



Water-Wise Native Plant Collection

## WATER-WISE GARDEN PLAN

# Painted Piedmont

Paint your yard with an array of beautiful colors offered by the native perennials in the Painted Piedmont collection. Shades of yellows, whites, and pinks blend to create a breathtaking masterpiece. This drought-tolerant garden brightens up areas with full sun while also providing food and habitat for pollinators, including bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.



13 starter plants of  
8 different species\*



Covers: 60 sq. ft.



Exposure: full sun  
(6+ hours/day)



Pollinator  
supporting



2 design options:  
5' x 12' rectangle,  
6' x 13' oval



Mature height:  
1 in to 4 ft



Blooms: late  
spring to fall



All perennial  
plants



All plants  
native to USA



Wildlife resistant



All plants  
locally grown



Requires little  
to no irrigation

# GARDEN DESIGN



5' x 12' rectangular plan; 1/2 inch = 1 foot.  
For a 6' x 13' oval garden, please visit [accgov.com/h2grow](http://accgov.com/h2grow)

## PLANT LIST

1

### *Baptisia alba* **White False Indigo**

Spiked flowers with creamy white flowers in the shape of sweet peas with smoke gray stems.



Height: 24–48 in



Water Needs: Low



Spread: 36 in



Attracts: Butterflies



Blooms: June–July



Wildlife Resistant: Deer

3

### *Stokesia laevis* 'White' **White Stokes Aster**

Stiff, long blades of evergreen leaves; creamy white flowers consisting of small florets surrounded by larger rays.



Height: 18 in



Water Needs: Medium



Spread: 18 in



Attracts: Hummingbirds, Butterflies



Blooms: June–Sept.



Wildlife Resistant: Deer, Rabbit

2

### *Rudbeckia fulgida* 'Little Goldstar' **Black-Eyed Susan**

Upright flowers with bright yellow, long rays with a black central cone.



Height: 24–36 in



Water Needs: Low



Spread: 24 in



Attracts: Butterflies, Bees



Blooms: June–Oct.



Wildlife Resistant: Deer, Rabbit

4

### *Phlox subulata* 'Emerald Cushion Blue' **Creeping Phlox**

Evergreen to semi-evergreen leaves surrounded by lavender-blue blooms featuring 5 light-purple centered petals.



Height: 6–12 in



Water Needs: Medium



Spread: 18 in



Attracts: Hummingbirds, Butterflies, Bees



Blooms: March–May



Wildlife Resistant: Deer





## HOW TO REPURPOSE SOD

Wondering what to do with the grass you dug up for your H<sub>2</sub>GrOw installation? Good news, there are many options!

- Reuse the sod in place of areas of unhealthy or dead grass in your yard.
- Compost it to make organic soil for future gardening. For more information, [accgov.com/Compost](http://accgov.com/Compost)
- Drop off the sod at a local composting location. For information, visit: [accgov.com/Compost](http://accgov.com/Compost)
- Have it picked up and recycled by the Leaf and Limb Solid Waste Recycling Program. For schedule and requirements, see: [accgov.com/LeafLimb](http://accgov.com/LeafLimb)

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### *Coreopsis verticillata* 'Zagreb' **Coreopsis**

Perennial with flowers that have golden yellow rays with a textured yellow central cone.



Height: 24–36 in



Water Needs: Low



Spread: 24 in



Attracts: Butterflies



Blooms: June–Sept.



Wildlife Resistant: Deer

7

### *Calamintha nepeta* **Georgia Calamint**

Bushy herb whose small light-purple to white flowers are tube-shaped with small rays spreading out at the end. Forms a 1–1.5 ft mat of green foliage.



Height: 12–18 in



Water Needs: Low



Spread: 18 in



Attracts: Hummingbirds, Butterflies, Bees



Blooms: June–Sept.

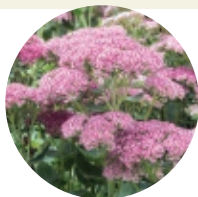


Wildlife Resistant: Deer, Rabbit

6

### *Sedum herbstfreude* 'Autumn Joy' **Stonecrop**

Clusters of pale pink blossoms that create a mound shape.



Height: 18–24 in



Water Needs: Low



Spread: 24 in



Attracts: Butterflies, Bees



Blooms: Sept.–Oct.

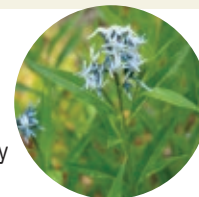


Wildlife Resistant: Deer, Rabbit

8

### *Amsonia hubrichtii* **Blue Star**

Small, star-shaped, pale blue flowers arrange in clusters at the end of feathery green foliage. Foliage turns gold in fall.



Height: 24–36 in



Water Needs: Medium



Spread: 24–36 in



Attracts: Butterflies, Bees



Blooms: April–May



Wildlife Resistant: Deer

# GROWING TIPS

## WHAT TO EXPECT

You will receive your starter plants in one-quart or one-gallon sized pots.

As the saying goes, “First year, they sleep; second year, they creep; third year, they leap.” Expect three years for the plant to reach its mature size.

## WATERING

The native plants in this collection were chosen for their drought-tolerant characteristics. However, during their first year of establishment, until they reach maturity, the plants will benefit from supplemental watering. Consistent watering the first few weeks will establish strong roots. Watering guidelines:

Week 1: Every day.

Weeks 2–3: Water 2–3 times per week.

Weeks 4+: If hot and/or dry, water 2–3 times per week.  
If temperatures are consistently cool, water  
1–2 times per week.

Here in Athens, Georgia, we get a fair amount of rain in spring through early summer, so it is only necessary to water if the soil is dry to a depth of four inches. Use your judgement on whether to skip watering – the soil should not feel soaking wet.

After the first year, these plants rely primarily on rainfall and can survive with minimal amounts of water. However, if there is an extended period of no rainfall, it is beneficial to give your plants deep, infrequent irrigation to promote survival and growth.

If the temperature is below freezing, don't water.

## MULCH AND ORGANIC MATTER

We recommend adding a thin layer of mulch around the plants to retain moisture during the first year of establishment. To avoid crown rot, avoid placing the mulch directly under the plant or within three inches of the stem. The addition of compost or organic matter will give your plants the nutrients to grow quicker and stronger. No need for fertilizers or pesticides with native plants.

## DORMANCY

While perennials return every year for new blooms and flowers, deciduous species will inevitably cycle through a dormancy season. During this time, the plant will look dead and will most likely lose its leaves and flowers. We recommend resisting the urge to cut back the plant in fall. This will encourage re-seeding. In addition, the leftover plant can provide food and habitat to local wildlife during the dormancy period.

# SEASONAL MAINTENANCE



## summer

Creeping Phlox, White Stokes Aster, Black-Eyed Susan – deadhead spent flowers to extend blooming season

Black-Eyed Susan – cut back foliage a third of the size after first bloom to encourage second bloom until frost and improve tidiness



## fall

White False Indigo – remove seed heads to minimize re-seeding

Georgia Calamint – cut back plant half its size to prepare for spring growth

Blue Star – cut back 6 inches after flowering season to tidy foliage and prevent drooping



## winter

Georgia Calamint, White Stokes Aster, Stonecrop – clip back plants to minimize re-seeding, encourage hardiness, and to improve look and density in following season

[accgov.com/h2grow](http://accgov.com/h2grow)



\*Subject to availability. Garden designs by Krista Campolong, graphic design by mPrint Design. Some photos copyright Missouri Botanical Garden, Juniper Level Botanical Garden, and Greenhouse Grower.