



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

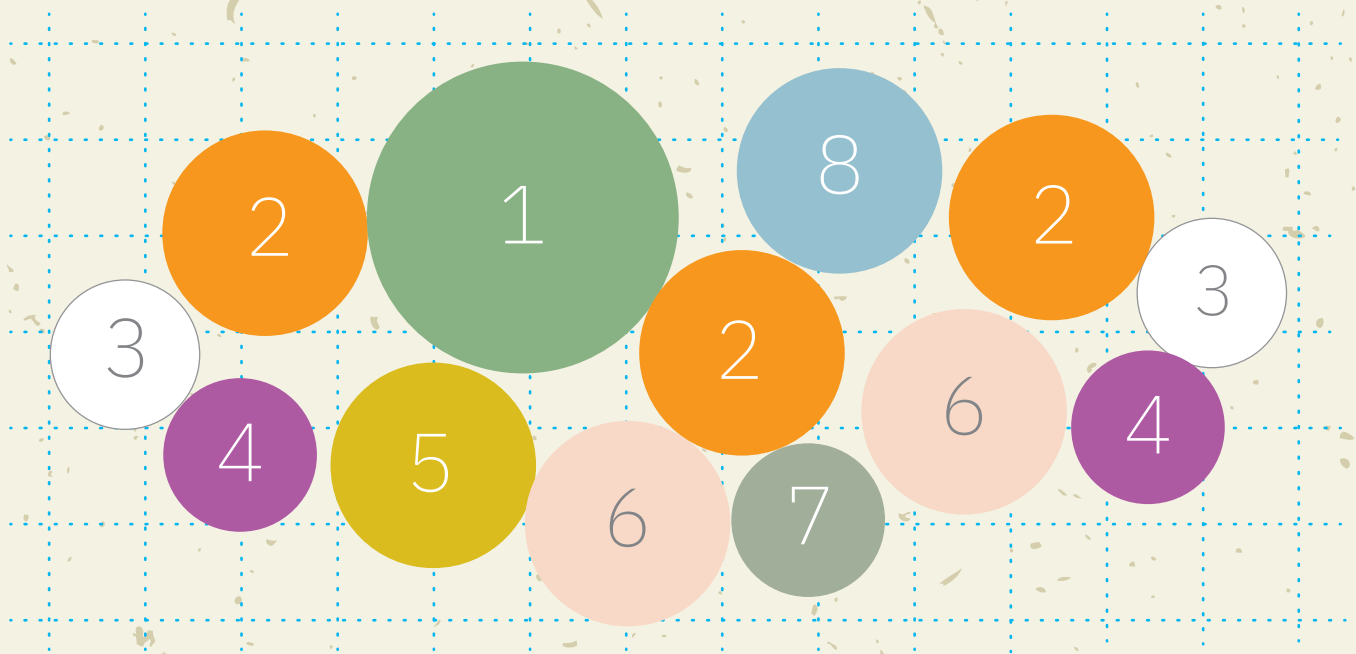


All plants
locally grown



Requires little
to no irrigation

GARDEN DESIGN



6' x 13' oval garden; 1/2 inch = 1 foot.

For a 5' x 12' rectangular plan, please visit 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 H₂GrOw 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
- Drop off the sod at a local composting location. For information, visit: 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

5

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.

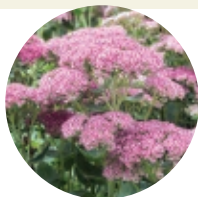


Wildlife Resistant: Deer, Rabbit

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.

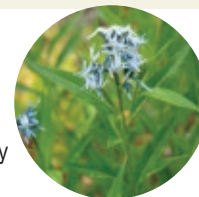


Wildlife Resistant: Deer, Rabbit

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

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*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.