full Sun
Prairie Dropseed	Full Sun
Russian Sage	Full Sun
Sedum	Full Sun to Part Shade
Sneezeweed	Full Sun
Snow Aster	Full Sun
Sweet Autumn Clematis	Full Sun to Part Shade
Switchgrass	Full Sun to Part Shade
Turtlehead	Part Shade



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Perennials: Dividing Perennials

Dividing your perennials is not only a thrifty way to maximize your favorite varieties, but for many plants it actually improves their vitality. It also allows you to manage the size of a clump of the variety. And, sometimes even gives you an opportunity to trade your divided perennials with friends who have also divided their perennials.

A shorthand rule is to divide spring bloomers in the fall and fall bloomers in the spring. The chart below gives more details. Try to keep the pieces moist as you are dividing and replanting. Allow at least four to six weeks before frost in order to allow the plant to establish roots before the ground freezes. Generally trim the stems to about 6" high, or less, to minimize moisture loss and allow the plant's energy to focus on root development.

Botanical Name Common Name	How Often to Divide Season To Divide	Method Of Division
Asters (Aster)	Every year or two to control spread and maintain vigor. Spring	Spreading root division. Replant outer growth and discard the centers of older plants.
Astilbe (Astilbe)	Every 2 to 3 years as plants become crowded. Early Spring or fall.	Spreading root division. Needs division for best bloom.
Bearded Iris (Iris)	Every 3 to 4 years. After flowering up to September.	Rhizome root division.
Beebalm (Monarda)	Every 3 years to control rampant growth. Spring or fall.	Spreading root division.
Bellflower (Campanula)	Every 2 to 3 years or as the plant becomes crowded. Spring or early fall.	Spreading root division.
Blackberry Lily (Belamcanda)	Every 3 to 4 years. After bloom is finished.	Rhizomes should be treated as Iris.
Black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia fulgida)	Every 3 to 4 years. Early spring or fall.	Spreading root division.
Blanket Flower (Gaillardia grandiflora)	Every 1 or 2 years to maintain vigor. Early spring.	Spreading root division.
Bleeding Heart (Dicentra)	Rarely needs division. Early Spring.	Fleshy root division. Be gentle with brittle roots.
Cannas (Canna)	Every 3 or 4 years, or as desired to increase stock. Spring	Fleshy root system.
Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum)	Every year or two. Spring.	Spreading root division.
Cranesbill (Geranium)	Every 2 to 4 years. Spring or fall.	Spreading root division.
Daylily (Hemerocallis)	Every 3 to 6 years or as desired to increase stock. Spring, summer or fall. Ideal time is after bloom is finished.	Divide fleshy roots into segments with roots. Divisions with three or more shoots will bloom sooner.
Garden Peony (Paeonia)	For plant increase, rarely needs division. Divisions may wait up to 3 years before blooming. September or October.	Divisions should have three to five well-developed eyes (buds for next year's growth) Plant peonies with the eyes no deeper than 1 inch below surface.

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Common Name	Season To Divide	
Garden Phlox (Phlox paniculata)	Every 3 to 4 years. Early spring or fall.	Spreading root division.
Hosta (Hosta)	Rarely need division and will reach their best form if not divided too often. They can be divided as needed for plant increase. Early spring or early fall.	Fleshy root division. Divide into clumps with one to three eyes. A wedge can be taken from an established plant, which will soon fill back in.
Lambs-ear (Stachys byzantina)	Every 2 to 3 years. Spring or early fall.	Spreading divisions. Discard weak centers.
Lily of the Nile (Agapanthus)	When flowering slows due to crowding. Spring, summer or fall.	Fleshy clumping roots are large and brittle. Do not divide unless needed to improve bloom.
Lily of the Valley (Convallaria majalis)	Divide for plant increase as desired. Early spring.	Can be divided as clumps or single "pips".
Tall sedum (Sedum 'Autumn Joy')	For plant increase. Spring	Clump divisions.
Tickseed (Coreopsis)	Every 1 or 2 years to maintain vigor. Spring or fall.	Spreading root division. Discard weak center.
Wormwoods (Artemisia)	Every year or two for spreading wormwoods like 'Silver King' and 'Valerie Finnis.' Spring	Spreading root division, or remove excess and dead center. Do not divide woody artemesias.
Yarrow (Achillea)	Every 2 or 3 years or when center dies out. Spring or fall.	Spreading root division.



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Perennial: Daylily Chart

VARIETY	SIZE	BLOOM SEASON	COLOR
Chicago Pansy	24"	Early-Mid	Purple
Cream Puff	18"	Early-Mid	Pink
Double Yellow	16"	Mid	Yellow
Faith Nabor	12-24"	Early-Mid	Peach
Fire Princess	30"	Mid-Late	Red
Golden Gate	36"	Mid	Gold
Gordon Biggs	26"	Mid	Red
Helen	28"	Mid	Apricot
Irish Limerick	24"	Mid	Yellow
King Alfred	32"	Mid-Late	Yellow
Little Audrey	20"	Early-Mid	Yellow
Quaking Aspen	36"	Mid	Yellow
Shepherd's Light	24"	Mid	White
Siloam Fairy Tale	18"	Mid	Cream
Siloam June Bug	24"	Mid	Gold
Song of Praise	22"	Early-Mid	Lavender
Song Sparrow	16"	Mid	Gold
Stardream	36"	Mid-Late	Yellow
Symphony Album	40"	Mid	Yellow
Techny Water Bug	20"	Late	Yellow

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Perennials: Daylilies

In my quest for the 'ideal' perennial, I've made a list of the attributes it must have. See what you think.

First, the rainbow of colors and variety of shapes and sizes must be so large as to put me in the 'I want them all' mode. Next, I'm much too lazy to pamper anything so it better thrive with little to no extra work from me. I want to admire my plants, not constantly stake or protect or spray or fret over them.

My gardens are constantly changing so the perfect perennial must be at ease in any type of setting, from woodland garden to cottage garden to formal garden.

Back to my laziness, it better be drought resistant, almost disease and insect free (I concede that nothing alive is 100% free of potential problems.) and able to adapt to varying soil and light conditions. It must be easy to dig, divide and transplant when I'm in the mood no matter what time of year it is. And, finally, I demand flowers from late spring to late summer. Did I miss anything?

Daylilies may be the easiest, hardiest, most pest-free, perennial you will grow in any well-drained soil in full sun to ¾ bright shade.

Cousin to the Onion

Enter the Daylily, a member of the lily family, *Liliaceae*, that includes onions, tulips, and daffodils.

The daylily genus, or subfamily, is *Hemerocallis*, two Greek words meaning 'beauty' and 'day', a reference to the fact that each flower lasts only one day. However there are so many flower buds on each stalk and lots of stalks in each clump that the actual flowering period of a mature plant is several weeks long.

Native to the temperate parts of Asia: Japan, Siberia, Korea, China and Eurasia, the original daylilies were either washed-out yellow, a bland orange (the ubiquitous Railroad Lily) or a dingy red. Beginning in the early 1930's, hybridizers in the US and England started improving on Mother Nature and we now have colors ranging from near-white, to pastels, all shades of yellow and orange, pink, vivid reds, crimson, purple, nearly blue and a huge array of blends.

Color is not the only consideration when selecting daylilies though. As you look through

the lists you'll notice an asterisk next to many varieties and a column for the season of bloom.

Here's what that all means.

Tets & Dips

The asterisk in my lists indicates the variety is a tetraploid; all the others are diploids. So what's a tetraploid?

All plants all have a basic complement of chromosomes. Most plants are diploid, they have two identical sets of chromosomes in each cell. Polyploids are plants with more than two sets of chromosomes. A tetraploid is only one of a whole series of polyploids. Triploids have three sets of chromosomes, tetraploids have four sets of chromosomes. In TETs the flowers tend to be larger and the color(s) more intense. Overall the entire plant is sturdier and stronger, the substance of both flower and foliage heavier and they are vigorous in leaf, stem and flower production. The hybridizers love them because breeding possibilities are greater due to the increased number of chromosomes.

But don't neglect the diploids with their charming flower form, grace, and color. Also pink varieties are more prevalent in the diploid ranks as are spider and double cultivars.

So When Is Early? And How Late Is Late?

We classify plants, including daylilies, in lots of ways, not the least is their season of bloom. Here are what those terms mean:

Early: These selections flower three to five weeks before the mass of bloom at mid-season.

Mid: Midseason cultivars bloom at the peak of the daylily season, usually late June to mid July in our area.

Late: This means four to six weeks after the peak of the season.

Remember that every year is different and because plants usually pay no attention to our attempts at categorization there is always a great deal of overlap. But even a casual selection of varieties can provide easy-care color from around Memorial Day almost to Labor Day.



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The Classics	Season	Color/Comment
Baja*	Early	Bright Red
Buttercurls	Mid	Ruffled, Lemon Yellow
Buried Treasure	Early-Mid	Ivory Yellow
Cedar Waxwing*	Mid	Lavender Pink
Cherry Pie*	Mid	Wine Red w/Darker Eye
Chicago Apache*	Mid	Scarlet Red
Chicago Bountiful*	Early	Lavender/Violet
Chicago Cameo*	Mid	Light Warm Pink
Chicago Cattleya*	Mid	Large Ruffled Lavender
Chicago Gold Coast*	Mid	Ruffled Bright Gold
Chicago Peach Parfait*	Mid	Ruffled Peach
Chicago Silky*	Mid	Ruffled Deep Coral Pink
Chicago Sunrise*	Mid	Pale Gold w/Blush
Dad's Best White	Mid	Near White
Double Orange	Early-Mid	Golden Orange
Double Yellow	Mid	Clear Yellow
Ed Murray*	Mid	Ruffled, Dark Bing-Cherry Red
Fairy Tale Pink	Mid	Ruffled Pink
Fire Princess	Mid-Late	Blazing Red
Gordon Biggs	Early	Raspberry Red
Heidi Edelweiss	Mid-Late	Near White
Holiday In Dixie	Mid	Soft Rose
Joan Senior	Mid	Creamy White
Irish Limerick*	Early-Mid	Sunny Yellow
King Alfred*	Mid	Double Lemon Yellow
Lemon Lace*	Early-Mid	Ruffled Lemon Yellow
Lupine*	Early	Clear Peach
Luxury Lace	Mid	Lavender Pink
Mallard*	Mid	Deep Red w/Gold Throat
Northbrook Star*	Mid	True Yellow
Paprika Velvet	Early-Mid	Copper Red
Parian China*	Mid-Late	Lemon Peach
Quaking Aspen*	Mid	Large Lemon Yellow
Red Rum	Mid-Late	Ruffled Red
Screech Owl	Mid	Red w/ Gold Edge
Shepard's Light	Mid	Light Creamy Yellow
Sombrero Way	Mid-Late	Soft Orange

The Classics	Season	Color/Comment
Stardream	Mid	Bright Lemon Yellow, Fragrant
Starling	Early-Mid	Chocolate Red w/Yellow Throat
Symphony Album	Mid	Amber-Yellow
Titarina's Daughter	Mid	Lemon Yellow
Vivacious	Mid	Soft Clear Pink
Will Return	Mid	Pink w/Raspberry Eye
Wood Duck*	Mid	Rosy Pink

The Pixies	Season	Color/Comment
Eenie Allegro	Mid	Apricot with Rose Flush
Eenie Weenie	Early	Clear Yellow
Shortee	Early	Golden Yellow, Reblooms
Yellow Lollipop	Early	Medium Yellow, Reblooms smaller flowers on dwarf plants (14" or less)

The Miniatures	Season	Color/Comment
Happy Returns	Early	Canary Yellow, Reblooms
Helen	Mid	Soft Apricot
Little Cadet	Early-Mid	Creamy Yellow/Red Eye
Little Fantastic	Early-Mid	Rose-Pink
Mini Stella	Early-Late	Golden Yellow, Reblooms
Pardon Me	Mid	Cranberry Red, Reblooms
Siloam Baby Talk	Mid	Pale Pink w/Rose Halo
Siloam Byelo	Mid	Rose/Red Eye
Siloam Fairy Tale	Mid	Cream/Purple Eye
Siloam June Bug	Early-Mid	Gold w/Maroon Eye
Siloam Tee Tiny	Mid	Orchid/Purple Eye
Siloam Uri Winniford	Mid	Cream Pink w/Red Eye
Song Sparrow	Mid	Golden Orange
Stella d'Oro	Early-Late	Soft Gold, Reblooms
Techny Waterbug	Late	Cream
Tetraploid Stella	Early-Late	Golden Yellow 3" flowers
Toyland	Early	Tangerine/Melon



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Perennials: Cutting Gardens

A wide variety of flowering plants are suitable for harvesting colorful garden bouquets.

Heavy blooming, long stemmed perennials, like coral bells and fringed bleeding heart, are welcome additions to a cutting garden, some providing flowers all season long.

Other plants produce foliage that provide excellent fillers for a bouquet. Some plants have beautiful seed heads that add texture to fresh arrangements.

Regularly cutting flowers actually encourages the plant to produce more blooms. And as an extra bonus, perennials return to our gardens year after year.

Remember early morning is the best time to cut your flowers. Because some flowers stems begin to seal over as soon as they are cut, it is also helpful to have a container of lukewarm water close by to put them into immediately.



Perennials excellent for cutting:

- Anemone
- Asters
- Astilbe
- Baby's Breath
- Beardstongue
- Bee Balm
- Buddelia
- Campanula
- Carnation
- Coral Bells
- Coreopsis
- Daisy, Shasta
- Delphinium
- Echinacea
- Ferns
- Foxglove
- Globe Thistle
- Goldenrod
- Hosta
- Lavender
- Lilies
- Mums
- Ornamental Grass
- Penstemon
- Peony
- Phlox
- Pincusion Flower
- Poppies
- Sage
- Sea Lavender
- Veronica
- Yarrow

Annuals excellent for cutting:

- Ageratum
- Amaranthus
- Asters
- Bachelor Buttons
- Calendula
- Cockscomb
- Coleus
- Cosmos
- Dianthus
- Dusty Miller
- Geranium
- Gomphrena
- Lisianthus
- Marigold
- Pansy
- Petunia
- Snapdragon
- Statice
- Stocks
- Strawflower
- Sunflower
- Sweet Pea
- Zinnia

Shrubs that can be used in cutting arrangements:

- Boxwood
- Hvdrancea
- Lilac
- Rose

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growing guide

Perennials: For Continuous Blooming

Spring (March, April, May)

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Flower Color</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Light Requirements</u>	<u>Drought Tolerant</u>	<u>Repeat Bloomer</u>
Bleeding Heart Old Fashioned Fringed	pink, white pink	30" 12"	P/SH S/P		*
Christmas Rose	white	8-12"	P/SH		
Columbine	red, yellow, white	30"	S/P		
Coral Bells	pink, white, red	18-24"	S/P		*
Crocus	lavender, yellow, white	3-5"	S		
Daffodil	yellow, cream, peach	6-18"	S	*	
Iris Bearded Siberian	all colors purple, blue, white	24-36" 30-36"	S S/P	* *	
Lamium	pink, white	6"	S/SH		*
Lungwort	pink, white	12"	S/P		
Flax (Linum)	blue	10"	S		*
Peony	all colors	36"	S		
Phlox, Creeping	pink, lavender, white	4-6"	S	*	
Pigsqueak	pink, white	12"	S/SH	*	
Poppy, Celandine	deep yellow	12-18"	P/SH		*
Poppy, Oriental	all except yellow	30-36"	S		
Primrose (Primula)	red, yellow, purple	6-9"	S/P		
Siberian Bugloss	sky blue	12"	S/SH		
Tulip	all except true blue	8-28"	S	*	
Viola	purple, yellow	7"	S/SH		
Virginia Bluebells	blue	24"	S/P		

Fall (September - Frost)

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Flower Color</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Light Requirements</u>	<u>Drought Tolerant</u>	<u>Repeat Bloomer</u>
Aster	rosy reds, pink, white	10-18"	S		
Boltonia	white	48"	S		
Bugbane (Cimicifugia)	white	36-48"	S/P		
Clara Curtis Daisy	rose pink	24"	S/P	*	
Chrysanthemums, Hardy	all colors of rainbow	12-24"	S	*	
Plumbago	peacock blue	6-10"	S/P		
Russian Sage	lavender-blue	36-48"	S	*	
Stonecrop, Autumn Joy	pink	24"	S	*	
Toad Lily	white, spotted	24-36"	P/SH		

Key:

S (Sun) = 6 or more hours of sun daily
 P (Partial Sun) = 4-6 hours of sun daily
 SH (Shade) = Less than 4 hours of sun daily

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<u>Plant</u>	<u>Flower Color</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Light Requirements</u>	<u>Drought Tolerant</u>	<u>Repeat Bloomer</u>
Astilbe sp. <i>Chinensis</i> 'Pumila'	pink, white, lavender lavender-pink	18-36" 10"	S/P S/P		
Baby's Breath	white	36"	S	*	
Balloon Flower sp. 'Sentimental Blue'	blue, white, pink blue	18-24" 6-8"	S/P S/P		* *
Black Eyed Susan	yellow/brown center	24"	S/P	*	*
Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleia davidii</i>	all colors	36-60"	S		*
Butterfly Flower <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	orange	20"	S	*	
Campanula 'Blue Clips' Clustered Bellflower Peach-leaf	violet-blue blue lavender-blue	8" 15-20" 30"	S S/SH S/P		
Cardinal Flower	red	36"	S/SH		*
Carnation, Hardy	many colors	18"	S		*
Catmint	pink, lavender	12-24"	S		*
Coneflower 'Magus' 'Cygnet White'	purple-pink white	30-36" 20"	S S	*	* *
Coreopsis 'Early Sunrise' Threadleaf	gold yellow	24" 18"	S/P S		* *
Daisy species 'Snow Cap'	white/yellow center white/yellow center	10-36" 12"	S/P S/P		*
Daylily Classic Varieties Miniature Pixie 'Stella de Oro'	all colors all colors all colors soft gold (re-blooms)	24-40" 14-24" 9-13" 18-22"	S/P S/P S/P S/P	* * * *	
Delphinium Magic Fountains 'Black Knight'	white, blue deep violet	30" 60"	S S		
Gaillardia	wine, red/yellow	12-24"	S	*	*
Gaura	pink, white/rose	18-36"	S		*
Golden Marguerite	lemon yellow	18-24"	S/P	*	
Heliopsis	yellow	36-48"	S	*	*
Hibiscus (Hardy var.)	red, pink, white	36-60"	S		*
Hollyhock	red, pink, white, yellow	48-72"	S		
Hosta species	lavender, white	12-48"	P/SH		
Ligularia	yellow	36-60"	S/PS		
Lily	many colors	24-40"	S/P		
Meadow Rue	mauve	48-60"	S/P		
Monarda/Bee Balm	red, rose, purple	24-35"	S/P		*
Obedient Plant	rose, white, lavender	36"	S/P		*
Ornamental Grasses	various	12-144"	S/PS		
Phlox, Garden	blue, white, pink	24-40"	S		
Pincushion Flower	blue, white	18-24"	S/P		*
Rose Shrub Groundcover	all colors	24-60" 18-36"	S S		* *
Stokes's Aster	lilac-blue	12-18"	S/P		*
Sweet William	red, pink, white	8-12"	S		
Veronica sp. 'Sunny Border Blue'	blue, pink, white blue	12-36" 18-20"	S/P S/P		*



Quite Simply. Amazing.

growing guide

Perennials: Clematis

Unrivaled Vining Beauty

This perennial vine is unrivaled in beauty and easy to grow. Here are a few tips for growing a healthy and vibrant clematis:

- Provide lots of sun. Clematis perform at their best when they get six hours of sun each day.
- Clematis prefer rich organic soil, amended with lots of compost. Their performance is hindered in clay or sandy soils.
- Provide mulch to keep the roots cool and moist, especially the first 2-3 years.
- Clematis love to climb! Plant next to a trellis, under a shrub, or along a fence.



Pruning Tips

Clematis fall into three categories depending on when they bloom. Check the tag on your clematis, and follow these instructions for pruning:

- **Spring Bloomers:** Requires very little pruning. Only prune if the plant gets too high or untidy. If pruning is necessary, do it immediately after flowering, as flowers appear on previous years' growth. Also remove dead and weak or unwanted stems. New shoots may need to be tied to the support.
- **Repeat Bloomers:** Produces flowers on stems formed the previous year. The flowers appear on the growing tips of the strong new shoots, producing large single flowers. Remove any dead and weak stems back to a healthy pair of buds or shoots. Do not cut too low on the plant, leaving as much of the previous season's framework as possible. Tidy up old leaf stalks, and immediately after pruning, space and tie into position in late February/early March.
- **Summer/Fall Bloomers:** Remove all previous season's growth down to approximately 2.5 feet from the ground in late February/early March. Cut just above a pair of buds to make way for as much new growth as possible.

The following cultivars are available in the Garden Center in 2009:

Repeat Bloomers

- Bee's Jubilee—pink with deep red center
- H F Young—profuse mid to deep blue
- Pink Champaign—deep rose pink, free flowering vine
- Wanda's Primrose—white
- Guernesey Cream—yellow and cream stamens

Summer/Fall Bloomers

- Ernest Markham—large, magenta red
- Jackmanii
- Pink Chiffon
- Sweet Autumn
- Aseotiensis—very large deep blue with reddish purple bar
- Contesse Du Bouchand—velvet rose pink
- Rhapsody—sapphire blue
- Rouge Cardinal—deep crimson

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